

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

pllow-citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives: Being suddenly called, in the midst of the Inst issues of Congress, by a painful dispensation of prime Providence, to the responsible station which mow hold, I contented myself with such comma-mations to the Legislature as the exigency of the generic seemed to require. The contry was areaded in mourning for the loss of its venerated cite/Magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated. wherief. Neither the time nor the occasion ap-pared to require or to justify, on my part, my france expression of political opinions, or any na-nancement of the principles which would govern prin the discharge of the daties to the perform-ace of which I had been so unexpectedly called, intrefore, that it may not be deemed inna-reprate, if I avail myself of this opportunity of the re-susembling of Congress to make known my stiments, in a general manner, in regard to the object which ought to be pursued by the Govern-sent, both in its intercourse with foreign nations, of in its management and administration of inter-stafation. its management and administration of inter-

of in its management and autoministration of inter-sisfiars. Nations. his mdividuals into state of nature, are cal and independent, possessing certain rights, ad owing certain duties to each other arising out their necessary and unavoidable relation; rinch rights and duties there is no common humas abority to protect and enforce Still, they are ghts and duties, binding in morals, in conscience, ad in honor, slihough there is so tribunal to which an injured party can appeal but the disinte-ented judgment of mankind, and ultimately the whitmament of the sword.

ent of the sword." the acknowledged rights of nations is Among the acknowledged rights of nations is in twich each possence of establishing that form of government which it may deem most conducive to the hapsiness and prosperity of its own citizens; of changing that form, as circumstances may re-quire; and of mannging its jinternal affairs specifi-ing to its own will. The people of the United-state claim this right for fhamselves, and they readly concede it to others. Hence it becomes an importive duty not to interfere in the government or internal policy of other nations; and, although we may sympathize with the unfortunate or the copressed, everywhere, in their straggles for free-dom, our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contexts. We make no wars to remote or to prevent successions to thrones; to empress the astual government which any contry chooses to establish for itself. We instigate no re-relations, nor suffer any howits to have a national, as well as a personal and individual application. The great law of markelity outs to have a maindal, as well as a personal and individual application them to act towards us; no cultivate friendly relations, to reciproment. To maintain a strict or instate do perform panetably and scraptional the territory oblightion—these are the duires which do the requery moble and ganefers at a do perform panetably and scraptionally rever treaty oblightion—these are the duires which we owe to ther States, and by the perform-ments, instead of mere owner, solic hierders which we owne to the States, and by the perform-ments of which we best antile ourselves to like restment from them, or if that, in any with buries which we conscience. at which each possesses of establishing that form

issed, we can enforce our own rights with justice and a clear conscience. In our domestic policy, the Constitution will be syguide; and in questions of doubt, I shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decusions of that tubanal, which was establist if a to expround it; and to the usage of the Government, sanctioned By the erquiseence of the country. I regard all its pro-visions as equally binding. In all its partia it is the will of the people, expressed in the most solenn form, and the constituted authorities, are but agents'to carry that will into effect. Every prover which it has granted is to be experised for the pub-be good; but no pretence of utility, no honest con-viction, even, of what might be expedient, can jus-tify the assumption of any power not granted. The powers conferred apon the Governments, and her distribution to the several departments, is a elerity expressed in that sacred instruments, are as elerity is commande. Upon you, fellow-citizens, as the representatives of the States and the people, is visely devolved the Issistive power. I shall comply with my duty, in laying before you, from time to time; any information aslocitated to enable you to discharge your high and honorable trust, for the benefit of our common constituents. My opinions will be frankly expressed upon the

your high and honorable trust, for the benefit of our common constituents. My opinions will be frankly expressed upon the leading subjects of legislation; and if, which I do not asticipate, any set should pass the two Houses of Congress which should appear to me unconsti-tutional, or an encroachment on the fast powers of other departments, or with provisions hastily adopted, and likely to produce consequences inju-rious and unforseen. I should not shrink from the daty of returning it to your with provisions for the should be a should not shrink from the daty of returning it to you, with my reasons, for your forther consideration. Beyond the due her-formance of these constitutional obligations, both my respect for the legislature and my sense of pro-priety will restrain me from any strempt to con-trol or influence your proceedings. With you is

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The School Mistress and her Canine Friend.

Com Jehn Cc

One of the most touching instances of canine attachment, of which we over heard, was related to us the other day, by a matron of the neighborhood where the finale of the melancholy event transpired.

choly event transpired. "A young lady of one of the northern towas of this county, while engaged in teach-ing school, the past summer, a few miles from her home, was singled out, towards the close of her engagement, without any apparent in-ducement, by the dog of one of her employers, as the peculiar object of his regard, which soon unaccountably increased to such a degree that he could scarcely be beaten from her side, or prevented from entering the school house, to which he daily repaired. At the termination of her school, which she left in failing health, when about to start for her parental residence, the dog gave signs of his determination to fol-low her, which perceiving, she turned to the owner, and soon effected a purchase of the ani-mal, which now joyously attended her home. Her first words, on entering the house, were—

mal, which now joyously attended her hune. Her first words, on entering the huner, were-"Mother, I have come home to die, have brought a friend here to watch over my eraye." After making this asnouncement, she in medi-ately took to her bed, and sunk rapidly in a typhoid, which in about a week, terminated in her death. During her whole sickness, the faithful and evidently sorrow stricken deg, never, but for a few moments of a time, left the sick room, constantly lying dejectly near the head of her bed, and seeming but too blest when permitted to lick her fevered hand, which was occasionally extended for his tender cares-ses. As her final hour drew near, he because indifferent about food, and woon refused it alto-gether. After her death, which ho seemed to comprehend, he continued to watch by the Reiner. Aller her death, which he seemed to comprehend, he continued to watch by the corpse, only at one time leaving it, and that was when the coffin case which having arrived with the coffin, was carried and placed by the side of the grave previously dug in an etclo-sure near the nouse. He then, having some-how been made aware of what was going on, came out of the bases went to the case and came out of the house, went to the case, and with his paws on the vide, looked in, and com-ed to examine it attentively. He next jumped down into the grave, and appeared to inspect that also with equal cure and attention. He then came out and burried beek to his post by the corpse, which he continued to watch, till it was brought out for interment, when he close-If was brought out for inferment, when he close-ly followed the coffin, and looked sorrowfully on as it was lowered to its finil justing place, and the grave filled up. When his human fel-low-mourners retired, however, he remained behind, and lying down at the head of the grave could not be induced to leave the spot, refusing for the first few days, all food, then, for a week or two sparingly receiving when benedit. or two sparingly receiving it when brought to him, and, at last going occasionally to the house for it, but only to dispatch in haste what was set before him, and return to his sad and lonely. vigil, which, night and day, he still continues to keep up, over the remains of his beloved mistress.—Vermont Freeman.

"I Won'T."—At the Woman's Convention, Mr. Foster, the husband of Abbey Kelly Foster, after a long speech on women's rights, conclud-ed by charging that the pulpt and St. Paul were responsible for the enslavement of the sex. When the priest says to the women, "Love, honor, and obey." what can she do? Abbey Kelly Foster—Do! Do as the wife of the Rev. Joseph Baneroft of Worcester, did. Say, "I won't." [Laughter.] When they came to the word "obey," she said "I won't." She was a good woman, and a much better man then her son George. She said "I won't." "I Wos'T."-At the Woman's Convention,

and the compelled them to leave that part out. Mr. Foster, (husband of Abbey Kelly)-Ye-; and there was a lady of seventy years old at dinner to-day, who said when she came to the word "obey" she dropped her husband's hand. [Laughter]

SITE OF PARADISE .- Colonel Chesney, who commanded an expedition, sent, a few years back, by the British Government, to explore the Euphrates, has introduced into his narrative the Euphrates, has introduced into his narrative recently published, speculations on the probable site of Paradise, which he believes he has satis-factorily ascertained to be Central Armena; and the "Land of Eden" is there actually inid down on the index map. He identifies the Halys and Arazes, whose source exists within a short dis-fance of the Euphrates and Tigris, with the Pison and Ginno of Scripture, while he considtion by people and States prejudiced and heated by the exclusing controversion of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country. I believe they were necessary to allay the isperities and animosities that were rapidly alienating one sec-tion of the country from another, and destroying them fraternal sentiments which are the strongest supports of the Constitution. They were subject in the spirit of constitution and for the purpose of conclusion. I helieve that a great majority of our fellow citizens sympathize in that spirit, and that purpose, and in the majo approve, and are prepared. in all respects, to subfid these encentents. I cannot doubt that the American people, bound to-gether by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a pramount regard for the Union of their fathers: and that they are ready to relake any attempt to violate its integrity. to disturb the compromises on which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted usider its subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the tegislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and irrevocable. It may be pre-sumed from the opposition which they all encoun-tered that none of those measures was free from imperfections, but in their mutual dependence and counxion they formed a system of compromise, the adjustment established by those measures, unil time and experience shall demonstrate the neces-sity of further legislation to guard against evasion or shape. By that adjustment we have been reascued from ers the country within the Halvs as the land Havilah, and that which borders on the Araxes as the remarkable and much disputed territory of Cush .- Scientific American. FROM TEXAS .- We have received Galveston papers of the 19th ult. A German woman was shot at Fredericksburg, and slightly wounded shot at Fredericksburg, and slightly wounded in the arm by an Indian arrow. The Western Texas says the Indians about Fredericksburg are doing a brisk business in the way of stealing horses. It appears that all the several tribes go to the Eastern arading houses and profess peace, but when they have secured a supply of ammunition, they direct their steps westward, and millow and more the output westward. and pillage and murder whenever opportunity fiere

be necessary for carrying those powers into effect; and it is at all times an especial duty to guard gainst any infringement on the just rights of the tates. Over the objects and subjects instructed to against any Congress, its legislative authority is supreme. But here the anthorit-ceases, and every citizen who truly loves the Constitution, and desires the con-sinuance of its existence and its blessings will reso-Intely and firmly resist any interference in those domestic affairs, which the Constitution has clearly nd unequivecally left to the exclusive authority of the States. And every such estizen will also depre-sate useless irritation among the several members of the Union, and all reproach and crimination

the States. And greery such citizen will also depre-eate useless irritation among the several members of the Union, and all reproach and crimination nending to alianate one portion of the country from another. The beauty of our system of Govérnment consists, and its eafery and durability must consist. In avoiding mutual collisions, and encronchments, and in the regular separate action of all, while each is revolving in its own distinct orbit. The Constitution has made it the duty of the Fre-sident to take eare that the laws be faithfully eze-ented. In a Government like ours, in which all have are passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short periods, that any injurious qr ob-nozions law can very soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely that any great numbers should be found ready to resist the execution of the laws. But it mast be borne in mind that the county is exten-sive, that their presions, or their insginations, may be induced mally to resist such laws and point in another, and that the houghless and inconside-rate, misled by their passions, or their insginations, may be induced maly to resist such laws as they disapprove. Such persons should recollect that, without law, there can be no real political lib-erty, that, where is a trampled under foot, ty-ranny rules, whether it appears in the form of a military despotism or of popular violence. The law is the only sure protection of the wask and the only efficient restraint upon the strong. When im-partially and faithfully administered, nonie is be-meath its protection, and none above its control. You, gentlemen, and the country may be assured, that to the utmost of my shility, and to the extent of the power versel is men. I shall at al times, and in all places, take eare that the laws be faithfully imposed noon me by the Constitution, which by my outh of office. I shall a shilt with prudence and discretion.

The with firmness, as well with prodence and discretion. The appointian power is one of the most delicate with which the Executive is invested. I regard it as a served trust, to be exercised with the sole view of advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people. It shall be my effort to elevate the standard of official employment, by selecting for places of importance individuals fitted for the posts o which they are assigned, by, their known integ-rity, talents, and virtues. In so extensive a coun-try, with so great a population, and where few persons appointed to office can be known to the appointing pewer; mistakes will sometimes unn-woisably happen, and unfortunate appointments be made, notwithstanding the greatest cars. In such cases, the power of femoval may be properly exer-eised; and neglect of daty or male-asance in office will be no more tolerated in individuals appointed by myself than in those appealited by officers. I am happy in being able to say that for sufavor-able chinge in out foreign relations has taken place since the measage at the opening of the last easion of Congress. We are at prace with all mations, and we enjoy in an emineat degree the blegsings of that peace, in a prosported suffered.

the power, the honor, and the responsibility of, the the power, the honor, and the responsibility of, the Iceralation of the country. The Government of the United States is a limit-ed Government. It is confined to the exercise of Naiesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, which has recently been made public, will, it is believed, have a beneficial effect upon the relations between and it is at all times an especial duty to grand

Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, which has recently been made jublic, will, it is believed, have a beneficial effect upon the relations between the two countries. The relations between those parts of the Island of St. Domingo, which were formerly colonies of Spain and France, respectively, are still in an un-settled condition. The proximity of that island to the United States, and the delicate questions invol-ved in the existing controversy there, render it de-sirable that islanduld be permaniently and speedily adjusted. The interest of humanity find of gene-ral commerce also demand this: and, as intimutions of the zone sentiment have been received from othar Governments, it is honed that some planimay soon be devised to effect the object in a manner likely to give general satisfaction. The Govern-ment of the United States will not fail, by the ex-ercuse of all proper friendly offices, to do all in its power to put an end to the destructive ware which has raged between the different parts of the island, and to secure to them both the benesits of peace and commerce. I refer you to the raport of the Sesretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the finances. The total receipt dollars and ninety cents, (\$43,002,163,00) The total expenditures during the same period were forty-three million two thousand-one bun-dred and intery-cight dollars and ninety cents, (\$43,002,163,00) The public debt has been reduced, since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, four hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and seventy-siz, dollars and seventy-nine ents, (405,-270.70) By the 19th section of the act of 28th January. 1847, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands

276 70) By the 19th section of the act of 28th January, 1847, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands were pledged for the interest and primeinal of the public debt. The great amount of these lands sub-sequently granted by Crongreas for military boun-ties, will, it is believed, very nearly supply the public demand for several years to come, and but little reliance ean, therefore, be placed on that hitter to fraitful source of revenue. Aside from the permanent annual expenditures, which have necessarily largely increased, a por-tion of the public debt, amounting to eight million sevent five thousand nine jundred and eighty-six dollars and Sity-nine cears (\$5,075.0-0.20) must be provided for within the next two fascal years. It is most desirable that these according de-mands abould be met without resorting to loans.

The appoint to initial count is increased in the initial count is the product of an expectation.
The appoint is prover is one of the most delicate an are of advancing the properties is invested. Treased is an expectation of revenue, for a second trust, in the externing to the most delicate and is a second formation of the second revenue, is and advancing the properties in the base of the second of the second revenue is invested. The second revenue is invested is an origination and we appoint the product of the second revenue in the base of the second revenue in the second revenue in the second revenue is invested. The second revenue is invested is and register of duty or mail reasons appointed in intrice a second revenue in the second revenue

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In the Sol of may, issue, providing, among other lings, for taking the seventh census, a superin lendent was appointed, and all other measure adopted which were deemen necessary to ensure the prompt and faithful performance of that dury The appropriation already made will, it is believed be sufficient to defray the whole expense of the work but for the the work; but further legislation may be necessary regard to the compensation of some of the marshal of the Territories. It will also be proper to make provision by law, at an early day, for the publics tion of such abstracts of the returns as the public interval.

The unprecedented growth of our Territories or the Pacific in wealth and population, and the con-sequent increase of their social and commercial re-lations with the Atlantic States, seem to rende-it the duty of the Government to use all its constiational power to improve the means of intercours Intional power to improve the means of intercourse with them. The importance of opening "a line of communication, the best and most expeditions of which the nature of the country will admit," be-tween the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific, was brought to your notice by my predecessor, in his annual message; and as the reasons which he presented in favor of the measure still exist in full force, I beg leave to call your attention to them, and to repeat the recommendations then made by him.

and to repeat the recommendations then made by him. The uncertainty which exists in regard to the va-lidity of land titles in Galifornia is a subject which demands your early consideration. Large hodies of land in that state are elaimed under grants said to have been made by authority of the Spanish and Mexican Governments. Many of these have not been perfected, others have been revoked, and some are believed to be fraudulent. But until they shall have been judically investigated they will con tinue to tetard the settlement and improvement of the country. I therefore respectfully recommend titue to letard the settlement and improvement of the country. I therefore respectfully recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of commissioners to examine all such claims with a view to their final adjustment I also beg leave to call your attention to the pro-priety of extending, at an early day, our system of

priety of extending, at an early day, our system of land laws, with such modifications as may be ne-cessary over the State of California and the terri-tories of Utah and New Mexico. The mineral lands of California will: of course, form an excep-tion to any general agatem which may be adopted Various methods of disposing of them have been suggested. I was at first inclined to faver the system of leasing, as it seemed to promise the largest revenue to the Government and to afford the best security against monopolies: but further

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Year. The gross revenues of the Department for the fis-ul year ender? June 30th, 1850, amounted to five The gross revenues of the Department for an us-cal year ending Jane 30th, 1950, amounted to five inilitions five hundred and fifty-two thousand num-hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-eight cents, including the annual appropriation of two handred thousand dollars for the franked matter of the departments, and excluding the foreign post-ages collected for and payable to the British Go-vernment.

The expenditures for the same period were five millions two bundred and twelve themand hine hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty-three centa-leaving a balance of revenue over expendi-tures of three hundred and torty thousand and ighteen dollars and five cents.

eighteen dollars and five cents. I am happy to find that the facal condition of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaaster General in recommending the reduction of our m-land letter postage to three cents the single letter but reter possible to intre-cents the single-reter block prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid. The also recommends that the prepaid rate shall be reduced to two cents whenever the revenue of the Department, after the reduction, shall exceed its xpenditures by more than five per cent. for two onsecutive verse; that the postage upon Califor-ic and other latters one by our comparement consecutive veries; that the posinge upon Califor-pia and other letters sont by our ocean steamers shall be much reduced; and that the rates of post-age on newspapers, pumphets, periodicals, and other printed matter shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made.

reduction thereon made. It cannot be doubted that the proposed reductions will, for the present diminish the revenues of the Department It is believed that the deficiency, after the surplus already necamulated shall be ex-hausted, may be almost wholly met, either by abol-ishing the existing privileges of sending free matter through the mails, or by paying out of the Treasury to the Post Office Department a sum equivalent to the postage of which it is deprived by such privi-leges. The last is supposed to be the preferable mode, and will, if not entirely, so nearly supply that deficiency as to make any further appropria-tion that may be found necessary so inconsiderable as to form no obstacle to the proposed reductions. I entertain no doubt of the authority of Congress to make appropriations for leading, objects in that

Out liberties, religions and civil, have been main-tained; the fountains of knowledge have all been kent open, and means of happuneas widely apread and generally enjoyed, greater than have failen to the lot of any other nation. And, while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the mar, let us hape that his all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels that they shall result in giving satisfartion to our constituents, securing the peace of the coun-try, and adding new strength to the united Govern-ment under which we live. NILLARD FILLMORE. WASUINGTON, December 2d, 1850 HON. J. S. BLACE .- The Locofocos of Washington held a county meeting on Wednesday last, at which they adopted among othe resolutions, the following :

resolutions, the following: Resolved. That we recognise in the Hon, Jere-mah S. Black, a gentleman possessing every ca-sential requisite, in an eminent degree, to represent Pennaylvasin in the Senate of the United States, and we hereby instruct our Representatives Measure. Leet and Riddle, not only to yoke for him in caucus, so long as he shall continue to be named, but to use all honorable means to accur his nom-nation and election. Hospital AT ACAPTLCO.—The Pannin' Star of the 29th ult, states that the American explains have established a hospital at Acaptleo by volun-tary contributions of \$10 each. Capt. Wood of the steamer New Orleans, gave \$50 towards this praiseworthy object. Such institutions are great-ly wanted in all the ports between San Francisco and Panama. ly wonted in and Panama. and Panama. The village of Bordentown, with a popula-tion of 2.650, boasts of seven phees of worelin-Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Ro-man Catholic Friends, and a Methodist church for colored percent TT The St. Louis Union says, that since the re-turn of Col. Benton from Weshington, and hi speech, the belief is gaining ground that he will be c-elected to the U. F. Senate.

Tartiar [37] The U.S. steamer Massachasetts was of San Diego on the 16th of Oct., with the army and navy commissioners on Board. They had finished their work, and the vested was to leave for San roneis o on the 21st. IT reduce Excellent, explained in Architect, the the U.S. brig Perry, and sent to Nurfelk used 1.000 Test slaver, having been condemned by the I! S. Di-,

trict Court there, was sold on Friday last for \$650. nal.

lored persons.

[37] At Worcester, on Thursday night, the sheriff made a descent upon a notorious gambling house, and took into custody about half a dozen gamblers.

who were committed to juil. [37] A lady in Groton, Mass., came sear losing her life the other day by taking six or seven grains of Tartarized Antimony, which by mistake had been given her by an apothecary for Cream o

William Turner, convicted of the murder of John Tennent, in B-xar county, ese uped from he penitentiary at Huntsville, week before last The proper officers were in pursuit of h m

NORTHWESTEN UNIVERSITY - The Methodist denomination in Chicago have determined to establish a University in that city, to be styled the Northwestern University. It is intended not only for Illinois, but for Wisconsin and Iowa, also, the conferences in each of these States having united in the undertaking.

FROM HAVANA AND KEY WERT -The steamer Insbel. at Charleston, brings dates from Havana to the 21st, and from Key West to the 22.1 instant There was no news stirring at Havana when the Isubel left. The late Gaptain-general, Count Al-cov, smiled on the 21st in the steamer. Gledon, a, for Gaitz. The cholera was still prevailing at the south side of the island.

aity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless sgitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct, and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion. I trast, will justify me in exherting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means, of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining, inviolate the integrity of the Union. BHIFWRECK -The achr Isabel 2d Capt Pratt, from Mantu, arrived at Hawana on the 11th alt having on board the Captain and eight seatorn ta-ken from the wreck of the brig Robert Way, from Hondurns, bound for Boston, wrecked of the Cooradon west of Key Baens Vists, on the 10th ult. And now, fellow-citizens, I cannot bring this

And now, follow-citizens, I cannot bring this ecommunication to a close without invoking you to join me in hamble and dayout thanks to the Great Ruler of all nations, for the multiplied blessings which he has bestowed upon ns. His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has atayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars and domes-tic disturbances, and scattered plenty throughout the land. The Catholic Hierarchy in East and and Scot-tand numbers 530 chaptes, besides other stations, where service is performed, 500 priests, it colleges, and 131 convents. Fifty-one of the priests employ-ed in Cogland are Doctors of Divinity, and seven-tern English priests are resident in various sour-nuries abroad. This is a much larger force than was supposed. In England and Wales the chaptes are 557, Scottand 93. Our liberties, religions and civil, have been main-

are 57, Scottand 93. TP The Washington Globe contains a statement signed by J. C. Rives, making related columns, detailing the history of the sale of the Globe in 1815 to Ritchie and Heins. It is rather severe upon Mr. Ritchie, and the whole affir crows out of the struggle as to the Congressional printing, and the profit and losses therein. TO The catalogue of the Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard College, includes the messel 1.54 mer-

Barvard College, includes the property of the second LIS members, of whom 973 are now temaining. The library contains 3,500 volumes. Some of our most distinguished men of all professions, graduates of the Harverstein here here the second se University, have been members of the old Histy Pudding Club.

Fusing Club. The census returns of none counties in Wis-cousin, show an increase in the population of that Sinte of sity-two and a half per cent, on two and a half years. Should the other counties show the same rate of increase, says the Milwa kie Scattard, the aggregate population of the Siste will be about 350,000.

IF The State House, now building at Columbus be appended by the route, now but any set Country the captual of Ohio, is to be 304 feet tog by 254 wide The height of the walls, to the top of the blocking course, will be 62 feet; to the rouwithe routed at 10 feet. A great part of the labor apon the edifice is done by convicts.

[7] The chilizons of Gallatin, Tenn, have sub-berthed \$19,400 towards the creation of a stock factory. The county is to be only used for sub-scriptions and there is a determinition to curry out the enterthese states of the stock of the sub-

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury save that the approaching parade at the capital of the State of its manformed militis, promises to be an incoming affirir Many comprises will trivel seventy or more index to the point of rendezvous.

137 The Nashvill Braner systhet sponteman presit on the first day of the so-call di Southern Convention,?? estimated the whole number () at tendince, including spectators at a network. TTIn Overton, Tenn , the census taker found a

ady, named Steven, whose age was one hundred and twenty years. She was married at the time of Braddockis defeat. Her Soungest was a smart ad of sevenity.

Ind of sevenity.
The St Lowis Republican of the flat matrix using four death's by choicen on hourd the steamit Lightfoot, bound up the Missouri even
The amount of property in Charge, subject to taxation, an appears by the correspondence of the state.
The Charge choicens subject to running subject taxation, and our deaths had occurred up to the light alt.

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