

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

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

The Winter Session of the "Allentown Seminary" under the superintendance of Rev. C. R. Kessler, will commence on Wednesday next, the 1st of November.

Daring Robbery.

A great robbery was committed on the night of Saturday last, the 20th inst., by entering the store of Mr. Thomas B. Wilson, of this place, by means of false keys. The persons, as there must have been more than one, from appearances, unlocked the front door, entered the Storeroom, and deliberately selected the finest and most costly goods in the Store. They opened leisurely, it appears, every piece of Dress Silk, took off the paper covers, placed them carefully on a heap under the counter, in order, no doubt, that their depredations should not be discovered tor and his Post Office. until the opening of the Store on the following Monday. The small boxes on the shelves were cubic feet. taken down and carefully examined, such that had valuable articles in them, were completely stockings, &c., were missing, but the boxes were year. all carefully replaced. Among the many artieles stolen, are the following:

Turk's Sattin Dress Silk, Black Dress Silk, Blue Black Silk, Black Satin Striped Silk, Figured Dress Silk, Sattin Vesting, Silk Vesting, Silk Velvet, Silk and other Shawls, 4 pièces Black Cloth, (some of it fine,) Woolen Long Shawls.

Upon entering the store, on Sunday morning, the front door lock did not work as usual, and Mr. Wilson had no little difficulty in opening-This however, did not create any suspicion, but having returned the previous evening from Philadelphia, he intended to take a look at the fine goods in the Store, when lo! he found that they were all gone. The amount stolen, is over twelve hundred dollars. \$200 is offered for the detection of the thiefor thieves.

Suspicion rests upon two strangers, who were lurking about town that evening, with a square bodied Caryall Wagon, to which a bay horse was

Thus far nothing has been discovered of the robbers. We trust however, they will yet be detected, brought back, and properly punished.

Education Convention.

The National Common School Convention assembled in Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 17th instant, and organized by appointing Hon. Mr. S. S. Salters, of Newark, into the upper Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, as President, Delegates from over twenty States were pre-

The proceedings of the Convention were onfined chiefly to the statements of the Delegates, relative to the condition of public education in the several districts, and to the discussion of various plans for furthering the improvement and promoting the efficacy of the tional School Association, to prepare a Memorial to Congress, for the establishment of a National Bureau of Education, to elicit facts on the subject of School Attendance, and to consider the subject of School Architecture.

A meeting of the Pennsylvania Delegation was held in the Hall of the Controllers of the the Public Schools, on the 18th instant, for the purpose of taking measures for the calling of a State Convention of the friends of Common Schools. On motion of Wm. Martin, Esq., the Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, of Lancaster, was called to the Chair, and Chas. Leib, M. D., of Schuylkill, appointed Secretary. The President stated the object of the meeting, and it was then resolved that a State Convention of the friends of Common Schools should be held in Harrisburg on the third Wednesday in January next. A formal call was then read, adopted, and signed by all the members of the delegation. The following committee of five was appointed to make the preliminary arrangements for the meeting of the Convention :- Alfred C. Wright of Philadelphia, Edward C. Biddle of Philadelphia, Benjamin Bannan of Schuylkill, John S. Richards of Berks, and C. R. Kessler of Lehigh. On motion, the President and Secretary were added to the committee. It was resolved that the Convention should be composed of delegates elected from the several portions of the State, in the ratio of the representation in the State Legislature.

Magnificent Carriage.

One day last week, on our way up Hamilton steet, we were invited to walk into the Coachmaking establishment of Messrs. A. & R. Kramer, opposite Hagenbuch's Hotel, where we took a look at a two horse Carriage, the most splendid vehicle of the kind, I think we ever saw. The taste displayed in the mechanism of the running part, the art displayed in painting and trimming, all speak for itself, and fully recommends the young and enterprising builders to the fashionable public, in this particular branch of business., The cost of the Carriage is \$250, and belongs to Col. Thomas Craig, of Carbon

Union County Poor House .- The nitizens of Union county, at the late election, decided against the erection of a poor house, by a vote of 2,750 10 · 910.

The Telegraph.

The Telegraphic line between Allentown, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Easton, Doylestown and Philadelphia, is now in successful operation. Dispatches are transmitted to and from all of the above places, with uncommon rapidity. The office is at present located in the rear of Mr. C. M. Runk's law office, next door above Moser's Apothecary Store. Persons from town and the country wishing to communicate, will find the operator, Mr. Thomas C. Jolly, a very plain and unassuming gentleman, whose practical experience as an operator entitles him to the confidence of the public. The business on this line thus far, has been quite prosperous, and promises to yield a very good per centage to the stockholders.

Holden's Dollar Magazine. - The November gravings we observe that of Georgey, the Huntion of his conduct during the eventful war for Independence. Holden's Magazine is deservedly one of the most popular, published in this country, also one of the cheapest.

Iron Convention.

The great Convention of the Iron Interest which is to assemble in Pittsburg next month excites, as it properly should, deep and general attention. The Pittsburg American states the following as the topics upon which information is desired:

- 1. The name of the furnace-of its proprie-
- 2. Location, date of erection and capacity in
- 3. Days in operation in each of the last ten years and until 1st October instant, and emptied, so that all the sewing silks, silk gloves, also the actual tons of metal made in each
 - 4. Aggregate of labor, in days, performed in each year, including managers, clerks and operatives, and of their wages.
 - 5. The yearly sales and net proceeds realiz-
 - 6. The annual consumption of agricultural products, and the prices paid per bushel for wheat, rye and oats, delivered at the fur-

7. It managed with prudent energy, and fostered by a ready market at reasonable prices, the number of tons of metal the furnace could yield annually, the aggregate of labor (in days) that it would require, and the amount of

8. Designate whether charcoal or coke is steam or water, and whether hot or cold blast is used.

The furnaces of each county might report to Committee, who should embody the information in a condensed form, and thus save some labor in the Convention.

New Era in Iron.

There has just gone into operation at Booneton, N. J., a Triple Chamber, the invention of does not turn out a great deal of slag) and of breadth of the land. Anthracite Coal, pulverized and mixed, are placed, and, fire being applied, the coal is consumed and the ore melted; whereupon it is allowed to descend into the next chamber, and thence into the next, (but not exposed to the bottom, fully transformed into Malleable skillful mechanics, and ample capital to comsystem of education by Common Schools. A (wrought) Iron or Blooms, ready to be rolled number of eloquent addresses were delivered or hammered as may be desired. It is assertupon the topics incident to the business of the ed by the patentees that good Wrought Iron, any thing short of an insane policy to preach Convention. Resolutions were adopted for the such as would now command \$45 in this mar- up free trade, to benefit the overgrown money appointment of Committees to organise a Na- ket, can be manufactured by this process at changers of Great Britain, thereby working in-\$30 per ton. Some very fine samples of this pury to American labor. I feel a lively sensi iron ore are now on exhibition at the Fair .- bility on this subject, and whether I am in er-N. Y. Tribune.

Canada Annexation.

The people of Montreal favorable to the anhave issued an address in favor of the project. The address is of considerable length, and brings up for brief discussion various remedies which have been proposed for the amelioration of the present depressed and suffering condition of Canadian commerce and industry. After pronouncing upon the inefficiency of hose remedies to give to Canada permanent prosperity and social harmony, the address declares there is but one remedy, of all suggested, which deserves serious consideration, but one to which the Canadian people can look with confidence as calculated to promote the best interests of their country, develope its commercial and industrial resources, and terminate those party animosities, jealousies, strivings and scenes of bloodshed which disquiet and degrade its present social system. This final remedy consists in a "friendly and peaceable separation from British connexion, nd a union upon equitable terms with the great North American Confederacy of Sovereign States." Without the consent of Great Britain, separation is considered neither practicable nor desirable. But the colonial policy of the parent State, and the avowals of her leading statesmen, leave them no longer room to doubt that it is the resolve of England to invest them with the attributes, and to compel ate one, we think, and in good taste. hem to assume the burdens of independence, and they declare that it is weakness in them not to provide against such intentions. There of the newly-acquired territory, about 300,000 are no harsh recriminations against England, the peaceful consummation of the object is alone sought. This temperate and considerate address is signed by 325 names, among whom get as much as they put in for. But in such are Benj. Holmes, termerly Cashier of the cases it is usual to ask a good deal,-Wash, Montreal Bank, now in Parliament, and J. G. McKenzie, the leading Tory. Fifty are Liborals and the rest Tories.

Slave question in California.-The St. Louis Republican states that a letter from San Diego, California, dated August second, says the slavery question entered into the election, and that the anti-slavery ticket prevailedSenator Cameron on Protection. MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 26th 1849.

Mr Dran Sin:

Very cordfully I thank you for your friendly attention in the transmission of the Pittsburgh Mercury, wherein some notice is taken of Pennsylvania interests, connected with my name, while a member of the U.S.

I avail myself of the occasion to express the nope, that "as the signs of the times" portend a discussion of the tariff, during the approaching session of Congress, there may be no exsitement; no party prejudices, or other false issues raised to influence the legislative mind of the country towards the adoption of measures adverse to the general interest.

The tariff policy is of momentous importance to all the great industrial pursuits of our counnumber is already received. Among the en- try. The public good is the rule by which we should be guided in the performance of relagarian_traitor_accompanied_by a short-descrip- tive duties; and to this central point the legislature should invariably direct all its deliberations. At an early day, I took lessons in the school of Simon Snyder on this very question of protection to the infant manufactures of the Union; and time has had no effect to change my views and wishes, which have been expressed in the Senate, in favor of the permanent establishment of a home market, as the only solid basis of national prosperity. And here, I may add, it is very remarkable that all the Democratic governors of this Commonwealth, down to Gov. Shunk, have maintained ground in favor of protection to home labor. Nine consecutive messages of Gov. Snyder are text books to sustain and cheer the sound portion of our Democratic friends, who will not surrender to the free trade doctrines of

"We must command our own consumption and the means of our defence," has been the sentiment of Pennsylvania from the dawn of independence. And as a freeman, born upon the soil, I may be permitted to regard, with no ed, after deducting expesses of transportation, the iron, coal, and agricultural interests of this ordinary solicitude, the onward prosperity of

The new settlements being opened up in the far West, embracing the Territories of Texas, California and Oregon, must of necessity increase the surplus produce of the soil. Upon foreign countries our farmers can never depend with certainty for a permanent profitable market. It is therefore the safest and wisest policy to create a home market for the farmer, by encouraging domestic manufactures, under such revenue laws as shall secure to used for fuel, and whether propelled by bor in his own market. Let the pauper labor the American mechanic the rewards of his laof Europe continue but a few years to flood our country with the productions of foreign workshops, and if the past history of the world furnish facts by which we may be guided in our deliberations on this subject, then I venture to predict that all the leading interests of Pennsylvania and of the Union-the iron, the coal, the wool, the flax, the hemp, the paper, the hat, the sugar, and the gunpowder manufactures, with others too tedious to mention, will chamber of which good Iron Ore (any which be entirely ruined through the length and

The doctrine of "let trade regulate itself," is beautifully illustrated, if it were not destructive in its effects, by the present condition of the country importing immense quantities of British iron, although, we have at home, the the air at any time, and finally drawn off at raw material in abundance, industrious and mand our own consumption in this respect. With these facts starring us in the face, is it ror or not, I freely state to you, that I look upon the permanent and prosperous establishment of free labor, in this country, as the most effectual means, in the mysterious operations of ponexation of Canada with the United States, littral events, to subvert the thrones of hiarchies and despots upon the continent of Europe, and to elevate the masses of equal rights and national liberty, the destiny of mankind.

These views incline me to hope, that every man who is anxious for the welfare of our good old Commonwealth and for the integrity of the Union, will stand up for protection of American industry, on grounds of patriotism. We must be wholly independant of foreign supplies; American labor must not be sacrificed to feed the squalid operatives of Great Britian.

Accept assurances of my sincere regard. Your friend, &c. Simon Cameron

The Mormons. The latest accounts from the Salt Lake region inform us, that the Mormons have formed a State constitution, which they have transmitted by their delegate chosen by the Legislature, Almon W. Rabitt, with a view of submitting it to the next Congress for its sanction. It is said to be liberal in its character, and provides, above all, most carefully for freedom of conscience and religious worship. The new State is called Descret, signifying, in the Mormon mystical language, the Honey Bee, which is to be the national emblem, we suppose, as it was of Napoleon; and it is a very appropri-

Whilst forming a constitution, the Mormons have allotted to themselves a very liberal share square miles, it is said. But this, of course, will be subject to the final will and discretion of Congress. Of course they do not expect to

English Superstition. - The Sherborne (England) Journal" states that in Hinton, a village of about two hundred inhabitants, there are reported to exist nineteen witches, who nightly infest the neighborhood.

Dr. Liebig, the celebrated German chemist, is said to be coming to this country.

The California Excitement.

The arrivals, and the gold from California nfluence the minds of our people, with the golden narratives they bring, but more particularly the gold itself. Some who went out in Col. Stevenson's Regiment without a cent, come back with their thousands. Such a realization of golden visions as these naturally inflame enterprise, and a passion for adventure, which will be kept up for some time to come. It is stated that when the Hon. T. Butler King and General Smith returned to San Francisco. from their visit to the mines, they estimated that there would be from twenty to forty millious taken from them the next twelve months. or over three millions per month average; but by the merchants of San Francisco, this estimate is set down to be too high. Meanwhile, the gold diggers rapidly increase in the mines. The rush to California is about as large as ever, so that there can be no deficit of hands. For example, August 30th, it is stated that there

arrived in the port of San Francisco via Cape Horn, 900 passengers from the United States alone. The overland hordes were not in, but were daily expected, though, after suffering Such news as this cannot long be without its effect upon us, and create more of a spirit of speculation than we have yet seen. Indeed, n Real Estate, as the winter approaches, and sales begin, there seems to be a movement as from a California impulse, if from no other source. If gold is to be plenty, and the value

real estate, must rise—and they who purchase at present prices, will realize still higher. In the uncertainty as to the produce of the mines. these considerations have had but little effect. but now, it is known, these mines may yield thirty or forty millions of dollars a year, property, and especially real property, must receive an impulse from the fact.

Keep Trying.

When the poor boy Whittington heard the London bells admonishing him to return and be Lord Mayor, his heart was put upon making a direct trial of his faith, while at the same time a glow of ambition warmed his heart. He had suffered all the ills of petty tyranny, and in despair was about to adopt the life of a vagabond when the warning came to him; a new feeling instantly took possession of his mind, and he resolved to make an effort on his own behalf; he did so, and as the story goes, a little turn of good luck set him on the road to a fortune, and eventually made him Lord Mayor indeed.

Here is a moral for old and young. Let all those who have been kicked black and blue by the foot of misfortune, resolve to endure it no longer, but make a new effort. If one thing goes crooked, try another, and if need be, another, but by all means have faith, be honest, and "keep trying," with a good heart, and firm resolution, and our word for it, you will succeed at last!

The Rio Grande.

The presence and enterprise of the people of the United States in the Valley of the Rio Grande are already beginning to manifest their appropriate fruits. The Brownsville, Texas, Flag gives gratifying evidence of progress on the Rio Grande. One year ago Brownsville was scarcely thought of, and yet at the late election four hundred votes were polled in the town, and eight hundred in the county, being a total of twelve hun

A government barge recently ascended the river to Eagle Pass, seventy-five miles above Presidio, and one hundred and seventy above Laredo. In speaking of the circumstance the Flag

"The wealth of the Rio Grande is as yet almest unknown. What a prospect, then, is before us I Mr. Love, commander of the barge, says that he would stake his life and renutation that the river will be navigable for 200 miles from its month when the impediments at Presidio are removed, and that can readily be done at a trifling expense."

The progress of Brownsville has had some efect upon Matamoras. Several spacious brick ouildings are going up there, and a general sysem of repairing is going on throughout the city. Arkansas Gazette.

Provision Business of the West .- The Cincinnati Price Current of that city publishes a tabular statement of the number and value of hogs and beef cattle in fifty-nine counties in Ohio, as returned for taxation by the Township Assessors, and canalized by the county boards, for the years 1848 and 1849. In these fifty-nine counties the total number of hogs was 1,336,367 in 1848, and beef cattle was 637,284 in 1848, and is 688,248 in 1849. These facts indicate very strongly, at least so far as Ohio is concerned, that there is no scarcity of hogs or cattle in the West; and from other States there is information of a similar te

Ohio.-We inter from a careful observation of scattering returns from a large proportion of the State, that the call of a Constitutional Convention has been ratified by a decided majority of the people of Ohio. At least two to one of the votes cast are for it, but the counting of all who fail to vote for it, as voting against it, casts a shade of doubt over the issue.-N. Y. Tribune.

Grazing.-It is estimated by an intelligent droer, says the Warrenton Flag, that the two counies of Fauquire and Loudoun, Va., have this ear bought not less than 20,000 head of stock cattle, at an average of \$13 per head, amounting to the sum of \$300,000, and that these cattle will probably bring this fall, as beef, from five to six nundred thousand dollars:

Gen. Shields .- The Belvidere Republican says that Gen. Shields, in his speech at that place on Monday last, declared that if elected to the U. S. Senate he would obey the instructions of the Legislature on the Wilmot Proviso, both because ded with his own sentiments.

The Reading Californians.

We are indebted-says the Berks and Schuylkill Journal-to Mr. Simon Seyfert, a member of the Reading California Association, recently returned from San Francisco, for the following statement with regard to the Company. It will be recollected that the number of persons sent out by the Association, was eighteen in all; and that Mr. Andrew Taylor, died at Buena Vista, on the overland journey from Tampico to Mazatlant Upon their arrival at San Blas, on the Pacific coast, the funds of the association gave out, and the party broke up, by the inability of Messrs. West and Deihl to carry out their contract. The members were thus thrown on their own resources, and compelled to perform the remainder of the journey as they best could. The statement below exhibits the divisions into which the company was formed, with the dates of their arrival at San Francisco.

Robert Farrelly & Sim. Scyfert, left San Blas on the 7th of July, 1849, on board the Steamer California, and arrived at San Francisco on the 14th of the same month.

Uriah Green, H. A. Grosh. E. A. Grosh, Walter Martin, Charles Taylor, Johnston Flack, Wm. T. Abbot, John Haws, Wm. Zerby, Peter Rapp, No. lun Whitman, eleft San Blas on board the barque Ogle, Capt. Bull, July 12th, 1849, and arrived in San Francisco August 30th. (*On the way up, the vessel touched at Monterey and left Haws and Whitman who had no disposition to proceed further. They are understood to be engaged as 'muletteers,' or team drivers in the vicinity of Monterey, and had not arrived at San-Francisco to the last accounts.) of money full, property of course, especially

Thomas Taylor, Henry Kerper, Samuel H. Klapp, eft San Blas about the 15th of July, on their way to Mazatlan to dispose of the mules, &c. Shipped at Mazatlan on board an English barque, and reached San Francisco August 31st.

Reuben Axe, shipped on board the barque Horensia, as ship carpenter. She was expected to sail for San Francisco about the 26th of August. Had not arrived at San Francisco at the latest

Mr. Seyfert left San Francisco en his return, was made out a' day or two before his departure. promising. He brought with him several letters from members of the Association.

Mrs. Swisshelm on Marriage.

Marriage, in our opinion, is a union whic vould every hour be renewed, by the free will of both parties, provided the State every hour annulled it! Whenever two are really weary of each other, they are no longer married, and pretation, the "Honey Bee," and is signifimen can marry them. It is a base prostitution of the name and object of marriage, to bind two the constitution, which is essentially like to live together contrary to the will of each, Nor can we see how society can possibly be benefitted by an arrangement, which compels the semblance of marriage, where the reality does not exist.

Many are of opinion, that if it were not for the stringency of the civil law, nearly all families would be broken up, and society go into choas. We have no such notion. If a proclamation were made to day, declaring every marriage in the Union null and void, and leaving it once more to the choice of the parties whether the relation be renewed, business would be suspended, newspapers would stop, stores, factories and workshops would close. The editors would be all at home getting married merchants, operators and mechanics would, each be awaiting their turn to have the nuptial knot re-tied. Cross, fretful, sickly wives, that had almost felt a burden before, would grow very dear once more, from the thought of separation. Domineering harsh husbands would be forgiven, and in all cases where a spark of conjugal love remained, it would be blown to flame-where nothing but dead embers are, the ashes would be raken up, made into soap, and society cleansed thereby.

Schools in Virginia.- A project to establish free schools in Albermarle county, Va., had been voted down by the people, by a large majority. A writer in the Richmond Republican hopes the suject will never be brought forward again, to "disturb our harmony and social peace."

Tall Trees .- Oregon is the greatest lumber country in the world. Around one mill, within a circle of three miles, stands timber enough to fast a hundred years, the mill all the time cutting 6000 feet a day. The trees are from 6 to 10 feet in diameter, and some of them 300 feet high They are felled into a lake, floated to the mill three miles, sawed by water power, and turned out at the other side of the mill, whence a vessel takes them to California. Wheat, in Oregon, averages 65 lbs. a bushel, and Oregon Flour is 1,410,377 in 1849. In the same the number of brings \$6 more a barrel at the gold mines than any other. The number of votes cast in Oregon, in June, was 948.

Cure for Cuttle swelled with green food .- The ommon remedy for this disease among cattle is stabbing in the side. This is a dangerous as well as a cruel remedy. Clover and frosty turnips are likely, when eaten plemtifully, to produce this disease among cattle. To relieve the animal :-For a grown cow or bullock of an ordinary size, take one pint of common lamp oil and give it to the beast; then drive or lead it about; if this does not give relief in hathan hour, give anothfermint! This remedy, if resorted to when the animal is not too far gone, is generally success-

Home.—The object of all ambition should be to be happy at home. If we are not happy there, we certainly cannot be happy elsewhere. It is the pest proof of the virtues of a family circle to see happy fireside.

Accident at the Institution Grounds, South Boston-Three Men Killed-On Wednesday afternoon, some 2-or 300 men, convicts in the House of Correction, South Boston, were employed in digging at a pit or bank, on the above grounds, a portion of the bank broke off at an undiscovered seam, crushing and instantly killing Lawrence itant four years ago, and which is some 25 they were instructions, and because they accor- Doyle, Thomas Duffee, and Thomas Morsis, all Of miles from the seat of the Federal Goven til till Leiter og skriver Leiter og skriver natives of Ireland ...

Gleanings.

The French Government disavowed the conduct of M. Poussin, towards our country.-He was discharged and M. Bois Le Compt, is apnointed his successor. The stern conduct of

Gen. Taylor is promptly approved. Onions sell for two shillings apiece at San Francisco, and corn at one dollar per ear. Official returns, recently published by or-

der of the British House of Commons, show that the present population of London is about 2,333 .-As gold which he cannot spend will make

no man rich, so'knowledge which he cannot apply will make no man wise. General Taylor has written to mayor Woodhull, of New York in repry to a late in-

vation to visit that city, that the increased duties incident to an approaching session of Congress, will oblige him to defer his tour for attother year. Vinegar.-Many families purchase their vinegar at a very considerable annual expense; some "make do" with a very indifferent article; and I others, for want of a little knowledge and less industry, go without. It is an easy matter, however, to be at all times supplied will good vine.

gar, and that, too, without much expense. The juice of one bushel of sugar-beets, worth twenty-five cents, and which any farmer can raise vithout cost, will make from five to six gallons of vinegar, equal to the best made of cider or wine. Grate the beets, having first washed them, and express the juice in a cheese press, or in many other ways, which a little ingenuity can suggest, and put the liquor into an empty parrel, cover the bung with gauze, and set it in he sun, and in twelve or fifteen days it will be fit for use .- Farmer's Advocate.

A new Candidate for Admission.

When all eyes have been turued to Canada, Cuba and California, as the quarters whence new accessions to the number of States already in the Union have to be looked for, nobody has thought of finding a sister state in the heart of the great interior basin of California, which is comparatively an on the 4th of September, and arrived in this ci- unknown country, has been looked upon alty on Saturday last, 13th inst. The above list most as a desert, and is occupied by Mormons as the only representatives of civiliza-His accounts from the Gold region are not very tion. These people driven out of the United States by intolerable persecutions have gone into that desert wilderness and established a city and adopted a government, elected a representative to Congress, and asks

to be admitted into the Union. It appears by a statement of the St. Louis Republican that the new State is quaintly styled the State of Deserct, which implies, according to the Mormon history and internobody can marry them-no combination of cant of Industry and the kindred virtues. A territorial convention drafted and adopted those of the States of the Union.

Members of the legislature are required to be free white male citizens of the United States, and to take an oath to support the Constitution thereof. The first Senate is to consist of seventeen members, and the House of thirty-five members. In the Executive Department provision is made for the election of Governor, Lieut. Governor, &c. The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and such inferior tribunals as the Legislature shall establish. A Chief Justice and two Associates compose the Supreme Court... The declaration of rights provides.

"That all men have a natural and inalieniable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and the General Assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free excercise thereof, or dirturbing any person in his religious worship or sentiments-provided he does not disturb the public peace nor obstruct others in their religious worship."

The Constitution was adopted on the 10. of March last, and the General Assembly met on the 2d of July. Millard Snow was elected Speaker of the House; Alfred Carrington, Clerk; John D. Lee, Assistant Clerk; and George D. Grant, Sergeant-atarms. The election of officers of the Government was held by the people on the 1st Monday of May, and Brigham Young, the leader of the Mormons, was elected Governer; Heber C. Kimble for Lieutenant Governer; Wm. Richards for Secretary of State; Wm. Clayton for Auditor of Public Accounts; Jos. S. Heywood for Treasurer; Almon W. Babbit was elected a delegate to Congress to represent the new territory.

On the 9th, the legislature adjourned si-

ne dic. Before doing so, they adopted a memorial to Congress, in which they set forth the reasons which have induced them to organize a State Government. They cite the failure of Congress to provide a Government for the territory acquired from Mexico, the abrogation of the Mexican law the anarchy which has followed. "The revolver and the Bowie-knife," they say, "have been the highest law of the land-the strong have prevailed against the weak, while persons, property, character and religion have been unnided and virtue unprotected." Finally, they represent that there is now a sufficient number of inhabitants residing within the State of Deseret to support a State Government, and to relieve the General' Government from the expense of a Territorial Government, and they therefore ask that the Constitution, accompaning this memorial be ratified, and that the State of Deseret be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the other States, or that such form of Government may be given to hem as may be deemed expedient; and that their Delegate may be received, and their interests properly represented, in the Congress of the United States.

Not a word is said in the Constitution.

about slavery or the Wilmot proviso, such things not having entered into the imaginaions of the law-givers as important for their welfare. The Constitution will be pressed. upon Congress, and if ratified, two newv Senators and a Representative will soon apr . pear in that body, from the State of Deseret -a State which was without a settled inhabernment.