

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1849. Circulation near 2000.

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and collecting and receipting for the same. We call public attention to the propriety of having the houses in Allentown humbered. Our town clerk will prepare a chart from which every property owner can get his number gratis. The expense will not exceed a shilling while the benefit and convenience is great.

The Weather.

The weather on the 18th inst. was out of all propriety. While it was simply cold, and great coats and pinched noses, were of the general wear, there was no lack of excuses for the nipping and unseasonable visitor. Icebergs were coming down the Lehigh, thought many, and the chilled atmosphere is owing to that cause - but a whole army of icebergs could not, so far as we are familiar with the records of the weather, produce such a snappish, violent and flurrying snow-storm as that which raged Wednesday afternoon and night. It came down with a sort of Lapland-witch ferocity, as if it know the dismay it caused, and gloried in its power to create discomfort.

It was no merely temporary gust, but a steady and protracted down-come, showing ampleness of snowy treasure in the clouds, and that it might not be a thing altogether impossible to jingle sleigh-bells once more, and draw out the sleighs from the retirement and the dust to which they have been consigned. The snow, however, melted too quickly upon the pavements to lend encouragement to such unseasonable thoughts; and pedestrians were condemned to know that, while all the miseries of a snow storm were to be endured, there ures of which a snow storm is, in winter, the cause and origin.

Upon consideration and a glance backwards, we are inclined to alter our opinion somewhat. for we find that on the 19th of April last year, we had just such a snow storm, which did however no injury to the fruit crops. With soms, the recent cold weather had no worse result than last year.

Howes and Co's circus had advertised to show on the same day, and in due time made In the evening, however, before they comber of people were under the canvas, the centre pole broke, which put an end to the performance for the evening. Fortunately no one was injured by the fall of the pole.

The Projected Railroad.

The meeting which was held at the Board of trade, in Philadelphia, on the 10th just., and of which we made mention in our paper of last week, we have since learned, was most forcibly addressed by Hon. James M. Porter, of Easton. In his speech, which was listened to with the greatest attention, he laid bare the great advantages which would be derived by a connexion with the road up the Lebigh, thereby forming a direct connection with the Lehigler Schuvlkill and Wyoming coal region. Col. Porter who never fears time or expense, and who is ever ready to advocate the interests of "Old Northampton," deserves the thanks of every good citizen for his enterprise in their behalf.

Pennsylvania Erect.

Of all acts of the recent session of the Legis lature of this State, none gives us so much pleasure as that which forbids the payment hereafter of the interest on our State Debt in depreciated funds. Hereatter, Pennsylvania will pay her honest dues in silver and gold, to their equivalent. She is once more worthy to be considered the Keystone of the Union arch.

The New School Law.

principal alterations in the School Law, as established by the bill recently passed :-

The Directors are empowered to levy a tax sufficient to keep the Schools open not more then ten months in each year. The Schools are required to be kept open, at least four months in each year.

The Treasurer of the school fund is made the collector of school taxes. The Collector is to receive the School taxes, and is to receive two per cent. for collecting. If it is not paid at the

time designated, the Constable is to collect it. Sub-Districts are not interfered with-where the Committee of a sub-district, and the Directors disagree to the employment of a teacher. elect a teacher, who must, however, have been first examined by the Directors.

The special law for West Chester, Schuylkill township, and other places, is not abolished. All moneys subject to taxation for State and County purposes, are made subject to Schoo

The State appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars is continued; but it is not made the basis of taxation.

The people do not vete on the question of taxation.

The Superintendent is required to furnish to State of Pennsylvania-large size.

legree of embarrassment, because we do not ten his head and heart.* ward to a state of improvement, we fear we' wise incidental thereto. are that part of the stream near the shore that rolls sluggishly along, uncaring for the swift

It is an accredited axiom that man's nature differs from that of the lower order of animated creation, insomuch that his powers of mind do not exert themselves intuitively in ways that have been uniform in their operation ever since his origion; but that his faculties require to be taught in what manner to proceed to accomplish a given object. For instance, an uninstructed savage cannot build a house and furnish it with the comforts that civilisation afford. He cannot till a farm and raise an equal quantity of grain from a given piece of land that one of our farmers can do; nor can he navigate a vessel across the ocean. An animal always seeks his subsistance in the way that his species has done from the period of its creation. The beaver cuts down trees, extends dams across streams, and builds his villages precisely in the same way his progenitors always have done, without being educated for that purpose. The swallow upon the approach of winter invariably seeks a warmer clime, and as invariably returns with the approach of summer, without having been taught in a school or giving rise to distant and further suspicions college for that purpose. It is instinct that prompts the actions of animals, and reason, those of men; .here we see the difference between instinct and reason: the one prompts intuitively to action, the other demands to be educa-

This being granted, it follows that our faculties should be cultivated to a proper extent. ---But here is a rock on which so many split; they are satisfied with a very narrow extent. was no compensation whatever in the pleas- | Many suppose that a little cultivation of the faculties for reckoning and casting up accounts, for keeping the soul well housed in its bodily tenement and gathering together the comforts of life, for distinguishing between right and wrong, and doing our duty in a contracted sphere to our maker, is all that is required of a being who is but a little lower in intelligence the exception of the peach and Apricot blos- and power than the angels in Heaven! If this were all that was required of us, we might almost as well live in a savage state, or even follow the example of animals and plod on in one beaten, unvarying track forever, for the sole their entry into our Borough. In spite of the purpose of feeding and clothing our bodies, inclemancy of the weather, a large number of and indulging in a few animal pleasures. But country people were in town during the day. man has a soul that requires to be made the most of. He has no right to let it lie uncultimenced performing and before a large num- vated; it is his duty to exercise all his faculties to their utmost tension, that is, so far as can be done without injuring them. The command given to Adam to labor, not only applied to his physical necessities, but also to his moral and mental. Let us labor then! labor! labor! not only with our hands, but with our heads and hearts! When we come to render them up to their giver, if we have not improved them, do you think we can do it with the consciousness of having done all required of us? No, we cannot. If a farmer gives another a President Judges in Pennsylvania. 1809-0. John Weiss, able tree to transplant, that requires wa out, but lets it grow as it will without troubling himself about it, would that farmer give him. another tree? He would not; he would say that as he had not taken care of the first, he would not of a second. There is something else besides the art of acquiring food and clothing to be learnt during our sojourn on Earth. It is not probable that we will eat or drink in Heaven; and if our existence here be a sort of preparation for an afterlife, it should evidently be spent in obtaining such knowledge as will enlarge every capacity of our souls. We dwell upon this phase of our subject, imbuing it with this tinge of moral philosophy, because we feel so sensibly its importance.

There are a thousand other considerations which should induce us to increased exertion in this noble cause. But we will not relate five hundred, nor fifty, nor twenty, but will only The following is given as a summary of the i touch upon one or two. Our self-interest, then, should be a sufficient incentive to improvement. There is a great deal of philosophy in the common assertion made by parents, that the best legacy they can leave their children, is a good education. It has been proved too often to be contradicted now. If it is such a benefit to the children, would it not have been of equal benefit to the parents, if their progenitors had always deft them the same fortune?fix a time and place, when and where he will It is a current opinion among some ignorant people, that there is danger in knowing too much! that if a man possesses much knowledge, it is huriful to his private interests! -Away with such silly fancies! they are too foolish to be dwelt a moment upon. The fact is, those who are said to possess too much knowthe people of the sub-district have the right to ledge, do not possess enough; they have perhaps a few scattering ideas of many things, but not enough of any one to render them of service. Or they may be well acquainted with one especial subject to the detriment of others of more importance.

Each citizen of our country is to a certain extent the sovereign of his land; and in order to exercise properly the functions of his station, he must be trained up for that purpose.-Each citizen is responsible for his share of the government, and he must be taught to feel his responsibility. It is not necessary of course that he should be drilled like a Victoria, to be-

An Educational Essay: every pains that available money, time and at-In broaching this subject, we feel a certain tention can do, should be employed to enligh-

know what to say that has not been repeated We do not believe what we have said is over, at least a thousand and one times. We windy croaking: we believe it is God's truth; would not review the thousand and second hand though our preaching may not receive time this worried theme, were we not exceed- much attention, we do not believe there is one ingly impressed with its importance in our who will deny its verity. We may have snoken neighborhood particularly. We do not even as if all interest in this subject were lifeless; we nope that we can present anything new to the do not think so however; we know that attention attention of our readers; but, we do hope that is paid to it by our people. But there are causes our vesture of old truths will be so fortunate as at work which prevent a sufficient excitement to attract some regard to this subject. The | concerning it, and it will be our aim, next week. country generally is fully alive to its import- to display them, as well as to give a few suggesance; but while all around us is moving for tions for their removal and a few hints other

> *In using the masonline gender we do not mean to overlook woman who is as important in this cause, if not more so then the sterner ser

The Exemption Law.

"Homestead Exemption Bill," to exempt real estate to the amount of \$300 yearly value from execution, did not pass the Pennsylvanina Legislature. A bill, however, passed, exempting property to the value of \$300, exclusive of wearing apparel and school books, 1782-3. Jonas Hartzell, Jacob Arndt, which are now exempted. The bill to take effeet on contracts made after the Fourth of July next. For more definite particulars see anoth-

The New Militia Law

Our State Legislature at its recent session passed a new Militia law, which has been approved by the Governor, and hence will go into operation at the time therein specified. We copy the following extracts of said law from the West Chester Republican and Democrat:

The first section makes it "the duty of every free white male person, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who has resided in this commonwealth for one month, to provide himself with such uniform as may be considered a pro-Der uniform for a volunteer company, which shall, in all cases, be a substantial uniform, fit for service."

The law then provides for the forming of the persons thus uniformed, "into companies of not less then 30, rank and file." and into battalions. regiments and brigades.

The companies are required to meet, by companies, for training and discipline, not less then twice, and each battalion and regiment, for training and inspection, not less then once, in each year.

The assessors are required, under a penalty of \$50, to furnish to the county Commissioners. a list of all persons between 18 and 45, in their respective townships. &c., and all who are not uniformed and organized into companies, shall be considered delinquent militia men, and subject to a fine of 30 cents for each year that such delinquent remains ununiformed," &c., which fines the commissioners are to have collected as are the State and county taxes.

Each company of not less then 30 rank and file is to receive \$50 a year, and companies of not less then 50, receive \$75 a year,-to pay armorer, keep up armory, and provide music.

The Brigade Insector is to be allowed for all reasonable expenses incurred or paid by him, and \$10 for each company, \$15 for each battalion, and \$20 for each regiment he shall have organized within the year,—provided that the amount to be paid him in any one year, shall not exceed \$250.

Each county is made a separate brigade, and | 1807-8. William Barnet, the first Monday in June, 1849, is fixed as the day for the election of Brigade Inspector and 1808-9. James Ralston.

llowing is a correct statement of the ju tering and taking care of, and the latter sets it dicial districts and the president judges of this state, as they now stand:

- 1. Philadelphia-Edward King.; 2. Lancaster-Ellis Lewis.
- 3. Northampton and Lehigh-J. P. Jones. 4. Centre, Clinton and Clearfield-George W.
- Woodward.t 5. Allegherty-Benjamin Patton.
- 6. Eric, Crawford and Warren Gaylord Church.† Bucks and Montgomery-David Krause,†
- 8. Northumberland, Lycoming and Columbia -Joseph B. Anthony,f
- 9. Cumberland, Perry and Juniata-Frederick
- 10. Westmoroland, Indiana and Armstrong-
- John C. Knox.* 11. Luzerne, Susquelianna and Wyoming -
- William Jessup.t 12. Dauphin and Lebanon-John J. Pearson.
- 13. Bradford, Tioga, Potter and McKean-H Williston.±
- 14. Washington, Favette and Greene-Samue A. Gilmore.
- 15. Chester and Delaware-Henry Chapman. 16. Franklin, Bedford and Somerset-Jeremi-
- ah S. Black.+ 17. Beaver, Butler and Mercer-Jno. Bredin.
- 18. Venango, Clarion, Jefferson, Elk and Forrest-Joseph Buffington.
- 19. York and Adams-Daniel Durkee.t 20. Mifflin and Union-Abraham S. Wilson.
- 21. Schuylkill-Luther Kidder.+ 22. Monroe, Pike, Wayne and Carbon - Na-
- thaniel B. Eldred : 23. Berks-David F. Gordon.
- 24. Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria-George
- Appointed by Gov. Shunk. † By Gov. Porter. # By Gov. Johnston.
- What a Change.-The number of steamboats on the Upper Lakes, up to the year 1825, was one! On the opening of navigation in the spring of 1849, there were on the entire length of the lakes, 95 steamers, 45 propellers; 5 barks, 93 brigs; 548 schooners, 128 sloops, with an aggregate tonnage of 123,426 62, one fifth the whole tonnage of the United States! Some of the steamboats are of nearly 1600 tons burden, and of the most splendid and costly construction.
- The Collector at Cleveland, Ohio, estieach School a copy of the new map of the taught seven or eight living languages, and mates the Lake commerce of that place, for the other accomplishments in proportion; but that | past year to exceed ten millions of dollars,

The Public Men of Northmpton. . We glean from the Easton Argus a list of nembers of the Legislature of Pennsylvania of old Northampton, from the time our country

was declared free and independent, 1775, to 1814-15. After this time Lehigh formed a reparate district. George Taylor. 1775-6. Peter Kichline, James Allen, Jacob Arndt, 1776-7. Jacob Arndt, Peter Burkhalter,

John Weitzell, Simon Dreisbach. John Ralston, John Van Campen, 1777-8. Pet. Burkhalter, John Van Campen. John Ralston, Simon Dreisbach. William McFarren, Peter Rhoads. 1778-9. Peter Rhoads, John Van Campen, Sim. Dreisbach, William McFarren. John Ralston, Christopher Wagner 1779-80. Peter Rhoads,

Christopher Wagner John Raiston, John Van Campen. Sim. Dreisbach. William McFarren. 1780-1- Rob. Lattimore, Christopher Wagner Peter Kohler. William McFarren, Peter Rhoads

Peter Kohler, Robert Lattimore. Jacob Stroud. Jacob Stroud, Robert Lattimore.

William McFarren,

1781-2. Jonas Hartzell,

Peter Kohler, 1783-4. Jacob Arndt, Jacob Strond. Jonas Hartzell. Robert Brown. 1784-5, Robert Brown, Thomas Mawharter, Jonas Hartzell, Peter Burkhalter. 1785-6. Robert Trail. Thomas Mawharter. Robert Brown, Peter Trexler, jr. 1786-7. Peter Trexler, jr. Thomas Mawharter. Robort Brown, Peter Burkhalter. 1787-8. Peter Trexler, jr. Thomas Mawharter, Peter Burkhalter, Peter Ealer. 1788-9. Peter Ealer, Peter Trexter, jr. Stephen Balliet. Conrad Ihrie, ir. Conrad Ihrie, jr. 1789-0. Peter Ealer,

Stephen Balliet. Anthony Lerch. jr. 1790-1. Jacob Everly, jr. Anthony Lerch, jr. John Mulhollen, Thomas Mawharter. 1791--2. Jacob Eyerly, jr. Thomas Mawharter. Tho. Hartman. Peter Burkhalter. 1792 -- 3. Pet. Burkhalter, Thomas Mawharter,

Jacob Eyerly, jr. Thomas Hartman, 1793-4. George Graff, Simon Dreisbach. Jonas Hartzell, Abraham Bachman, 1794-5. George Graff, Joseph Martin, Stephen Martin, Abraham Bachman. 1795-.6. Joseph Martin, Abraham Bachman, Stephen Balliet. George Graff.

1796--7. Abr. Bachman. Stephen Balliet, John Coolbach, Thomas Mawharter. 1797--8. Abraham Horn, Thomas Mawharter. Jacob Eyerly, John Starbird.

Northampton and Wayne. Thomas Mawharter, John Coolbach, Abraham Horn, Jonas Hartzell. 1799-0. John Coolbach, Jonas Hartzell. William Barnet, James Wilson, 1800-1. James Wilson, William Barnet. John Coolbach. Jonas Hattzell, 1801-2. James Wilson, Richard Broadhead,

Willfam Barnet, Jacob Newhard. 1802-3. John Ross, William Lattimore. Jacob Newhard, Richard Broadbead. 1803-4. Wm. Lattimore, John Coolbach, John Ross. George Acker, Wm. Lattimore, Matthias Gress,

William Barnet, George Acker, 1805--6. William Barnet, Matthias Gress. Abraham Rinker. George Acker. 1806 .- 7. William Barnet, Matthias Gress, Abra. Rinker.

George Acker, Abraham Rinker, George Acker, George Savitz. Jacob Weygandt, Jacob Newhard, John Weiss,

Daniel W. Dingmam, James Ralston. Jacob Newhard, Jacob Weygandt, Daniel W. Dingman,

1810-1. John Weiss. James Ralston. Jacob Newhard, Jacob Weygandt, Daniel W. Dingman. Henry Winter, 1811-2. John Weiss, Jacob Newhard, Jacob Weygandt,

Daniel W. Dingman, Northampton and Lehigh. 1812-3. Henry Winter, Abraham Horn, jr.

Philip Sellers, Dan'l W. Dingman, Jacob Stein. 1813- 4. James Hays, Henry Winter.

Philip Sellers. Abraham Rinker. Daniel W. Dingman, 1814-5. George Wolf, Peter Hillyard, Philip Wind, Abraham Rinker. James Hollinshead.

Slaves for California .- An enterprise has been projected in Georgia, for the emigration of 300 to 500 men from that State to California, each to be accompanied by at least one, and not more than four male slaves. The following is one of the articles of the Association:

8th. The object being to enjoy their right in common with other citizens in a Territory which belongs to the people of the United States without distinction of sections, it is proper that they should be well armed, and while abstaining from all innovations upon the rights of any one, be prepared to repel any and all aggressions.

Wisconsin Bunkrupt .- The Milwaukie Sentinel informs us that the treasury of Wisconsin is so palpably empty that the members of the late State Legislature either went home without any money or had to stand a heavy shave on their warrants. The counties are delinquent to the amount of over \$19,000. The deficiency in the treasury is about \$25,000.

Odd Fellowship .- The Odd Fellows of Hawkins county, says the Jonesborough (Te,) Whig, have raised the sum of \$8,000 for the purpose of building a Female Academy in Rogersville, Tennessee. "By their works ve shall know them!

Increase of Population .- Mrs. Miller, residing in Harrisburg, on Monday morning the 16th inst. doing well. What makes this case singular is Butler King, of Georgia. that at her first confinement she gave birth to two

The Exemption Law.

We give below the act recently passed by the Legislature, to exempt three hundred dollars worth of personal property from sale or execution or distress for rent. It has been erroneously called the "Homestead Exemption Bill," from the fact that it was zealously supported by Captain Small, the author of the Homestead bill, and because the amount of exemption in both acts anneared, at first sight, to be the same. The Homestead bill was designed to exempt real estate not exceeding, in annual value, the sum of three hundred dollars. It was reported adversely upon by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. and did not become a law. The act now published was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Johnson, of Erie.

An Act to exempt property to the value of three hundred dollars from levy and sale on Execu-

tion, and distress for rent. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it s hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That in lieu of the property now exempted by law from levy and sale on execution issued upon any judgment obtained upon contract; and distress for rent, property to the value of three hundred dollars, exclusive of all wearing apparel of defendant and his family, and all Bibles and school books in use in the family, (which shall remain exempt as heretofore,) and no more, owned by or in possession of any debtor, shall be exempt from levy and sale on execution or by

Sec. 2. That the Sheriff, constable, or other officer charged with the execution of any warrant issued by competent authority, for the levying upon and selling the property, either real or personal; if any debtor, summon three 'disinterested and competent persons, who shall be sworn or affirmed, to appraise the property which the said debtor may elect to retain under the provisions of this act, for which service the said appraisers shall be entitled to receive fifty central by permanent authorities. proceedings, and property thus chosen and ap- this you can give yourselves at your conpraised, to the value of three hundred dollars, vention, to wit :--elections, trial by jury, and shall be exempted from levy and sale on the said execution of warrant, excepting warrants to terminate disputes without litigation, by for the collection of taxes.

Sec. 3. That in any case where the property levied upon as aforesaid, shall consist of real estate of greater value than three hundred dollars, and the defendant in such shall elect to retain real estate amounting in value to the whole of three hundred dollars, or any less sum, the appraisers aforesaid shall determine whether, in their opinion, the said real estate can be divided without injury to or spoiling the whole, and if the said appraisors shall determine that the said real estate can be divided as aforesaid, then they shall proceed to set apart so much thereof as in their opinion shall be sufficient to answer the requirement of the defendant in such case, designating the same by proper metes and bounds, all of which proceedings shall be certified in writing, by the said appraisers, or a majority of them, under their proper hands and seals, to the sheriff, under sheriff, or coroner, charged with the execution of the writ in such cases, who shall make return of the same in the proper court from which the writ is issued, in connection with the said writ: Provided. That this section shall not be construed to affect or impair the liens of bonds, mortgages, or other contracts, for the purchase money of the real estate of insol-

vent debtors. Sec. 4. That upon the return made of the writ aforesaid, with the proceedings thereon, the plaintiff in the case shall be entitled to have his xpona, as in other cases, to writ of venditioni e levy aforesaid, if the appraisers aforesaid shall have determined upon a division of said real estate is going up rapidly. In tate, but if the said appraisers shall determine this place good sites sell al \$20 the square. against a division of said real estate, the plaintiff may have a writ of venditioni exponas to sell the whole of the real estate included in such levy and it shall and may be lawful in the latter case. for the defendant in the execution, to receive from the sheriff or other officer, of the proceeds, of said sale as much as he would have received at the appraised value, had the said real estate been divided.

Sec. 5. That the twenty-sixth section of the act entitled "An Act relating to executions," passed sixteenth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and the seventh and eighth sections of an act entitled "An Act in regard to certain entries in ledgers, in the city of Pittsburg, and ralating to the publishing of sheriff's sales, and for other purposes," passed twenty second April one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and all other acts inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That the provisions of this act shall not take effect until the fourth day of July next and shall apply only to debts contracted on and after that date.

Gleanings from Exchanges. The Kingston Argus states that a petition to her Majesty to allow Canada to be annexed to

the United States, was being circulated in that A girl must not get angry because everybody else does not admire her lover. It is not the fashion for all to be attracted by the same ob-

If a man does not make new acquaintan ces as he advances through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man should keep his friend

ships in constant repair. An ingenious machanic in New Jersey, is at work upon a steam carriage, to run on common roads. He expects to be able to make a public demonstration of the practibility of his invention in the course of the summer.

Mr. George P. Marsh, of Vermont, who has been elected to the next Congress, is at Wash ington, an applicant for the Chilan inission which his friends wish him to have.

Among the forty-five cabin passengers in the steamer Falcon which left New York yestergave birth to five boye, all of which are alive and day for Chagres, we notice the name of Hon. T.

Mr. Thomas Schall, of Orwigsburg, was and at her second to three, and at this her third robbed, a few days ago, while crossing the secto five, making in all ten children in four years ond mountain, near Pottsville, on hotseback, on his return from Middleport.

To the People of California.

The treaty with Mexico makes you citi-

zens of the United States. Congress has not as yet passed the laws which should confer on you the benefits of our government, and considerable time may clapse before they do so. Until such is done, however your situation is anomalous and critical, and calls upon you for the exercise of your most mature discretion, and the most exalted patriotism. The civil and military provisional government established among you by right of the late existing condition of war, is at an end. The edicts promulgated by your provisional Governor, (Kearney and Mason, both of them ignoramuses,) as far as they refer to changing the laws of the country, are null and of no value, and were so from the commencement; because the laws of a country remain in force always until they are altered by a legal legislative authority; and no authority has as yet altered those laws which existed at the time of the conquest. The laws of California still remain what they were, and they are sufficient for your present protection, with some light additions made of your own free will and administered by officers of your own election. Having no legal government or legal officers, you cannot have any except through your own acts; you cannot have any one put in authority over you, except from your own consent. Your sanction must be the will of a majority. I recommend you to unite in a convention which shall provide for a simple and cheap government, and that you thus take care of yourself until Congress shall look after your interests. You require a Governor and Judges, some Justices of the Peace and officers of militia; this is about all you require. The Roman law, the basis of your laws, is both just and wise, and only requires to be administered by honest judges (Alcaldes) whom you ought to elect. Avoid new codes of laws until they are introduced You require but each, to be charged as part of the costs of the little now in addition to what you have, and and courts of reconciliation. These last are means of a Judge; they can be easily engrafted on the Roman law, which you have already, and which favor amicably arbitra-

> declarations of Scripture-"Agree quickly with your opponent. whilst he is ready to do so," &c. They exist in the north of Europe, especially in Norway where the third part of the dispute are arranged in these courts of reconciliation. THOMAS H. BENTON.

> tion and adjustment. It is founded on the

Late from California.

The Boston Transcript vouches for the authority of the following very late news from California. It is a letter from William Hooper, Esq. to his brother in Boston, and came by way of Mazatlan, Vera Cruz and New Orleans :--

SAN FRANCISCO; Feb.128, 1849 A brig sails to-morrow for Mazatlan, affording the opportunity of dropping you a line announcing to you the arrival of the California steamer from Panama. She brings at large mail, but no letters for me. I hope you are aware, that you can drop a letter in the Post Office for me any day, and it will come on safe. I suggest that you write once a mouth—the day before the steamer

By the steamer we have late dates from the United States. The California gold fever appears raging among you; and well it sell the residue of the real estate included in the like it. Every day only adds to my astonmay, for surely there never was a discovery ishment. Yesterday I weighed 120 lbs. of

yard. There is a reduction in the prices of most articles, owing to the expected arrival from the United States. At present flour is \$15, pilot bread \$12; pork \$30. Of all things lumber goes the nighest: I paid to-day \$400 the thousand et. The smallest room rents for \$100 per month. Advise your friends to send any quantity of lumber, and small houses ready

o put up. They will bring 500 per cent. advance on the cost for the next two years. Cook's wages are \$100, a month, eggs \$3; per doz., saleratus, \$8 per lb; butter \$1.50; theese 75 cents; beef 124 cents; pork 25. cents; fowls \$3,50 each; firewood \$30 per cord ; milk \$1 per bottle ; board for mechanics \$10 per weck. Common laborers earn \$6 a day, carpenters \$8.

Our sales for the last four months amount to nearly three-quarters of a million of dolars. It is not an uncommon thing to cart gold dust from one store to another.

I paid my respect to Gen. Smith to-day, introduced by my old and warm friend, Commodore Jones. Gen. S. has the appearance of a firm man, and one well calculated for this country.

Arkansas Election.-The latest accounts from Arkansas (Little Rock Gazette of the 5th.) give-Wilson, the Whig candidate for Governor, 19majority, as follows : Roane 3,038; Wilson 3,057 Nothing short of the complete and official returns will settle the important question of "Who's Goy-

Sword to Gen. Taylor. - The committee appointed by the Governor of Virginia, on Monday last, presented to Gen. Taylor, the sword voted o him by the Legislature of that State for his achievements in Mexico. The presentation took place at the Presidential mansion.

Lamertine is about to become editor of a monthly Journal in Paris, called the "Counsellor of the People."

Henry Rhoads, Esq. is appointed Postnaster at Reading, Pa. A good appointment.

The express trains between London and Liverpool perform the entire distance of 210. miles in five hours, or at the rate of forty twoniles per hour. areas, in to obtain unit at

The Legislature of Missouri has given the name of Fremont to a new county, in honor, of