

Bank Bills Passed.

Agreeable to order, the House on Thursday afternoon, the 15th inst., proceeded to the consideration of the Bank Bills passed by the Senate, and disposed of them, as follows:

1—The recharter of the Eastern Bank, passed without a division. 2—The Commercial Bank, at Pittsburg, by a vote of 50 to 41. 3—The Anthracite Bank, at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, by a vote of 48 to 42. 4—The Carlisle Deposit Bank, in Cumberland county, by 48 to 39. 5—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at Allentown, Lehigh county, by 46 to 42. 6—The Erie City Bank, at Erie, Erie county, by 47 to 43. 7—The Meadville Bank, at Meadville, Crawford county, by 44 to 43. 8—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at Phoenixville, Chester county, by 44 to 40.

The following bills were laid over, to be disposed of the following day, (16th) and were then passed as follows: 9—The Bank of New Castle, in Lawrence county, by a vote of 47 to 39. 10—The bill to increase the capital of the Southwark Bank, of Philadelphia, from \$250,000 to \$400,000, by 45 to 38. 11—The Farmers' and Traders' Bank, of the Northern Liberties, in Philadelphia county, by 44 to 39. 12—The Bank of Warren, in Warren county, by 43 to 41. 13—The Bank of Hanover, in York county, by 42 to 38. 14—The Valley Bank, of Monongahela, in Westmoreland county, by 42 to 38. 15—The Harrisburg Savings Institution, by 44 to 39. The Potstown Bank, was defeated by a vote of 33 to 47.

Besides the above, we must not forget the Manoh Chunk Bank, which passed both houses, also another Saving Bank, in all some 16 Institutions with discounting privileges are now in the hands of the Governor. How he will dispose of those bills remains to be seen. Reports from Harrisburg announce with much confidence, that Gov. Bigler will veto the whole lot, with perhaps the exception of two or three, which are regarded by him as necessary. Whether the Governor will deem the Bank at Allentown—with the small capital of one hundred thousand dollars—to be among the necessary ones, time will show.

The Agricultural Meeting.

We would call the attention of the members of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, and those who intend to become members, to the importance of their general attendance at the Meeting to be held on the 24th of April next. It is there that the measures must be matured, that give life and spirit to the association; and every member who feels a real interest in the cause, should attend and take part in the proceedings. Among the matters to be discussed, will be that of holding an Exhibition, of fixing the time and place, premiums, &c.

Pottstown and Allentown.

In our last week's paper we informed our readers that the Allentown and Pottstown Rail Road Bill had passed the House, and that the Bill was then in the hands of our attentive Senator Gen. Shimer, who would see to its passage through that branch of the Legislature. Our paper had scarcely left the press, before we received the intelligence that the Bill had also passed the Senate. This is indeed very pleasing news to our citizens, as it now only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law. The bill, however, found some unlooked for opposition in the Senator of "Old Berks," H. A. Muhlenberg, who moved to have it stricken from the private calendar, but he missed his mark. We learn too, that Senator Jones, of Montgomery, for some reason or other, ventured to demand the tax upon the bill before it should be passed. What induced this genius of a Senator to pursue such a course we cannot imagine.

This Rail Road will make the shortest route to Philadelphia, of any now in contemplation, being only about sixty eight miles, with only 28 miles of Road to be built to form a connection with the great Lehigh Coal Region.

The Bounty Land Act.

Senator Broadhead on the 13th instant, presented four memorials of citizens of Pennsylvania, praying Congress to modify the bounty land act of September 28, 1850, so as to give to each person intended to be benefited by said act, and the seamen and marines who served in said wars, not less than one hundred and sixty acres of land; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Meetings are being held all over the country in favor of this amendment, and we trust that Congress will yet listen to the prayers of the petitioners.

The Plough, Loom and Anvil.

This excellent monthly for April has been received. It contains much interesting and valuable matter for the Farmer, the Manufacturer, the Mechanic, and all who pursue any of the industrial vocations of life. This is one of the few periodicals of real practical utility, and is worthy of the most extensive patronage from those who think when they read, and read to be instructed. It is published by Myron Finch, No. 9 Spruce street, for \$3 a year.

Whig Congressional Caucus.

A meeting of the Whig members of Congress took place on the evening of the 9th of April, in the Senate Chamber, "to consider matters of importance to the Whig party." Senator Mangum presided. The Caucus was in session till about 11 o'clock in the evening, and after an animated and amicable conversation on several points of party and public interest, adjourned to meet again next Tuesday evening, 27th inst. It will be the duty of the Caucus to fix upon the time and place for holding the National Convention, and it is the general impression that Baltimore will be the place selected.

Plain Facts.

Labor is the foundation of all property and of all the prosperity of the country. Whatever tends to encourage labor tends to increase property, and add to the prosperity of a nation. The measures of every government should have a constant bearing, therefore, on the encouragement of labor.

A Protective Tariff not only promotes the interests of the Manufacturer, the Farmer, and the Mechanic, but it also encourages labor. It gives to this class constant employment and good wages, and thus enables them to consume the products of the Farmer, which is an encouragement again to his labor.

In this way, money is kept in the country, and soon becomes abundant and cheap, for money has a price as well as any other article. A cheap currency will diminish the price of rents, for it will enable the rich man, who wishes to keep it active, to build houses and thus keep down the price of rents. When money is sent abroad, its value is raised at home, and the value is raised at home. Had the immense amount of gold derived from California been retained in this country, money would have been abundant, its value would have been diminished, and the laborer would have obtained more for the same amount of wages, than he now does.

Laborers, Mechanics, Artizans, Operatives of every description, are interested in encouraging a policy that will keep the gold and silver at home, to be employed in building houses. Rents are high now, because our capitalists can get a better profit for their money, by the purchase of stocks and railroad bonds, than to employ their money in building. Lay a protective tariff—keep our gold at home—and money would be so plenty that capitalists would prefer to employ it in erecting tenements for rent.

A tariff would add much to the employment of the working classes. There are probably five millions of laborers that would find constant occupation under a protective tariff, which at one dollar a day, for three hundred days, would give an aggregate of fifteen hundred millions of dollars saved annually to the laboring class only by the operation of a protective tariff.

Barn Destroyed by Fire.

On Saturday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock the Barn of Mr. Martin Semmel, in North Whitehall township, Lehigh county, was discovered to be on fire, and with the contents, excepting the cattle, which were taken out, was burned to the ground. At the time the barn was discovered in flames, a man was also seen running from the building towards the woods. Suspicion immediately arose, and the person was pursued, taken and recognized as Aaron Druckenmiller, and was lodged in jail on Sunday morning. Many reports are in circulation in regard to this affair, which we are not justified to make public, as it will no doubt undergo a strict examination at our next court, and if he is found guilty, will be punished accordingly. We have not heard the loss of Mr. Semmel estimated, neither have we learned whether his property was insured or not.

A Pretty Picture.

In February last, the course of trade was as follows, as we find in the National Intelligencer of March 6:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Total imports: \$9,139,285; exports: 8,967,764; Excess of imports of merchandise: \$5,171,521; Specie exported to foreign ports: 3,551,543; imported from: 110,293; Excess of imports of specie: \$3,441,250.

What a pleasant picture for a true American to contemplate! In one month access of importation of merchandise, \$5,171,521—excess of export of specie, \$3,441,250. Under the tariff of 1846, we were compelled to buy abroad much of what under a Protective Tariff we were formally able to make at home. To pay for these extra purchases, our coin is sent to fill European coffers to the tune of over three millions a month! Thus much for permitting the Free Traders in Congress to fasten upon the country a revenue system which discriminates in favor of British Labor and British Capital against the Labor and Capital of our own country.

Henry Clay.

On Monday last the great Western Statesman was seventy-five years old. He was born in Virginia, near Richmond, on the 12th of April, 1777—nearly a year after the Declaration of Independence—so he was the subject of no King, but a free citizen of the United States. We regret to hear—everybody will regret to hear—that the hand of sickness has pressed harder upon him for some days past, and that the hopes which were indulged a short time back, that he would yet be restored to the councils of the nation, have nothing to encourage them. We still hope on—though hoping, it may be, against hope—that he will be spared to appear once more, at least, in the Senate Chamber, there to enforce and confirm by his presence and his eloquence, the wisdom of the policy which Washington taught, and which Henry Clay has ever sustained.

The Major William Barnet. Our Steamboat Maj. Wm. Barnet, is beginning to do a large business between this and the railroad. Captain Young appears to be in good spirits, and well he may be. He is a very gentlemanly man, and seems to have got the confidence of the public generally. We hope the river will keep so as to allow the Boat's running a good season. Her downward trips must pay very well. On Monday last we judge the number of passengers could not have been less than one hundred and seventy-five. The Boat seldom leaves here without a good load. The mode of traveling is new to our citizens, and its convenience so great as to call custom from all quarters of the neighboring country.—Lehigh Sentinel.

The United States in 1850.

An article under this title in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for April, contains some interesting speculations based on the report of the Superintendent of the Census, showing the progressive increase of population in the United States, during decennial periods of their existence, as an independent people, from the first census in 1790 to the seventh in 1850.—The result of the estimate is that in the year 1900 our population will have reached, 72,214,211; and that in 1950 it will amount to 236,813,729. This estimate is made, taking the natural increase from 1840 to 1850, or 26.12 per cent, the ratio of our future advance.—This result it is admitted, is very improbable. Various causes will conspire to prevent our future increase equalling the rapidity of our growth hitherto. Although the additions to our population in decennial periods in coming years may greatly exceed the increase in similar intervals of time in our past history, yet the per centage of increase in such successions must, almost of necessity be reduced. In the course of thirty or forty years, foreign immigration, now so powerful and auxiliary in swelling our numbers and raising the ratio of our progression, must become a comparatively unimportant item in our periodical advances. The writer makes another estimate, by which our population in 1950, is computed at 163,886,246; and this, he thinks, will fall short of the reality. He ventures the assertion that there are those now living who, if internal dissensions and fratricidal quarrels, do not previously destroy our existence as a nation, will see us a people of more than 200,000,000 souls. Our territory embraces 3,136,447 square miles, and the present population amounts to but 7 inhabitants to the square mile. Should this vast area, presenting every variety of climate, and inexhaustible fertility of soil, be as densely peopled as Great Britain, which has 220 within the same limits, our numbers would reach 690,020,540; and should it ever rival Holland and Belgium in density of population (267 to the mile,) the result would be the enormous amount of 837,434,018, equal to four-fifths of the present estimated number of the human race.—Daily Sun.

A Remarkable Man. The Germantown (Ohio) Emporium has an obituary notice of Mr. John Schafer, who died in that vicinity on the 24th of March, aged 62 years. The notice concludes with these surprising statements: "The deceased was the largest man we ever saw. The coffin was sufficiently large to contain five men of ordinary size; measuring in width three feet four inches in the clear, and three feet in height. Three men could have worked in it at the same time, with convenience. It required six men to take him from the bed on which he expired. This was done by raising a platform—removing the head board of the bedstead, and taking him out endwise. They could not get the coffin into the house, but by taking off the door facing of an old vacated house that stood in the yard, they got it into that and carried the corpse thither on three empty bags. A wagon and four horses stood prepared, and ten men placed the coffin and its contents upon it. In letting down the coffin into the grave, they had two lines doubled—one at each end and one large well rope in the middle; and seventeen men to let down this great sprinkle of mortality into its last home on earth. His weight was not known."

Fannin Massacre.

A friend who was present at a recent address delivered at Huntsville, Ala., by General Sam Houston, informs us that Gen. H. stated a fact which seems to be not generally known—to wit: that the State of Texas, years ago, passed an act, giving to the next of kin of each soldier who fell in that massacre, six hundred acres of land, to be located on any of the unappropriated public lands belonging to that State. He requested those present to give as much publicity to the fact as possible. In a conversation with our informant, after the speech was delivered, General Houston recommended him to call the attention of the people of Georgia to the fact, as very many of Fannin's men were from that State, and the information would probably benefit the heirs of those ill-fated heroes. We hope our contemporaries of the press in the U. S. will give this subject a suitable notice in their columns.

Bounty Land Warrants.—The bill which lately passed Congress, authorizes all warrants issued or hereafter to be issued, under any law of the United States, and all valid locations, to be assignable by deed or instrument of writing made and executed after the taking effect of the act, according to forms and regulations prescribed by the Commissioners of the General Land Office. Any person entitled to pre-emption right to any land, shall be entitled to use any such warrant in payment of the same at \$1 25 per acre. Warrants may be located in one body upon any lands of the United States, subject to private entry at the time of such location, at the minimum price. When said warrants shall be located on lands subject to entry, at a greater minimum than \$1 25 per acre, the locator of said warrants shall pay to the United States, in cash, the difference between the value of such warrants at \$1 25 per acre and the tract of land located on.

Marriage in High Life.—Among the last marriages recorded in the Vienna Zeitung, we stumble over Herr Liebesel, Kaiserlich-Koniglich-er. Oberhof-staatsgerichtsrath-kanzlei-insp. Unter-gerichts-insp. and Sanny Lachenmayer, Kaiserliche-Koniglichliche Tabacks-fabrikants Tochter.

Homicide.—A fatal affray occurred in West Tennessee, week before last, between a Mr. Edwards and a Mr. Watson, in which the latter was fatally injured. The difficulty had its origin in an old family feud. Edwards was tried and acquitted on the ground of self defence.

"To the Victors Belong the Spoils."

The following capital article we glean from the West Chester "Register and Examiner," it gives a faithful history of this abominable practice, adopted as the lever of party politics:

When the venerated WASHINGTON was called to the Presidential chair, he found the Confederation, united and strong, while external enemies were in the field, but divided, weak and inefficient, the moment peace was declared, had given place to a "Union under the Constitution." George Washington was unanimously selected by the American people to organize the new Government. Never was a trust committed to better hands. Wise, cool, and eminently patriotic; with no thought but the public good, and the perpetuity of our institutions; this great and good man endeavored to establish, in every department of the National Government, the policy best adapted to these ends. Thomas Jefferson was an early member of his Cabinet, and it is perhaps to the deliberations of that august, though small body, that we are indebted to the celebrated interrogatory of Mr. Jefferson,—"Is he honest, is he capable, is he true to the Constitution?" The appointments made by President Washington were models of patriotism, capacity, and integrity. No inquiry was made as to what particular clique they belonged; none as to whether the applicant had "spent his money freely at the election, in purchasing votes with liquor;" nor were recommendations declaring that the appointment of a certain candidate "would bring a large and influential family to the support of the administration" attended with success.

John Adams succeeded General Washington. He retained all the officers appointed by his predecessor, but when new offices were created, or vacancies occurred by death, or resignation, Federalists alone were appointed. When Mr. Jefferson became President, he found that by far the greater portion of the officers were adherents of the Federal party. Where well grounded complaints existed, removals were made, and Democrats, tried by the rule above quoted, were appointed in their stead. This policy Mr. Jefferson determined to "continue until the members of each party held a proportionate share of the offices."

During the administrations of Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams no removals were made for opinions entertained. The officers appointed by Jefferson, except those removed by death or resignation, continued in the public service until the induction of Gen. Jackson, when a clean sweep was made to find room for the hungry pack following at his heels.

During the forty years, from 1789, the time the Constitution went into operation, until 1829 the commencement of General Jackson's term, the whole loss by the Government from the defalcations of public officers did not exceed a few thousand dollars. In the next twelve years, that is, during the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, the defalcations of the collectors and other officers of the Federal Government amounted to many millions, in sums varying from one thousand to a quarter of a million of dollars.

It would seem from a view of the whole of that remarkable period, and from corresponding evidence since made public, that the object of the applicants, "public plunder" was well understood among themselves, and also by the appointing power. Samuel Swartwout, in a letter to Jesse Hoyt, dated Washington March 14th, 1829, says: "Whether or not I shall get anything in the general scramble for plunder remains to be proven; but I rather guess I shall." We rather guess he is, if "two tons of solid silver are anything."

The securities taken in Mr. Swartwout's case, and indeed in almost every other, were what lawyers sometimes term "straw securities"—men not worth a dollar in the world. At the time Mr. Van Buren appointed Jesse Hoyt collector of the Port of New York, he knew that he was deeply involved, and without credit or character; yet he committed the funds of the country, collected at its commercial metropolis, to his keeping, upon securities which no correct business man would have loaned a thousand dollars. His defalcations were also measured by "tons of silver." It is a melancholy fact, that there was scarce an officer of the General Government fingering the public funds during that period, who did not appropriate a portion of it to his own use.

If the nation has suffered pecuniary from this abominable doctrine, our own state has, in its individual capacity, felt its withering effects. The readers of this paper have been made acquainted with the squandering of the Commonwealth's money by its officers on canals and railroads, from the Canal Commissioners down to the petty supervisors on the works. They know that at no distant date, the "favorites received for three cords of wood, the price of, and accepted for five; they know that oil was purchased in the same manner, and they know that this was the system pursued throughout every artery of the public works and "is so now in certain quarters.

But it is not in the loss of millions to the National or State Governments that the doctrine has inflicted the deepest wounds on the country. It is in its demoralizing tendencies, and in its corruptions at the ballot box we must expect to find its greatest injury. The dishonesty of men in high places, the unblushing scramble for the spoils, the undue influence exercised by money, and place, at the elections, the bribery of election officers, and the falsification of election returns, of a government, based on the virtue and integrity of the people.

Bad Legislation.—Banking in Wisconsin is taking a very unsafe range. The House of Assembly has passed a general Banking law, admitting railroad bonds as a basis of bill issues. Under such an arrangement as this, no safe circulation can be expected. Wisconsin has also fixed 10 per cent. as the legal rate of interest until 1858, and subsequently 7 cent.

P. R. Freas, Esq., has published the Germantown Telegraph for twenty-three years; but Mr. Harper, of the Gettysburg Sentinel, beats him—having been the publisher of that journal, without intermission, for over thirty-five years.

GLEANNINGS.

A Cincinnati printer was knocked down and robbed of ten dollars. What business has a printer with so much money.

The printers of Pittsburg have abolished Sunday work.

How does a line look without being paced.

The conductors of a newspaper have more difficulties to encounter in the way of pleasing people, than any other person in the world.

The pay of Louis Napoleon is to be fixed at \$140,000 a year.

Suspicion is always worse than fact.

The stage fare from Allentown to Philadelphia is only one dollar.

It is stated that in the town of West Newbury, Mass., there were raised and put up, last year, of marketable apples, 14,009 barrels, worth \$28,000.

Benjamin Franklin died on the 17th of April, 1790. His remains are interred in the northwest corner of the grave yard, located at Fifth and Arch streets.

The Virginia Monument to Washington, which was estimated to cost \$100,000, has already cost \$81,857 95. It is now estimated that the entire cost will be \$143,583 31, though it is thought unsafe to bet on any amount under \$200,000.

The gas house in Norfolk took fire last week and a portion of the roof was destroyed.

The Lewisburg (Pa) Chronicle is offered for sale.

Death from using Chloroform.

The New Haven Register states that Mrs. Emily Norton, wife of Mr. Hartz Z. Norton, of Norwich, having been afflicted for some years with a disease of the jaw and cheek, requiring the extraction of several diseased teeth, came to that city with the purpose of having the operation performed by her former medical attendant, Mr. Park. She had last year taken chloroform with happy effect, under his care, and now insisted upon having it administered preparatory to the operation. She was allowed to inhale the chloroform, in very small quantity, for several minutes; and almost while she was saying that she felt no effect from it, and was asking for its more free administration, the doctor noticed the pulse suddenly to fail. Within three or four minutes from this time this change was noticed, all signs of life were gone, and the most vigorous efforts to resuscitate the woman proved unavailing.

The quantity of chloroform used, was much less than is commonly administered in surgical operations; and the operator is regarded as a skillful, judicious, and prudent physician. At his request a jury of inquest has been called to make a full and public investigation of circumstances of this painful case.

Phosphate of Lime in Consumption.

When an account of Dr. Stone's (of New Orleans) success in treatment of consumption was published, it naturally enough interested the profession, as well as the friends of those who were suffering, because it raised a gleam of hope in cases where none existed. The following facts have come to our knowledge, and may be considered favorable in regard to this method of treatment. A gentleman of the neighboring city of Charlestown, whose son was considered in a hopeless state from the diseased condition of the respiratory apparatus was induced to administer Dr. Stone's medicine. All the phosphate of lime procured at the shops appeared to be imperfectly prepared—being coarse and otherwise objectionable. A purer article was prepared especially for the occasion, reduced to an impalpable powder, and ten grains were administered three times a day, followed by a swallow of cod-liver oil. No material change was discoverable in the patient for two weeks. Suddenly, as it were, a fixed pain of long standing in the chest then abated; sleep became refreshing, the appetite improved, strength returned, and from being moved above the apartment reclining on an invalid's chair, he is now daily riding on an average, ten miles on horse-back, facing the wind and breasting the cold with impunity. This is a synopsis of a case related by a grateful parent, who would be glad to have others, under similar circumstances, make an effort with the phosphate, combined with cod-liver oil.—(Boston Medical Journal.)

Notes Under Five Dollars.—Yesterday in the Common Pleas, before Judge Thompson, two cases were tried, in which the parties were Margaret Yocum, who sues as well for herself as the Commonwealth, vs. James T. Warren.

This was an action for a penalty, under the act of Assembly interdicting the circulating of foreign notes of a less denomination than five dollars within the limits of this State. The party prosecuting was the only witness offered to establish the fact of passing the note. The act of Assembly provides for the recovery of the penalty in any action of debt in the name of the Commonwealth, as well for the use of the county as for the person suing. The Judge held that, the law having provided the action of debt as the form of remedy, it embraced the incidents of such action, in respect to the admission of evidence; and as the witness offered was entitled to one half of the sum to be recovered, she was not admissible under the ordinary rules of evidence, being directly interested in the verdict sought to be established by her testimony. Verdict for defendant under the charge of the Court.—[Philadelphia Sun of 16th.]

Executive Mansion.—The Harrisburg Telegraph says: "Mr. Miller of the county of Philadelphia, has provided a bill providing for the erection of an executive mansion at Harrisburg, at the expense of the State. The bill appropriates the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose. It is altogether proper that such a bill should pass. As it now is, Governors on moving to Harrisburg, have great difficulty in procuring houses for their residence. The late Gov. Johnston, in consequence of this difficulty, for a long time boarded at one of our hotels. A house should be built for the Governor's residence. There will be no expense to the State for a lot."

New Kind of Tobacco.—A new kind of tobacco is cultivated in some places in Maryland. It is named Persian tobacco is of a beautiful color, and commands a high price.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE. April 14.—The Senate to-day, passed the following bill apportioning the State for Congressional purposes as follows:

I. Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, and Cedar, Lombard, Spruce and Newmarket Wards, in the City of Philadelphia.

II. City of Philadelphia, except the above wards.

III. Kensington and Northern Liberties.

IV. Spring Garden, Penn District, North Penn, Kingsessing, West Philadelphia, Blockley, Richmond, unincorporated Northern Liberties, Bridesburg, Aramingo, in the county of Philadelphia.

V. Bucks county and Bristol township, Upper and Lower Germantown, Upper and Lower Manayunk, Frankford, Roxborough, Byberry, Lower-Dublin, White-Hall-Oxford and Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia.

VI. Chester and Delaware.

VII. Montgomery and Lehigh.

VIII. Berks.

IX. Lancaster.

X. Lebanon, Dauphin, Perry and Juniata.

XI. Schuylkill and Northumberland.

XII. Luzerne, Montour, Columbia and Wyoming.

XIII. Northampton, Monroe, Carbon, Wayne and Pike.

XIV. Bradford, Tioga and Susquehanna.

XV. Lycoming, Sullivan, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Potter and McKean.

XVI. Union and Mifflin.

XVII. York and Cumberland.

XVIII. Franklin, Adams, Fulton and Bedford.

XIX. Somerset, Fayette and Greene.

XX. Washington, Beaver and Lawrence.

XXI. Westmoreland, Indiana and Cambria.

XXII. Allegheny county, except that part lying East and North of the Ohio, and West and North of the Allegheny Rivers.

XXIII. Butler, Armstrong, and part of Allegheny county above excepted.

XXIV. Mercer, Venango, Clarion, Elk, Forest and Jefferson.

XXV. Erie, Crawford and Warren.

April 16. Mr. Shimer, read a Bill in place, legitimizing Jacob and John Geisinger, of Northampton county.

April 17. The bill to incorporate the Norris-town and Freemansburg Railroad Company.

HOUSE. April 10. On motion of Mr. Schell, the second reading of the bill authorizing the publication of the laws of this Commonwealth in the newspapers, was again resumed and the bill defeated—yeas 27, nays 38.

Decision in the Economy Society Case.—Judges Grier and Irwin, of the U. S. Circuit Court for the western district of Pennsylvania, have given judgment in favor of Joshua Natchtrieb, who recently brought suit against the trustees of the Economy Society, at Harmony, Ind., for \$60,000. The plaintiff, it appears, was a member of the society for twenty-seven years, when he was expelled without cause, by the late George Rapp and his associates, and deprived of all share of the property, valued at \$2,000,000. He brought suit for \$60,000, as his share, but the court, in its decision, ordered the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain what would be the share of each member, and how much will be a fair compensation of the defendant for his twenty-seven years of labor, after deducting monies paid him.

Workings of the Present Tariff.—One branch after another of the American manufactures goes down under the present tariff. The Keene (N. H.) Sentinel states that "the only remaining manufactory of window glass in New England closed in a few days since. The manufacturers in this village employed seventy-five to one hundred person in the various departments, and the materials, with slight exceptions, were of home production."

Strange Distribution of Wealth.—Hans Wilson, of Steubenville, Ohio, who died on the 21st ult., in the 82d year of his age, bequeathed, in his will, to his only daughter, \$1000; to the widow of his only son, now the wife of Rev. Dr. Cox, of Piqua, \$300; the balance of his fortune, estimated at \$200,000, he divided in small sums to different churches in his town, and in large sums to foreign and domestic missionary societies.

Free Banking in Maryland.—A bill entitled an act to authorize and regulate the business of banking has been submitted to the Senate of Maryland, from the select committee of that body, upon the subject of a general Banking Law. The general features of the bill are similar to those of the New York system, under the general banking law of that State. The stocks to be received, however, are limited by the Senate's bill to Maryland stocks and stocks of the United States.

What Railroads Do.—They galvanize the dead to life. Our streets, and hotels, says the Erie-Pa. Chronicle, of April 6th, are now thronged daily with the immense tide of travel pouring through, and piles of freight are tumbled about warehouses, by the freight-trains. Merchants from the great west, and others of the travelling community, are continually passing and repassing. Not less than six or seven hundred passengers on an average go through, towards the east and west every day—probably over three thousand during the last week. And still they come.

MARRIED.

In Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., Pa., on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Jonathan Monroe, Mr. William H. Wonders, formerly of this place, to Miss Caroline E. Hammond, of Lewisburg, York county.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. A. J. G. Dubs, Mr. Solomon Klein, of Lowhill, to Miss Cyrena Peter, of Heidelberg.

DIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 6th inst., Susan A. Neigh, wife of Wm. H. Barger, in the 10th year of her age. On the 23d inst., in Moxatawny, Elizabeth Kutz, in the 70th year of her age.