The Lehiah Register. Allentown, Pa. THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1849. Circulation near 2000.

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

<u>_____</u> Ter" In another column will be found a very interesting letter from Dr. Walter J. Martin, who left here en route for California, dated Tampico, March 30, 1849. The letter was written to a friend of his, in this place, who has politely handed it to us for publication.

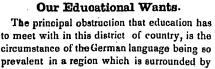
In our next we shall republish the article headed "National Prosperity," with comments, of which friend Hutter of the Easton Argus complains of.

Houses in Allentown.

Allentown was never in a more flourishing condition than at present, if we are to judge of the rapid improvement in real estate within a year past. The burnt district has with a few exceptions been built up again, besides many other buildings in different parts of the town and yet there was a scarcity of houses this spring and rents continue enormously high. We have no doubt that one hundred more moderate sized and convenient houses might have been readily rented this spring to good advantage .-Though this is a condition of things that we all have reason to rejoice at, as an evidence of the rapid, though healthy growth of our town yet it is not without its draw backs. Like the fable of the frogs, though it is sport to some, i is death to others. Those who have houses to rept- may be satisfied, but to those who have to reut them, it is quite another thing. But worse than all, "and more to be deplored," it is death to those who cannot procure houses even at the rates charged. But this thing will work itself in due season. A large number of houses are being built, and from present appearances there will be more building the present season than there has been for many years.

Lehigh County Bank.

It has been with no ordinary measure of satisfaction that we have read a copy of the law pass ed at the late session of our State Legislature, appointing our townsman, James S. Reese, Esq. commissioner to settle the affairs of the Lehigh County Bank. It will be well remembered by our readers in Allentown and county generally that immediately on the refusal of the charter of this Bank, the person who then had charge of it locked the doors of the Banking room and disappeared. When the room was afterwards entered, by the officers, having executions against the Bank, nothing was found except the Iron Safe, and a few articles of Furniture of very trifling value, - not a book, a paper or a dollar in specie or Bank notes were left. This happened about the first of March, 1817. On the 23, day of November, 1846, less than four months previous, the Cashier of the Lehigh County Bank, made his report to the Auditor General, under oath, in which he stated that the funds of the Bank on the 10th of that month amounted to \$158,448 67. It is therefore fair to presume, that funds and securities to that amount were taken from the vaults of the Bank. In the report of the Cashier ried into effect, which idea may seem prepos- perhaps Zacatecas, and some more principal to the Auditor General alluded to, the amount of notes of the Bank in circulation is put down at enough pecuniarily and mentally to carry these \$40,175.00. The holders of these Bank or ses to pay were left without remedy. We have | they are too. of late years heard of much "ground and lofty | timbling" and of many "slight of hand tricks" extension of education ; that is, that so many among Bank officers and Bank managers, but we believe there is nothing in the history of which our Courts of Justice will doubtless know how to reward, when an opportunity offers. The selection of Mr. Roese as Commissioner to settle the affairs of this rotten Bank, is a most judicious one. He is a young Lawyer of highly respectable talents and acquirements, resolute and persevering. What ever can be done to redeem the honor of our county and vindicate the outraged laws of our State, we feel confident he will hardest lesson generally the student has to acdo. The power placed in his hands by the Leg. | quire, and the one which the teacher experiences islature appears to be sufficient to accomplish most difficulty with, in the imparting of it, is the the end proposed. That he will use that power art or habit of study. A scholar who comes only energetically, we do not doubt, that may do it a part of the year, just stays long enough to have successfully is our sincerest hope.



people speaking only the English; for it prevents that interest working in the English population, from formenting also in our own neighborhood. We Germans are in a measure isolated from the rest of the world; our ideas and actions are in some degree peculiar to ourselves ; and we are as exclusive, that is, moving only in our own prescribed orbit, as any aristocratic circle that shrinks from the contact of the vulgar. As long as this peculiarity of language exists, there will never be that uni-

formity of feeling and action which ought to exist, let us soize the opportunity to make the of property as any one thing. most of it. The German is a very noble language ; it is with respect to modern languages, what the Greek is to the dead - the most vigorous, richest, the most plastic and expressive

which the human mind can employ for its expowent. Its literature is one of the most remarkable in the world; and its influence as it becomes more and more known, is spreading with an irresistible force. Such being the case, we, or at least, the most of us being more familiar with this language than with the English, have an opportunity to move along with this current and avail ourselves of its advantages. But as we are situated at present, we are from appreciating its value. This results from our defective School organization, that of our common schools especially. Whose fault is this? Is it the fault of those who superintend their direction ? Not at all ; it is the people's fault : course it will, right or wrong.

We do not as a general thing demand sufficiently high qualifications of our teachers ; and this is a principal secondary cause of all the defects in the cause of education. We fear that the matter of dollars and cents govern us more in this cause, than an earnest desire for the improvement of our children. Let us take a more extended view of the wants of our children, and cease to think that a little reading, writing and cyphering is all they refor necessary expenses; then let us be rigid in our demands for the requirements of teachers. Let citizens interested in the affairs of education be appointed to supervise the schools. ---If we do this, we shall have accomplished a great stride towards reform, and all other desirable things will come in their train.

The subject of good teachers is an important one, and we hope will receive attention. Our country is rich pecuniarily and mentally. We have all the resources at hand ready to accomplish any given object, if we only make use of them. One of our objects then, should be the establishment of a normal school, or school for the education of teachers expressly. ---Private enterprise alone is of no use in such an undertaking; for if all the wealth and talent of christendom were employed, they would be superfluous, unless the people co-operated with its institution and heartily gave to it its influence.

As our country is agricultural in its character, it should also maintain an agricultural school alone, or connected with its classical one, where these sciences essentially important to the farmer, should be practically and theoretically taught. Is the design of these things [visionary? We are persuaded they are not so horses have not come in yet, and they have to much so as the expectation that they will be car- be shod. We pass through San Luis Potosi, terous! We repeat, however, that we are rich cities in the west of Mexico, besides plenty of

them for great things, to as great a degree as any class of people, probably in the world. But they do not do justice to themselves : they do not exert themselves enough in the proper channels. We hope this reproach will not much longer be attached to them; we hope that they will arouse to the importance of a reform in these respects. Let it no longer be said that we fall behind our neighbors in social and intellectual progress. -Let us like the sleeping lion shake off our drowsiness, and show ourselves in all our really superior might and energy.

We have but one more remark to make, and that is, that where facilities for education are extensive, the value of property is proportionally increased, for to intelligent parents who desire the best advantages for their children, to be in the vicinity of good literary institutions is as shudders at the contemplation of the work of exist. But if this distinction in language must great a consideration to them in their purchase

> For the Lehigh Register. Letter from a California Emigrant.

TAMPICO, March 30, 1849. to say anything more of it. We experienced a convicted of stealing the same measure full of inal will continue to send forth shoots for a long gale in the gulf which very nigh blew us on liquor which he drew from the same barrel, time." shore, having made land just before it came on, and had suffered the penalty in each preand kept us out two days longer. Of all the ceeding case. He was acquitted at his late creasing in this State, and one good evidence of inconsistences in the world I believe this gulf trial on the ground that he was insane so far as to be the most; at least I imagine so; we were regarded a passion for stealing that identical

waves rolling mountain high, and our little craft rolling and pitching like an unbroken colt. For one hour I thought I had bid gooding towards it with an eight knot current. The their property. Sane men and women are ensails were hoisted but had scarcely been drawn trapped into these dens, and are there kept untant when the fore sail split to tatters. Our on- der such treatment as often to drive them really resource was the main sail, which very ly and hopelessly crazy, There are villains lucky for us stood the gale and we escaped. ----Nothing very pleasant to be placed in such a any mean transaction; and professional men, quire! Let us adopt respectable rates to be predicament. We passed custom house inspec- under sufficient inducement, have often 'depaid to teachers and appropriate funds allowed tion and thanks to a very gentlemanly officer, based themselves by their connivance at such it was a very slight one. Our passports were infamous transactions. The attention of the examined previously, since which time we British Parliament has more than once been have been on shore. We occupy a very large directed to the abuses of the private insane asyhouse here which was used during the war as lums, and the evils of those establishments a barracks. It is a pleasant and cool dwelling We live quite in the military fashion-mounting guard from six in the morning to ten in recently, escaped from the imputation of any

stealing our effects. Tampico is a very nice however, seems to indicate that even here, place containing about five thousand inhabitants, of which a large proportion are English, found who will lend their aid to the perpetra-French and American. The only difficulty to tion of such villainy, if money can be made by a stranger is that there are no regular boarding houses. Taverns there are none, so that any one coming here, if he has no friends to stay with, must hire a house and go to house keeping. I attended church last Sunday, and much to my surprise, no seats are to be seen. Most of the ladies dressed in filk. One thing pleases their keepers. We hope to have no similar me very much, they do not hide their faces in cases to chronicle for the future. It is too rebouncis, consequently you have a critical view of their physiognomies, and pass judgment to merit. Instead of that boxlike appendage they

wear splendid scarfs which they throw over their heads, covering them about half-looking very tasty. Our party numbers forty under the direction of Capt. West and Mr. Diehl .---We expect to get off here this week. Our small fry villages. We expect some hard

Insanity. Of all the afflictions with which Providence

visits man, says the Pennsylvania Telegraph; there is none so horrible as the loss of reason. Every other misfortune sinks into insignificance ; the following: compared with this. Fortune may be fickle, friends prove false, health may fail, poverty may sink a man almost to the depths of despair, yet there is still room for hope, that with the intellect has ceased to be able to perform its legitimate functions, and the ravings of the insane man only seem to show the wreck of the noblest faculty of our nature, it is then the heart grows sick and the philanthropist the destroyer.

Of late years it has become a question of no has been sufficient in more than one case to ably short voyage of twenty four days. We charged with murder on the plea of insanity. the Carolina potato. Her friends tried an exper-

ous precedent.

It is a well known fact, that in England the railroad through the heart of the iron region, and private mad houses are often used as places of a sufficient amount of stock has been subscribed in every station of life who are ready to do writer :

exist to a much smaller extent than formerly. Our own country has fortunately, until very the evening, to prevent the greasers from such atrocities. The late Hinchman case, men in a respectable position in society can be so doing. The award of the jury, ten thousand dollars damages, however, will serve to prevent repetitions of the offence. It is a terrible surprising fact is stated : thing to a man of sound mind to be compelled to endure for six long weary months the companifiship of the crazen, and the treatment of

volting for human nature to contemplate such cold-blooded cruelty.

Protesting Promissory Notes. The Court of Appeals of the State of New York have decided the following points, with reference to promissory notes :

A defective and insufficient notice of protest may be aided and helped out by accessory facts. The question whether an endorser of a promissory note has been duly charged as such, does not depend on the fact whether the note was correctly described in the notice of protest, but

Cause and Cure for the Potato Rot. As every suggestion likely to be of service on a subject of so much importance, is worthy of attention, we insert from the ... Morris Jerseyman"

"One of our farmers, a few days since, while in conversation on that subject, said he planted his potatoes earlier this season than usual, and that he dug and put in his cellar some thirty or a sound mind all these difficulties may be forty bushels before the rain came on. These overcome. But when reason is gone, when are still perfectly sound, while those which remained in the ground during the recent heavy rains are utterly worthless. To the autumn rains many persons have attributed the rot, and consequently they put their crops in very carly, to enable them to arrive at maturity before the heavy rain commenced. The experiment mentioned below may be considered of some consequence, as we have seen it sufficiently tried. A little importance, what constitutes insanity? ther friends in our town. The all-engrossing sub-Monomania, or craziness upon some one point, ject of the potato was on the tapis, when she observed, that in that region many of the planters exculpate a man from the blame attached to had been experimenting on that vegetable, and Estcemed Friend : - We arrived here on the the performance of criminal actions, and it has the best result was from transplanting the slips 24th inst. after a pleasant, though not remarka- become a common thing to acquit a man into rows, similar to the method of cultivating passed in sight of Havana on the 15th; the We see it stated in the Baltimore papers that a iment, and finer potatoes we have not seen or captain of the véssel going in as close to the man was lately tried in one of the county caten in many years. The potato is planted carshore as he safely could, to allow us a good Courts in Maryland for stealing a measure full 1 in a hot-bed, and the slips, when about three view of it. Any description of a place in a let- of whisky from a certain distillery. It was inches in length, are taken off and transplanted ter I vote down as a decided bore, so I refuse in evidence that he had already been twice some eight or ten inches distant. The orig-

it is given in the Cincinnati Cazette. The editor laying in a dead calm, no ripple disturbing the quart measure! How far the jury performed note of the operations of a Company which has we are too lifeless on the subject; we are lean- | waler, and in five minutes after it was blow- their duty we will leave for every reader to been chartered for the purpose of engaging in we are too lifeless on the subject; we are ican-1 ing great "guns," as the sailors say, with the judge for himself-at all events it is a danger- the manufacture of iron in Lawrence county. Their charter gives them power to construct a

by o forever, to friends at home. The shore imprisonment for persons who may be in the to finish it a distance of twenty miles. They was but five miles distant and we were float- way of others wishing to have the control of have also purchased a large tract of land on the banks of the Ohio, about two miles above Hanging Rock as the site of a manufacturing town.---What the prospect of building it up is, may be judged from the fact stated that at Hanging Rock there is a forge, rolling mill and foundry, and within 25 miles of it 21 furnaces. The statistics of these furnaces are thus briefly given by the

21 furnaces ; 32,000 tons iron ; \$1,000,000 in value ; 2200 hands employed ; 1400 oxen employed; 10,500 pcople supported; 6000 barrels of flour consumed ; 200,000 bushels of corn do ; 1,000,000 pounds of bacon do.

Besides all this, there is a large proportion of beef, potatoes, groceries, and other articles also consumed.

It is added that four or five new furnaces are to be built

Heroic Walking .-- In a letter from Santa Fe January 13, to the New Orleans Picayune, reference is made to the disaster of Col. Fremont's party in the Rocky mountains, and the following

"Twenty days having clapsed, and no return of the party, Fremont started out himself. He arrived at Taos, a distance of 350 miles, in nine days, having walked the whole distance."

This is near about 40 miles a day, and taking into consideration the circumstances of cold, snow and hunger, under which it was done, is perhaps upparalleled.

Eighteen Handred and Fifty-two .- The St. Charles (Ill.) People's Platform nominates Hon. Thomas H. Benton for the next Presidency, and John A. Dix for Vice President. The Hopkinsville Delta renominates James K. Polk. The Baltimore Clipper and the Milton (N. C.) Chron- and clerks. Immediately after a dozen pericle declare their preference for John M. Clayton for President. The St. Mary's (Ohio) Sentinel sticks. One walked up to Mr. Stevens, renominates Lewis Cass. Gen. Taylor and Hen. and seated himself in the Speaker's chair.

Gleanings from the Mail.

The Democrats of Northampton county have appointed as delegates to the 4th of July State Convention at Pittsburg, H. H. Mutchler and E. F. Blech, Esgrs., without instructions. Hon. James Buchanan declined the invitation of 814 citizens of Lancaster, Pa., to a public dinner, in an able letter.

Whatever busies the mind without corrupting it, has, at least, this use, that it rescues the day from idleness ; and he that is never idle, will not often be vicions.

GF The editor of the Milwaukie Sentinel does not boast "of the size of Wisconsin babies," but says "they are an uncommon sure crop."

The colony of Swedes, in Henry county, Illinois, are manufacturing a fine article of linen cloth, made of water-rotted flax, suitable for summer wear. It is described as a beautiful article. Snow fell to the depth of three feet upon the Pocono mountain, Monroe county, on Tuesday night, the 17th nlt.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, speaking of the National Intelligeneer, says that the outstanding debts due to that establishment are estimated at \$400,000.

Assault on Parson Brownlow .- The last number of the Jonesborough Whiggives a long statement from Rev. W. G. Brownlow, accompanied by affidavits substantiating the same, saying that on the ninth of the 2d ult., he was assailed murderously with a club by a man named John Ryland, Jr., who laid in wait for him, and stealing . behind him fron a dark alley, beat him over the head with a club so badly that he was confined to his bed for fifteen days afterwards. Mr. Brownlow was just returning from a religious meeting in company with several other ministers. The cause of the assault was that he had published a communication in the Jonesborough Whig characterizing Ryland as a deserter from the army in the Mexican war.

Interesting from Canada.

MONTREAL, April 26, 1849. The Governor came down to the Legislalive Chamber yesterday and gave the Royal assent to the bill for idemnifying losses sustained during the rebellion. On leaving the Parliament House he was pelted by a mob-mostly Orangemen-and forced to retire to his residence in the country. Last night while the Assembly was engaged on the judiciary bill, loud shouts gave evidence that a riot was fomenting outside, and before a moment elapsed a number of stones were thrown through the windows. The members rushed behind the Speaker's chair while stones continued to be thrown incessantly.

The benches were promptly deserted, as well as the strangers' galleries, and members were seen flying up stairs to the library. The only member visible was Mr. Stevenson, who had placed himself on one of the benches between the windows, and eyed the havoc with the spirit of one determined not to flinch. The stones for some time were thrown only from the front part of the building, but in a few minutes they were thrown from the rear, and in about five minutes there was not left an unbroken light in the whole range. A slight cessation occurring, several members entered the house from the lobby; but the rioters recommenced the attack from all sides, the house was again cleared-not one solitary member left-missiles still continuing to enter through the shattered windows.

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At last a cry was raised from the library end of the building, "They come." Those who had taken refuge there then rushed along the centre of the hall, and disappeared behind the Speaker's chair-the lobby at that end being crowded with members sons entered the Assembly Hall, armed with

National Convention.

A National Convention of the frientls of Schools and Universal Education throughout the Union, is invited to assemble in Philadelother friends unite in the call.

Odd Fellows' Election. - The annual election for officers of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Pennsylvania, was held on Monday night, at the Hall, in Sixth street, Philadelphia. The election resulted in the choice of the following two languages, and those who are so, possess fa-

- R. W. G. M .- Dr. H. S. Patterson. R. W. D. G. M .-- George S. Morris.
- R. W. G. W.-W. II. Witte.
- R. W. G. Secretary--William Curtis.
- R. W. G. Treasurer-F. Knox Morton:

purposes into execution

There is another cause which prevents the parents are not aware of the importance of a regular, continued course of studies at school. Banking in the United States, that equals in au- This is not only applicable to this county, that some new discoveries have been made dacity the carrying away of the entire assets of the but is also characteristic of individuals through- to the southward of Sau Francisco about forty particular case, or the education, intelligence or Lehigh county Bank. It was a hold operation out all the country. A scholar goes to school miles. during the winter months perhaps, then stays home the rest of the year, thus forgetting during his absence whatever he may have been able to put in his head during his scholastic term. One might almost as well stay at home 'night but it would not go. There was firing of altogether as to be so irregular in his course. I guns close to our quarters. I am well and It is not only almost uscless to the student but

is exceedingly vexatious to the teacher. The

would like to discuss this subject more thor- tions of its enterprising and public spirited prooughly, but our limits forbid an extensive sur- prietors. In addition to this, the same Compavey. We will, however, resume for a little uy in a separate department, is turning out a further space, our observations upon the advan- 'variety of work in wrought iron, cast iron and plus on the 16th of Mugust next, for the pro- tages that may result from the German and Eng- brass, including steam engines, gir gearing, motion of this paramount interest of our Re- lish languages being so concurrently prevalent saw and grist mill irons ; together with a large publican institutions Hon Juseph S. Chand- in our neighborhood. As education is now pur- assortment of lighter fancy and ornamental her is chainman of the continues of attange- such, neither of the above languages is very work. - Another department is devoted to ceretary-to whom letters may be addressed. are imperfectly understood. Now there is no in the best style. They also have a wooden Bishop Potter, Professor Bache, Professor Hart, necessity for this, there is not necessarily any department. Wool is carded and lindseys Horaco Mann, Dr. King of New Jersey, and good reason why the study of two languages. manufactured to suit the demands of the marshould be a hinderance to the proficiency of

either; for if a plan of instruction as we have roughly sketched above, be carried into effect, it will include an arrangement by which wherever it is thought necessary, the study, of both can be efficiently pursued. It is by no means an impossible thing to be proficient in cilities for business and literary communication of great importance, not only in this neighborhood, but in almost any part of the country, from the fact that the German population is increasing so rapidly. We have remarked in a former article that our German citizens possessed that

R. W. G. Rep. to G. L. U. S .- W. A. Wells. staunch, capacious nature which would qualify

ships, but who does not when he takes a journey for "tin " The only thing that worries me is the probability that there will be no vescessory facts, it conveys to the mind of the ensels at Mazatlan to take us to San Francisco .---dorser, information of the identical note intended The accounts from the gold region that we to be protested.

The citizens of Tampico are talking very openly about having a pronunciamento for the which it conveys to his mind. purpose of having that state annexed to the Union. They tried to raise a row the other trial. glory that I can say I was not sea sick.

Yours Truly, WALTER J. MARTIN.

Manufacturing at the South

It seems that the Montgomery Manufacturing Company has now in successful operation a large factory propelled by steam, and it is acquired it, thus doing himself no good, and thought to be yielding profits altogether commaking void the labors of his teacher. We mensurate with the most sanguine anticipa-

ket They also anticipate a speedy preparation for converting wool into fabrics on an extensive scale. Besides the foregoing there is a grist mill, yielding a quality of flour superior to that hitherto obtained from any other quarter. The establishment at this time turns out fifteen or twenty tons of casting a week, seventy barrels of flour, and three hundred and fifty

bushels of corn meal per day.

D Companies of California emigrants to the number of one and two hundred daily, are arriving at St. Louis.

II Nature's beauties do not fade leaves, nor wither with her flowers

the mind or knowledge of the endorser. Any notice of protest, however defective, will be held A. Hannegan. sufficient, if when taken in connection with ac-

Lock Jaw .-... The Baltimore Sun says :-... I

tor, juror or witness, or to hold any office of hon-

to imprisonment at hard labor for a term not ex-

Emigration to California .- The New York

are 309 in number, and have taken out 19,777

11 vessels and 762 persons.

tain remedy. When one runs a nail or sharp all papers to the floor with sticks. iron in any part of the body, take a common smoke pipe, fill it with tobacco, light it well. quickness of comprehension of the endorser, as its sufficiency depends upon the information A notice of protest need not show that a de through the stem into the wound; two or three pipes full will be sufficient to start the wound dismand of payment of the note has been made, charging. I have tried it myself and five others, that is matter of evidence, to be given at the and found it to give immediate relief, If the

A notice of protest, describing a joint endorsewound has bgen some days standing, it will open ment as an individual one, is sufficient to charge it again if the tobacco is good. Try it any one the joint endorser of a promissory note. who may chance to get such a wound:

Law Against Arson .- The Legislature at its Buisiness Maxims. He who wishes to sell should advertise his recent session passed a law for the punishment

of Arson, which provides that any person who shall in night season wilfully burn any building, He who wishes to buy cheap should buy of pile of lumber, boards, &c, or cause the same to

He who wishes to pay twenty per cent. more be burned, shall be guilty of arson, and shall upfor goods than they are worth, should go to those on conviction be subject to imprisonment for a who do not advertise. term not exceeding fifteen years, and shall forey-The man who wishes his carriage to run well er thereafter be deemed incompetent to be an elec-

should grease its wheels, and the man who wishes his business to thrive should advertise.

wares.

her

hose who advertise.

Seven Girls Wanted. - We have before us,

says the Cincinnati Commercial, a letter dated ments, and Alfred L. Wright corresponding | rarely studied thoroughly and consequently both | making window blinds; sash and panel doors | Ripley, Orleans county, Ia., and signed by seven girls-two of them 16, three of 17, two of 18 -who signify a keen desire to marry each a California bound young man ! They say they have left the United States for California. They are white, bear good charaoters, and are all tolerably good looking. The letter has a special reference to the New York California company, who advertised for wives : but we presume the Hoosier girls will not refuse any respectable young men who may visit their places with honorable intentions.

Cancellation of Relief Notes .- The AuditorGen-Land Patents --- The Commissioner of the General gives notice of the cancellation of \$26,000 ral Land office has decided that the affidavits, of the relief issues of sundry banks, in pursuance of two or more respectable persons are necessa-

of the 5th section of the act of the 31st May, 1844. ry to suspend the issue of a land patent, and Of the notes cancelled, \$5,000 was the issue of the that where the soldier dies before the issue of | Eric Bank, and \$2,500 of the Exchange Bank, of the warrant, the right descends to the next of kin- Pittsburgh, the balance being in sums of from charged with high treason. 'To-day all is \$100 to \$1,200, upon some thirty banks. provided for by law.

Another looked around the Hall, and mutry Clay have been nominated by several papers. The Florence (Ala.) Gazette nominates Edward tered something about dissolving Parliament. Others commenced destroying all before them

including chandeliers suspended from the ceiling, glass globes, and other lights. One have noticed lately several deaths by lock jaw, of them visited the front row of members and for the information of all, I will give a cer- | benches on both sides of the house, striking

After him, another, more determined on destruction, tore the benches up, throwing take a thin cloth or silk handkerchief, place it some into the centre of the floor and jump-over the bowl of the pipe, and blow the smoke ing upon or breaking them. The splendid mace of the assembly caught the eye of one, who speedily marched off with it over his shoulder. The Seargeant at arms, L. F. Magistry, witnessed this daring act from the door-way leading into the Library, and as the fellow passed out caught, hold of the crown and nearly succeeded in rescuing it. Two or three of the party came to the rescue and struck at the sergeant with clubs and forced him to relinquish his hold, and the mace was carried off.

Having destroyed as much as they could. hey left the Assembly Hall. A few soon returned, but some of the members having entered from the rear of the Speaker's chair. the rioters contented themselves with overturning the benches; and but for the exertions of Guan and Robinson, the former of whom ejected a fellow in a blanket coat, or, trust or profit; and any person attempting to about to demolish the Clerk's table, they set on fire any building, shall be deemed guilty would not have left a single piece of furniof misdemeanor and upon conviction be subject ture. One fellow had arrived with the rod of office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and went striking at every article in the rear of the Speaker. He was obliged to seek es-cape, as the house had been fired at the Herald publishes a list of all the vessels that McGill street end, and the building was in flames. A cry was got up to save the library.

persons. Of these, 226 vessels and 14,191 per-Sir Allen McNab used every exertion to sons have gone by the way of Cape Horn; via effect this, but all seemed bent on making Chagres, 52 vessels and 3547 persons; via Vera their escape from the fire. Sir Allen MC Cruz, 11 vessels and 698 persons; via Brazos, Nab and Mr. Badgley went to the library and attempted to save a few volumes, but were unable to get them out, and to save their lives were compelled to designed by means of a ladder.

The Parliament house and others are totally destroyed.

Many arrests have been made this morning. Sir George Moffat has been arrested. quict.