

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1854.

Spring Weather.

This has been a most capricious April, as April has a right to be. A good deal of it has been March weather, with a day or two of such as might have been expected. This is the 29th day, and vegetation of all kinds seems to be remarkably backward. The trees are putting forth their leaves with great reluctance, apparently, as if they were afraid it would not yet be safe to do so. The severe winter has killed much of the fruit, it is said—or killed the germs, rather, that should have produced it.

The Allentown Bank.

The long agony is over, and it has become a fixed fact that the good citizens of Lehigh county are to be left without a Bank. Governor Bigler having applied the executive veto to the Bill. The Governor in giving his reasons for vetoing the Bank bills, occupies over a column of fine print. It is mostly a rehash of the old exploded doctrine on the subject of banks and banking, addressed rather to the prejudices than the good sense of the people.

But the Governor is right in one respect.—The present 'old fogey' method of chartering Banks is fruitful serious evils. It is a system of special privileges to a favored few in which the masses are prevented from participating, and as such is Anti-Democratic, Anti-Republican, and deserves to be broken up. If Banks are necessary to us have *Free Banks*—Democratic Banks—Banks whose issues will be limited within certain means of redemption, dollar for dollar. It is the only fair plan, and we are glad to see it gradually working its way into popular favor in spite of the efforts of Bank swindlers and interested monopolists to bring it into disrepute. The wholesale veto of Gov. Bigler will go far to hasten the advent of the desired reform, and as such we rejoice at it, and will be glad to hail 'more of the same sort.' There is a good time coming—an age if not golden—at least of equal rights and equal privileges. 'Wait a little longer!'

Disgraceful Scene.

The intelligence of the re-charter of the Easton Bank created great rejoicing at Easton.—At the jollification in South Easton, an accident happened, in the premature discharge of the cannon, that nearly cost the lives of two young men.

Further we learn, that during the evening, the Hon. *Conrad Shimer*, and Hon. *Richard Broadhead*, were burned in effigy. It being alleged that these two gentlemen were opposed to the recharter of the Easton Bank. Whether this disgraceful affair was got up by some inconsiderate friends of the bank, for the reason above mentioned, or by some sneaking political demagogues, in order to advance some political scheme or other, which they may have in view, time will develop. Every well meaning citizen will repudiate this disgusting transaction.

As to the course of Mr. Broadhead, in regard to the re-charter, we know but little, if he opposed the Bank, he no doubt had his reasons for doing so, and for aught we know, may have been well grounded; it is but a right that he among the rest of his fellow citizens saw fit to enjoy, his intriguing opponents to the contrary notwithstanding.

But the case in regard to Mr. *Shimer*, is quite different. He is a member of the Senate, and the Journals of that body stand forth as the best evidence in his favor. He may have found fault with some of the injudicious friends of the Bank, when at Harrisburg, boring for the passage of the re-charter, which in his opinion, and we doubt not, in the opinion of others, related instead of securing its passage. We have watched the proceedings of the Legislature closely, and we are fully satisfied that under no circumstance could the re-charter of the Easton Bank have been passed through the Senate, without the aid of Gen. *Shimer*.—The best evidence of this is, that when the friends of the Bank believed themselves strong enough, they undertook to pass it over the head of Mr. *Shimer*. A move was then made to take up the Bill by Mr. *Crabb*. Mr. *Shimer* opposed it, and it was lost by a vote of 12 to 12. This showed at once that he had them in his power, and that Honorable Senators would not permit a set of outsiders, who were being fed on oyster soups and whiskey punches, paid for out of the contingent fund, to tyrannize over the Senator from their District. What did Mr. *Shimer* do? Why the next morning he took up the Bill on his motion, and it passed finally, he voting for it—yeas 19, nays 8.—Comment is unnecessary.

Monument to Henry Clay.

The Ledger noticed, a few days ago, the fact that it is contemplated to raise a monument to Henry Clay, in the Washington Cemetery, on Long Island. A New York paper, copying the paragraph, asks where this Cemetery is? The same correspondent who communicated the fact, has sent us another letter, in which he says the Washington Cemetery is one mile from the Greenwood Cemetery. It is laid out with great taste and beauty, and has over 100,000 trees. The structure referred to is designed to be a joint monument to Washington, Franklin, Lafayette and Henry Clay; the name of each to be inscribed on an appropriate panel on each of the four sides. The cost to be raised by subscriptions of from fifty cents to one dollar, from ladies all over the United States. The contributors' names to be enrolled on parchment and suspended in a room in the monument, 30 feet square. The design is similar to that of Sir Walter Scott; it will be 180 feet high, on a base of 30 feet square. A spiral stair case will ascend to the top, from

Employment.

Labor is a great blessing—idleness is a great curse. The man in health should scorn to be an idler. Industry is an inseparable companion of happiness. When idleness leads to poverty, there are not many steps between poverty and crime. An honest laboring poor man is the noblest work of God, and what is equally delightful to contemplate, there are few industrious poor men who are dishonest or vicious. Toil and industry are two of the greatest promoters of virtue and integrity. He who labors knows that labor deserves its reward—he feels it, and this feeling prompts an active regard for all others who toil or labor for themselves. But few industrious men are unscrupulous in this world—it is the idler—the speculator—who would live by his wits or his vices, that makes haste to get rich without going through the process of toil, that cheats industry out of its reward. The industrious man generally lives within his means. The motives which prompt him to work, to seek work and never be without it until a competency places him beyond its necessity, are the most elevating in their effects. Ease in old age is a laudable object, which stimulate man to accumulate property. Ability to educate children and aid them in the onset of life, is no less praiseworthy. Ability to administer the afflictions of the unfortunate—to contribute to the maintenance of religion and morals, and enterprises which enrich, enable, enlighten and refine our country and our age—are great stimulants to labor diligently and wisely. To labor faithfully, and at the same time so train the affections for wealth that they can resist a due part of the fruits of toil, in the enjoyment of the innocent pleasures of life as we pass along, makes the most useful, pleasant, and happy state man can enjoy on earth.

Business Notices.

A New Store.—By reference to our advertising columns, our readers will see a new chance offered them to buy cheap and fashionable goods at the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Store" opened by Messrs. *Edelman, Hans & Co.*, in Allentown. They are new beginners, have laid in an entire new stock of goods which they intend to sell at city prices. We recommend the public to give them a call.

Fashionable Clothing.—Our columns to day contain the card of the fashionable Clothing Emporium of Messrs. *Keck & Leh*. These gentlemen have laid in a very heavy stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which, from the reputation they bear, for selling cheap, can be bought at a great bargain. Persons wishing to buy good Clothing will give them a call.

A New Landlord.—John Y. Bechtel, has taken the "American Hotel" on the north-east corner of Hamilton and William Streets, in the Borough of Allentown. Mr. Bechtel is a very active man, of business tact and well calculated to gain friends and customers. See his card in another column.

Sartain's Union Magazine.

The May number of this truly excellent Magazine, contains thirty original articles, and sixteen embellishments, of a varied and interesting character. To enumerate the many excellent qualities combined in this number, would take up too much of our space, suffice to say, that it is an excellent monthly, and every family should have a copy.

Graham's Magazine.

For May, is already upon our table, and is as usual rich in embellishments. A steel engraving "The Bavarian May Queen" is beautiful. "Sun Rise" and "May Morning" are of the finest style. The articles, prose as well as poetical are rich in quality as well as in variety, and the number is altogether one of which the publisher has reason to be proud.

An Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of this State has decided that the purchaser of property at a Sheriff's sale, who acts by an agent, is not bound by the bid of his agent, if it exceeds the amount to which the principal authorized the agent to go in bidding. The case in which this doctrine was laid down, was one in which the Sheriff claimed to recover the difference between the bid of the agent and the price for which the property was subsequently sold, on a second sale, after the principal had refused to take the property at the price bid by his agent, at the first sale. The Court decided that the principal was not liable for any act of his agent, which was done by the latter in violation or excess of the authority delegated to him.

Recharter of the Easton Bank.

On the receipt of the intelligence at this place, the strongest symptoms of rejoicing were manifested by our citizens—cannons were fired, the Bands discoursed music through our streets, houses were luminated, and in fact every means of giving vent to their satisfied feelings were demonstrated. In South Easton, a scene was presented, the relation of which would not, we fear, fall very pleasantly upon the ears of certain individuals who figured in opposition to the Bank, so we will say nothing about it. We do not mean by this however to countenance the disgraceful scene there enacted.—*Easton Sentinel*.

Fire at Bath.

On Sunday Morning the 18th, the dwelling house of Mr. William Person, of Bath, occupied at the time by Mr. Thomas Babe, was consumed by fire, which it is supposed originated from the stove-pipe being placed too near the wall. The furniture, clothing, and every thing in the building was entirely destroyed. Owing to the high wind prevailing at the time nothing could be saved, as everything was in ashes in the course of fifteen minutes. The building was insured for \$700.—*Eastonian*.

We have learned that Governor Bigler

Death of Judge Coulter.

We are pained to announce the confirmation of the report of the death of Richard Coulter, Esq., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State. He died at his residence, in Westmoreland county, on the 20th. Judge Coulter has filled many posts of trust and honor from his fellow citizens and in the discharge of their duties, has always maintained a high sense of justice and propriety. He represented Westmoreland county in Congress, for several sessions; and after that, was appointed Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, a position to which he was again chosen at the general election, last October. At the balloting for the terms to be held by the members of the new court, he drew the largest one, and consequently was entitled to the full term of fifteen years.

As some interest is manifested to know how the vacancy that will occur on the Supreme Bench of the State is to be filled, we annex the XII. section of the act of the 15th of April, 1851, which relates to the subject:

Section XII. In the event of any vacancy occurring in any Judgeship in this Commonwealth by death, resignation, removal from office, the failure to elect, or otherwise, the Governor shall appoint a suitable person to fill such vacancy until the first Monday in December following the next general election; and the qualified electors shall at the next general election, which shall happen three calendar months after the vacancy shall occur, elect in the manner hereinbefore provided, a suitable person to such office for the unexpired term, in the case of a Judgeship of the Supreme Court, and for the full term of office in case of any other Judgeship.

A Defect Remedied.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. Packer, and passed that body, to remedy a defect in the law of last session, carrying out, as was supposed, the provisions of the Constitution in relation to the election of Supreme Judges, revealed by the death of Judge Coulter.

The amendment to the Constitution contains the following provision: "The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election)."

It will be observed that this language is emphatic as to the term of the Judges. This amendment further provides, that "any vacancy happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any of the said courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election."

The law of last session, in direct conflict with these express provisions, authorizes the Governor to appoint, in case of a vacancy, until the next general election, at which a person would be elected to fill the unexpired term of the deceased Judge, instead of for the full term of fifteen years. The bill remedies this error of the law of 1851, so that the Governor will appoint a person to fill the vacancy until the December following the next election, at which a person will be chosen for the full term of fifteen years. This will derange the beautiful system of succession established by the uniform period between the term of each Judge, but its necessity is manifest from the requirement of the Constitution.—*Dem. Union*.

Translation of the Bible.

A correspondent desires information respecting the period at which the present English translation of the Bible was first made. The question is more difficult to answer than might be supposed. Nominally, the present translation was made in the reign of James the First, who appointed a large number of learned men to execute the work, and authorized its publication subsequently by a royal proclamation. But on comparing its style with that of contemporary writers, it becomes evident that the translation was not really made at that time; but that the older translations were merely corrected and improved. The basis of King James' Bible seems, in truth, to have been the Bishop's Bible, first published in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Many words, which had become obsolete in refined society, were preferred in the present translation, because they were still in use among the unlettered, and in consequence large numbers of such 'have returned into use. The Bishop's Bible was itself founded on an earlier translation. In fact each successive translator appears to have availed himself of the labors of his predecessors, and the result is a translation which, in point of style, will compare with any ever made. Our correspondent also asks us our opinion as to a new translation. We reply that we have always opposed it, believing that the advantages, to be derived from it, will not equal the disadvantages that will accrue.

French Spoliations.—The bill providing indemnity for French spoliations committed prior to 1800, has passed the Senate of the U. S. by a vote of 26 to 13. It is to be hoped that the House will concur, and thus relieve the nation from the dishonor of forever postponing a set of claims for which they have long ago received value. Most of the original claimants are beyond the reach of the indemnity proposed, but a few are not, and the dependent families of many who are gone would be greatly comforted by the relief which the bill provides. Better late than never.

Shocking.—We learn from the Milton Democrat, that two dead infants were found near Mc. Ewensville, Northumberland county, a few days since. Efforts are being made to ferret out the guilt of the unnatural mothers of the children.—One, it is said, was buried along a fence, and the other was found in a brick yard pond! This is shame, disgrace and crime in the highest degree.

Abolition of Capital Punishment.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, of the 16th inst., in alluding to the recent action of the House of Representatives upon the bill to abolish capital punishment, says: For several years past the subject of the abolition of capital punishment has been agitated in most of the Old States of the Union, and much has been said and written on both sides of the question; but none of them, to our knowledge, have ventured to make the experiment by the passage of laws to effect this object. The policy of such an enactment has been so much doubted, that although reports of Legislative committees have recommended the passage of bills, no Legislative bodies in the Old States have ventured to pass them.

But in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania on Thursday, the following bill did pass by the vote which will be seen in the Legislative proceedings. This bill in fact does abolish capital punishment if it becomes a law, and was so stated by Mr. Flanigan in his place, and was understood by the Representatives of the people. It is a most important measure in Legislative reform.

Sec. 1. That no warrant for the execution of any convict by hanging shall be issued within one year after the sentence of death shall have been passed, and that after that period, if no circumstances shall come to light to render doubtful the correctness of the verdict of the jury in the matter, the Governor shall then issue his warrant for said execution. Provided, That from the time of conviction to the time of execution, the convict shall be confined in one of the Penitentiaries of the Commonwealth, as is now provided by law for the safe keeping of convicts.

Sec. 2. That upon the rendition of any verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree" against any person charged therewith, in any Court of this Commonwealth, it shall and may be lawful for the jury rendering the same, in their discretion, to recommend the person or persons so charged and convicted to the mercy of the court; and every person duly convicted of murder in the first degree, whom the jury so convicted shall recommend to the mercy of the court, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in one of the State penitentiaries, as the case may be, and to be kept in separate or solitary confinement at labor, for a period not less than twelve, nor more than fifty years.

The Washington Monument.

The obelisk which is in the course of erection at the Capital, costs a thousand dollars a foot, and it goes towards heaven at the rate of four or five feet a month, and consequently requires a monthly expenditure of four or five thousand dollars. While the work goes on, there is, of course, a steady drain upon the treasury; but the receipts fluctuate, and have of late so much fallen off, that, unless the subscriptions speedily and materially increase, the work must stop. It should be born in mind that the blocks which have been forwarded to Washington by the different States of the Union, and by other countries, though they add much to the interest of the monument, contribute very little to its bulk and height, and diminish the cost of each course of masonry only in a very slight degree. To complete the monument will require a sum which, if contributed in equal proportion by the citizens of the United States, would tax each individual to the amount of three cents. And yet the subscription languishes, and the building committee is embarrassed. The ladies finished the Bunker Hill Monument, and it may perchance be theirs to bring the present enterprise to completion. We learn from the Boston Transcript that there is a rival in the field. The preliminary arrangements for the erection of a monument on Plymouth Rock, to the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers, are in progress, and the sons of New England, in all parts of the country, will soon be called upon to contribute. One at a time, say we. Let not the claims to honor of the Father of his country and the Fathers of New England be brought into anything than even looks like competition.

Fire without Coals.

Recent arrivals from Europe bring some gratifying results of curious experiments, which have been made at the London Polytechnic Institution, to test the results of the recent invention of Dr. Bachofner, which consists in the substitution of thin pieces of metal in the place of coals in fire grates, which being acted upon by a small jet of gas immediately become red hot, and emit a prodigious degree of heat. The flame which is produced by the gas, co-operating with the metallic luminate, gives the appearance of a brisk and cheerful coal fire, and can scarcely be distinguished from it. The heat can be regulated by turning the cock of the gas tube. There is no deposit of soot, no smoke, or any of the annoyances which attend coal fires, and the gas can be extinguished instantly, or the fire kept as low as may be convenient. This useful invention is of general interest, and not only as affects private houses, but as affects manufactures, and all places where large fires are required, and by its adoption the use of enormous chimneys might be dispensed with, as no smoke is generated. The expense with the gas, now used for lighting, would render a fire on this new principle about the same expense as if coals were employed, but, where what is termed non-carbonized gas is employed, a great diminution of expense would be obtained.

Whiskey Fraud.—A barrel of Ohio whiskey arrived at New York a few days ago, which gauged forty-eight gallons, but the purchaser measured the contents, and found only thirty-eight. The fraud is accomplished by giving great solidity to the barrel, particularly the heads, while a hollow scooped out in the staves opposite the bung, admits the gauger's rod to the desired depth.

The Mint in New York.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states that an attempt will be made to establish a United States Assayer's office in the city of New York, in lieu of a mint, with power to issue mint certificates that shall be transferable with those issued by the Philadelphia mint, with a view to aid the requirements of trade or commerce. Such a measure could not legitimately be opposed, even by the Pennsylvania members, we should think.

Letter from the President.

A number of documents relative to the Japan expedition were sent to the senate on Monday week. The following extract of a letter from President Fillmore to the Emperor of Japan, will be read with interest:

"I send you by this letter an envoy of my own appointment, an officer of high rank in his country, who is no missionary of religion. He goes by my command to bear to you my greetings and good wishes, and to promote friendship and commerce between the two countries.

"You know that the United States of America now extend from sea to sea; that the great country of Oregon and California are parts of the United States; and that from these countries, which are rich in gold silver and precious stones our steamers can reach your happy land in less than twenty days.

"Many of our ships will now pass in every year, and some, perhaps, in every week, between California and China; these ships must pass along the coast of your Empire; storms and winds may cause them to be wrecked on your shores, and we ask and expect from your friendship and your greatness, kindness for our men and protection for our property. We wish that our people may be permitted to trade with your people, but we shall not authorize them to break any law of your Empire.

"Our object is friendly commercial intercourse, and nothing more. You may have productions which we should be glad to buy; and we have productions which might suit your people. Your Empire contains a great abundance of coal; this is an article which our steamers, in going from California to China, must use. They would be glad that a harbor in your Empire should be appointed to which coal might be brought, and where they might always be able to purchase it.

"In many other respects, commerce between your Empire and our country would be useful to both. Let us consider well what new interests may arise from these recent events, which have brought our two countries so near together; and what purposes of friendly amity and intercourse this ought to inspire in the hearts of those who govern both countries."

GLEANINGS.

Nearly every county in Missouri has instructed its delegates to vote for Fillmore for the Presidency.

Ohio and Virginia.—The Ohio Whigs go for Scott for the Presidency—Virginia for Fillmore.

From April 20, 1851, to April 1, 1852, there arrived at the St. Louis Quarantine 13,802 emigrants.

It is said the manufacture of Catawba wine near Cincinnati will this year amount to half a million of dollars.

A train of 48 cars, having on board 200 fat cattle from Cumberland county, passed through Lancaster, Pa., a few days ago.

An Louisiana potatoe in Washington, is of an oblong shape, measuring sixteen by eighteen inches. The flavor is said to be of the finest character.

The Harrisburg Union mounts a "rooster" upon a rum barrel, by way of crowing over the recent election returns from Connecticut. The emblem is most appropriate.

French Population.

The following is a classification of the social condition of the people of France, taken from the last number of the Westminster Review:

Millionaires,	60,000
Rich men,	200,000
In easy circumstances,	5,500,000
In moderate circumstances,	4,200,000
Gaining a decent but uncertain living,	6,000,000
Gaining a scanty and uncertain living,	16,000,000
Living in extreme indigence,	5,000,000
Paupers, thieves and prostitutes,	4,000,000

Compound Interest.—The accumulation of money when placed at compound interest, after a certain number of years, is exceedingly rapid, and in some instances appears truly astonishing. One penny, says the *Conservations' Lexicon*, put out at five per cent, compound interest, at the birth of Christ, would, in 1810, have amounted to a sum equal in value to 357,477,700 of globes of standard gold, each in magnitude as large as this earth, while at simple interest it would have amounted to 7s. 8d! It would afford a good exercise to our your mathematicians to verify the above calculation.

Beauties of the Lake Route.—A letter from a gentleman in Columbus, Ohio, to a friend in this city, dated April 11, asks for duplicates of certain papers, and then proceeds to say:

"My reason for requiring duplicates is this: I had the misfortune to take passage on board the steamer Ohio, on Lake Erie, on my way here, with about 300 passengers. The boats go fast in the ice and has since then [10 days ago] been floating in the ice at the mercy of the winds. Finding it impossible for the boat to get through the ice, I determined to leave, and did so by walking to the shore, in company with about 100 passengers, leaving my baggage on board, containing all my papers."

While this and similar difficulties have beset the traveller by the Northern route, the Pennsylvania routes have been unimpeded all winter and spring, and Western travellers have fully discovered their superior advantages.

Etiquette.—The National Intelligencer has a correspondent who proposes a series of numbers on the subject, and the Telegraph tries by argument. Some of these commands may be tried:

1. Before you bow to a lady in the street, permit her to decide whether you may do so or not, by at least a look of recognition.

2. 'Excuse my glove' is an unnecessary apology; for the glove should not be withdrawn to shake hands.

3. When your companion bows to a lady, you should do so also. [When a gentleman bows to a lady in your company, always bow to him in return.]

Newspaper Union.—The Whig State Journal and Weekly American, in Harrisburg, have recently been united, and will hereafter be published under the firm of J. J. Clyde & Co.

Supreme Court.

HARRISBURG, April 24.—It is currently rumored here, today, that Judge Bell of Chester county, has been appointed by Gov. Bigler, to the vacant seat upon the Supreme Bench, occasioned by the death of the Hon. Richard Coulter.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, April 26.—The Governor has yet made no appointment to the vacant seat upon the Supreme Bench. It was first tendered to the Hon. G. W. Woodward, and declined, and it was then offered to the Hon. T. S. Bell, whose friends say he will accept.

Man Drowned.—On the 20th of April, whilst Henry Hunsicker, of Lockport, Carbon county, was crossing the Lehigh in a Canal Boat, at the chain dam above Easton, he lost his life by drowning. The iron chain caught at the post to which the towing line is tied and slipped off, hitting Mr. Hunsicker and cragged him into the water. His body has not yet been recovered.—The deceased was about 24 years old.

Debate on the Bill to Abolish Capital Punishment.—The Delaware County Republican says, the speech of Mr. Bromall, in the House of Representatives, while this bill was pending is said to have been an eloquent and finished production. In the course of his remarks he related place in this country, many years ago the facts the circumstance of a trial and execution that took in relation to which are doubtless familiar to a portion of our aged readers, but may be new to many of our young friends. The case is this:

"A young girl, of fair character, was unfortunate in giving birth to an illegitimate child. Sometime afterwards she made an excuse one afternoon to visit a neighbor; she took the child with her but returned alone. Search was made for it and it was found buried in the woods, in the neighborhood. On these circumstances she was tried and convicted of the crime of Murder, and sentenced to be hung; but such had been her previous character, and so apparently discordant to her disposition was the perpetration of such a fearful crime, that those who knew her best could not believe her guilty. But she did not and would not make any explanation or denial of her guilt, until the evening before the execution was to take place, when believing that her fate was sealed she confessed to her brother alone in her cell, that the father of the child had induced her to meet him in the woods under a promise of immediate marriage, when he murdered the child and buried it in her presence, in the place where it was found. She preferred losing her own life innocently, to prosecuting the father of her child, and before a reprieve could be procured from the Governor she was executed.—Circumstances afterwards transpired, such as the finding of a letter inviting her to the meeting and others, which rendered it certain that this story was true, and that she had been unjustly condemned. So this brave and generous girl was sacrificed to an unyielding law."

The Flood at the West.—The Pittsburg Journal of Tuesday says Mr. Brady, of Booklyn, Jefferson county, who came down the Allegheny in a skiff, and he gives sad accounts of the loss of lumber along that river and its tributaries. He left Booklyn on Saturday for Kittanning, where he remained over night, returning his voyage on Sunday, and his report is of rain, heavy and unceasing, and a rapidly rising river all the way. He witnessed the wrecks of rafts which he could not number, and represents that the lumber on Red Bank, prepared for market, had all burst away. His estimate is that one hundred and fifty rafts were swept out of Red Bank. Of these a number would be caught and landed in the eddies, but the greater proportion would go clear. Brady also states the number of rafts carried off from Mahoning, would equal those from Red Bank. Here is a proof of a very serious loss of property from two points alone. What must the aggregate be along the Allegheny, to its head waters, from which kindred representations are coming in. Mr. Brady confirms the report that up the Allegheny the valleys were laden with snow to the depth of two or three feet. We are indebted to the same gentleman for information of a break in the canal, below Freeport, occasioned by a hill slide. The extent of the injury he could not state.

Dreadful Massacre at Sea.—Recent arrivals at New York bring advices from Valparaiso to the tenth of March. An American whale-ship, named *Stated*, was seized by a party of convicts at the Galapago islands, and the captain and crew murdered in the most cruel and cold-blooded manner. The convicts then sailed towards Guayaquil, with the intention of opposing Gen. Flores. On their way they fell in with two schooners belonging to the expedition of General Flores, and having seized them, murdered all on board in the most ferocious and blood-thirsty manner, including the nephew and son-in-law of Gen. Flores. On board of one of these vessels the convicts cut the throats of twenty-three men. The whale ship was afterwards taken possession of by a Swedish Frigate. The convicts were placed in irons, and the vessel anchored in the Guayaquil river.

Raising Poultry.—One person, in Burlington county, N. J., from the 1st of November last to the 1st of April, collected two hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eighty-one pounds, costing twenty-three thousand two hundred and thirty dollars; and the whole amount was sent to New York market. The whole of this poultry was collected within an extent of twelve miles square.

Indians Starved to Death.—The Minnesota Pioneer says that a report has come from Lacqui Parle, that over forty Indians—men, women and children—were found frozen to death, having eaten their dogs, moccasins, skin tents, and everything that could afford the least sustenance. It was feared, last summer, that the loss of crops by the floods, would result disastrously to them.

Large Sale of Provisions.—During the week ending the 14th inst., there were sold at Louisville, Ky., 6,537 barrels of mess pork; 1,255 casks and 16,800 pieces of bacon, which, in the aggregate, amounts to \$198,167. In addition, a sale was made on the 14th of 500 barrels mess pork, 1,800 barrels and tierces of prime lard, and 4,802 kegs of lard. The entire sale amounted to the very large sum of \$278,912.