



The Lehigh Register

Allentown, Pa. THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1849.

Circulation near 2000.

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

The attention of Capitalists is called to the sale of the valuable Farm and State Quarry, of the Union State Company, in North Whitehall township, Lehigh county, which will take place, at the house of Jonathan Kolb, on Tuesday, the 11th of September next.

To Capitalists.

We invite the attention of Capitalists, to the large amount of real Estate offered for sale in our columns, among which is some of the most valuable in the county. The large and rapidly increasing circulation of the "Lehigh Register," in this and the adjoining counties of Northampton, Berks and Bucks, renders it one of the best channels through which to advertise Real Estate, or every other description of property or merchandise.

One of the greatest secrets in disposing of Real Estate to the best advantage, or of being successful in trade, is a judicious and well directed system of advertising. The Capitalist and the Farmer, who wishes to invest his money in the purchase of a farm, opens the paper, that has the largest circulation, which is his finger board, and points to the object of which he is in search. He finds numerous tracts with valuable buildings and other improvements, offered for sale, and he most always procures one to suit himself.

Hundreds of men, look to the cards and advertisements of merchants and mechanics for articles they are in search of, and are much more likely to visit the house that advertises what they need, than go from one store to another to find what they want.

The Register, having a circulation equal to that of no other English paper published in Eastern Pennsylvania, and continues rapidly on the increase, offers superior advantages to those who officiate as executors, administrators, guardians, assignees and trustees, for the benefit of widows and orphans, heirs and creditors of estates. And to the merchant, mechanic and tradesman, the Register offers equal advantages. Will they look to their interest, a word to the wise is sufficient.

Allentown Seminary.

The Principal of this Institution, the Rev. Mr. C. R. Keeler, has politely furnished us with a neat little pamphlet, containing a list of the pupils, and a short sketch of its establishment. We are very much pleased with the success with which our esteemed friend seems to meet. Although it is but a short time that the Institution has been opened, and consequently but little known, it has nevertheless a respectable number of pupils. Young men can here be prepared for admission to college, or, if they prefer, can procure classical studies, to very near the same extent as they would at College. The following branches are taught:

Calligraphy, Grammar, Geography, United States History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Geometry, Bookkeeping, Biblical History, Universal History, Botany, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Astronomy, Vocal Music, German, Latin, and Greek languages, French, Drawing, and instruction the Piano are extra branches.

The Seminary was established in the spring of 1848. It is located in the beautiful borough of Allentown, the county seat of Lehigh county. The place is remarkable for its healthiness, the beauty of the scenery by which it is surrounded, and for its good location. This is of very considerable importance, as every one knows that has ever taken the pains of observing the influence which the surrounding scenery exerts in the development of body and mind, particularly in the formation of the young. Allentown is 52 miles from Philadelphia, 36 from Reading, 18 from Easton, and 6 from Bethlehem, from each of which the access is easy. A telegraph to Philadelphia will be completed this fall, and it is not improbable that a railroad will in a short time connect it with New York and Philadelphia.

The school is kept in the house, well known as "Livingston's Mansion." It is large and comfortable and is surrounded by one and a half acres of play-ground, filled with various kinds of trees.

Northampton County.

At the fall county meeting of the Democratic party of Northampton county, it was resolved that the Delegate meetings in the respective townships, should be held on Saturday the 15th of September next, and the County Convention for the purpose of forming a County ticket, will meet on the following Tuesday, the 19th of September, at the house of Daniel Riegel, in Nazareth.

New System of Music.

It is said that a new system of musical notation has been invented by a German professor, which has created no little sensation among the musical profession of New York. By the simple timehood in the world, it sweeps away all the complexities of the present system, and makes music an A. B. C sort of an affair. Several of the most eminent musicians in New York have it is said, examined and approved it. It has been patented at Washington, and the French Government have also offered a patent.

California Convention.

In the Alta California of July 2d, there is an editorial that discusses the questions that will or ought to occupy the attention of the Convention, that may exercise the function of drafting a constitution for the State. Slavery is to be prohibited, and the points that follow below, as well as some others, are to be insisted on.

"1. The return by the United States of the duties collected in California since the peace, to be made a general fund for the support of a State government.

"2. The limitation of the amount of expenditure to be made in any one year for internal and other improvements.

"3. The basis for the establishment of banking or other incorporations.

"4. The prohibition of imprisonment for debt.

"5. The rights of married women to their individual property, acquired before or after coverture.

"6. The right of universal suffrage.

"7. The establishment of a Branch United States Mint in California, the net proceeds of which should be devoted to the support of a State government.

"8. The manner in which the mines should be disposed of—whether surveyed and sold, or held as common property, to be worked by permits to be given alone to American citizens, or to all who may apply.

"9. Whether or not the revenue derived from the mines over and above all expenditures on their account, should be devoted to the support of a State government.

"10. Whether the public lands should only be sold to actual settlers and soldiers, or to all who choose to purchase.

"11. The passage of a law by the next Congress, appointing a Commissioner to audit and immediately pay the California claims."

Our Court.

The Court of Quarter Sessions, &c., for Lehigh county, will commence its sitting on Monday next, and will continue for two weeks. The trial list shows, that there is ample business for both weeks. We trust the Court will be able to dispose of all the cases during the term. The proceedings will be given as usual in our next.

Editorial Convention.

The proceedings of a meeting of Editors of the 10th Congressional district, held at Easton Pa., are published in another column of to-day's paper. The object pointed out in the proceedings we fully coincide with, and would recommend a like meeting to be held in the 6th Congressional district, at some suitable place. What say our brethren in the district.

More United States.

The territory not yet formed into states, will make forty-six and a half states as large as Pennsylvania. Of these, thirty-five will be north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, or free states. Eleven and a half south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, or slave states—supposing the Missouri compromise to be adopted. The United States will then consist of seventy-six sovereign states. Should Oregon, California and New Mexico fly off, and the Rocky Mountains be the division between the United States of the Atlantic and the Atlantic Union will contain fifty-seven sovereign states, the Pacific Union nineteen gigantic states. These calculations are based upon the recent report of the United States Commissioner of the General Land Office—and take in all the United States territory of every kind not yet formed into States.

Increase of New Orleans.

New Orleans had a population of one hundred and two thousand in 1840; now she has probably over one hundred and fifty thousand. The exports during the year 1842 amounted to twenty-three millions, four hundred and five thousand, and one hundred and forty-nine dollars, and the imports were eight millions, thirty-three thousand, five hundred and ninety dollars. For the year ending June, 1848, the exports were forty millions, nine hundred and seventy-one thousand, three hundred and sixty-one dollars, and the imports nine millions, two hundred and ninety thousand, four hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

The Two Conventions.

One of Barnburners, the other of Hunkers—met at Rome N. Y. last week, with a view to the Union of the Democratic party, in the state of New York. They held their sessions in different churches. They exchanged resolutions—sent messages to each other—and dissolved without effecting the object, which had called them together. John Van Buren was the soul of the Barnburners—Ex-Gov. Marcy presided over the deliberations of the Hunkers. The Barnburners insisted upon Free Soil—the Hunkers wished to unite upon the old platform, leaving Free Soil, and Slavery to the judgment of the individuals composing each wing of the party. And so, the Two Conventions came to Rome, and went home again, leaving the Democratic party of New York, in its divided state.

How to make good Cider.

Here is a receipt worth to farmers the price of our paper for a year: "Take a portion of pulverized charcoal, and put it into a small cotton bag, then put it into a barrel of new cider, and the cider will never ferment—never contain any intoxicating quality, and the longer it is kept the more palatable it becomes."

Important Discovery.

There is hope yet for the bare-faced and bald-headed. A Mr. Wise, a Virginia farmer, has recently succeeded in covering with a fine growth of natural hair the heads of several gentlemen of Richmond, some of whom have been bald for many years. He causes the new hair to appear in from four to nine days. Hope he will come this way.

Editorial Convention.

The undersigned Editors of the 10th Congressional district assembled in Easton on Monday, the 20th instant, in accordance with a previous call.

Josiah P. Hetrick, of the Easton Whig, A. H. Senseman, of the Northampton Correspondent, W. H. Hutter, of the Easton Argus, Josiah Cole, of the Independent Democrat, J. Luther Ringwalt, of the Monroe Democrat, Theodore Schoch, of the Stroudsburg Republican.

J. J. McNally, of the Pike County Democrat, Enos Toban, of the Carbon Democrat. The Convention organized by appointing A. H. Senseman, Esq., President and J. Luther Ringwalt, Esq., Secretary.

The following resolutions offered by Mr. Cole were unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That Col. W. H. Hutter, be appointed a delegate, to represent this district in the Editorial State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 8th of November next.

Resolved—That we address a letter to the Senatorial and Representative candidates in this district, at the coming Fall Election, requesting them to vote for and support that most popular measure, the Publication of the Latens in the Newspapers of the State, and we recommend to our brethren in other districts to take similar steps.

Resolved—That our Brethren of the Press in other Congressional districts be earnestly requested to call a Convention and send delegates to the Harrisburg Convention.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Harrisburg papers.

Election Returns.

Iowa.—The Burlington (Iowa) State Gazette says that the returns already received, are sufficiently full to render certain the success of the entire Democratic ticket in the State. There are but two Congressional districts in Iowa, both of which were represented in the last Congress by Democratic members, William Tompson, and Shepperd Lefler, who were elected in 1848, and will serve during the next session.

Tennessee.—It is now ascertained that the vote in the State Legislature will be a tie on joint ballot. The Whigs have a majority of three in the Senate, the Democrats 3 in the House.

Kentucky.—The official returns of the election held in this State, show that the Democrats will have a majority of six in the Convention.

Texas.—The new delegation to Congress consists of David S. Kauffman, re-elected in the Eastern District, and Volney E. Howard, elected in the Western, both are Democrats. Kauffman had no opposition.

Ohio.—The Hamilton Telegraph, St. Clairsville Gazette, and Ohio Eagle, have nominated John B. Weller as the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

Indiana.—The political complexion of the next Legislature of Indiana will be as follows: Senate—Whigs 21, Democrats 29. House of Representatives—Whigs 42, Democrats 58.

Alabama.—Returns from all the counties but two are in. And in the Senate the Whigs have our majority, and in the House, the Democrats have a majority of ten.

Printer's Proverbs.

Never inquire that of the editor for news, for behold it is his duty at the appointed time to give it unto thee, without asking. When thou dost write for his paper, never say unto him, "what thinkest thou of my piece,"—for it may be that the truth may offend thee. It is not fit that thou shouldst ask him who is the author of an article, for his duty requires him to keep such things to himself. When thou dost enter into his office, have a care unto thyself that thou do'st not look at what may be lying open, for that is not look in the sight of good breeding.—Neither read the sheet proof, for it is not ready to meet thine eye, that thou may'st understand it. Prefer the best conducted paper to any other, and subscribe immediately for it, and pay for it in advance, and it shall be well with thee and the little ones.

Home Exemption.—The Legislature of Maine adjourned last Wednesday morning, after a session of little more than three months. The Portland Advertiser says—"The Home Exemption Bill has been signed by the Governor. It exempts real estate of the value of \$500, and if a debtor is not the owner of real estate to that value, then \$500 of personal property, to be by him selected, in addition to the specific exemptions already provided for. The change is not to affect existing debts."

Mormons in Kentucky.—The Rev. Wm. Smith, brother of the celebrated Jo Smith, the founder of the Mormon persuasion, has established a church in Covington, of that persuasion. A newspaper devoted to their interests is also published in the same place.

Early in the Field.—The Cambridge (Md.) Chronicle has hoisted the names of J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and William F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, for President and Vice-President in 1852, subject to the decision of the convention.

North Branch Canal.—The friends of the completion of this important public improvement will be gratified to learn that the necessary report of the State Treasurer has been made to Governor Johnston, showing that there is \$160,000 in the Treasury, applicable to the North Branch Canal.

California.—Honorable Thomas B. King, it is said, has written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, urging the appointment of a Sub-Treasurer, or receiver of the public monies, at San Francisco, California. There are now at that port, some 700,000 dollars of public funds, which is held by the Commissary department.

Central Railroad.—The first locomotive arrived at Lewistown, on Thursday afternoon, with a train of Lumber cars. The road will be opened for regular travel on Friday or Saturday next.

How much pain have those evils cost us that have never happened.

COMMUNICATION.

The Coopersburg Post Office.

Mr. Editor.—I should not have presumed to trespass so much on your generosity, did I not deem it of essential importance that the public should be correctly informed, as to the real cause of the removal of the Coopersburg Post Office. But, as I cannot, but believe, that both you, and your readers, must be heartily sick of the controversy, I shall ask your indulgence but once more, and then yield the old toons prerogative, of giving the last word to Justitia.

I have read his last production, and have been convinced by it, that if he would assume the habits of the Fish-woman, the peculiar talents requisite to the successful prosecution of that profession, are amply possessed by him; and, if he would commence that business, I have no doubt, that he would at once rise to a position, to which he will aspire in vain in pursuit of the profession of the Law. What tremendous force would not such phrases as "The man who studied for Governor" "The Chemist" "The student of Lacon" "The gentle shepherd of the Valley" exert there? How witty! How satirical! After this, let no man say that genuine wit is extinct!

He has favored us with a dissertation on Vanity—which, by the aid of his Dictionary he succeeded in defining as "selfishness pulled up like a bag of wind." Now if he had but stepped before his looking glass, he might have seen that "puffed up bag of wind," which would have "obviated the necessity of consulting his Dictionary. Indeed, that is a place in which he can see all sorts of fellows—aye, anything but a man!

At last we have the "interesting correspondence" so much prated about, made public, which fixes the responsibility of the removal of the Coopersburg Post Office, where it undisputedly belongs—on the shoulders of the few brainless Demagogues, who now claim the sympathy of the public. Although the removal is justifiable on the bare merits of the question alone, as all will admit, who have read what has been said for and against the measure; yet, had this clique not acted so meanly in the election removal question last spring, the stress laid on a particular passage in my letter to Justitia, to the contrary notwithstanding. They are now reaping in the whirlwind what they have been sowing to the breeze, which is—but what they deserve; for men who are so blind to the rights of others, cannot be too severely handled. It is, at all events, a lesson by which they can profit for the future, and will caution them against so heedlessly engaging in a game at which two can play.

Justitia says I must have been aware of penning a falsehood when I accused them of endeavoring to stifle the voice of the majority of the citizens of this township. I am aware of nothing of the kind, for his last communication furnishes indubitable evidence that my information from Harrisburg was correct, for the falsehood and misrepresentation therein contained, is exactly what echoed from the Legislature—the very words used by their tools in justification for disobeying the majority of the citizens of the district. I reiterate what I have stated on a previous occasion, the petition in favor of the removal of the Election from Coopersburg to Wetherholds, were signed by a clear majority of all the voters in the township, without distinction of party—all legal voters too, neither blacks, minors or aliens being thereon, as the originals yet in my possession will show.

Justitia might have dispensed with his questions, as to whether all the signers were all of the age of 21—whether they were all residents of the township or even Lehigh county, had he recollected the fact, that when this charge was sent on to Harrisburg, I immediately had a correct list of voters forwarded there, and demanded that they—your tools—should examine the petition themselves—scrutinize every name, and if they found one name on the petition, not entitled to vote, I was willing to forfeit \$50. And as this is doubtless known to you, the baseness of your character is made manifest enough, I should think.

What Justitia means by saying that I had gone over the township with a "\$11" story to Electioneer, I am at a loss to conjecture—but presume it is another of the freaks of poetical madness, to which he is constitutionally predisposed.

As to my ever calling on Mr. Seider to take the Election, is an idea itself so ridiculous, as to deserve no denial. Call on Mr. Seider to take the Election! ha! ha! Such stuff will do for men who believe that a Post Office can be begged back at Washington, but for men having brains it will not answer.

Justitia says "since the attempt at the general Election, there have been several attempts made to remove the township Election, but all with the same result."

As all these "attempts" have been made at the township Elections in the spring, when roads and weather usually forbid a general attendance, the boasted results were all owing to the same cause—a meagre number of votes given. At the last "attempt" the majority was 6, and that under circumstances that made the "attempt" a perfect farce. They had 7 more ballots in the box, than they had names written down, and 6 more than they had crossed on the Duplicate! One staunch friend of their cause, whose conscience has on more than one occasion given evidence of elasticity, actually fired a double shot! And this is an evidence that the "attempts" resulted in accordance with the will of the majority!

I shall now, Mr. Justitia, put to you a plain question, to which I expect a categorical answer, and to adopt it to your lofty understanding. I shall put it as Lawyer-like as a simple shepherd can put it—it is this:—Do you or do you not know how those 7 extra ballots came into that Box?

As your answer will have some bearing on the next "attempts," I hope it will be given without prevarication and to the point.

Justitia says, I am not able to write or speak the English language correctly, which is undoubtedly true. How can he expect a simple shepherd to be able to write and speak in a style as chaste and elegant as he who

"has gained at college

"A quarter share (at most) of knowledge?"

The idea is preposterous, and all the answer

you could have justly claimed from me, would have been but a Bah!

Of one thing however I am convinced, whether I am able to write the English language correctly or not, Justitia is not able to decide. With all the titles of the various grammars, which are continually dancing in confusion through his writings, he seems to be familiar enough, but of their contents, his lucubrations betray no knowledge.

His knowledge of Chemistry is equally as limited, which he however, confesses, for he does not even know, that after extracting the chief constituent from ashes, as I did from those of his communication, there could be a Residuum or Residue! This will be news to Prof. Doyd.

"Enkindled enthusiasm" seems to meet his approbation, for which I owe my thanks to the compiler. I do not think there is another block-head in the County like Justitia. Typographical errors are unavoidable, and are never noticed by writers, unless they would be of such a nature as to change the meaning materially. Justitia, who has still the odour of the school-room about him, could of course not know this, and if he did not assume to be a Lawyer, I should not have taken any notice of his boyish comment. His rigmeterole about "Unkindled enthusiasm" alone caused me to tell him what all other men could themselves perceive that the compositor had in mind to get an u for an e. Such mistakes are unavoidable, and abound in Justitia's communications as well as in my own, which however I never notice, nor do I take shelter behind them as he has done about the "23 miles" distance between Coopersburg and Saucon Valley! Would it not be strange if these different compositors would commit the same error out of the same manuscript?

No, Justitia, that will not do, you wanted to gull the Post Master General and the distant public, and it was through my lash, that you were compelled to screen yourself behind a "typographical error." I will put another question to you, and if answered to the point, will probably throw more light on the matter: What distance did you represent Wetherholds to be from Coopersburg, in your remonstrance against granting license to Wetherholds? Eh! I hear strange stories, which if true, would make the Fable of the Farmer and the Satyr very applicable to you, for it would show you capable to blow both cold and hot, just as your interests demanded! I am very anxious to have a peep into that remonstrance!

I shall now take my leave of you, Justitia, my object is accomplished. After you have arrived at maturer years, the folly of your course will become more apparent to you, and if you are anxious to profit by experience, this will serve you as a Beacon light for all your future life, and enable you to steer clear of hidden snags. Remember that the divine inculcation of "doing unto others as you would have others to do unto you," and such cares will come "few and far between." Fare thee well!

VERITAS.

Newspaper Writing.

In the old country the newspaper writers are prepared with great classical care and rhetorical precision. Just as if their authors were loading a cannon of the largest calibre, to be fired off only on great occasions, with the greatest noise and most telling effect. It rarely happens that more than two of these wonderful productions are wrought off in the course of a week. The truth is, they write as if only for the philosophical few, instead of the million. But in the new world we do this differently. None of your slow coaches here. Our articles are dashed off with speed, the efficiency, and the darning of the locomotive, with all the ease and brilliancy which characterizes the sparks of the electric machine. Flippant may be, but not turgid and tiresome.—Syracuse Recorder.

Typographical Blunder.—Types when not carefully watched, sometimes play fantastic and mischievous tricks. An exchange paper complains that an article which should have been entitled "A Tale of Terror founded on Fact," was, by "A Tale of Horror founded on Fact," was, by some locus pocus of the types, metamorphosed into "A Tale of a Terrier founded on Fat."

The Cocoa Tree.—This tree supplies the Indians with bread, water, wine, vinegar, brandy, milk, oil, honey, sugar, needles, clothes, thread, cups, spoons, basins, baskets, paper, ship-masts, sails, cordage, covering, for their houses, &c.

A Patriot.—Is the rank of the Hungarian army, fighting for their liberty," says the Jewish Chronicle, "is a Jewish officer of high merit, M. Daneberg, who has served under the American flag in the Mexican wars, but no sooner did he hear of the struggle against oppression in his native country (Hungary) than he proceeded from New York to Bremen and thence to the scene of war where he is now earning golden laurels.

Bad.—The population of Maysville, Ky., we believe is some 5,000. The Eagle says the astounding number of one hundred and ten drunken men, were actually counted in that city, on Sunday afternoon a week, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock.

Camp Meeting.—A large Camp Meeting is being held at Shrewsbury, York county, Pa. There are 200 tents on the ground, and 51 sleeping tents—most of them occupied by persons from Baltimore. The assemblage on Sunday last numbered from six to eight thousand, of whom one-fourth were from that city.

Cucumber.—When a cucumber is taken from the vine, let it be cut off with a knife, leaving the eight of an inch of the cucumber remaining to the stem upon which it grew; then slit the stem with a knife from its end to the vine, leaving a part of particle of the cucumber remaining to each division as are made in it, there will be new cucumbers as large as those that grew in the natural way.—Hal, Cultivator.

A Smart Wife.—The Albany Knickerbocker makes the following statement: "A lady in Washington street, washed a whole week's washing, hung the cloths out to dry, cooked three meals, made a pair of pants for her youngest boy, darned her husband's stockings, had the cholera, cured herself, and then dyed four dresses, between the hours of 6 A. M. and 8 P. M. This is what we call a smart woman." Barium should exhibit her in a glass case, as a "model wife."

Gleanings from the Mail.

In one of the counties in Kentucky, they make their candidates pledge themselves "in favor of the next war."

Some men in the world advance like crabs, by their eccentricities—walking contrary to every one else.

The New York Tribune thinks the whig party is loose and casual aggregation of independent thinkers."

The woman of sensibility, who possesses serenity and good temper, amid the insults of a faithless, brutal husband, wants nothing of an angel but immortality.

An inmate of a mad house, being asked what brought him there, replied: "a mere quibble of words, sir. I said every body was mad, and every body said I was, and the majority carried it."

People of mean capacities always despise and ridicule more what is above the reach of their own intellect, than that which is below its standard.

An ingenious Yankee is about to take to California a large number of laying hens. Eggs sell at San Francisco for three dollars a dozen. He thinks they will lay enough on the voyage to make him independent immediately upon his arrival.

Reader, did you ever enjoy the exalted bliss of courting? You didn't! Then you had better get a little Galan-try.

One of the best principles of wit is good temper, its arrows ought always to be feathered with smiles. When they fail in that, they become sarcasm.

There is a parrot in Cincinnati that sings, very handsomely, "Uncle Ned."

The present population of the globe is estimated at 960,000,000.

The Emperor of Russia has offered a reward of 40,000 rubles (\$27,000.) to whoever shall capture the Polish Gen. Dem.

In the hundred years from 1840 to 1940 both inclusive, there will be seventeen years with fifty-three Sundays in the year.

Beauty is tempting, but it often hides the worst of faults.

That which dazzles the eye often deceives the mind.

Capital punishment," as the boy said when the schoolmaster scented him with the girls.

Some descendant of Solomon has wisely remarked, that those who go to law for damages are sure to get them!

A gentle reply to scurrilous language is the most severe revenge.

There is a negress on the estate of John C. Calhoun, aged 112 years. She was brought from Africa, and has been in his family for a century. She has 63 descendants, all living on the same plantation.

A large fire occurred in Rochester, N. Y., last week, caused by a house being fired to prevent the cholera contagion from spreading from it.

First towns in America.—It will seem curious to those who are not aware of the fact, that the first towns built by Europeans upon the American continent, were St. Augustine, in East Florida, and Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico. The river Gila was explored before the Mississippi was known, and gold was sought in California, long ere the first white man had endeavored to find a home upon the shores of New England.—There are doubtless standing trees within the fallen buildings of ancient Panama, that had commenced to grow when the sites of Boston and New York were covered with the primeval wilderness.

Gen. Taylor and the Office Seekers.

A correspondent of the Herald, speaking of an interview he had with Gen. Taylor, says:

"He stated a circumstance, which shows beyond a doubt that sometimes, when the old hero puts his foot down it leaves a mark.—He informed me that some time since personal and intimate friend of his requested that a certain individual, a democrat, holding, if I remember rightly, the office of post-master at Emmetsburg, Md., should be permitted to retain his situation. The General promised his friend that he should not be removed, and gave orders to that effect. A short time after, a deputation of gentlemen from that section of the country waited upon the President, and informed him that they had been sent by the whigs of their county to ask to have the above-named postmaster displaced. The President replied that he had been retained at his particular request, and of course he could not consent to his being removed. Finding, after urging their purpose, they withdrew, still determining to bring to bear an influence which they thought would be irresistible.—In a few days along came the member of Congress from that district, for the express purpose of effecting the removal of the incumbent. He stated to the President that the whigs were very much dissatisfied at the retention of that person in office; that he was very odious to the party, and that the consequence of his being kept in office would be the total overthrow of the whig party in his section of the country in the coming election. The old General, firm as a rock, said that he had given an answer upon that subject a few days previously, to the gentleman, who waited upon him. He saw no reason to change his mind—the person could not be removed. Thus the affair rested for a short time, when up comes Mr. Johnson, the Attorney General.

"Mr. President," said he, "that man must be removed, or we lose a member, a large portion of the whigs in his district have determined that unless a whig is appointed in his place, they will not vote with that party; you may depend upon it, we will lose a great many whig votes."

"Mr. Johnson," replied the president, "if we lose every whig vote in the state that man shall not be removed."

In our mind's eye, we can see Zachary, with the singular twitch about his brow, as he put it down to Revery, and the astonished expression of Revery, as crest-fallen, and dejected, he took his departure, more in sorrow than in anger.