



The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1849.

Circulation near 2000.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and 169 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the Lehigh Register and collecting and receipting for the same.

New Year's Day.

In the character of the pleasures of New-Year's day there is a moral which, on the gentle heart, will not be lost. In the brightness of the world, and the summer smilingness of the external scene, man moves away from his fellows, and in a loneliness that asks no assistance from sympathy, glories in his solitary pride; the ties of society are broken up. Not when desolation envelopes the scene, and the prospect smiles no longer, then he seeks the comfort of society and the consolations of friendship; the child nestles by the parent's side; the parent draws towards his offspring; the bonds of brotherhood are brought closer; and we may learn the great truth, that though in prosperity men may stand alone in a scorn of their race, yet in gloom and sadness there is no foundation of happiness or strength but in affection, in love, and in mutual trust. Of the many festive days that once flowered along the year, and sent a fragrance over the times, nearly all have been lost to the country. New-year alone blooms in personal greenness, consecrated to the natural sanctity of the affections. To the imagination of the boy, the undoubted reality of Santa Claus throws an antique enchantment over life: he lays his head on fairy ground, and sinks to sleep in the captivating delight that his chamber will be honored by the veritable presence of a minor deity. It is a dark period in a man's life when he ceases to hang up his stockings; it notes the arrival of the time when "the vision splendid" and the "trailing clouds of glory" that we brought from a more radiant world begin to die away.

"And faded into the light of common day." The wined poetry of the youthful spirit is exhausted, and we descend to the pedestrian prose of ordinary cause and effect. New-Year is thenceforth a comfortable, an agreeable, a gay occasion, a day set apart for paying and receiving visits; but the rapture and the glory of boyhood have departed. These odd but engaging illusions, which with us linger not beyond the barrier of childhood, were once the delight of men of all ages and ranks. Bishop and peasant, lord and citizen, loved to humble their imaginations with the grotesque figures and sports of mummers and dancers. They loved, once in the year, to throw off the yoke of Reason, which was something new and uneasy to them, and abandon their nature to the wild dominion of Fancy, resolving that life was enchanted, and persuading one another that supernatural influences were around them. Some, whose taste had been struck by the fantastic beauty of these ancient scenes, have condemned the dullness and monotony of the present age, in which they are no longer practicable. But the regret is hardly a sober one; for this imaginative temper of our ancestors brought with it some heavy penalties. The excitable temperament, the twilight intelligence and knowledge which made them capable of attaining to extraordinary raptures of enjoyment that we are debarred from, made them liable to causeless terrors and dreadful agonies from inexplicable occurrences and the fear of nocturnal spirits, that poisoned the peace of their days. If Reason restrains us from the ecstasies of Fancy, she holds us up from falling beneath her scourge. While, however, the freaks and fooleries of that day may well be left to slumber in the obscurity of the chronicles, there are matters for which we profitably enough revisit the glimpses of the past. To shed upon the season and the day the graceful influences of religious interest; to cut around the barren columns of the sanctuary the wreaths of poetic sentiment, and to hang upon the altar the garlands of a holy fancy; to shape the substance of piety into a form of captivating beauty; to learn these now exalted mysteries, we may well study the example of our forefathers.

Christmas-Sleighting.

Christmas passed away dearly. In the morning the earth was covered with snow and ice, through the day it rained, and the pleasures of the day were in the houses. On Thursday last a snow about 10 inches deep fell upon a good foundation of ice, and the jingle of the sleigh-bells were ringing in our ears. Friday it was snowing all day, which however, was not an obstacle in the way of our young gentlemen and their happy sweethearts—a party to Bath was agreed upon, and came off to the satisfaction of all present. Those who take pleasure in parties of this kind, have now a good opportunity of enjoying themselves.

Riot at Siegersville.

On the 26th of December last, a party of Whigs congregated at the public house of Mr. E. Stetler, at Siegersville, for the purpose of celebrating the election of Taylor and Fillmore. In the evening, after a large number of the young men had left, a gang of Irishmen, engaged in the ore beds in the neighborhood, came there for a spree and a fight, we suppose. Mr. William Wetherhold, of this place, who was engaged in putting his horse in the sleigh, went into the house after his partner, and while he was attacked and felled to the floor and shamefully bruised. The next day he informed upon Hugh Clark, John Daugherty, John McCassin, James Patterson, James Mcullen, David McChandler, Richard Roseberry and John McQuillen, who were brought to Allentown by the Deputy Sheriff, Charles Metz, and Constable Samuel Hartman. Upon a hearing before John F. Ruter, Esq., they were committed to Jail for a further hearing at our next Court.

Holden's Magazine.

The January number of Holden's Dollar Magazine has come to hand. It only requires a perusal, to be pronounced equal to any three dollar periodical now published. Price \$1 per annum; C. W. Holden, publisher, No. 109 Nassau street, New York.

Sartain's Union Magazine.

This celebrated monthly Magazine, formerly published in New York, has been purchased by John Sartain & Co., and is now published in Philadelphia, at \$3 per annum. It contains 80 pages of the best original and selected matter. The embellishments are truly beautiful, being under the control of Mr. Sartain.

The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

This is one of the most popular hebdomadals, on our list of exchanges. Its columns form a perfect library—they being filled with choice and editing matter, surpassed by no other paper of

Meeting of the Legislature.

Thursday last was the day set upon for the meeting of the Legislature. The Senate consists of 21 Whigs and 12 Democrats. The House is a tie, each party having 50 members. Should the members all be present there will be some difficulty in regard to the election of officers—which in our opinion ought to be equally divided to satisfy both parties.

Upon the organization of the Senate, the seat of Gov. Johnston will become vacant and a new election be held, to supply the seat, now held by the Governor. The district takes in the counties of Indiana, Armstrong, Clearfield and Cambria. The district is a doubtful one, and both parties will strain every nerve to gain the Senator. At the election in October and November last the vote stood as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Counties, Longst., Johnst., Cass., Taylor. Rows include Armstrong, Cambria, Clearfield, Indiana, and totals.

General Manufacturing Laws.

We cordially approve of the suggestions of several editorial contemporaries as to the necessity of the passage of a General Manufacturing Law by the next Legislature. It has been truly said that next to a Protective Tariff there is nothing of so much importance to the prosperity of Pennsylvania as a General Manufacturing Law—a law under which any number and classes of our citizens may associate together, and each place in joint stock so much of his spare means as he sees proper, and thus get up a manufacturing establishment in his neighborhood—a law by which the operative and workman may invest his surplus earnings in the stock of the establishment for which he is working, and from time to time increase his interest as his means increase.

Similar laws have been the means of establishing many manufactures in the Eastern States. The stockholders of which are made up in a great measure, from the men and women employed in them. It gives the laboring man an opportunity of investing his earnings in the very Company by which he is employed, and thereby, besides receiving his pay for his daily labor, he also receives his part of the profits of the proceeds. Why then should our Legislature oppose a Law that has a tendency to benefit the poor laborer? We trust that no serious opposition to such a Law will be made, if one should be reported—which we have reason to suppose will be the case.

Judicial Appointments.

We learn from the American Law Journal, published in Lancaster by Hamersley & Co., that the commissions of the following President Judges expire during Gov. Johnston's term, and will be filled by him: Hon. George W. Woodward, President 4th District, appointed 9th April, 1841. Hon. Benjamin Patton, President 5th District, appointed 20th March, 1840. Hon. Samuel Hepburn, President 9th District, appointed 5th March, 1839. Hon. Wm. Jessup, President 11th District, appointed 7th April, 1839. Hon. John N. Conyngham, President 14th District, appointed 25th March, 1839. Hon. Alexander McCalmont, President 18th District, appointed 31st May, 1839. Hon. Alexander L. Hayes, President District Court of Lancaster, appointed 1st May, 1840. Gov. Johnston's extensive knowledge of men, and nice powers of discrimination, authorize us to believe that, in filling these vacancies, he will consult the true dignity and efficiency of the Judiciary.

Slavery in the Colonies, 1776.

The first slaves introduced into this country were twenty in number, brought by a Dutch ship of war from the coast of Guinea. They were landed, for sale, on James river, in the Colony of Virginia, August, 1620—two hundred and twenty-eight years ago. Slaves thenceforth, soon constituted a species of traffic more or less, in all the Colonies. At the time of the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, the whole number of them was estimated at 500,000, viz: Massachusetts, 3,500; Delaware, 9,000; Rhode Island, 4,324; Maryland, 80,000; Connecticut, 6,000; Virginia, 16,500; New Hampshire, 629; N. Carolina, 75,000; New York, 15,000; S. Carolina, 110,000; New Jersey, 6,500; Georgia, 16,000; Pennsylvania, 10,000. Total, 502,133.

The census of 1790 exhibited 697,897 slaves and 59,460 free persons of color; that of 1800, 893,041 slaves; in 1810, 1,191,364; in 1820, 1,538,064; in 1830, 2,009,931; and in 1840, 2,427,355. Since 1808, the importation of slaves has been prohibited by an act of Congress; consequently, the increase of 1,285,991 from 1810 to 1840, more than double in twenty years, has been from natural causes.

The Penn District Election.

The Grand Jury on Thursday last returned a true bill against the officers of the General Election in the District of Penn, for fraud practised at the election, and making a false and fraudulent return of the votes polled.

A Big Petition.

A petition has just gone up to our rulers at Washington, endorsed by upwards of two hundred thousand freemen of Pennsylvania, asking for the speedy and unconditional repeal of the Tariff of 1816, and the re-enactment of a law based upon incidental protection to American industry and the principle of specific instead of ad-valorem duties.

Cabinet Appointments.

A Washington Correspondent of the State Gazette, published in Trenton, New Jersey, says: "I have seen a letter from a Louisiana gentleman, who I know has means of information, and he says that places in the Cabinet will be tendered to Mr. Critten den of Kentucky, and Mr. Evans of Maine, and that, with those exceptions, no man has anything of the appointments to be made by General Taylor."

Lehigh County.

After previous notice, the Lehigh County Bible Society, delivered an appropriate address, giving some very interesting statements in regard to the success of the Bible Cause during late years. When he had concluded, the meeting was organized by calling the Rev. Jeremiah Schindel to the chair, and appointing S. K. Brobst, Secretary. The "Lehigh County Bible Society" was then regularly formed—a Constitution read and adopted—resolutions passed in regard to the collecting of funds and supplying destitute families with the Bible—and the following persons elected as officers of the Society for one year: President—Henry Weinsheimer. Secretary—William S. Young. Treasurer—Christian Preitz. Managers—Jonathan Reichard, Charles Eckert, Aaron Troxel, Hon. Jacob Erdman, Elias Merz, Jacob Wenner, Charles Mohr, William Seager, David Thomas, Esq., John Seager, Esq., John Q. Cole, Samuel Saylor, Samuel Pettit.

Resolved.

Resolved, That another meeting be held on New-Year's evening, in the German Reformed Church, and that the Rev. Mr. Schindel be requested to speak in German and the Rev. Mr. Walker in the English language, when a collection for the Society shall also be taken up. Resolved, That the several Editors of this county be politely requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. Adjourned with singing and prayer. S. K. Brobst, Sec'y. J. Schindel, Pres't.

Heavy Taxes.

The city of New York, with a population of less than four hundred thousand, will pay, during the coming year, a tax of about three millions of dollars. The State of New York, with a population seven times as great (2,780,000) pay a tax less than the city by about one-third (or \$2,181,000). Massachusetts, with a population more than twice as great, pays a tax of less than one-sixth. There is a prodigious burden of taxation upon the commercial emporium: but a great city with a great trade can bear with ease a load that would crush communities not supported by the wealth of commerce.

Idle Daughters.

It is a most painful spectacle in females, where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease, with their drawing their music, their fancy work, and their reading—bezzeling themselves of the lapse of hours, days and weeks, and never discharging their responsibilities; but, as a necessary consequence of a neglect of duty, growing weary of their useless lives, lay hold of every newly-invented stimulant to rouse their drooping energies, and blaming their fate, when they dare not blame their God, for having placed them where they are. These individuals often tell you, with an air of affected compassion, (for who can believe it real!) that poor dear mamma is working herself to death; yet, no sooner do you propose that they should assist her, than they declare she is quite in her element—in short, that she never would be happy if she had only half so much to do.

Pennsylvania Finances.

Summary Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, 1848.

Table with 2 columns: RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES. Includes items like State Commissions, Tax on Duties, Tax on Corporation Stocks, etc.

Black Lead in Bucks County.

We learn that an enterprising company from Philadelphia have commenced digging for Black Lead or Plumbago, at the old mine on the farm of Edmund Plumly, in Southampton, Bucks county. This mine was worked some years since by William Rodman, Esq., of Bustleton, and others, and a large quantity of Black Lead taken out, most of which was exported to England, but owing to the low price of the article, the digging was discontinued. At the present time, we are informed, the increased demand for Black Lead and consequent high price, offer sufficient inducements for working the mine again, which is to be carried on with vigor, some of the best miners in the country having been engaged.

The Middleport Election Riots.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill county, Lawrence Katen, Patrick Higgins, John Murray, Patrick Reddington, Charles Carnisky, Martin Broderick and Joseph Collier, were convicted of riot at the late elections at Middleport, in that county, and each sentenced to six months imprisonment in the County jail, and to pay a fine of \$100. In the case of Reddington, the period of imprisonment was nine months.

Reduction of Stock.

It is stated that the Morris Canal Company will apply to the New Jersey Legislature for a reduction of its stock from \$4,100,000 to \$1,625,000, and issue \$1,000,000 of preferred stock, making its entire stock \$2,625,000 instead of \$4,100,000; to reduce the number of directors; to change the manner of appointing Directors, and also its corporate name; and to erect an aqueduct or bridge over the Delaware river, at their ferry. There will also be an application to the State Bank at Morris, to reduce the par value of the stock, and for a remission of its tax this year.

New Mode of Lighting a Pipe.

We saw a few days since a laborer standing over a mortar bed in which lime was slacking, pushing small pieces of paper into the streaming mass. We had known of houses fired by lime slacking, but supposed there was too much water and steam for it in this case. He succeeded, however, and we saw him take up a burning piece of paper and light his pipe, and put his hod on his shoulder and go about his work. Laboring men know more, often times, of practical philosophy, than we give them credit for. We acknowledge a disposition to laugh at this man as guilty of Irishism, but he had the benefit of us in the end.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Mysterious Disappearance.

We understand, says the Philadelphia News, that Mr. Donaldson Colt, left the White Swan Hotel, in Race street, early on Thursday evening last, expecting to be back in a few hours, since which time he has not been heard from. He was expecting to meet his father, Wm. Colt, Esq., of Danville, that evening, and said to the bar-keeper, that should he (the father) arrive, he would be back by ten o'clock. He was seen by an acquaintance at the Columbia House at eleven, and it is feared, as he had a considerable amount of ready cash about him, that some foul play has been used toward him. Mr. Colt, sen., is at the White Swan, much concerned for him.

Shipping Newspaper.

The Argument well Applied.—It is sometimes the case that subscribers discontinue their papers because of "offensive" paragraphs which appear in their columns. An apt writer thus states and illustrates the case:—"A certain man hit his toe against a pebble-stone, and fell headlong to the ground. He was vexed, and under the influence of anger and earth-self-sufficiency, he kicked old mother earth right saucily. With imperturbable gravity, he looked to see "the great globe itself dissolved" and come to naught. But the earth remained, and only his poor foot was injured in the encounter. This is the way of man. An article in the newspapers touches him in a weak place, and straightway he sends word to stop his paper. With great self-complacency, he looks to see a crash, when the object of his spleen shall cease to be. Poor fool! he has only hit his toe against a world that does not perceptibly feel the shock, and injures to no extent, any one but himself.

East Tennessee California Company.

A company of young men is now forming at Decatur, Georgia, composed principally of adventurers from Up. Georgia & East Tennessee. The mode of travelling will be by land, somewhat in the following style: The company will be divided into messes, or divisions, of six or eight every division is to furnish a couple of two-horse wagons, with two saddle-horses for hunting, &c.; each division will be independent of the others as regards its own internal regulations, but subject to the control of guides and directors, who will be chosen by the company; every man is expected to equip himself with such arms as will be necessary upon such an expedition. The company leaves Decatur about the first of April. Companies of six wishing to join this expedition to trade and test the mines of California can do so by addressing J. C. White, H. Powell, &c., Decatur, Georgia.

Numerous cases of Cholera.

Numerous cases of Cholera are reported at New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Baltimore, Memphis, Natchez, and other places.

Confession of a Murderer.

William Dandridge Egles, the murderer of Muir, when standing upon the scaffold, a few minutes before his execution on Friday, made the following confession:

"Gentlemen:—It was not my object to have anything to say on the present occasion, but as it may do good, I have determined to say something. I have been charged with many crimes. I have been charged with the murder of a hog-drover—I have been charged with the murder of my mother-in-law—I have been charged with the murder of my son—I have been charged with the murder of my own servant—but, gentlemen, all these charges are false—all false.—Would to God I could say as much for that other charge. But of that I am guilty. I murdered Francis Adolphus Muir. I have murdered him. He fell by my hand. I have regretted the act ever since it was committed—it has been before my eyes ever since, I have the gratification to state that I believe he is in Heaven, and I trust I may meet him there. In his dying moments he said he hoped to meet me there. I hope I shall meet him there, and I believe I will meet him there, for I trust in God's promises. Gentlemen—I have seen better days, and many of you know it. But when the temper is aroused we know not what we may do. I hope that my fate may be a warning to you to shun my example. I leave this world at peace with all mankind. I feel that I am at peace with my God—I trust to meet you all in Heaven."

While the bandage was being tied over his eyes, he muttered,

"Ashes to ashes, dust to dust!"

Black Lead in Bucks County.

We learn that an enterprising company from Philadelphia have commenced digging for Black Lead or Plumbago, at the old mine on the farm of Edmund Plumly, in Southampton, Bucks county. This mine was worked some years since by William Rodman, Esq., of Bustleton, and others, and a large quantity of Black Lead taken out, most of which was exported to England, but owing to the low price of the article, the digging was discontinued. At the present time, we are informed, the increased demand for Black Lead and consequent high price, offer sufficient inducements for working the mine again, which is to be carried on with vigor, some of the best miners in the country having been engaged.

The Middleport Election Riots.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill county, Lawrence Katen, Patrick Higgins, John Murray, Patrick Reddington, Charles Carnisky, Martin Broderick and Joseph Collier, were convicted of riot at the late elections at Middleport, in that county, and each sentenced to six months imprisonment in the County jail, and to pay a fine of \$100. In the case of Reddington, the period of imprisonment was nine months.

Reduction of Stock.

It is stated that the Morris Canal Company will apply to the New Jersey Legislature for a reduction of its stock from \$4,100,000 to \$1,625,000, and issue \$1,000,000 of preferred stock, making its entire stock \$2,625,000 instead of \$4,100,000; to reduce the number of directors; to change the manner of appointing Directors, and also its corporate name; and to erect an aqueduct or bridge over the Delaware river, at their ferry. There will also be an application to the State Bank at Morris, to reduce the par value of the stock, and for a remission of its tax this year.

New Mode of Lighting a Pipe.

We saw a few days since a laborer standing over a mortar bed in which lime was slacking, pushing small pieces of paper into the streaming mass. We had known of houses fired by lime slacking, but supposed there was too much water and steam for it in this case. He succeeded, however, and we saw him take up a burning piece of paper and light his pipe, and put his hod on his shoulder and go about his work. Laboring men know more, often times, of practical philosophy, than we give them credit for. We acknowledge a disposition to laugh at this man as guilty of Irishism, but he had the benefit of us in the end.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Mysterious Disappearance.

We understand, says the Philadelphia News, that Mr. Donaldson Colt, left the White Swan Hotel, in Race street, early on Thursday evening last, expecting to be back in a few hours, since which time he has not been heard from. He was expecting to meet his father, Wm. Colt, Esq., of Danville, that evening, and said to the bar-keeper, that should he (the father) arrive, he would be back by ten o'clock. He was seen by an acquaintance at the Columbia House at eleven, and it is feared, as he had a considerable amount of ready cash about him, that some foul play has been used toward him. Mr. Colt, sen., is at the White Swan, much concerned for him.

Shipping Newspaper.

The Argument well Applied.—It is sometimes the case that subscribers discontinue their papers because of "offensive" paragraphs which appear in their columns. An apt writer thus states and illustrates the case:—"A certain man hit his toe against a pebble-stone, and fell headlong to the ground. He was vexed, and under the influence of anger and earth-self-sufficiency, he kicked old mother earth right saucily. With imperturbable gravity, he looked to see "the great globe itself dissolved" and come to naught. But the earth remained, and only his poor foot was injured in the encounter. This is the way of man. An article in the newspapers touches him in a weak place, and straightway he sends word to stop his paper. With great self-complacency, he looks to see a crash, when the object of his spleen shall cease to be. Poor fool! he has only hit his toe against a world that does not perceptibly feel the shock, and injures to no extent, any one but himself.

East Tennessee California Company.

A company of young men is now forming at Decatur, Georgia, composed principally of adventurers from Up. Georgia & East Tennessee. The mode of travelling will be by land, somewhat in the following style: The company will be divided into messes, or divisions, of six or eight every division is to furnish a couple of two-horse wagons, with two saddle-horses for hunting, &c.; each division will be independent of the others as regards its own internal regulations, but subject to the control of guides and directors, who will be chosen by the company; every man is expected to equip himself with such arms as will be necessary upon such an expedition. The company leaves Decatur about the first of April. Companies of six wishing to join this expedition to trade and test the mines of California can do so by addressing J. C. White, H. Powell, &c., Decatur, Georgia.

Numerous cases of Cholera.

Numerous cases of Cholera are reported at New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Baltimore, Memphis, Natchez, and other places.

Counting-Home ALMANAC for the Year of our Lord 1849.

Calendar table for the year 1849, showing days of the week and dates for each month from January to December.

Items of Fact and Fancy.

A physician has been sent one year to the penitentiary in Pulaski county, Illinois, for man slaying—a man having died whom he vaccinated in small pox matter. The vote cast for President at the late election in the two States of New York and Pennsylvania, exceeds the legal suffrages of all England by her twenty millions of population. But many of the gold hunters who have gone to California, will realize the truth of the proverb—How much better is it to get wisdom than gold? The Legislature of North Carolina has re-elected Hon. George E. Badger to the United States Senate, for six years from the 4th of March next. A carpenter at Trenton has contracted with O. Wilkinson of that place, to build six frames to be shipped to California. Another "Organ"—Mr. Bullitt, one of the editors of the Picayune, is coming to Washington with G. Taylor to establish a paper, which will support the new administration. The interest on the State debt of Ohio was promptly paid on the 1st of January. Half a million of dollars having been received in New York for that purpose. The Bradford Reporter gave its readers a half week. Cause, types could not be had to the work. All those in arrears had better learn from this, that it requires printers to publish a Newspaper. Arrow-minded men, who have not the idea of the little sphere of their own vision, recall the Hindoo saying—"The snail sees not his own shell, and thinks it the grade of the universe." Companies of Mexican traders are constantly arriving at Corpus Christi. The last announced consisted of one hundred and fifty men, having \$15,000 in specie. A fearful mortality has broken out among some of the colored people, inhabiting low ground in the vicinity of Cincinnati. The disease is sudden and mysterious, baffling the skill of physicians. Prof. Harford's theory, that the California gold is owing to the action of glaciers, has been discussed by the Boston Society of Natural History, and the prevailing opinion was against it. We notice the arrest in Waterville, New York, of a father and several sons for a life-long series of systematic thefts, by which they had considerable property in farms, etc. etc. It is now believed that Gov. Johnston has appointed Thomas E. Franklin, of Lancaster, as Attorney General. Routes to New Mexico and California.—The 14th (Arkansas) Herald contains an article by Mr. Arbuckle and Major Bonney, in which they all acquainted with the prairies, recommend the Arkansas route to New Mexico as the shortest and better than the Missouri one. The route to Fort Smith as a point of departure, and the value of the Canadian as the path; but Major Bonney advocates the route by the south bank of the North Fork, while Gen. Arbuckle prefers the south bank of the South Branch. Gen. A's views, from Fort Smith to La Jolla, on the Rio Grande, 630—or, at the utmost, 680—miles; a route being near the usual place of departure from the Grande for California, by the route of the Rio Grande. This is one of the projected great air routes to the Pacific, and has, indeed, the merit of being one of the shortest ones.