

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1865.

Our friends Laury and Barr, will please accept our thanks for various important legislative documents.

First of April.

Such of the subscribers to the "Lehigh Register," as may change their places of residence this Spring, are requested to notify us promptly of such changes, that the paper may be sent to them accordingly.

The Bounty Land Act.

The modification of the Bounty Land Act, did not get through both Houses of Congress during the late session. Strong hopes are entertained by the soldiers and sailors who served in the war of 1815, and their friends, that at the next session they will get 160 acres of land. The justice of the claim is admitted on all hands, and we cannot but believe that the bill will pass. The gallant old soldiers of New Orleans recently met on the Jackson battle ground and adopted the resolutions proposed by the Hon. J. B. Sutherland and passed here at the meeting in December last. His resolutions cover the whole ground, and are every where meeting the approval of the people.

Trouble Ahead.

A good Democrat, says the Wilkesbarre Advertiser, informs us that their much dissatisfaction in his party with the nominations recently made at Harrisburg. He says there is a strong desire felt to have a Canal Commissioner in the northern part of the State, and thinks if the Whig party nominate a candidate for that office in this section; that he will surely be elected. He says, that the nomination of Banks and Brawley, for re-election to the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, will not suit the party well, and thinks if the Whigs nominate the right kind of men they will stand a good chance to elect all three.

New Railroad Route.

The Doylestown Intelligencer learns from a reliable gentleman in Bensalem, that a survey of a new route, for the Philadelphia and Water Gap Railroad is about to be made. It will leave the city at the Kensington Depot, and follow the Philadelphia and Trenton Road to the Valley of the Poqueston, which it will follow as far as the mill of James Carter, in Byberry, then taking an easterly direction cutting the farms of Jacob Vanzant, Mrs. Dr. Abraham La Rue, Mahlon Ridge, Charles Whittell, Joseph Vanzant, and to the mill dam of Col. Franklin Vanzant, in Middletown. It is then intended to follow the windings of the romantic Neshaminy, passing in the vicinity of Attleboro', Newtown and Doylestown, and striking the Delaware river, at some point between New Hope and Easton. It is said that a gentleman who has reviewed the route states that it is by far the most possible one that has ever been in contemplation, and that the survey will be commenced in a short time. It passes through a garden portion of Bucks county, and no doubt a large amount of stock could be obtained on the route; the large number of merchant mills on the Neshaminy, will afford a handsome revenue for the road, while the produce of a highly cultivated country, will find an easy access to one of the best markets in the world.

Philadelphia Appointments.

According to the information of the Pennsylvanian, who ought to know, or be correctly informed, Gideon G. Wescott, will be Postmaster, Col. F. M. Wynkoop, Marshal, Reuben C. Hale, of Lewistown, Surveyor. For Collector, we have the same authority for saying that Judge Eldred and Charles Brown, are the most prominent candidates, and for Navy Agent, Capt. Day and Barty Hayes. If Eldred fails being Collector, the race for Naval Officer will be between him and Chambers McKibben.

From Harrisburg we learn, that it is currently rumored and generally believed, that Ex Governor David R. Porter, is or will be appointed Collector of the port of Philadelphia. Mr. Porter, is a shrewd and far-seeing politician, and wields a deep influence with the so called democracy — and is as thorough going as any of them. The fact that Philadelphia is represented in a member of the new Cabinet, strongly indicates the probability as well as propriety of the appointment of a gentleman from the interior of the state. As such we believe Governor Porter stands the best chance.

Several candidates are busy in shaping matters at Washington, for the appointment of Postmaster at Easton, which is said to be quite a lucrative appointment. Col. William H. Hunter, of the Argus, is said to have received a promise from the Postmaster General that he should be nominated, but Senator Broadhead is on bad terms with him, and will undoubtedly endeavor to veto his confirmation. In order to allow a little breathing time, the whole matter has been laid over, it is said until May next.

Appointments by the Governor.

Charles A. Black, Esq., of Greene county, to be Secretary of the Commonwealth. Francis W. Hughes, Esq., late Secretary to be Attorney General. This change in the administration is consequent upon the vacation of the office of Attorney General, by the appointment of Judge Campbell to a place in the Cabinet of General Pierce. The position of Attorney General is assumed by Mr. Hughes, because it the better enables him to pursue his extensive practice in the courts of his own county, and the Supreme Court of the State.

Mr. Black, who becomes the principal confidential adviser of the Governor, is a lawyer, of considerable experience. He occupied a seat in the Senate of this State, with Gov. Bigler, and was always one of his most intimate friends and warm supporters. In that body he was well schooled in the financial affairs of Pennsylvania.

To Parents.

I suppose all parents are aware, or have very frequently seen the unpleasant appearance of teeth, in different children, in various degrees of irregularity. This is generally to be noticed near the front of the mouth, of both upper and lower jaws, so bad frequently, that they very much annoy the tongue, and interfere with enunciation, besides giving the mouth a very unpleasant appearance.

Parents should be on a continual watch about the time the permanent or second teeth of their Children eject from the gums, (which is generally between the age of five to twelve years.) As soon as they discover any irregularity or the misplacement of a tooth visible; they should immediately accompany them to a proper dentist, and allow him to remove or deal with them as he may think proper. By timely attention to occurrences of that kind, great benefit may be derived in future life, which otherwise would change the general appearance and urge the decay of those invaluable translucent organs of mastication. After these obstacles have been removed, nature works will most generally correct slight irregularities.

Melancholy Affair.

On Monday last, the 21st of March, Mr. HIRSH W. BROOKS, who was in the employ of Messrs. HERRICK & KURTZ, in North Whitehall township, Lehigh county, met his death by the kick of a horse. It appears that Mr. Bigony, on his way to Mauch Chunk, stopped in the Gap to feed, while there he saw a horse in the stable, he formerly owned; he went in to see him, and in passing around—not being on his guard—the horse kicked him in the face, which caused instant death. Mr. Bigony, was a young man, in the prime of life, respected by all acquainted with him. The news of this melancholy event, will cast a deep gloom over the family, who reside in Pottstown, Montgomery county. It confirms the adage that "in the midst of life, we are in death."

Titles in a Republican Government.

There is, and always has been, a numerous class in the United States, attached to titles whether in or out of office. Europeans laugh at us—says the Home Journal—for our fondness for military honors and titles, which are, it is true, often enough oddly bestowed. But these titles are not to be avoided, as long as a military establishment is kept up by the nation, and we have an organized militia in every State of the Union. But the rage for titles is abundantly prevalent with us, in its application to persons who hold, or have held, civil offices. Hence we may see the terms, "Excellency," "Honorable," "His Honor," "Judge," "Mayor," "Alderman," "Esquire," and various other titles applied to individuals in many instances improperly; or, when appropriately applied to persons in office, continued after their retirement, and for the remainder of life. Then again, we have "Mr. President," for the heads of our institutions, financial, educational and otherwise; "Doctors" of Divinity, Medicine and Quackery, without number; "Esquires," not only for lawyers and justices of the peace, to whom perhaps it properly belongs; but applied to every citizen distinguished in successful commerce, authorship, or secretary of ward meetings, until at last the term "Esquire" is nearly as common as the prefix "Mister" formerly applied to gentlemen's names.

It would be well, we think, if we had some leader of etiquette—some Beau Nash, Brummel—who would give us a code of procedure with regard to this matter, trifling as it may seem to the careless observer. In England it is well known that titles and precedence are fixed by law, or the invariable rules to custom and etiquette. If we have not some rules to govern the usages of society, which would gain general assent, we are subject to the whims and caprices of the apes and admirers of European fashions in all things, and the ridiculous assumptions of charlatans in politics, religion, medicine and law. It is curious to notice how few persons among us are aware of the proper designations of our highest public offices. Thus, in addressing a letter to the President of the United States, one man will write "To his Excellency, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States;" another will address him as "General Pierce, President," etc.; while a third will say, "To the Honorable Franklin Pierce, President, etc., etc."

Now, it should be remembered that the first Congress of the United States expressly rejected all propositions to bestow titles on the President. Hence the proper way to address a letter to that functionary, in all cases, simply thus:—"To the President of the United States, Washington."

As petitions and applications to the President will be somewhat in vogue for some time to come, we have thought it well to set all parties right on this subject of etiquette.

Early Potatoes.—The small potatoes are those which produce the earliest crop. When it is desirable to have potatoes very early, a quantity of the smallest sized tubers should be selected and deposited in stable manure, where the fermentation will stimulate the germs, and cause them to send forth sprouts in a few days. They may then be planted out, if the weather and soil are favorable, and in a few weeks will be advanced, and sufficiently large to hoe.—The Potato, in this way, is frequently advanced from two to three weeks—often four.

New Way to Collect Bank Debts.—A telegram from Cincinnati, announces that on Saturday the Legislature of Ohio, passed a bill to amend the Tax law, authorizing the County Auditors, in cases where Banks refuse to pay taxes levied on them, to enter said banks forcibly, and with crowbars, pickaxes, &c., break open the safes, vaults or other places where the money may be, and take the amount of tax claimed.—The vote on the final passage was 20 yeas and 5 nays.

A man by the name of REUBEN SAVITZ, in Buffalo, committed suicide. Whether he is the Reuben Savitz, of Allentown, is not stated.

Borough Election.

The Borough election held on Friday last, in the different wards in Allentown, terminated in the success of the following gentlemen:

General officers. Burgess—William J. Frazz. Auditor—Dr. J. P. Barnes. High Constable—William Horn.

North Ward.—Judge—John D. Lawall. Inspectors—William R. Leh, and George Beisel. Assessor—Stephen Burger. School Director—Jonathan Reichard. Town Council—William H. Blumer and Tilgham Statler. Constable—Samuel Burger.

South Ward.—Judge—Jesse M. Line. Inspectors—Joseph Gangower and Samuel Fried. Assessor—John P. Gouindie. Constable—Samuel Hartman. School Director—Dr. Charles H. Martin. Town Council—Ephraim Grim and Reuben Engelman.

Lehigh Ward.—Judge—John Egge. Inspectors—Jonas B. Gommerer and James Kleckner. Assessor—Henry Vandyke. Constable—George White. Town Council—Jonathan Trexler and William Hieker. School Directors—William Baer, Casper Kleckner, Nathan Gaumer, and George White.

Shocking Suicide.

On Monday last, the 21st instant, Mr. DANIEL, of Hanover township, Lehigh county, committed suicide by shooting himself with a double barreled pistol. What induced the unfortunate man to commit the horrid deed, is not known. Sheriff Newhard, was sent for who empanelled a Jury, which coincided with the facts stated above. Mr. Daniel, appeared well and hearty on Sunday afternoon and evening, conversing freely with several of his neighbors who were at his house. He went to bed as usual and got up in the morning, without the least thing being perceptible. After he got up, he went out to the barn, but soon returned, taking down his gun and placing it in a corner of the room; his wife thinking he had seen something outdoors that he would wish to shoot. He then went to the desk, and took out a double barreled pistol, which he kept there; quickly turning his back to his wife and pointing the weapon towards his breast; his wife upon seeing his intention, seized him around his body, and in that instant he discharged the contents of both barrels into his heart; one of the bullets taking off the thumb of the wife's left hand. Mr. Daniel is a young man, in very good circumstances, and has only been married about six months.

The Sinking Fund.

Through the politeness of Mr. Laury, we received the following Statement, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Sinking Fund for the year, commencing the 1st day of December, 1851, and ending the 30th day of November, 1852:

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENT. RECEIPTS: Collateral inheritance tax, 143,141 65; Premiums on charters, 22,940 00; Eating house, beer house, and restaurant licenses, 7,414 84; Billiard room, bowling saloon, and ten-pin alley licenses, 1,851 86; Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses, 2,813 25; Distillery and brewery licenses, 2,864 98; Interest on loans, 2,757 64; Premiums on loans, as per act of 4th of May, 1852, 30,323 13; Total, \$214,106 85. DISBURSEMENT: Amount refunded, collateral inheritance tax, \$101 13; Paid Dr. Hammond, clerk to commissioners, 700 00; Paid for Stocks purchased, as per statement annexed, 209,411 35; Total, 210,112 48; Balance due by John M. Bickel, Treasurer, Nov. 30, 1852, 28,465 75; Total Amount, \$238,578 23. The Sinking Fund works admirably.

Singular Circumstance.

Two or three weeks ago, a respectable married woman, residing in the eastern end of this county, gave birth to twin children, which addition increased the little responsibilities of the household to nine. Some five or six nights after the event, the husband, who occupied a bed in the same room, was awakened by her, when she complained bitterly of her hard lot in having such a large household to care for. The husband soothed her as well as he could, and then fell asleep. In about an hour he awoke, and found that his wife had left her bed. Immediate search was made in and around the house, but the woman was not to be found.—The alarmed man fearing that, in her weak condition, she must perish before she could go far, summoned his neighbors to aid in searching for her. The party soon discovered foot-prints in the snow, and they followed the track to a creek, where she had crossed and re-crossed the stream three times in the water to the depth of three feet. From there they tracked her along the creek, through fields and woods for a distance of nearly three miles, and at length found her sitting in a fence corner, with a piece of a rope and nail in her hand. When interrogated as to her motive for leaving her home, she declared it was her intention to commit suicide. It was then suggested that she was laboring under aberration of mind, which she undoubtedly was, but this she stoutly denied. The strange part of this occurrence is, that the women, after walking barefooted, and with nothing on her but thin cotton night clothes a distance of three or four miles through snow, slush and cold water, and that, too, only six days after giving birth to two children, is now as well as ever she was in her life. This may appear strange, especially to medical men, nevertheless it is true.—Holiday. (Pa.) Standard.

Catasauqua Borough.

The newly incorporated Borough of Catasauqua, on Friday last, elected the following gentlemen to govern their affairs. The names are all familiar to us, and we should believe them fully competent to discharge the duties of the respective offices to which they have been selected, to wit:

BURGESS—David Thomas. COUNCIL—Jesse Knauss, Wm. Biery, Joshua Hunt, jr., Joseph Laubach, and John Clark. STREET COMMISSIONERS—Jonas Biery and Morgan Emanuel. HIGH CONSTABLE—Charles Sigley. AUDITOR—John Williams. JUDGE OF ELECTION—Isaac E. Chandler. INSPECTOR—David G. Jones, and A. H. Gilbert. ASSESSOR—Levy Haas. CONSTABLE—Joseph Lazarus. SCHOOL DIRECTORS—James Ginther and Owen Rice, for three years. Chas. Nolf and T. C. Schneller, for two years. George W. Klotz and James Wilson, for one year. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—John Hudders.

Important Movement in England.

It will be seen by the following statement, which we copy from the letter of the London correspondent of the New York Times, that the Protestant sects in England, opposed to the National Church, are to unite their strength upon question of political and social reform. This writer says: "The Nonconformist, body—Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Dissenters of every denomination, are concentrating their strength, with a view to a more active display of their power and influence on the social and political question of the day. The great dinner, in celebration of the formation of the 'Milton Club' last week, at which about 400 of the leading Dissenters, including fifteen M. P.'s, were present, was the commencement of a new movement, and important results may be expected as it progresses. There is not only more union, but more intellectual strength among the Dissenters than perhaps at any former period. The Malls, Campbells, Burnetts, Binney and others, are men who take strong interests in what is going forward in matters independent of the immediate affairs of their sects, and are beginning to rival the Church party in the ardor with which they plunge into general politics. The two first named gentlemen are the able conductors of two newspapers, the Nonconformist and the Banner—both zealous exponents of the aims and interests of the body they represent, to say nothing of various other periodicals devoted to the service of other sections of the dissenting world. Hitherto mutual jealousies, relics of the ancient theological quarrels, have kept them apart, but the 'Milton Club' is apparently designed to establish a new order of things and supply the means of general association and facilitate united action whenever it is called for. It will serve also, as a counterpoise to the overweening pretensions of the high church party, and so far help to uphold the cause of religious liberty, which is no doubt best preserved by checking the tendency to preponderance and arbitrary power which seem inherent in all ecclesiastical bodies."

Romance of Real Life.

John Aspden, whose sudden death on Monday was noticed in our columns, is buried this afternoon, from Swanson street, Southwark. Mr. Aspden was one of the English claimants of the immense estate of Matthias Aspden. Before the case was decided by the Supreme Court, in favor of the American heirs, the latter proposed to the deceased to compromise the matter and offered to pay him the sum of \$250,000 to relinquish his claim; this he refused to do, and the decision of the Court cut him off without a farthing. On Monday morning the estate was divided between the heirs at law and almost in the same moment John Aspden fell dead, at a tavern in Carter's Alley, of disease of the heart supposed to have been induced by disappointment and mortification.—At the time of his death his pockets contained a solitary cent! his entire fortune! To-day, the man who might have been the possessor of a quarter of a million of dollars, will be born to his grave from an obscure part of the District of Southwark.—Truth is quite as strange as fiction.

Wronging and Desertion.

A cruel case has just come under our notice. Some times last summer or fall, a man calling himself Harley Hadly took up his residence in one of the towns of this county, and figured conspicuously among the young people, making him particularly agreeable to the young ladies. Fixing his attention upon the daughter of a respectable farmer, he marked her as his victim. Under promise of marriage, he effected her ruin, and left the town, assuring the confiding victim of his art, that he was about to take up his residence at Cleveland, Ohio, and would shortly return and marry.

Overburdened with shame and exposure becoming inevitable, the young lady left her home travelled on foot five miles, and took the cars for Buffalo. She there fell in with the Sisters of Charity, who dissuaded her from a further pursuit of her perfidious lover, and provided for her wants. In despair she returned to this city, determined to conceal her shame and the knowledge of her whereabouts from her parents. She found a female friend, who repaired with her to Mr. McKay, Overseer of the Poor, who assisted her to a refuge, where she will remain until her situation will permit her to provide for herself.

Of the whereabouts of the perfidious wretch who has thus trifled with the affections of a hitherto respectable girl, and brought misery and sorrow around a hitherto peaceful family, we have no knowledge. We regret, we have no description of his personal appearance, to give the western press, that they might be instrumental in his identification, and assist in holding him up to the scorn of the world.—Rochester Union.

The Fatal Accident at the Washington Monument.—The stranger who came to his death by falling from the Monument, on the morning of the inauguration, has since been discovered to have been William McKenny, formerly a boiler maker at the Washington Navy Yard. He was married, and living with his family in Baltimore having left them on the 2d inst., to witness the ceremony of the inauguration. His body having been disinterred and recognized by his father, was taken possession of by him and elsewhere deposited.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 20. Senate.

March 11. Mr. Fry, read a bill in place to prevent hawk and peddling in Lehigh county. March 16. Mr. Fry, presented a petition from Lehigh county, for a plank road from Allentown to Trexlerstown; also, one from Northampton county, for a plank road from Easton to Bethlehem; also, three remonstrances from Easton against the repeal of the auction law of said borough, or any part thereof.

Governor Bigler, to-day signed the Resolution relative to the publication of the School Laws of the Commonwealth, and the decisions thereon.

House. March 14. Mr. Barr, presented a petition of sundry citizens of the borough of Easton, Northampton county, asking for the repeal of so much of the act approved the 6th of May, 1852, as authorize the said borough to subscribe stock to the Philadelphia, Easton, and Water Gap Railroad Company.

Also, one of similar import. Also, another of similar import. Also, one of forty-eight citizens of Lehigh and Northampton counties, in favor of a free bridge at the borough of Bethlehem.

Also, one of sixty-seven citizens of Saucon township, Northampton county, asking that money at interest be taxed for road purposes in said township.

Also, one of sixty-two citizens of the county of Northampton, in favor of the Easton and Nazareth plank road company.

Also, the remonstrance of two hundred and twenty-three citizens of Northampton county, against the passage of an act authorizing the erection of a new Court House in said county.

Also, the petition of one hundred and forty-seven citizens of said county, praying for the incorporation of a plank road from Easton to Bethlehem in said county. Also 4 containing two hundred and twelve names of Northampton and Lehigh counties against the construction of a new bridge at Bethlehem.

March 14. Mr. Struthers, from the select committee, reported a bill to lay out a race course in Lehigh county.

March 14. Mr. Yost, reported a bill to incorporate the 'Slatington Bridge company' in the counties of Northampton and Lehigh; an act to incorporate the Easton and Nazareth plank road company, in Northampton county.

March 15. Mr. Slifer, reported with amendment, the bill to authorize the Lehigh Crane Iron Company to make a railroad; also, the bill to incorporate the Waynesburg Railroad Company.

March 17. Mr. Laury, presented a petition of Lehigh, for a State road in Lehigh county.

GLEANNINGS.

Mauch Chunk was settled about 35 years ago. The first coal was carried to market in 1820.

The Middletown, Conn., silver mine has recently been sold for \$50,000. It was bought about a year ago for less than \$5000.

Harrisburg owes \$184,261. She has paid \$3135 during the past year; at the same rate some of her young men may yet see the borough out of debt—the prospect being better than that of some cities we know of.

Within a radius of fifteen miles from London, there are two hundred thousand acres of land in the hands of market gardeners, all laboring for the London market.

The Little Darling—he didn't strike Miss Smith's baby a purpose, did he! It was a mere accident, wasn't it, dear! "Yes, mar, to be sure it was, and if he don't behave himself I'll crack him again."

An editor in Arkansas was lately shot in affray. Luckily the ball came against a bundle of unpaid accounts in his pocket. Even gunpowder could not get through unpaid newspaper bills, and the editor saved his life by the delinquency of his subscribers.

It appears that the farmers of Berks county are opposed to the erection of the new county of Madison, because they had already far enough to come to the Philadelphia market, without going through another county.

Wheat in Ohio.—According to official returns Ohio has averaged thirty millions of bushels of wheat for the last three years of which sixteen millions are a surplus, after feeding all its own inhabitants.

Since the discovery of the silver mines of Potosi, there have been extracted from them not less than \$1,600,000,000! The vein is said to be as rich now as it ever was, but it is not worked.

Mauch Chunk is an Indian name, signifying either Bear Mountain or Bare Mountain.

Wild Pigeons, we observe by some of our exchanges, that these birds have visited the neighborhood of Trenton, N. J., during the last week in large and numerous flocks.

Wild Gartering in Delaware.—Bear and deer are still to be found in Cypress Swamp, in Sussex county.

The Stamp Act was repealed on the 18th of March, 1796.

A passenger from California by the Uncle Sam, states that during the passage he was robbed of gold dust to the value of \$2300.

The Chinese Troupe gave exhibitions in Reading last week.

The defunct Columbus insurance Company, owes the State Treasury of Ohio the enormous sum of one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

The Commissioners of York county, Pa., have adopted the plan of a new jail to cost about \$55,000.

The first canal boat through from Philadelphia, arrived at Pittsburg on Wednesday.

On Saturday, at St. Louis, John Dickey recovered a verdict of \$5000 against a police officer, named Cousins, for falsely imprisoning him in the watch house.

Agricultural Convention.

To establish, not a University, or any system of Education which would require a long preliminary preparation on the part of the pupil, and rich endowments from the State or individuals, but merely a "School where instruction can be had in the usual branches of what is called an English Education, and in the elements of the different Sciences which are immediately and intimately connected with agriculture." They propose to call it "the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania," and suggest that it should be located where the Soil would "admit of the cultivation of all the grains, the grazing of cattle and the raising of all the products of the Dairy," near a market and easy of access; that there should be not less than 200, and if possible 300 acres; that the head of it should be a practical farmer; "capable by his character and example, of moulding the pupils entrusted to his care, to such habits of mind and persevering industry as will send forth into the Commonwealth active, able and accomplished farmers;" that he should not have less than three or four assistants, one of each of the English branches, another Natural Philosophy and another Chemistry, Geology and Botany; that at some time, as the institution grows, departments of Natural History, Surveying and Veterinary Surgery and Medicine should be established; that no pupil should be admitted under 14 or 15 years of age; that every pupil should be required to work—say three hours a day and none excused except from physical inability; that, as that is an experiment, and the smallest possible outlay should be made, a single building, "containing apartments for the instructors, sleeping-rooms for the pupils, recitation rooms, a library, lecture room and laboratory, arranged to hold with comfort one hundred persons," is all that will be at first necessary; and that the outlays should be as follows:

\$9,000 for 200 acres of land; \$8,000 for necessary buildings and improvements; and \$3,000 for stock of the farm and furniture—total \$20,000, to be raised as follows; \$10,000 by contribution from individuals, which they say they are satisfied will be contributed, and \$10,000 from the State, while a contribution of \$6,000 from the State Agricultural Society will enable them to commence the School. The committee remark that a "more enlarged plan would be more commensurate with the character of the great State of Pennsylvania," but they wish the project to have a beginning, and with this view, make the above moderate recommendations. Upon the general subject of raising an amount hereafter suitable to their wants, the committee say they desire from the Legislature an act of incorporation, and that "the amount of money which it will be necessary to expend, and provide for the maintenance and support of the institution shall form the capital, to be divided into four thousand shares, of twenty-five dollars each, making one hundred thousand dollars; an amount which, if the project be successful, as we anticipate, may, at some future day, be necessary."

The Ericsson.—The ship Ericsson, which arrived here on Monday, left the Capes on Friday afternoon, and stopped four or five hours on the way. The confidence of the owners, it is said, was greatly increased in the calorific engine by the late trip. She went to Washington before she was complete, in order to be there before the adjournment of Congress. She will now go to the shipyard, at Williamsburgh, and remain about a month undergoing the finishing operations. The object thus far having been to see how well the machinery will work; it is supposed that the test of speed will be an object on her next appearance. It is claimed by some of the admirers of the new motive power, that when the maximum of speed is reached in the calorific engine, the steamers will not exceed them in rapidity by more than a knot an hour.—New York Tribune.

Caloric Engine for the Navy.—Capt. Ericsson has made a contract with the Navy Department to construct for the Government a model Caloric Engine of sixty-horse power—such an engine as Capt. E. proposes to apply to a screw frigate.—This engine is to be made forthwith and sent to Washington to be put up in the Navy Yard before the next meeting of Congress.

Artesian Wells.—The Artesian Well from which Paris is supplied with water, was sunk to a depth of 1800 feet before a supply of water was found. A well in Flanders was sunk to a depth of 3,000 feet, and a supply of warm water has ever since, issued from it in copious volumes.

Pensions on Matrimony.—In the Senate of the United States on Saturday, a pension was granted to Betsey Norton, a widow of ninety-four years "to continue for life unless she marry again." Betsey will therefore mind her p's and q's when the young fellows are about.

Life's Last Hours.—Life's last hours are grand testing hours. Death tries all our principles, lays bare all our foundation. Vast numbers have been found to act the hypocrite in life who were forced to be honest in the hour of death. What atheists have owned their principles, what worldlings have bewailed their folly when death approached! Misgivings of the heart, that have been kept secret through life, have come out in death; and many who seemed all right and fair for heaven, have had to declare that they had only been self-deceived. It has been said, "man may not dissemble in death," hence the value of lying testimonies. We gather the last acts, the last experiences; and we treasure them up as indubitable evidence in favor against the character of those that wore their false as tests of character, and all have felt their force.

Population of Pennsylvania.—We learn from the triennial assessment, just completed, that there are in the State of Pennsylvania 563,133 taxable inhabitants the counties of Forest and Montour excepted, no returns being received from them. If we allow 14,000 inhabitants to these counties and fix and proportion of taxables to population at 1 to 5 1/2 the population of Pennsylvania, at the present time, would be 2,797,731. If the proportion were 1 to 5 1/2 the population would be 2, 671,184. If the proportion were 1 to 5, the population would be 2,644,065. It cannot be less than this. In the year 1850 the United States census showed the State to possess a population of 2,311,000. The increase in two years would be about 300,197.