The old lady's curiosity was now roused to the highest pitch.

'Henry Macon.' 'Macon! Macon! Why, was nt that your name before you were married?

·It was. Than he's a connection, is he?'

'Du tell, if he is, then? Not a cousin, I hope. I never did think much of marriages between cousins.'

·Henry is not my cousin.' ·He is'nt. Not your cousin! But what connection is he, then du tell, now?

·He is my youngest brother. If ever there was rapid progress made in sewing and knitting, by any circle of ladies it was by those composing this society, for the next fifteen minutes. Not a word was uttered, not an eye raised .- Had the latter been done, and the roguish and expressive glances which passed between Mrs. C. and the minister who, unobserved, had stood on the threshold, a silent spectator and curious hearer, perhaps, mind you, we only say perhaps, they might have guessed more correctly the name, character, standing and prcfession of the widow's beau.

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8,1854.

The proceedings of the meeting held at Kuntzville, came too late to find room in the "Register" this week.

Tavern House Burnt Down. On Monday, at about half past one o'clock in the morning, the Frame Tavern House, on the South West corner of Seventh and Linden streets, in Allentown, owned by Mr. Jacob IV. Haines, in Whitemarch, Montgomery county, and occupied by Mr. Henry Leh, took fire and was totally destroyed. The fire originated in the kitchen. The ostler who slept above, was awakened by the smoke, and gave the first alarm. In stepping out of his bed, he found the floor so hot, that he could not stay to put on his boots, he grabbed his clothes, and run down which he had hanging on the wall, and in which he had some thirty or forty dollars in money to be devoured by the flames. Mr. Leh and his wife and family bately escaped the flames, leaving every article of clothing and furniture in the rains. One of the boarders threw his trunk out of the second story window and then made his escape the same way .-The loss of the building is but little, and we are told was insured in the North American Fire Company, in Philadelphia, to its full amount. The loss of Mr. Leh however, cannot be less than six hundred dollars, and not being

A meeting of the citizens of Allentown was held on Monday evening, at the Court House, at which such measures of relief were adopted as the case demands. Collectors for each Wardand Township were appointed for the purpose of receiving contributions in aid of the sufferers. The following are the genilemen appointed in Allentown. North Ward-Peter S. Wenner, Stephen Burger, John Eckert, and Thomas Steckel. South Ward-Dr. J. P. Barnes, Ephraim Grim, Conrad Stahr and Amos Etting: er. Lehigh Ward-J. T. Kleppinger and James Kleckner. The list for the townships will be published next week. It is to be hoped all these gentlemen will enter upon their duties without

insured, falls heavily on the old gentleman,

being entirely stripped of wearing apparel,

house furniture, &c.,

Mr. Leh, is a man of good character, of beneficent and amiable disposition, beloved and respected by all who are acquainted with him, and we hope, therefore, the citizens of Lehigh county will be generous in their contributions towards making up his loss.

Almost a Fire.

On Wednesday the 1st inst., a fire was near breaking out in the dwelling house, occupied by Mr. Emanuel J. Abele, in West Hamilton st., Allentown. It appears the family had a box placed behind the Stove, used as a depository of wood and chips, in which the children had been throwing fire from the Stove; the wood ignited and before the inmates of the house observed it, the box with the wood was in flames. A singeing of the mantle frame was all the damage that was done.

Good News!

The learn with pleasure that part of the corps of Engineers engaged on the Railroad between Allentown and Norristown, left our Borough on Wednesday morning to meet the chief Engineer Mr. Corson, with a view to a permanent location of the road. The subscriptions thus far made up by the citizens of Allentown have reached forty two thousand dollars, within eight thousand of the amount required of us.

There now remains no manner of doubt that the requisite amount will be taken, namely \$50. 000. The subscriptions along the route exceeds the most sanguine expectations. In Norristown the subscriptions run up to near or quite \$100, 000. The balance of the Stock will be taken by Philadel hia capitalists, largely interested in the Norristown road.

Gold Ore in North Carolina.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. Henry A Wilson, son of Mr. John Wilson, formerly of this place, has recently leased in connection with several other gentlemen, the well known "Bost Gold Mine" in Cabarrus county, North Carolina, and have already taken out some very rich specimens of gold ore. Several gentlemen have formed a Co-partnership under the firm of Wilson & Co., and have leased 200 acres of land, on which several veins have been discovered, one of which is 65 feet below the ted and profitably worked. In one part the ore on the surface gives indications of an abun-Wilson the best success in his undertaking.

A Cemetery. The Living and the Deafle

When we lock abroad upon our fair land, and view with a critical eye the improvements and amellorations which increasing taste, intelligence, and enterprise have already effected, and are continually producing in the useful and ornamental arts and refinements of civil life, is it not surprising and lamentable to behold the indifference and apathy which so generally seems to exist in this section of country, as regards the condition, both with respect to nature and art, of the last resting places of the departed dead! However universally revolting is the idea, and particularly to the Christian mind. of disrespect to, or indifference concerning the disposal of the mortal remains of departed relatives and friends; however great the sacredness which is attached to their repose; however strictly their relics would be guarded from molestation, yet how little thought is generally bestowed upon the situation of the spot, or care given to the subsequent condition of the place

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust" is entombed! How frequently do we see in the country, an enclosure, either publicly or privately devoted to this purpose, situated on the highway, unadorned and unsheltered by aught except perhaps a few rude and scattered trees inappropriate to the spot, and its order or arrangement devoid of all taste or beauty; or lying in some large, open, and entirely bare space of ground, the snot of ground enclosed being as bare as that around it, excepting of graves and of the rank growth of grass, and weeds, and briars by which they are almost hidden; or situated in the midst of a rude wilderness, and the enclosure a wilderness itself, with not only rank grass and weeds, but spontaneous trees, not less so, growing where and as they please, in all the wild confusion of uncultivated nature. Why make death so desolate? Why make more painful and revolting the duty of consigning to the tomb and leaving to decay the former tenement of the departed soul? Why keep the regions wherein they repose, so cheerless and forbidding? Can any one doubt the beneficial effect upon the heart and mind stairs, leaving his watch and some clothing of all but those who are destitute of sensibility and reflection, of an absence for a while, and particularly at the still evening hour, from the din and turmoil, the corroding and distracting care or thoughtless hilarity of active life, to Nature, and meditate

> "While meditate we may." Where amid scenes of rural beauty, and surrounded by trees and flowers, death seems divested of half its terrors; the fears are tranquilized; and those influences secured, and associations cherished, which cast a cheerful light over the grave. "Here springs up the soothing voice of consolation in the midst of the silence; the sorrows of the living are mitigated; and the mourner may revisit these shades with a secret. though melancholy pleasure." Here both the thoughtful and the thoughtless mind, withdrawn for a while from the vanities of time, may become solemnized and improved by meditation upon eternity. But need we wonder that such a custom as this should be so little known as it mostly is in the country, when we think how cold and repulsive, how bare and barren, how unpicturesque and uninviting is the aspect which such grounds usually wear through all seasons of the year, as well in that when in the absence of other foliage the various evergreens and the drooping willow may refresh the sight, as when all nature around is richly beautiful with the smiling verdure of summer.

> We have made the foregoing remarks for the nurpose of getting our readers to take into serious consideration a duty which they owe to their departed friends-and as life is uncertain, those who are now living will sooner or later, have at present a Cemetery within the bounds of our Borough, but it being in the first place too small and in the second, being in an improvement district, will become a serious objection. A new association, however, has been formed, who have it in contemplation of purchasing a tract of land suitable for a Cemetery evergreens and weeping willows.

Delegate to Harrisburg .- The Whig standing committee, at a meeting held on Saturday event for she had no method. ing last, at the House of George Wetherhold, in Allentown, appointed Aaron G. Reninger, Esq., a delegate to represent Lehigh county, in the Whig State Convention, to be held on the 15th of March next, at Harrisburg. Mr. Reninger, is favorable to the nomination of Hon. Garrick Organ. Mallary, as the Whig candidate for Governor.

Bank at Catasauqua.

The following is the bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Deposit Bank of Cutasauqua, Lehigh county.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Jacob Dillinger, Reuben Guth, Edward Kern, Samuel Sieger, Jonas Biery, David miah Shindell, Jacob Deily, Owen Rice, Edward Shriver, Jacob Mickley, Jr., Thomes Butz, Solomon Fogel, Henry Goetz, Samuel Weaver, Charles Nolf, William Biery, Peter Laubach, Samuel Thomas, Aaron Eisenhart, Paul Balliet, Joshua Miller, and John Minnich, or any thirteen of them, are hereby erected into a body politic and corporate, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into four thousand shares of fifty dollars each, with the power to increase the same to six thousand

shares of filty dollars each. Section 2. That said corporation shall be entitled to all privileges and subject to all the liasurface. Three of them have already been tes- bilities contained in the act entitled : An act | number comes to us with its usual amount of to incorporate the Citizens' Deposit Bank of Pittsburg, approved the twenty-ninth day of praise for the ability with which this journal is dance of the precious metal. We wish Mr. April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Manufacture of Linens.

No country can become great, or even contitue so, by depending on either commerce. manufactures; or agriculture alone. It is by combining, all three pursuits that communities grow rich. Pennsylvania, says the Evening Bulletin, with her mineral treasures, her mountain valleys, her factories and her splendid farms, is rapidly becoming the wealthiest State in the Union, simply by the variety of her industrial pursuits. Yet there is one manufacture, entirely neg-

lected in our State, which might be prosecuted to very considerable advantage. We allude to the linen manufacture. Statistics prove that about fifteen millions of dollars are annually expended, by the United States, for linens, imported from Great Britain. Why could not most of these linens, if not all, be made in America? We have every facility here for the undertaking. In fact, we possess many advantages, which are wanting to England, for while there they are compelled to import the chief part of their flax, because they have not land to grow it, here we could easily cultivate sufficient hemp to supply the staple for all the linens we might consume.

It is an erroneous notion that the culture of flax exhausts the soil unduly. Professor Wilson, who has devoted much attention to this subject, recommends flax, on the contrary, as an unusually desirable thing, asserting that it ought to be brought into general favor with farmers, on account of its suitability to different soils and climates, the short period it occupies, the ground, and the large market returns of an average crop. Nor is this all that is to be said in layor of the culture. Recent improvements enable the fibre to be prepared at a great saving of both time and labor; and not only without nuisance, but so that the waste products may actually be used beneficially. It is strange that, with these facts before them, more attention is not devoted to raising flax. Even if the linen manufacture should not be undertaken extensively, the cultivation of flax will nevertheless pay, for England would buy of us all the flax we had to spare.

Other States, moreover, are beginning to turn their attention to linens. Pennsylvania should not, therefore, be the one to throw away her advantages. Much of the prosperity of our Commonwealth has arisen from our carrying on agriculture and manufactures side by side.-"walk among the tombs," hold converse with We should never allow any new branch of industry, consequently, to escape us, much less through our own sloth.

The Poor Housekeeper.

She was only a poor housekeeper. Go where you would about her home, there was neither taste nor neatness. She would begin with great avidity, but lose all her zeal before she got through. Of her finished-one wanted sleves, another a collar and wristbands, anoth er a bosom and gussets, and so on through the whole list. Several skeletons of quilts lay unfolded in her drawers, and her tables and trunks were loaded with magnificent promises.

Her bread was always unpalatable because she forgot this or that-and though she had been married ten years, in all that time the table was never rightly laid for a meal. Bither the salt was wanting, a knife or spoon, or some important ingredient. This afforded good exercise for the family, and there was at all times a continued running to and fro.

She was a poor housekeeper. Her meats were never cared for after dinner, and then it was "la! throw it away, it ain't much." Much or little, it makes the butcher's bill enormous and her husband half destracted -There always stood in the musty smelly pantry, mouldy milk, mouldy bread. There always laid about her room a dozen garments worn out by trampling rather than use. She was forever tripping ver brooms, forever wondering why on eart work came so very hard to her.

Her children's clothes came to pieces the first day, because they were only half made, and her temper soured quicker than anything else. She was continually lamenting that she ever married, and wondered where some folks got their housework. "Oh! dear me!" seemnear the Borough limits, to be decorated with led to be the whole of her vocabulary and it would make one sad to watch her listless movements, and hear her declare that no woman worked so hard as she, which was pretty true,

She dragged through life, and worried through death, for which I lear, like every thing else, she was only half prepared, and left six daugh ter to follow her example and curse the world with six more poor houskeepers .- New York

Lehigh Navigation Company. This Company has given notice that books will be opened at their office on Monday the 6th of March, to receive subscriptions at par for a number of shares not exceeding 10,000, increasing their capital for the purpose of paying their indebtedness. One share will be allowed to every four that may be held by the stockholders at the close of Wednesday, March 1st .-The subscriptions to be paid by the 8th of April, in money, or in 6 per cent. loans. The shares Thomas, Joseph Laubach, James S. Reese, Jere- are now selling at about \$75. The par price

The New Quarters .- We learn, through the notiteness of the Director of the Mint. J. Ross Snowden, Esq., that the law which changed the standard weight of the silver coinage went into effect on the 1st of April, 1853. In order to distinguish the new issues from the form. er coinage, arrow heads were placed on the obverse, and rave upon the reverse sides of the coins. In the coins a somewhat rough appearance, and their omission is an improvement in their appearance.—Bicknell's Rep.

Graham's Monthly Magazine .- The March throughout the land.

Business Notices.

We take pleasure in referring our readers to he business card, of Messre. Mickley & Jones, who have purchased the well known Mill and Foundery property at Fogelsville, Macungie township, Lehigh county, and have thoroughly repaired the Mill and Foundery buildings, with view of meeting the preent demands in that section of country, in these respective branches of business. They are both young and enterprising gentleman, calculated to gain a host of friends. We trust their labors will be justly rewarded.

Two Houses for Sale .- It is not often that we ee property offered for sale in the thriving. Borough of Catasauqua, yet such is the fact, our friends Weaver & Mickley, of that Borough offer, two new brick houses for sale, they are located in a pleasant part of the town, adjoining which is also a vacant building lot. The only reason for offering this property at public sale is to give all wishing to buy an oppotunity of at. ending the sale.

Auction !! Auction !!!-- Now is the your time buy cheap. Attend the public sale of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., to come off on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 20th, 21st and 22d, of March next, at the Store of Henry Grubb, op posite Hagenbuch's Hotel, in Allentown.

Take it .- The New York Musical Review for this week is a capital number. The music is excellent, and consists of, 1st "That strain of music,"-a glee arranged from Beethoven .-2nd. "Wind, Oh Wind,"-a glee by Wm. B. Bradbury. 3rd. "It is the Savior's voice,"-a sacred song, by George F. Root. 4th. "I have seen the Wicked in Great Power."-a motett arranged from Grell. The reading matter is varied, instructive, and amusing. Among the numorous are, 'A Fiddle wi' a Havenly Croak,' Mrs. Partington on Organs, Barnum's Chicken Show Musically Considered, &c., &c.,-New York vs. Boston, and other articles, constitute, the editorials: while the musical news and miscellany are unusually full and interesting. Pub. lished by Muson Brothers, 23 Park Row, New York, at \$1,00 a year.-Cheap.

Groaning and Crying.

The introduction of chloroform and ether, with a view to prevent the pain of surgical operations or blunt the effects of nervous diseases, is hailed everywhere as a great blessing to mankind .-This view, however, is questioned by a French surgeon, who not long since published a dissertation, in which he takes the ground that the more groating and crying during a painful surgical operation the better it is for the nervous system. From the benefit which hysterical and other nervous natients derive from groaning and crying, he supposes that by these processes of nature the superabundant nervous power is exhausted, and the nervous system is thereby rendered calm, and even the circulation of the blood of wild cats. greatly diminished. He relates a case of a man who, by means of crying and bawling, reduced his pulse from one hundred and twenty to fifty in in the course of two hours! That some patients often have a great satisfaction in grouning, and that hysterical patients often experience great relief from crying, are facts which no person will denv. As to restless hypochondriacal subjects, or those who are never happy but when they are under some course of medical dietetic treatment, the French surgeon assures that they cannot do better than to groan all night and cry all day .-By following this rule, and observing an abstemious diet, a person will effectually escape di-

Fatal Railroad Accident .- On Sunday evening locomotive and tender was despatched from Lambertsville N. J., to Easton, to ascertain the condition of the road, after the heavy rain which fell during that day. The engine proceeded in safety to within a few miles of Easton, when its was obstructed by heaps of gravel, which had been washed upon the track. The engine was then backed down to Reiglesville, when it was turned around and proceeded down the road till within 14 miles of Milford, when the track spreading, the engine and tender were thrown off and precipitated down an embankment often feet, to the edge of the river. At the time this occured about ten persons were on the engine. The following is a list of those killed and in-

iured: Owen Kennedy, a brakeman, killed-head badmashed; John Murphy, arm broken; James Riley, leg broken: Aaron Slack, bridge of his ose broken: William Mill, a baggage master badly bruised upon the breast; II. Augustus Williamson, engineer-legs bruised and faces slighly cut. The others escaped injury.

At the time of the accident, the engine was got ng at the rate of about six miles an hour. The 'man Kennedy resided at Lambertville, where he leaves a wife and one child.

A Solendid Diamond .- The following paragraph in regard to a remarkable diamond found in South America appears in the money column of the London Times:

"One of the largest diamonds known was deosited yesterday at the Bank of England, by a London house, to whom it was consigned from Rio de Janeiro. Its weight is 254 carats, and its estimated value according to the scale, £580 000 It is said to be one of the finest order, and without flaw, and was found by a negro slave, who eceived his freedom as a reward."

They say there is no danger of Slavery in Nebraska .- Look at the Facts! Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, has introduced a bill into the House to legislate slavery into the new territories. It offers a premium in land for the importation of slaves into the western country! After provid. ing for allotments of land to actual settlers of the Indian tribes and half breeds, it further provides that "to families who own slaves, in addition to the foregoing, there shall be allowed, if less than ten slaves, one-quarter section ; if ten and not exceeding fifteen, one section; and for interesting matter. Mr. Graham deserves great every ten above that number, one half section." The more slaves, the more land! Do you hear conducted. It should be taken by the literati that, men of the North ! Will you be deceived by the barefaced lie that there is no danger?

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE. February 25 .- Mr. Hiester, a remonstrance from Berks county, against a State road from Dengler's Inn to Allentown, Lehigh county; also, a remonstrance from one hundred and thirty five citizens of Longswamp township, Berks county, against the same.

February 27 .- Mr. Fry, a petition from mem bers of the bar of Lehigh county, for a law relative to the fees of district attorney.

Mr. Fry, a bill to incorporate the Farmer's mutual fire insurance company of Hanover township, Lehigh county.

February 28. Mr. Ferguson, called up Senate bill No. 215, to incorporate the Farmers and Mechanics' Deposit Bank of Catasauqua, Lehigh county, which passed finally by the following vote:

Yeas - Messes, Barnes, Crabb, Darlington Darsie, Evans, Ferguson, Fry, Haldeman, Ham ilton Hendricks, Hoge, Kunkel, M'Clintock, M'Farland, Mellinger, Price, Skinner and Slifer

Nava- Messrs. Buckalew. Cresswell. Goodwin, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hiester, Jam. ison, Wherry and M'Caslin, Speaker-9,

March, 2. Mr. Fry, red a bill in place for the appointment of commissioners to examine the transactions and conduct of the Northampton Bank, of Lehigh county.

Mr. Fry called up the bill appointing commisduct of the Northampton Bank, of Lehigh county which passed committee of the whole, and was postponed on second reading.

March 3. The bill providing for the sale of The pending amendment of Mr. E. W. Hamlin millions, was debated at some length and finally negatived-yeas 12, navs 15.

Mr. Kunkel then moved to amend the bill, by reducing the price to ten millions.

The amendment was debated at some length, ind was still pending when the Senate adjourned. Afternoon Session .- The Senate re-sembled at 3 o'clock, when the resolution from the House providing for an adjournment from Tuesday next until Thursday the 16th inst., was taken up and after considerable debate, was negatived.

The consideration of the bill for the sale of the Public Works of the State was then resumed.

The amendment of Mr. Kunkel fixing the price of the Maine Line at ten millions, was further debated, and finally agreed to-yeas 16, pays 14. The price of the Delaware Division was fixed at three millions, and the Susquehanna and North Branch Divisions at six millions, and the section as amended, was then agreed to-yeas

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March, 2. Mr. Shenk, two from citizens of Lehigh county, for the establishment of a bank at Catasauqua; also, for a bounty on the scalps

February, 3. Afternoon Session .- The House re-assembled at 3 o'clock, and again took up the bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this Commonwealth.

An amendment was proposed simply submit. ting the question to a vote of the people, which, after a lengthy debate, was disagreed to-yeas 43, nays 49.

The question was then taken upon the bill, and resulted-year 41, navs 52. So the bill was lost March, 4. On motion of Mr. Beck, of Lycom. ing, the vote of yesterday, by which the Prohibi tory Liquor bill was defeated, was reconsidered when Mr. Davis of Crawford, submitted a new sease, and may prolong life to an incredible ex- | bill, being substantially the bill of Mr. Cook, ex. cluding the right of search clause.

Pending this amendment, the further consideration of the question was postponed, and the bill was made the special order for Monday. the

GLEANINGS.

A white owl that measured 5 feet 6 inches other, was shot on Tuesday, at the Berks County Almshouse.

Wm. Webb, aged 16, recently ran away from Louisville, with Susan Roby, aged 13, and got married-neither of their mothers knowing hey were "out."

Young gentlemen who dress in tight pants and bob-tail coats have received the appellation of "Shanghais."

It is said that 150,000 copies (in English and German) of Gov. Seward's Anti-Nebraska speech in the United States Senate, have been printed.

English Iron Trade .- The New York Times says:-"The last English circular accounts quot ed railroad iron at £8 5s, and firm, after having recently sold as cheap as £8 and £8 2s. 6d .-We understand the agents here for the principal iron houses in England and Wales are advised that rails, free on board ship, are worth £8 7s d. to £8 10s. The general activity in the orders for every other description of iron, throughout the kingdom, had the effect to reduce the production of rails, at the late prices; and now that the inquiry from the United States has improved there is some prospect of a short supply.

Liability of Individual Bankers .- It has been decided recently in the Supreme Court in the State of New York that an individual establishing a bank is liable in case of failure to the extent of all his private property, &c., as in the case of a common debt. It has heretofore been the impression that when what is commonly known as a Circulating Bank fails, the holders of the notes can only look to the securities deposited with the comptroller for the redemption of the notes, and if on exhausting the same they should be found insufficient for the final redemp, tion of the whole issue, the holders are the loosers. This decision, however, rules it otherwise In the case of Associated Banks, the rule as formerly understood applies.

The Printer's Devil.-As a printing office has its "hell," it is essential that it should have its devil." Franklin, too, was a "devil"; but through industry, temperance, economy and study he attained to high eminence in the civilized world. Let all devils follow copy.

Diplomatic Costume.

The American Minister was excluded from the House of Lords in England on the occasion of the opening of Parliament, by rule requiring diplomatic costume, the relaxation of which, to meet his peculiar case, was, it is said, refused. The London Examiner has a sensible article condemning this snobbishness, in the course of which it says:

But what, let us ask, is diplomatic costume? It is not necessarily blue and a blaze of gold em. broidery. It varies with the habit of nations and tastes of Courts. The Persian does not ap. pear like a blue bottle fly. The Turk has its per culiar dress; and the American has also his appointed diplomatic costume in a plain black coat. His uniform is the uniform of simplicity. The plainness may be in very bad taste ; but if instead of a black coat, it was the pleasure of the Ameri ican Government that its diplomatic agents should clothe themselves in smock frocks, it would be incumbent on our court to receive themin that apparel. What right can we have to force the representative of another power in a particular costume, or, in default, to slap the door in his face ? The representatives of different States' may have different modes of wearing their gold .-The monarchial wear it outside, the Republican' carries it inside.

The plain black coat is typical of the nation' whose resources are not squandered in appearances but husbanded so as to make a mightly sioners to examine into the transactions and con- power in reserve available whenever occasion may arise. It is to be regretted that the America can Minister did not stand upon his right to admission in the dress diplomatically as signed him by his government. Upon Lord Chamberthe Public Works of the State was then taken up, lain would then have been thrown the absurd difficulty of defining what is or what is not a increasing the price of the main line to fifteen diplomatic dress, and a new boundary question would have arisen in the province of tailoring and embroidery. After all, gold lace is not identical with dignity. A savage chief, who desired to equip himself completely in the English fash. ion, went to choose a hat, and could not be persuaded that the fittest choice was not the livery hat with the very broadest gold lace band and binding. All others appeared mean and unsuit. able to him. There may be the same sort of distinction between the servants of nations in and out of livery as there is between servants of private estate establishments, and the lace may not always express the highest pretension & dignity.

> Correct Sentiment .- In a brief but able address on Saturday last, in which he defined his position in the Prohibitory Law, Eli K. Price gave utterance to the following truly elevated sentiments:

I desire to be no party to any legislation that will not bear the test of wisdom and of time; and none will that is not based on sound political principles. It would be no consolation to me to find my course approved by the popular applause but on the contrary, only make my self-reproach the more poignant, if I should promote the enactment of laws in conflict with the principles by which alone the constitutional liberties of one country must live and be perpetuated; for that would be to mislead and deceive the people.

British Troops Recalled from Canada,-The Quebec Mercury' contains a rumor that orders have been received, requiring Gen. Rowan, the acting Governor General, to return to England. and announcing Gen. Wetherall as his successor; also, that the 71st Highlanders are ordered to be in readiness to go over land to Halifax, and be conveyed thence to Southampton by a Cunard

Bank of Penn'a - Gen. Purviance, I de Auditor General, as attorney for the commonwealth, has received from the Bank of Pennsylvania, and paid into the treasury, \$40,532 36. This sum was paid on a judgement rendered against the bank for tax on dividends imposed by a general law passed in 1848, which was resisted by the bank, on the allegation that it did not apply to that institution. The recovery settles a principle upon which the bank will be compelled to pay the State the further sum of \$150,000 hereafter

Sudden Douth in the Pulpit .- Rev. John B. Meachum, colored, pastor of the First African Church in St. Louis, fell dead in the pulpit on Sunday, the 20th inst., while reading his text.-His disease was an affection of the heart. He was formerly a slave in Virginia, but was set free, and went to St. Louis, where, at one time he was at the head of a large coopering estab. ment, and next an extensive dealer in real estate and owner of a large amount of steamboat stock-But for reverses of fortune, it is supposed he would have left his family \$300,000 or \$400,000 As it is he leaves them a comfortable fortune.

Pennsylvania Looming Up !-By the census, it seems that our State contains about three fourths of the entire number of weavers in the whole Union. She has 23,340, while all the other States have but 8532.

A Large Pear Tree .- Henry Ward Beecher, tells of a pear tree in Illinois, about ten miles from Vincennes, Ind., that bore 184 bushels of pears in 1840 of large size. One foot aboveground it girths 10 feet, and its branches spread over a space of 69 feet wide. It is said to beabout 50 years old.

Nearly all Gone .- Gen. Houston says that of three hundred members of Congress in attendance when the Missouri compromise was passed, thirv ly three years ago, only three remain-Benton Everett and himself.

Cure for Erysipelas .- A simple poultice made of cranberries, pounded fine and applied in a raw state, has proved a certain remedy in many cases, and has never been known to fail in any instance, when applied on its making its appearance. Persons troubled with the humor will find great and immediate relief, by applying this simple remedy every time it shows itself.

Norristown in 1795,-"Norristown, the chief town of Montgomery county, beautifully situated on the north side of Schuvlkill river, at the mouthof Stoney creck. It contains about 20 dwellings a handsome stone courthouse and jail, and an elegant stone building for keeping the records of the county." The town has grown somewhsince that time.

Couis Napoleon has decreed the coinage of five and ten franc pieces in gold.