



The Lehigh Register.

ALLentown, Pa.
THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1849.

We continue our thanks to the Hon. Simon Cameron, of the United States Senate, for valuable public documents—and also to the Messrs. Jacob D. Boas, of the State Senate, and Joseph Laubach, of the House of Representatives, for valuable Legislative documents.

Congressional Proceedings.—We would refer our readers to the last days proceedings of Congress, which will be found in another column. They are very interesting, giving an account of the fights before the adjournment.

Appointment by the Postmaster General.
Mrs. Maria J. Hornbeck, widow of the late Hon. John W. Hornbeck, of Lehigh county, Pa., in the place of Edmund R. Neekard, Esq., resigned.

The news of the above appointment has caused no little fluttering among the aspirants for the office, under the new Administration, and for aught we know, not without reason.—If the sympathetic feelings—if such it was, that induced our worthy Ex-Postmaster to resign—had been determined upon, shortly after the pecuniary circumstances of the lamented Hornbeck, had been made known, the appointment would have met with a unanimous approval. No new aspirants would have ventured into the field, and all would have passed off harmoniously. Mrs. Hornbeck is a lady respected by all, has a number of children to support, and is in every respect worthy of the appointment, and we have no doubt will give general satisfaction.

Gen. Taylor's Cabinet.
The latest information from Washington, is to the effect, that the Cabinet will be as follows:—
John M. Clayton, of Del. Secretary of State.
John Davis, of Mass. Secretary of the Treasury.
Wm. M. Meredith, of Penn. Home Depart.
Geo. W. Crawford, of Georgia, Sec. of War.
W. B. Preston, of Virginia, Sec. of the Navy.
Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Postmaster General.
Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Attorney Gen.
The Cabinet is composed of men eminently qualified to fill their respective stations with honor to themselves and their country.

Inaugural Address of the President.
In another column will be found the Inaugural Address of President Taylor. It is short and to the point, clear and decided, and will be read by every American with exultation and pleasure. It is worthy the American republic—worthy the noble republican, who is now its chief. No Inaugural has ever appeared, that compares with General Taylor's in point of brevity.

New License Law.
This Law, which has passed the House, allows every person who chooses to take out a license for retailing liquor, by paying a certain sum of money proportioned to the amount of his sales. The object of the law is to raise revenue, and a large amount is expected from the measure, if it should go into effect. The friends of the temperance movement anticipate an alarming increase of drunkenness from the law, but it is difficult to foresee the effect of such a general license. One thing is certain—it will either reduce the profits of rum selling, by dividing them among a greater number of persons, or it will reduce the amount of actual rum consumed, by inducing the retailers to give a liberal mixture of water with the fiery beverage. In either case, we do not know but the community will be benefited. If the tendency of the law will, however, be to increase the amount of intemperance, there is no sum that could reach the State Treasury that would compensate for the mischief done by it.

The Pennsylvania Canal.
We have received from Thomas L. Wilson, Secretary of the Board of Canal Commissioners, a notice, that, if the weather will permit, the main line of the Pennsylvania Canal will be opened for navigation on Saturday next, the 10th instant. This indicates a very early commencement of the spring business—at least six weeks in advance of the New York canals, which are very rarely open earlier than the 1st of May.

The Snuff Box of General Jackson.
By the will of the late General Andrew Jackson, the gold snuff-box, presented to him by the corporation of the city of New York, and the silver vase, presented to him by the ladies of Charleston, South Carolina, were left to be given after a war to the Patriot of the respective city or State, who, in the estimation of his countrymen, rendered the most essential service on the field of battle. The trust was confided to his son Andrew Jackson jr., who has called upon the ladies and countrymen alluded to in the will to point out to whom the articles are to be given.

Olayton's Resignation.
The letter of the Hon. John M. Clayton, resigning the office of Senator from Delaware, is a model of brevity. It is as follows:—
To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, &c.
I do hereby resign the office of Senator of the United States. JOHN M. CLAYTON.
February 23, 1849.
If this is to be considered any indication of the length of the State papers of the new administration, the whole country will hail it with joy.

Frozen to Death.—A man by the name of Wood, a tanner by trade, was found in a road in Carnarvon township, Berks county, about ten days ago, frozen to death. He had worked some time at his trade in the neighborhood.

The New Era

A new administration—says the Philadelphia Sun—is dawning upon the country, and the setting sun of one President but yields to the light of another, whose advent in Washington is already announced. But it is not now merely a change of officers that lends interest to the approaching 4th of March. For good or for evil, the country has entered upon a new era, and the results to flow from it must be momentous.

Of him, who has descended from the high position to which he was lifted by a majority of his countrymen, we do not desire to pass judgment. The pen of history will pass that judgment upon the acts he has sanctioned.

All things point to the election of General Taylor as a special Providence. The war with Mexico, which drew forth the man of the time, and gave the opportunity for the exercise of noble qualities of mind and heart for the exhibition of a courage that never flattered, and a will well tempered, but bold and irrepressible—a judgment cool and well balanced, and a sagacity far seeing and keen. It brought General Taylor in his true light before the country, and fixed him, by a feeling so general and spontaneous, that no adverse influence could quell or cool it, as the proper choice of the nation as its chief Executive officer.

Since Monday last General Taylor has been invested in power, and with his assumption of the reins of government there will come a new phase in national affairs. What will be his course?—

The qualities which have secured General Taylor his high position, must serve for the present as the index to his administration—but the openness and frankness of his character is such that we may read distinctly there, that no act of his will be in contravention of the will of the people; that he will call about him the best men of the country, and that, sustained by their counsel and experience, his aim will be to call back the course of legislation to its true channel—to make it the actual representation of the wishes and wants of the people, and to place our nation, in regard to its external affairs, upon a broader and more honorable basis than that upon which it now rests—to put to rest forever, we trust, the miserable reward of partizanship, and recall, if possible, something of the spirit and simplicity which adorned the administration of Washington, and in allying himself more closely by his acts as President, to the Father of our country, to shed new honor upon the people he has been called to govern.

All things smile auspiciously on the new administration and its first step. The nomination of the Hon. J. M. Clayton as Secretary of State, is a presage that all who stand near the President will be tried, faithful and eminently capable. It belongs to the people, now, to aid the spirit in which General Taylor himself commences his rule, by the exhibition of a forbearing and kindly spirit; by the wise choice of representatives, and by imparting to the President the knowledge that he has their confidence at all times. If we would have a republican President, the will to do so must originate with the people. There has been enough, and more than enough of party and partizanship—and we rejoice that a change has come. It is, we have all reason to believe, a most beneficial change; and in the new era it brings we look to see further and higher developments of republicanism worthy of our Union and our advancement in civilization.

Journeyman and Apprentices.

Journeyman and apprentices spend a deal of precious time foolishly. They have many leisure hours which they might devote to practical improvement or mental acquirements. They work hard to be sure; but is there not as much recreation to be found in conning the columns of a good newspaper or the pages of a book, and looking practically into the mysteries and curiosities of arts, sciences, and every branch of useful mechanics, as in lounging about the streets, rolling ten-pins, and spending time and money, health and character, in play-houses, taverns, low groceries, cock-pits and racetracks? There is everything substantial and valuable to be gained in mental pursuits, such as are open to every young journeyman or apprentice in our country; but in the pursuits and habits of an opposite character, everything is to be lost, and nothing gained. The former cannot fail to make them respectable men and valuable mechanics; the latter course is just as sure to bury their reputation, blast their hopes, and destroy, sooner or later their usefulness in their respective vocations. The history of the industrious classes is crowded on every page with innumerable and most melancholy instances, which prove the truth of our remarks. It is a solemn fact and we are pained with the observation of new and startling confirmation. It is sickening indeed to see a young, active, intelligent, healthy mechanic, choosing at the onset of his career, paths which lead only to dispersible connections, detestable habits, dissipation, disgrace and poverty. It is, however, of no common occurrence as to pass almost without comment.

The Latest Gold Discovery.

Since the astonishing disclosures of richness of the California Gold region, traces of the "froot" have been found in numerous very unlikely places in various parts of the United States. The latest discovery we have heard of, says the Lancaster Examiner, is in the Welsh Mountain, two miles east of New Holland. Persons disposed to try their hands at digging can have a chance at the Welsh Mountain "placer," as the owner offers for sale.

A Princely Establishment.

The elegant mansion of Wm. R. Rensselaer, in the county of Rensselaer, about one mile from Albany, is advertised for sale. The house is one of the most extensive ever erected in America. Its whole cost was \$150,000. The walls and ceilings are painted in pieces by Bragaldi, and the whole house is warmed by Perkins' hot water pipes. There are two miles of wrought iron pipes laid down in the house for the purpose. Attached to this house are extensive pleasure grounds, containing a variety of trees and shrubbery, and five miles of winding carriage road. The whole estate contains 500 acres; 300 of which are inclosed by a substantial board fence, thoroughly painted. The house stands on the bank of the Hudson, 200 feet above the river, and commands a view of unsurpassed beauty and extent. To a millionaire, who wishes for a place ready made to his hand, this house of Beverwyck presents attractions not often found in America. The grounds can be kept up for \$2,500 per annum. It is a great pity that such a superior seat should remain unoccupied; especially when it is considered that the price asked is only \$50,000.— *Rochester Democrat*

Accident and Narrow Escape.

On Tuesday last, says the Reading Gazette, as Dr. J. Seiberling, of Hamburg, in company with a lady, named Kehler, was on his way to Upper Bern township, in a light vehicle, an accident occurred, which had well nigh proved fatal. Upon crossing the canal bridge at Hamburg, the horse took fright, and sprang over a steep declivity, more than 20 feet deep, into the canal below. The horse was instantly killed, and the vehicle broken to pieces. The lady was precipitated with her head against the rudder of a canal boat, and seriously, though not fatally injured. Doctor Seiberling providentially escaped without the slightest hurt.

Taylor vs. Smith.—The President elect is a joker. At a tavern in Maryland, while he was waiting for the Baltimore train, among others who introduced themselves was one of the ubiquitous Smith family. On hearing the name, Gen. Taylor remarked with a merry twinkling of the eye—"That's no name at all!" "Why, General," replied Mr. Smith, "you should have no objection to the name, Mrs. Taylor was a Smith." "Yes," added he promptly, "but I made her change her name, and I advise you to do the same."

The North Branch Canal.

A plain, matter-of-fact statement, gathered from the report of the Auditor General, of money paid into and received out of the State Treasury by the counties named, in the year 1848:

County	Tax paid	School Tax drawn
Susquehanna	\$7,300	\$3,600
Bradford	8,900	2,500
Wyoming	3,500	1,500
Luzerne	21,400	4,000
Wayne	6,000	2,500
Tioga	4,500	2,000
	\$51,600	\$16,100
Lehigh	23,147	1,890

North Branch Extension.

Six counties, as above, have paid tax on real and personal estate, \$51,600. They have received from school fund, \$16,100. These are the only counties which can be benefited by the Canal, and Luzerne but partially. Lehigh has paid, \$23,147. And received from school fund, \$1,890. These receipts and disbursements are within the year ending Dec. 1st, 1848. The fractions under \$100 are omitted.

Sowing Clover Seed.

If you have not already sown your clover seed, you should lose no time in doing so, after the ground is relieved from the frost, and take our word for it, that you will advance your chances of success by rolling it in. Indeed, we would both harrow and roll after seeding, with the confident belief that we should benefit the wheat crop, by encouraging its tillering. In advocating the sowing of clover seed we are prompted to recommend its culture because we conscientiously believe that, without clover and lime, no permanent improvement of the soil can be effected, on any lands which may have been exhausted of its calcareous element, or, perchance, may not originally have had it. This opinion, thus incidentally advanced, forces us to the confession, that it is useless to sow clover seed on fields where the soils are destitute of lime, unless ashes or lime accompany such seeding.

The Chambersburg Outrage.

There are most painful suspicions afloat in relation to the outrage at Chambersburg, on the night of the 26th of February. There was a difficulty between the former Treasurer of the county, and the Commissioners in the settlement of his account, and within a few weeks several communications have been published, charging a defalcation. The books had been so kept, that the matter could, with the utmost difficulty, be investigated, yet an investigation was progressing. The office of the Treasurer was on the night of the 26th of February broken open, and the docket running from 1847 to the present time, so completely mutilated, that it is utterly impossible to make anything out of it. The object was not to obtain money, and suspicion was so strong under the circumstances against the former Treasurer, that he was arrested and held to bail to answer.

Iron Coffins.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, writing from Delaware, suggests, and he deems the suggestion of perhaps some commercial interest to the State of Pennsylvania, and worthy, from economic and other reasons, the consideration of philanthropists—the feasibility of casing iron coffins and making them a substitute for costly shells of wood. "It is believed," he says, "that such articles can be made light, (and with occasional ribs) of sufficient strength for any purpose required, and at a cost considerably lower than is usually charged for the wooden article now used. Different sizes could be advantageously packed in nests for transportation—and if slightly covered with gum-elastic, or something similar—corrosion might probably be prevented, and perpetuity measurably secured thereby."

The Princes Establishment.

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General Manufacturing Law.

The following abstract embodies the main provisions of the bill for the encouragement of Domestic Industry, which has been introduced into the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

It is enacted, by Section 1, that any time hereafter, any three or more persons desiring to form a company for any kind of manufacturing business, may make, sign and acknowledge the requisite instrument before a Commissioner of Deeds—including therein all the particulars of the proposed formation of such corporation, officers, location, &c. This instrument to be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which said corporation is intended to be situated—after approval to be duly recorded—and the company then to be capable of purchasing, holding or conveying lands, tenements, wares and merchandize, as they shall see fit.

The capital Stock is not to exceed \$500,000—to be divided into suitable shares, which are to be numbered in progressive order. Every company is qualified to reduce its stock, or to increase both it and the number of shares, provided the highest sum be not exceeded.

Provision is also made for the necessary officers of such Corporation; the Directors to be not less than three nor more than seven in number, and to be chosen annually.

The copy of any Charter of Incorporation recorded in pursuance of this act, and certified by the Recorder of the county or his Deputy to be a true copy, is to be received in all courts as a legal evidence of incorporation. The stockholders shall be liable jointly and severally for all debts due the operatives and laborers, incurred while they are stockholders—provided an action shall be brought against such Company within six months after the debts shall become due.

The levying of executions, upon the property of the Company, and amendments to the Articles of the instrument creating the Corporation—are also provided for; and duly certified statement of affairs is to be kept and filed.

No such Company shall exercise any banking privileges; each one formed shall pay into the State Treasury \$300 for the use of the Commonwealth—and embezzlement is to be punished by a fine of the amount so embezzled, and imprisonment in solitary confinement at labor for any term not less than six months nor more than two years.

The final Section of the bill provides that no Corporation created by virtue of this act shall continue for more than 25 years from the time of its creation—the Legislature meanwhile reserving the right to amend or repeal the law or any Charter which may be created under it.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution relative to the amendment of the Constitution. [Provides for the election of Judges by the people.]

Messrs. King, Overfield and Drum opposed the resolutions, and Messrs. Johnson and Small advocated them.

The resolutions then passed second reading by the following vote:
Yeas—Messrs. Boas, Brawley, Brooke, Crabb, Cunningham, Forsyth, Hagus, Johnson, Lawrence, Levis, Mason, Mathias, McCaslin, Rich, Richards, Sadler, Sankey, Snyser, Small, Smyser, Sterrett and Stine—22.

Nays—Messrs. Best, Drum, Frick, Ives, King, Konigsmacher, Overfield, Potteiger, Streeter, and Darsie, Speaker—10.

Mr. Boas, presented a petition to prohibit the Lehigh Navigation Company, from issuing notes.

Mr. Sankey, presented a petition from Mercer county, for a general banking law similar to the New York law.

The bill relative to relief issues, [provides for a re-issue of the same] was taken up.

Mr. Forsyth, moved to amend the 1st section, which provides for a re-issue of relief notes, by inserting a section authorizing the State Treasurer to borrow \$600,000, to be applied to the redemption of the relief issues, which loan shall be free from taxation and reimbursable within 4 years in 4 equal instalments to be paid annually, bearing an interest not exceeding 6 per cent, payable semi-annually, and pledging the faith of the State for the redemption of said loan.

The amendment was supported by Messrs. Hugas, Forsythe and Small, and opposed by Messrs. King and Darsie (speaker) and disagreed to—yeas 13, nays 16.

The bill passed finally as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Best, Boas, Cunningham, Konigsmacher, Frick, Johnson, King, Lawrence, Levis, Mathias, Overfield, Richards, Sadler, Sankey, Smyser, Stine and Darsie, Speaker—17.
Nays—Messrs. Brawley, Crabb, Drum, Forsyth, Hugas, Ives, Mason, McCaslin, Potteiger, Small, and Sterrett—11.

HOUSE.—The following bills were ordered to a third reading and passed:
An Act to prevent the disturbance of meetings held for the purpose of religious worship, passed April 2nd, 1822.

An act to incorporate Sagertown, in the county of Crawford, into a Borough, to be called and known by the name of Sagertown.

The Daughter.—There is nothing more desirable in a daughter than intelligence joined to a gentle spirit. The mind is fashioned and furnished in the main, at school. But the character is derived chiefly from home. How inestimable is the confidence of that mother in producing kind feelings in the bosoms of her children, who never permits herself to speak to them with a loud voice, and in harsh, unkind tones.

Kentucky Legislation.—The Senate of Kentucky on the 16th instant, passed a resolution which had previously been agreed to by the House, to adjourn on the 26th. The bill to modify the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves, passed the Senate on the same day by a vote of 21 to 17. The bill does not differ materially from that which passed the House, and no doubt it will be concurred in by that body.

It is somewhat singular, that just at the time Kentucky is engaged in repealing the law prohibiting the importation of slaves, States further south—as Mississippi and Alabama—are discussing the propriety of enacting precisely such a prohibitory law.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1849.

SENATE.—An amendment appropriating ten thousand dollars to the purchase of the papers of George Washington, and a like sum for the papers of the late James Munroe, was discussed and carried, yeas 22, nays 14.

The General Appropriation bill was then taken up and all the amendments to which no special objection was made were considered collectively.

The amendment for paying the instalment under the Mexican treaty, was stricken out, having been provided for in a separate bill.

The amendment providing for a temporary government in California came up for consideration. Mr. Dix proceeded to make an elaborate speech on the general subject of providing governments for the new territories.

Mr. Dix continued speaking till within fifteen minutes of the time fixed for taking a recess, when on motion of Mr. Dickinson, the Senate went into Executive session.

On the Senate re-assembling, the debate was continued.

Mr. Niles closed his remarks at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Mason addressed the Senate in defence of Southern rights and Southern institutions.

Mr. Phelps followed in favor of the immediate passage of the bill. He deprecated the time wasted in debate.

The question was taken and carried—yeas 25, nays 18. The bill was then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Douglas, presented the credentials of Gen. Shields, elected Senator of Illinois.

Mr. Walker, in justice to Mr. Shields, the Senate, and the community, would refer the credentials presented to the Judiciary Committee to enquire into his eligibility.

Mr. Mangum said this was premature, as the action of this Congress would not bind the next. Mr. Walker thereupon withdrew his motion.

The joint resolution authorizing the compilation and translation of such laws as were in force in New Mexico and California at the time of their acquisition by the United States, was passed.

On motion of Mr. John Davis, the Senate took up the Home bill, directing the Secretary of the Home Department, (if such office should be created,) and the Postmaster General, jointly, to frame and submit to the next Congress a law for taking the seventh census.

An amendment prevailed, striking out the Secretary of the Home Department, and substituting the Attorney General.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Calhoun, Wescott and John Davis, and subsequently passed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Underwood, the Senate took up the bill creating the Home Department. The bill was discussed by Messrs. Jefferson Davis and Webster, in support, and by Messrs. Allen, Hunter, Niles and Mason, in opposition.

Pending a question on an amendment, Mr. Mason moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table, and the vote being ordered, the motion was negated by a vote of 31 to 22.

Evening Session.—On re-assembling, the debate on the Home Department bill was continued. Messrs. Webster, Berrien, Foote, Downs and Jefferson Davis, spoke in favor, and Messrs. Mason and Dickinson opposed it.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, while arguing in favor of the bill, claimed it as a Democratic movement, and charged the Democratic Senators with opposing this necessary measure, because they were not themselves to be benefited by it.

Mr. Allen denied that it was a Democratic measure. The amendments to the same were all voted down.

The bill was reported to the Senate, ordered to a third reading and passed.

The general appropriation bill was now received from the House, with amendments.

Mr. Mason moved to strike out the section continuing the existing laws in California until July next. Ruled out of order.

Various propositions were submitted, some to concur, and others to adhere.

Mr. Cameron raised a point of order during the discussion, when Mr. Foote walked up to him. Warm words were passed between them, when Mr. Foote shook his fist in the face of Mr. Cameron, and the latter struck him. The parties were here separated by other Senators.

Mr. Douglas made an earnest appeal to the Senate in favor of granting to California a government, depicting in strong colors the evil consequences of permitting the question to lay over until the assembling of next session.

The debate was further continued, and at ten minutes past five a vote was taken on the motion to recede from the Senate amendment and decided in the affirmative—yeas 38, nays 7.

On motion of Mr. Dix, the Senate took up the bill to extend the revenue laws over California, which led to a very animated debate, after which it passed a final reading.

At 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, after a whole nights session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Vinton in the chair, and took up the California bill.

Mr. Sawyer offered an amendment striking out the Wilnot proviso in the twelfth section of the bill. He contended that it should be left to the people of California and New Mexico to decide whether or not slavery should exist there.

Various other amendments were offered and discussed by Messrs. McClelland, Murphy, Ashman, Meade, Birdsall, Greeley and others.

Mr. Preston's substitute for the bill was rejected. Mr. Gayle only voting affirmatively.

No essential amendment was agreed to, when the committee rose and reported the bill, which was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Meade moved to lay the bill upon the table, and the question being taken, it was negated by a vote of yeas 86, nays 127.

The bill was then put upon its final passage, when it carried in the affirmative, the vote standing yeas 136, nays 86.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cranston in the chair, and took up the territorial bill for New Mexico.

Mr. Vinton offered an amendment giving the settlement of the boundary to the Supreme Court, and advocated its passage.

Mr. Greeley opposed it on the ground that the majority of the Court were slaveholders. He

advocated the passage of the bill without the amendment.

Mr. Toombs opposed the bill vehemently, and replied to the remarks of Messrs. Vinton and Greeley with severity.

Mr. Schenck followed in an earnest speech.—He denied that Texas had any claim upon New Mexico, and denounced the entire organization of the new territories. He also opposed Mr. Vinton's amendment.

Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, moved an amendment, limiting the provisional government of the new territories to continue six months, after the rising of the next Congress, unless sooner repealed, and no longer. Yeas 90, Nays 82.

Mr. Hunt offered an additional proviso that the territory of Mexico, abolishing slavery in the said territories remain in full force until repealed by the act of Congress. Adopted, yeas 95, nays 87, and the bill as amended was sent to the Senate.

Last Day.—After some time spent in the passing of unimportant bills the House took up the engrossed bill to establish a Branch Mint at New York, which was passed.

During the discussion of the Civil and Diplomatic bill, Mr. Giddings passed over to the Democratic side of the House, when Mr. Meade jammed his fist in Mr. Giddings' face, and collared him. The combatants were, however, immediately separated.

The House then receded from all other amendments, and the bill was sent to the Senate.

While killing time by useless motions, a fight occurred between Johnson, of Arkansas, and Ficklin, of Illinois, at half 2 o'clock, in which Mr. Johnson, inflicted severe blows upon Mr. Ficklin, causing the blood to flow freely. They were separated and Mr. Ficklin, was led out of the Hall.

After this the House adjourned sine die.

Cleanings from Exchanges.

Hon. Garret D. Wall has been appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey.

Thomas F. Marshall is proposed as a candidate for the Kentucky Constitutional Convention.

A lawyer in England who had made love to a wealthy farmer's daughter and been rejected, recently sent in a large bill for 275 attendances and giving advice on family matters.

A poor man who had been ill, on being asked by a gentleman if he had taken a remedy, replied: "No, I had taken any remedy, but I've taken lots of physic!"

People should not stop courting when they get married, but, on the contrary, should learn to court the more. This laying aside the little endearments that nursed love into being the very moment you have sworn to live on it forever, is almost jejune.

It belongs to our nature to err—but it is the part of the fool to persevere in error.

The duration of cold has been greater this winter than has been known in the recollection of a scientific man eighty years of age, who has kept a record of the weather from his youth up.

Philip Cox, a colored man, died on the Island, at Washington, on Sunday, aged 110 years.

British Census.—What the United States began to do sixty years ago, Great Britain has just thought of doing, namely, numbering the people. A census of the whole British empire is to be taken in 1851. Orders have been sent to all the colonies to make preparations for the labor, that it may be executed on a systematic and uniform plan throughout the British dominions in every part of the globe. This is the first time that a complete census of the British empire has been determined upon by the Government, although no country has produced so many writers upon the subject of population as Great Britain. On the other hand, the