

Our Court.

The May term of our Court went in session on Monday last. President Judge Washington McCartney, and Associates Dillinger and Haas, in their seats. The grand inquest selected C. Foster, Esq. of Upper Milford, as their foreman. Some trifling business was transacted. The proceedings will be given in our next.

The Lehigh Railroad.

We are pleased to inform our readers, that the prospects of seeing the Iron Horse pass our Borough before long, is now reduced to a certainty. The President Hon. J. M. Porter, and Judges Packer and Dillinger, accompanied by the Engineers of the Company, will pass over the whole line, settle for damages, and permanently locate the road. A number of changes will be made in the location, in order to lessen the damages, and we trust that those individuals through whose land the road may pass, will not be too extravagant in the assessment of their damages, so that arrangements for the same, can be mutually agreed upon without litigation. The President informs us that the whole line will be put under contract by the first of July next. So there's a good time coming.

Allentown and Pottstown.

The great advantage to every section of the country, by the erection of a Railroad through it, has been so often demonstrated, that no arguments are necessary, now in their favor. It is rather a strange circumstance that the Pottstown Ledger, that the citizens of Philadelphia, have paid no attention to this Railroad project, which would secure to them, a direct connection with the Lehigh region, from Allentown and Northward. Thirty miles of Railroad will give this connection with Allentown, by intersecting the Reading Railroad, at this place. The road will pass through a rich Agricultural neighborhood, and tapping several iron and lime districts. The freight upon the road, would be considerable, which together with the Allentown passenger and freight trade, and Lehigh coal and other trade northward, when a road is extended from Allentown, to Mauch Chunk, would certainly render the stock the most valuable of the kind, in the country. The nature of the road without much expense for grading. It is a project worthy of immediate consideration.

The Firemen's Parade.

The Firemen's Parade in Philadelphia, on Monday last, is said to have been one of the most gorgeous displays. For the last three or four weeks preparations have been made, and it is believed that upwards of one hundred thousand dollars have been expended in getting up this splendid affair. Both our Brass Bands were engaged, and we learn from those who have been present on the occasions, that they have acquitted themselves well. They returned on Wednesday afternoon—exceedingly pleased with the excursion.

Easton Bank.

The Bill rechartering the Easton Bank for fifteen years has been signed by the Governor. On the 23d of April, Thomas McKean, Esq., resigned his office as President of the Institution, and David D. Wagner, Esq., was elected to fill the vacancy. The retiring President has served in different offices of the Bank for many years, and with a watchfulness, ability and integrity rarely equalled by the officers of any other monied institution in the State. The new President is favorably known at home and abroad as a shrewd financier, and under his guidance the bank will retain its reputation as one of the best institutions in the country.

The bank continues its operations under the new charter with the following Board of officers: President—David D. Wagner, Cashier—William Hackett, Teller—John Heckman, Clerk—Adam Yohe, Assistant Clerk—Thomas Slater.

Mr. Hackett, the new cashier, has been at his desk for some time, and performs his duties in a manner which is creditable to himself and highly satisfactory to the large number of business men with whom he has daily intercourse. Mr. Sinton, the late cashier has retired to Philadelphia in an unfeigned state of health. He served the institution for upwards of thirty years, and as an officer and citizen was highly esteemed.

The Hon. Henry Clay.

The venerable statesman continues very feeble, and is very sensibly affected by the changes of the weather. His condition varies greatly from day to day. He is not, however, confined to his bed, and from the visible improvement exhibited in his appearance, strength, and spirits, when the temperature is genial, it is hoped that when this fitful season shall have passed he will rally. It is evident, however, that the patriot's lamp of life verges upon

—"The sable smoke which vanishes the flame," and soon the light which has illuminated many a dark day in the history of his country will be quenched in death. Among all parties and creeds, who is there that will not mourn his loss? What American will refuse to weep over the grave of him whose noble heart and magnanimous soul are all American? Not one.

—Presentation of the Clay Medal.—The committee of gentlemen from New York, consisting of Messrs. Lapp, Prince, and others, waited on Mr. Clay on Saturday and presented him another medal, being an exact copy of the one recently lost. The ceremonies were highly interesting. Mr. Clay making a handsome and very feeling speech.

—The Whigs of Missouri nominated Col. Doniphan for Governor.

Business Notices.

National Circus.—Gen. Welch's great national Circus, one of the best pronounced equestrian establishments in the world, will exhibit in Allentown on Friday the 14th of May, and on the 15th in Easton. The company have been performing in Philadelphia to crowded houses all winter, and start out upon their summer tour through the country, with a full set of well trained horses, new trappings, costumes, &c. The people of this neighborhood will need no urging to patronize "the Circus."

The Academy.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Allentown Academy will be re opened under the guidance of Mr. J. N. Gregory, of New York as principal. From the reputation that the gentleman bears, we can assure our friends that the institution will loose nothing by the change.—We refer our readers to his advertisement.

Hardware.—O. & J. Saeger, have just returned from Philadelphia with several boat loads of Hardware, among which are to be found every article used by the Builder, the Farmer, the Mechanic and the House keeper. From what we hear of others they sell goods cheaper than ever before offered in this place.—Persons building this season should not forget to buy their Hardware at the Store of O. & J. Saeger.

Leather, Hides and Oil.—Our columns contain the card of William Grim, who has just received a large assortment of Leather, Hides and Oil, which he is willing to sell at low prices. Mr. Grim is a gentleman that understands his business thoroughly, buys for cash, and is able to sell to country tanners, goods at city prices—so that by buying of him they can save their expense of going to the city.

Gas Light.—Our friend Dr. Donozesky, offers for sale a second hand Coal Gas Apparatus, capable of creating gas for 50 to 70 burners.—It has been used only about 12 months and is in good repair. The Doctor, by the bye one of our most enterprising individuals has effected individually what formerly could only be accomplished by joint stock companies, at an enormous cost. He will put his apparatus in operation at any place, and warrant it to produce the most brilliant light that can be imagined.

Chain Pumps.—Mr. N. D. Knight, manufactures a new and Improved Chain Pump with Iron Curb, at his manufactory in John Street, Allentown. This Pump of the many now in use, is admitted to be the best, and those who have used them, will admit this fact. We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. Knight in another column.

What Next?

The New York Daily Times says Kosuth has "the most marked forbearance toward Mr. Clay in regard to his opposition to his [Kosuth's] policy and conduct." The great statesman and the American people generally, ought to feel under the greatest obligation to the distinguished Hungarian for his great mercy towards those who, in the name and on the soil of their own land, have presumed to dissent from the exile's doctrine, and oppose him in setting up his will as the law of the land that has given him shelter and hospitality. Kosuth showing Henry Clay, of Kentucky, forbearance indeed!—the most marked forbearance!—because Henry Clay disapproved of his doctrine! Well, this is certainly to bad.

Ragged Bank Notes.

We hear people complaining of the great number of ragged bank notes in circulation, the following accounts for the cause, and also suggests a remedy: In the existing state of trade and commerce, nearly all bills find their way back to their respective banks in the course of a few weeks at longest. They are reissued again, after they have become unfit for circulation. Why? Because the banks expect to gain by their being defaced and destroyed in the process of circulation.

What is the remedy? A law prohibiting banks from issuing the same bill a second time. The bank of England never re-issues a note. Let such a law be passed, and we should have clean and far safer paper currency. Will the Legislature attend to it?

California.

A steamer has just arrived from Nicaragua with three hundred passengers and gold—we know not how much. There is an omnium gatherrum of news, none of it particularly important at the present moment. What most struck us, is the statement that great numbers of Chinese are arriving as immigrants at San Francisco; so there is a prospect that there will be a strong infusion of Celestials in the population of that State, for which, judging of the manner in which they have thus far conducted themselves, it may be none the worse. They have been quiet, industrious and law-abiding, and are as much liked, we believe, as any of the foreigners who go to that auriferous land seeking no better their fortunes.

Railroad Iron.

This spring the Montour Iron Company had over five thousand tons of finished Railroad Iron, to transport on the State Works. They are now sending it off in boats. Last year they paid over forty-two thousand dollars toll, on coal and other material, delivered at their work, and on the transportation of the years product of Railroad Iron. If Congressional funds, or knaves, could abolish all duties on imported Railroad Iron, as some of them propose, it is quite probable these works might be arrested in their large operations, and all other work of the same kind, in this country. But we cannot believe that a Democratic Congress will thus commit business and political suicide.—Danville Intelligencer.

The New York Fillmore meetings are perfect jams, and very enthusiastic.

Death of Judge Coulter.

In our last, we announced, on the authority of a telegraphic dispatch, the melancholy intelligence of the death of Judge Coulter, of the Supreme Court. Since then we have received the Westmoreland Intelligencer, from which we learn that he expired at his residence, in Greensburg at half past ten o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 20th of April. The intelligence is of a melancholy nature to nine-tenths of the people of the State. The Intelligencer states that Judge Coulter had been in attendance at the sittings of the Supreme Court, in Philadelphia for a length of time, and arrived at home on Friday evening last, having been unwell before he left the city. A total prostration of all his physical energies seemed to ensue soon after his arrival at home, and under which he finally sunk.

Our first recollection of Judge Coulter dates back to the year 1832, though the older citizens of our town remember him at a much earlier time, when he was a member of the Assembly, then sitting in our present State House. We learn from some of them that he was then distinguished for his ardent eloquence, as well as for a certain eccentricity of manner and recklessness in conduct, which at that time appeared habitual if not natural. In 1832 he was a member of the memorable Congress which passed the act to recharter the U. S. Bank, which bill was vetoed by Gen. Jackson. Judge Coulter then a leading friend of the old General, was not satisfied with the arbitrary and overbearing course he saw proper to adopt, and a coldness if not entire separation in political action ensued. We believe Judge Coulter was once re-elected to Congress after this separation from his old friend, but he could not sustain a position of opposition, in Westmoreland county, and he shortly retired to private life and the pursuit of his profession.—He subsequently interfered but little with politics, tho' as a safe and judicious adviser, the Whig party of the State often availed themselves of his counsel and assistance. He held a decided position in the Whig ranks.

In 1846, Gov. Shunk, who had known him intimately at an early day, overlooked his political relationship, and nominated him a Judge of the Supreme Court. He was appointed in the Fall, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate in the following winter. He first took his seat in the adjourned Court held in the city of Lancaster in December, 1846. From that time he held a seat on the Supreme Bench, having last Fall been elected under our amended Constitution, though no other Whig in the State on the same general ticket did succeed. This result was owing in part to his own personal popularity, but more decidedly to the opposition in the city and county of Philadelphia to Judge Campbell, running on the opposition ticket. That opposition prevailed to some extent in the county, and altogether produced a very decided majority in favor of Judge Coulter.

Electoral Vote.

It has been virtually settled in Congress that both South Carolina and California shall have a member of Congress on their several fractions—the letter of the law giving it to Carolina and the spirit to California. This increases the whole number of Members to 234, and of Presidential Electors to 296, making 149 necessary to a choice—148 being a tie. The Electoral vote of each State, under the new Apportionment, as compared with that of 1848, will be as follows:

States.	1852.	1848.
Maine,	5	6
N. Hampshire,	5	6
*Vermont,	5	6
*Massachusetts,	13	12
*Rhode Island,	4	4
*Connecticut,	6	6
*New York,	35	36
*New Jersey,	7	7
*Pennsylvania,	27	26
*Delaware,	3	3
*Maryland,	8	8
Virginia,	15	17
*North Carolina,	10	11
South Carolina,	8	9
*Georgia,	10	10
*Florida,	3	3
Ohio,	23	23
Indiana,	13	12
Illinois,	11	9
Iowa,	4	4
Wisconsin,	5	4
Michigan,	6	6
*Kentucky,	12	12
Missouri,	9	7
Alabama,	9	9
*Louisiana,	6	6
*Tennessee,	12	12
Mississippi,	7	6
Arkansas,	4	4
Texas,	4	4
California,	4	0
Total	296	290

We have marked with a Star the fifteen States that went for Taylor in '48, giving him 163 votes to 137 for Cass. The same States would now cast 161 votes, or 12 more than a majority, Illinois and Missouri each gain two; Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi and Arkansas gain one each; New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, North Carolina and South Carolina each lose one, and Virginia loses two. The other States have the same number of Members and Electors as before, and California is added to the number.

New Proposition.—A proposition has been made to pay Congress a fixed salary, instead of the present compensation of eight dollars per diem. The suggestion is to give each member one thousand dollars for the first session, and two thousand dollars for the long one, a sum quite sufficient, and about equal to what is now received, mileage excepted. The effect will be to precipitate business, a reform which the people of this country feel is needed.

The Prospects of the Farmers.

Four years have now elapsed since Mr. Walker made his exhibit to the nation of the benign results of this new tariff in swelling the export of food, carefully avoiding to credit any portion of the trade to the account of the potato rot.—Such being the result of a single year, what shall we, may not be expected in future? The starving millions of Europe are to be fed, and our domestic exports, which this year

must continue to increase, as we now see them to have increased, giving us in 1848 the amount of 222,598,350 in 1849, 329,950,093 in 1850, 488,444,056 in 1860. And but a few more years were to be required to enable them to reach the magnificent sum of "thousands of millions of dollars."

We beg our readers now to remark that all this mass of absurd calculation was based upon the fact that the potato rot having caused a large demand in one year, that demand was to be continued in succeeding years, and that the people who were starving because they could not raise potatoes, were, nevertheless, to be rich enough to buy from us, at high prices, hundreds of millions of dollars worth of food, and to pay us for it. In what they were to pay, the Secretary never troubled himself to inquire. Had he done so, this extraordinary collection of figures for which no merchant's clerk in the Union would have made himself responsible, would never have been given to the world.

The scheme has failed. The whole continent of Europe does not take from us even twenty thousand dollars worth of food, the produce of the grain, growing States, and the market of England takes from us less than it did six years since, when the Corn laws were in full operation. The domestic market is gradually disappearing, and no foreign one has been created to take its place; and the consequence is, that wheat has recently touched a lower point than it has seen for many years. Under these circumstances it is of some importance to our farmers and our land-owners, and even to our railroad makers and projectors, to form some idea of what is to be the prospect in future; and that they may do so, we invite their attention to a passage from an editorial in the London Economist—the highest British free-trade authority—received by the last steamer. In reply to an inquiry of one of the new Ministers, as to what is to be the future effect on the supply of food to England, resulting from that crop on the continent, that journal asks:

"Why is there not at this moment a terrible scarcity on the continent, extending more or less from the Vistula to the Rhine, from the North Sea to the Adriatic; and England, instead of being herself short of food, is actually sending away cargo after cargo, week after week, to the continent? It is also undeniable that, for the one shilling duty on corn, of the existence of which Major Bressford is probably ignorant, like Lord Derby, England would now possess a great deal more food, and would be able to supply the sufferers on the continent with more, on cheaper terms."

Famine now rages over an important portion of the continent of Europe. The "starving millions" that were to absorb our food to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars, now cry aloud, but who supplies them? The farmers of Ohio, or Illinois, or Wisconsin, or even those of Virginia—the land which closes her mines of coal and ore and less her vast water power run to waste, and sinks from year to year in her position relative to other States? It is none of these; for, even in the face of a famine, the trade in food in all these States with the European continent has no existence. In the face of a famine, prices abroad continue so low that the farmers are unwilling to sell; and nothing but dire necessity, and the feeling that it is in vain to hope for better prices, bring their wheat to market.—Small as was the export to Europe last year, this year is still less—the quantity of flour exported from the first of September to this date being now twenty per cent. less than that of last year. How it is likely to be in future may be judged by our readers when they see that the advices by the Africa give us a further continuance of the decline brought by each successive steamer for weeks past. The tendency of the market is stated to be still downward. Wheat has declined 2d. to 3d. a bushel, and flour 2s. a barrel.—For the latter "anxious purchasers" were, we are informed to be found at 19s. a barrel! Four dollars and fifty-six cents a barrel in Liverpool, freight, duty, and commission paid, was the price at which flour could be sold, in a year in which "a terrible scarcity" prevails over one large portion of the continent, and when the grain crop of Russia had been so short as to induce her to prohibit its exportation! Such being the state of the foreign market, is it wonderful that flour now sells in New York at four dollars and a quarter; and, if such continues to be its state, will it be wonderful if we see it decline to a point far lower?

We would beg our agricultural readers to reflect for a moment what would be now the price of wheat or flour, had not this scarcity occurred, and determine for themselves if it would not be at a lower point than it has seen for twenty years. Next, we would ask them to reflect what must inevitably be the effect of future large crops, and to determine for themselves if they are not now pursuing a course tending to the establishment of lower prices for grain than they have ever seen. It is quite clear that there exists abroad no such market as Mr. Walker hoped for; and yet we are daily closing our mills our mines, and our furnaces, that we may purchase foreign goods in the form of lead, cloth, iron, and hemp, and driving our whole population into agriculture, that they may produce food for a market that is now demonstrated has no existence, even in years of scarcity.

The repeal of the Corn laws was claimed as a great boon to our farmers, in consideration of which we were to abandon the idea of making a market at home for our food, converting it into cloth and iron, lead and hemp, and wool; and yet no one, we believe, can examine into the operation of the existing system without being satisfied that it was the worst measure for them that England could have adopted. So long as the demand was only occasional, the advantages

that we possessed in our canals, our railroads, and our ships, enabled us to appear in market more promptly than any other nations, and our regular product was always sufficiently large to enable us to share largely if prices warranted us in so doing. Now, all Europe is engaged in growing grain for England, and all Europe is making roads by which to carry it to market.—The last steamer brings us a notice of a new road in Russia, the sole object of which is the facilitation of the transport of grain to the Black sea; and thus it is that the cheap labor of Russia is gradually being placed in a position to compete with our dear labor—the inevitable effect of which must be that unless we do fall to that level we must abandon altogether the idea of supplying England with food. In five years from this the facilities of the continent for supplying that country will probably be twice as great as now, and there exists no reason for supposing that the population of England will be greater than it is at this moment. In those five years we shall have added one-half to our food producing population; and, taking into consideration the saving of labor resulting from the making of railroads, the increase in the surplus for which a foreign market would be needed, should be several hundred per cent. What then shall be done with it? It is not clear that, if we do not create a market at home, our farmers must be ruined! We should be glad that some one of our free-trade friends—a sincere believer in the advantage of our present revenue system, under which we buy so much food and sell so little—would take up the facts of the case as they now stand, and explain by what means we are to be enabled to maintain any trade in food whatever, except it be by aid of such a reduction of prices as must be an enormous fact diminish the return to labor, and to a still greater extent the power to consume iron, cloth, lead or hemp—the articles that under the tariff of 1842 we made, and that under that of 1846 we buy and pay for, not with food, but bonds.

Congressional Apportionment.

The following is the apportionment proposed by the bill for dividing the State into Congressional Districts, as reported to the Legislature by the committee of conference:

- 1.—Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, and Cedar, Lombard, Spruce and New Market Wards, in the City of Philadelphia.
- 2.—The City of Philadelphia, excepting the Wards before mentioned.
- 3.—Kingston, and Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia.
- 4.—Spring Garden, Penn. District, North Penn. Kingsessing, West Philadelphia, Blockley, Richmond, unincorporated Northern Liberties Bridesburg, Aramingo, in the county of Philadelphia.
- 5.—Montgomery 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.
- 6.—Chester and Delaware counties.
- 7.—Bucks and Lehigh.
- 8.—Berks.
- 9.—Lancaster.
- 10.—Lebanon, Dauphin and Union, and the township of Lower Mahony, in the county of Northumberland.
- 11.—Schuylkill and Northumberland counties, except Lower Mahony township.
- 12.—Montour, Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming.
- 13.—Northampton, Monroe, Carbon, Pike and Wayne.
- 14.—Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga.
- 15.—Lycoming, Sullivan, McKean, Potter, Clinton, Clearfield, Centre and Mifflin.
- 16.—York, Perry and Cumberland.
- 17.—Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Juniata.
- 18.—Somerset, Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon.
- 19.—Westmoreland, Armstrong and Indiana.
- 20.—Payette, Greene and Washington.
- 21.—Alleghany county, except that part which lies north-east of the Ohio and north-west of the Alleghany river.
- 22.—Butler county, and that part of Alleghany county not included in the 21st District.
- 23.—Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer.
- 24.—Venango, Warren, Elk, Forest, Jefferson and Clarion.
- 25.—Erie and Crawford.

April 30.—Mr. Evans offered a joint resolution directing the Clerks of the two Houses to change the Congressional Apportionment bill recently passed, as to make the 15th district consist of the counties of Lycoming, Sullivan, Clinton, Potter, Centre and Mifflin, and the 24 district to consist of the counties of Venango, Warren, McKean, Clearfield, Jefferson, Forrest, Elk and Clarion.

April 30.—The Governor has this afternoon signed the bill apportioning the State for the election of Representatives in Congress, as reported by the Committee of Conference of the two Houses, and also the joint resolution passed to-day, amendatory of the same so far as relates to the 15th and 24th districts.

Shock of an Earthquake.—On the 30th of April, at about 1 o'clock, a tremulous vibratory motion, similar to the shock of an earthquake, was distinctly felt by many of the clerks in the Treasury and Home Department buildings, and by some other persons in this city. This shock was of such a decided character that some persons involuntarily left the buildings above mentioned for the street. The degree of intensity of the shock was proportionate to the elevation from the ground; those in the upper stories feeling it more sensibly than those below. Some nine years ago, a shock of the same kind was felt by the occupants of the Treasury building, and which, though supposed by a worthy citizen to be easily accounted for on a very simple and common place hypothesis, proved to be a veritable earthquake, having been simultaneously observed for great distances south of us, we think even in South America.—Nat. Intelligencer.

Hon. John Reynolds, ex-Governor and ex-M. U. of Illinois, is engaged in writing a history of that State, from Marquette's discoveries in 1763 to the year 1818.

More "Material Aid" Needed.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times writes as follows concerning the mother and sisters of Kosuth: "The family is in great distress, and a small sum—I believe about £121—having been forwarded by some philanthropist for their relief, the Imperial authorities, after satisfying themselves that it was really intended for their support, with great readiness consented to its being paid into the hands of the aged mother, who has a third daughter, and thirteen children of the two daughters who are in prison, dependent on her for their daily bread."

The New York Times copies the above, and calls for additional contributions. It acknowledges the receipt of \$50 from the wife of a New York member of Congress. [Enough, in all conscience, has been said to render obnoxious, the name of Kosuth. Now, we do not believe this tale about his mother's distresses—and if true, will not the 'Magyer' send her aid and comfort. We think so. But tell us, some body, will that Ohio Saddle maker ever get paid for them 12000 saddles making for the Hungarian revolution to come off in July next!]

South Carolina Gold.—The great yield of Mr. Durris' Gold mine in South Carolina is attracting considerable attention in that State.—The Edgarsfield Advertiser gives the result of the operations for the month of March, taken from the books of Mr. D., as follows: Total produce, 26,197 pennyweights, making an average for each working day of about 1000 pennyweights. This daily yield is worth nearly one thousand dollars, which is proven by the fact that 4,622 pennyweights, already carried to the mint by a responsible agent, has been sold for something over \$4,330. Pretty fair, we repeat, for eight hands in South Carolina diggings.

New Discovery.—At Conshohocken, on the Schuylkill, a company of very enterprising individuals has been organized for the purpose of making a kind of glass ware from the refuse or cinders of the 'Merion Blast Furnace.' Their intention is to manufacture coffins, table-top mantels, door knobs, lagging, as well as kitchen and other utensils. The enterprise, which we perceive, is a novel one, and if successful—of which there appears to be little doubt—must be of universal benefit. Thus, while the manufactured articles must displace much that is now in use, the worthless cinders would become a substance of value. So much for the discoveries of science—and where they are to end, time only can determine.

A Man of Business.—Mr. Asa Parker, who keeps the 'Temperance grocery, 244 Broome St., New York, has been married but six years, during the last five of which his wife has presented him four pairs of twins, in all eight children (four boys and four girls). The last pair born on the 29th of April. Mr. Parker sells no alcoholic beverages, yet finds employment in his business for fourteen clerks, none of whom have reason to complain of a want of work. He is decidedly a successful man, and his good fortune will perhaps give a ray of hope to the toughest kind of old bachelors.

The Will of John McDonough.—The suit brought by the collateral relatives of Jno. McDonough to annul his will, was on trial before the U. S. District Court at New Orleans, at the last advice. The suit instituted by the States of Louisiana and Maryland, against the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, also to annul the will, was to have come up in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, on the 20th inst. The New Orleans Delta mentions a rumor that a female is now living in that city, to whom Mr. McDonough was legally married, and by whom she had two children.—It is said that previous to his death he gave them \$50,000. If the collateral relatives succeed in breaking the will, the widow and children, if such there be, will come in for the property.

Sale of Cows.—Some two dozen milk Cows, of good blood, were sold by auction in Washington city, on Saturday week, as follows: Two Cows, the purchaser having the choice, sold for fifty-eight dollars each; the third, fifty-four; the fourth and fifth, fifty-three each; the sixth, fifty-six; the seventh, fifty-three; the eighth, fifty-four; the ninth, fifty-one dollars and the remainder, brought, relatively lower prices.

Soap Suds for Vines.—A. J. Downing, editor of the Horticulturist, says: "I have seen the Isabella grape produce 3,000 fine clusters of well ripened fruit in a season, by the liberal use of manure and soap suds from the weekly wash." The effect of soap suds on other plants is something surprising. A cypress vine, which had remained stationary for a fortnight, when about two inches high, immediately commenced growing after a good watering with soap suds, and grew about six inches the first five days.

One of the Pioneers.—The last survivor of the party that accompanied Lewis and Clarke in the famous overland expedition to the Pacific in 1814-15-16, has been remaining in this city, for a few days past. In company with his sons, he is now on his way to California, nearly the same route, for half the distance, that he travelled forty years ago. Men like him, are living historical monuments of the wonderful progress that our country has made. In his clear eye that age has not dimmed, we could read volumes of the wonderfully adventurous history of pioneer McE. (Galena, Ill.) Jeffersonian.]

Death of Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer.—Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, of Albany, died on Friday last, in his 78th year, in that city. He was the son of Gen. Henry Van Rensselaer, who served so ably in the Revolution. Solomon also served in the Indian wars, under Wayne, and in the war of 1812, in both acquitting himself with distinction. At the battle of Queenstown he was severely wounded. He was elected to Congress from his district, and held several civil offices of trust.

There are in the arsenals and armories of the United States, about 600,000 muskets, 31,000 rifles, and 24,000 pistols, the value of which is estimated at \$4,000,000.

The Veterans' Procession in Philadelphia, was a magnificent one.