The Lehigh Register.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1850.

☞On Tuesday last, upon motion of *A. E. Brown*, Esq., *Elisha Forrest*, and *William J. Marx*, Esqrs., were admitted to the practice of Law, at the different courts of Lehigh county.

Important Decision.

The decision of the Supreme Court on Monday the 28th January, in the case of Jones vs. Jones, is one of very great importance. The principle established is, that divorces granted by the legislature, for causes within the jurisdiction of the courts, are unconstitutional and void. As our legislature has granted much the largest number of divorces in the state for a number of years, this decision will invalidate a great proportion of them!

☞This is the same position taken by Judge Porter, in his recent report on the subject of divorces, in our State Legislature. The decision is based upon the Constitution, and yet the Legislature have heretofore been granting divorces indiscriminately, without inquiring whether they were such cases as belonged juridically to courts of justice or not.

Our Court

Commenced its sessions on Monday at 10 o'clock. Judge *Haas* being the only Judge on the Bench, adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time Judge Jones had arrived. Judge Ruhe being confined on account of sickness. The Grand Jury was sworn in, *Joshua Frey*, Esq., being chosen foreman. In our next, we will give the proceedings of the week.

Interesting from Harrisburg.

From the Philadelphia Daily Sun we glean the following interesting news: About twenty applications for the recharter of old, and the establishment of New Banks, are before the Legislature. The applications too, for the erection of new counties, are not few, there being some 15 or 18, although it is true, at least one half of them were introduced at the last Session. Among those really worthy of consideration, I may mention that coming from upwards of 4000 citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for the erection of a new county of parts of Lancaster, Dauphin, and Lebanon, to be called Conewaga.

The petitioners set forth that they have been laboring under great inconvenience and extraordinary expenses in their connection with the city of Lancaster and vicinity, as a county. They show that the parts of counties, (as an county, contain more square miles, and a larger population, and more taxables, than twenty of the existing counties in the State. They present an array of facts, and a multitude of reasons, why their prayer should be granted, which I think so correct, powerful, and convincing, that they cannot fail to have great weight with the Legislature.

As an offset to the proposed dismemberment of Lancaster, a similar application has been for the erection of a new county, out of Berks and Schuylkill, to be called Windsor. The great number of taxable inhabitants in these two counties would seem to render a division of their parts popular and advantageous to the several districts.

The Democratic State Central Committee met to-day and fixed the 19th of June for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention at Williamsport, Lycoming county.

☞A. W. Benedict, Esq., of Huntingdon county, has been appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth. We are informed that Mr. Benedict is favorably known as an able lawyer and will bring to his new duties undoubted capacity, and business talents of the first order.

Slavery Compromise.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, says:

"If the North will believe nothing else, let them credit one fact—that no important legislative act—no appropriation bill—no bill for the admission of California as a State—will be allowed to pass Congress, until the territorial question be settled.

We have every reason to believe that the North will ultimately assent to some reasonable compromise;—why not do it at once?—The Webster men declare that they will save the Union; they say they will not allow it to be destroyed; they declare that the Union shall stand as long as the Ohio runs into the Mississippi, and the Mississippi into the Gulf. Why do not they move forward, not with a dogmatic and exclusive and extreme one-sided and impracticable doctrine—but with a *bona fide* proposition for a compromise. Senator Phelps has undertaken to say for the North, that she is ready to submit the question to the Supreme Court; and Mr. Foulee has answered for the South, that she will be content with that as a compromise—as she was when Southern men voted for the Clayton bill. If the Legislature of New York would recommend this, the question could be settled."

The Biggest Hog yet!—A friend in Bethel township, informs us, says the Reading Gazette, that his neighbor, Mr. *John Grove*, who last year had the honor of raising the largest Hog in the county, claims the same distinction again. On the 15th of last month, he killed a Hampshire porker, which weighed, after being cleaned and dressed, 942½ lbs. Mr. Grove may, we think, safely challenge the world to beat him in the way of pork-raising.

Pennsylvania Taxables.

The following is a complete list of the taxable inhabitants of the State, for the year 1849, the returns from several counties having been received since the first list was published in the report of the Auditor General:

1 Adams	5,619	33 Lawrence, (erected Mar. 20. 49)	4,425
2 Alleghney,	25,547	34 Lebanon,	5,708
3 Armstrong,	6,086	35 Lehigh,	7,286
4 Beaver,	5,742	36 Luzerne,	10,898
5 Bedford,	6,286	37 Lycoming,	5,418
6 Berks,	16,262	38 M'Kean,	1,213
7 Blair, (erected Feb. 26, 1843)	4,457	39 Mercer,	6,923
8 Bedford,	8,569	40 Mifflin,	3,172
9 Bucks,	13,151	41 Monroe,	2,765
10 Butler,	7,490	42 Montgomery,	13,516
11 Cambria,	3,642	43 Northampton,	8,998
12 Carbon, (erec'd Feb. 15, 1843)	3,742	44 Northumberl'd	4,655
13 Centre,	4,946	45 Perry,	4,455
14 Chester,	14,769	46 Phila. city,	22,730
15 Clarion,	5,087	Phila. co.,	54,554
16 Clearfield,	2,039	47 Pike,	1,200
17 Clinton,	2,316	48 Potter,	1,346
18 Columbia,	6,721	49 Schuylkill,	12,867
19 Crawford,	8,130	50 Somerset,	4,924
20 Cumberland,	7,553	51 Susquehanna,	6,116
21 Dauphin,	7,683	52 Sullivan, erected Mar. 15 1847)	769
22 Delaware,	5,267	53 Tioga,	6,237
23 Elk, (erected April 18 1843)	8,77	54 Union,	5,350
24 Erie,	8,434	55 Venango,	4,027
25 Fayette,	7,611	56 Warren.	3,149
26 Franklin.	8,386	57 Washington	10,029
27 Greene,	4,447	58 Wayne,	4,375
28 Huntingdon,	5,309	59 Westmorla'd,	11,618
29 Indiana,	5,530	60 Wyoming,	2,142
30 Jefferson,	3,622	61 York,	13,060
31 Juniata,	3,112	Total,	486,733
32 Lancaster,	22,844		

For the benefit of readers out of the State—and we presume the information will be news to some of our own residents—we remark, that a Legislative apportionment is made every seven years, and is based upon the number of resident taxables in each county; that the Senate consists of 33 members, and the House of Representatives of 100. The taxables, in 1849, having amounted to 486,733, the ratio for a member of the House will now be 4867, and for Senator, 14,601.

The taxables, in 1842, amounted to 387,417, showing an increase, up to 1849, of nearly 100 thousand.

The taxables, in 1835, amounted to 318,300 showing an increase, up to 1842, of about 70, thousand.

Since 1835, there have been nine new counties formed; the present number is shown in the above table.

Reminiscences of Old Times.

The citizens of Boston, says the Daily Sun, not only first set the ball of freedom in motion, but were always the first to start the Declaration of Independence. And Boston was well represented in the framing of that great parchment, (the original of which is now among the archives of their stupendous government at Washington city.) when it was executed at Philadelphia. The news that the Declaration had been signed, sealed and delivered, was expressed through to Boston; and the night it came, all Boston turned out, houses were illuminated, paraded the streets, songs were sung and great doings came off. Then the long and weary war began. In 1780, the citizens thought it about time they had a Governor; they got up an election. Hancock, Bowdown, and S. Adams were the candidates. Hancock received out of the 923 votes polled, 858; Bowdoin, 64; Adams 1. Several wanted to be governors, but few would accept the Lieutenancy; at last Thomas Cushing was made lieutenant-governor, and business of Legislating began in earnest.—Great Britian, finally, gave it up, and in April, 1783, the glorious news was expressed through in the course of a weeks hard riding and driving from Philadelphia to Boston. Here it was received with great joy. J. Henderson, the sheriff of Suffolk at that day, took the document upon the balcony of the old State House, State street, and facing the immense throng about "the old pump" in a clear, strong voice, he read the news aloud. And such firing of guns, hurrahing, carrying about lanterns, transparencies, and shouting, seldom if ever, was probably heard, before or since in this village. These performances about fixed up and squared accounts.—Boston opened a regular set of Books and has been doing a safe and profitable business ever since.

Chemistry applied to Agriculture.

By a number of experiments, which have extended over five years, to discover the best means of preventing smut in wheat, by a commission appointed for the purpose at Rouen in France, it appears that the best chemical substances tried, were solutions of the sulphate of soda and lime, and the sulphate of copper. Different kinds of wheat in various states—good, bad and middling, were all fairly tried, and the results fairly noted. The experiments were so precise that there could be no mistake about the matter. Wheat was tried without any preparation, one lot with washing in pure water before sowing; another steeped for one hour in a solution of sulphate of copper; another in a solution of arsenic; another prepared with slackened lime; and another with the solution of sulphate of soda and lime.

The best results were from the seed wheat prepared with the solution of the sulphate of soda and lime, and this is recommended to the farmers to use. The arsenic is condemned as not being good, and on this point we agree with them. The subject is worthy the attention of our farmers. We believe that good wheat alone should be used, and that by steeping it in a solution of common salt, (muriate of soda,) and then preparing it for sowing with slacked lime, the best results will be obtained. It does not appear that the French Commission tried this experiment, although it is well known to some of our farmers.—*W. F.*

Come to Life Again.—Jonathan Hunt, who has "turned up" in England, after two years' disappearance From N. Y. has had his whole property distributed among his heirs, he being supposed to be dead. The latter will be agreeably disappointed by the Intelligence.

School Meeting.

Pursuant to Public notice, a number of citizens of the Borough of Allentown, assembled in the Odd Fellow's Hall, on Thursday evening, January 31st, for the purpose of advancing the cause of the Free Night School, lately established in this Borough.

On motion of Doc. George C. Hand, C. Fretz was appointed Chairman, and C. L. Lochman Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, after which the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That in order to insure permanency and stability to the Free Night School, this meeting resolves itself into an association to be known by the style and title of the "Allentown Free night School Association."

On motion resolved, that the President and Secretary of this meeting, shall be the President and Secretary of the Association. Jacob Mohr was then elected V. President, and Lewis Schmidt, Treasurer, of said Association.

On motion the following Committees were appointed by the chair.

Dr. G. C. Hand, E. D. Leisenring and D. Stem a Committee for procuring additional teachers.

R. C. Chandler, Wm. Marx and E. J. Mohr, a committee of finance, with power to appoint a sub-committee for the purpose of soliciting funds to defray contingent expenses.

On motion resolved, that when the Association adjourns, it adjourns to meet again on Wednesday evening next, February 6th in the Court House.

On motion adjourned.

Congressional Proceedings.

Mr. Mason asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a bill granting a bounty in land to the officers and soldiers who served the country during the last war with Great Britain.

Objections having been made—

Mr. M. moved that the rules of the House be suspended.

The Speaker stated the question.

Mr. P. King rose to inquire what amount of land the bill proposed to grant.

The Speaker interposed, and said that no remarks were in order.

Mr. Mason (in reply to the inquiry of Mr. King,) said, the same amount that was granted to the soldiers who fought in the war against Mexico.

The Speaker, Conversation out of order.

Mr. Dyer rose and objected to debate.

Mr. Mason. The gentleman asked me a question, and I supposed I had a right to answer him.

Mr. M. asked the yeas, and nays on his motion, which were ordered; and being taken, resulted—Yaes, 146. Nays, 38.

So two thirds voting in the affirmative the rules were suspended; and the bill was introduced.

Mr. Gorman moved to amend the motion by adding thereto the following instructions: that the committee include the surviving officers who served under General Wayne, in the years from 1792 to 1795." Which was agreed to.

A Bear Killed.—The "Lebanon Courier" says that a Bear, weighing 240 lbs, was shot near Mr. Weidman's forge, in that county, on Monday last, by a colored man who was out on a gunning expedition. Sportsmen say that game of this kind has been more plenty in the Blue Mountains during the present winter, than for many years previous.

Operating in the French Style.

The "Pittsburg American," gives us an account of quite a shrewd operation, by a French character, in that city on Saturday last. He took rooms at the St. Charles hotel, as MonsDurand. "I vant tu room," said he; "vun for myself and my vife, and one for my muddare—de ladees come in der carriage dis afternoon—make fire in de room for me—my muddare no vant fire." This done, he examined the business card right and left. In half an hour he returned, and seated himself in the parlor, studying a French and English dictionary, occasionally asking some one in the bar-room, which he visited for that purpose, "How you prononce dat word." In the midst of this came in W. W. Wilson, jeweller, &c., from Market Street, very smilingly inquiring for Monsieur Durand, and was shown into the parlor. M. Durand was delighted to see him—was delighted with the two gold watches, diamond bracelets, &. c., which he brought. "Sit down, sare, I will show them to the ladies—da not well," and Monsieur Durand went up stairs. Mr. Wilson waited for nearly and hour, thinking it strange M. Durand had not returned, and on inquiry found that the ladies had not arrived, and that M. Durand had, after changing his hat and coat, passed out on Third street front of the hotel, taking with him the jewelry and watches valued at $352. It was subsequently ascertained, but not in time for immediate pursuit, that he had hired a horse at a livery stable for the purpose of taking an airing, and up to Tuesday he had not been heard of.

Advertising.—The Pittsburg Gazette. quite in earnest on the subject of advertising, says:—

"*Remember this*—the man whose business has a fair proportion of capital at his foundation, who never engages in uncertain speculations, and who advertises judiciously and freely, *never fails!* The want of these requisities will endanger his situation, but the want of advertising, is the greatest want of three. A judicious man, with little or no capital, who neglects advertising, will find his business gradually declining, and his capital decreasing year by year. These statesments are verified by thousands. *Fifty dollars a year spent in advertising is of more value to a business man than three thousand dollars additional capital.*

Franklin Fire Insurance Company.—The Albany Evening Journal announces in terms of gratification, that this well known Company has established a branch in that city.

[From the Missouri Republican.]

Railroad from St. Louis to St. Francisco.

We invite attention to the following Petition which has been forwarded to us from Boston. It shows the interest which is felt in the great project of a Railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco—the means which are taken to advance it in Boston, and throughout New England, and the character and position of the men who have given their names and support to it. We know there are differences of opinion as to the best and most practicable plan of constructing this Road—whether it shall be undertaken as a Government work, or prosecuted by individuals with the assistance of the Federal Government,—but this difference of opinion ought not to make us feel a less interest in its complete success.—Our city has a deeper interest in its early completion than any other in the Union. Whenever it shall be accomplished, it places us midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—it makes our city one of the great depots of the commerce of the world—and it may invest us with a political importance, as the centre of the National Government, which is worthy of consideration. A late number of London News is impressed, it seems to us, with correct views of the magnitude of the undertaking, as well as of its advantages to St. Louis and Missouri.—That paper says:

"Should the Pacific States remain part and parcel of the republic, it will be impossible, for any very great length of time, to continue to administer the Federal Government at Washington. So vast a system must have a more central point around which to revolve. The seat of government will be removed further into the interior. There are other considerations than that of mere internal convenience which will influence such a movement. In a military point of view, the banks of the Potomac have already been proved to be an insecure position for the capital. On either bank of the Upper Mississippi, it would be inaccessible to all the fleets and armies in the world. *Every thing points to St. Louis as the future Capital.* Commercially speaking, it is the great internal entrepot of the West. In urging forward, therefore, the construction of this great line of railway, which will have one of its termini here, Mr. Benton is only eager to anticipate the time when St. Louis will become the capital, and Missouri the metropolitan State of the Union.

"There are those on this side of the Atlantic who are disposed to laugh at the undertaking, as one of too gigantic a nature to be rationally entertained. But such are alike ignorant both of the character and the necessities of the American people. We here, are apt to regard as gigantic, the undertakings which they are compelled to contemplate as necessary. The scale of art must conform itself to that of nature. Whilst we connect together the Forth and the Clyde, what the Americans have to do is to unite the Delaware with the Mississippi, In America, an improvement, to be one, must be on a great scale; and there are some who may think that, in more ways than one, it is a country in which there is always room for improvement."

We submit to our citizens, whether it is not incumbent upon them to take measures to bring this question fairly before Congress. If they believe the Boston plan the best which can be devised, they assuredly ought to do so. With the view of aiding this movement, we shall place in the Merchant's Exchange, to day, a copy of a memorial similar to that which has been adopted in Boston, with the expectation that those who favor it will sign it.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, beg leave respectfully to request that a Charter be granted, by Congress, to P. P. F. Degrand, Wm. Ingalls, E. H. Derby, James C. Dun, S. S. Littlehale, Robert F. Fisk, O. D. Ashley and others, "to construct a Railroad and establish a line of Telegraph from St. Louis to San Francisco," with a capital of one hundred million of Dollars, giving to said company, (after they shall have paid in two millions of dollars,) the right to borrow United States six per cent Stock, to such an amount (not exceeding ninety-eight millions of dollars,) as may be sufficient to complete the Road, and carry it into full operation, with a double track; and also giving to said Company, a strip of the Public lands, ten miles wide on the North side of the Road, and the land for the bed of the road and for Depots, and the right to take from the public lands, wood, gravel, stone, iron and other materials, necessary to construct the Road.

We beg leave respectfully to request that this be done, on the conditions named in the proceedings of a meeting of the friends of a Railroad to California, held in Boston, April 19, 1849. These proceedings demonstrate the imperative necessity of having such a work in actual operation, at the earliest practicable moment; and they also demonstrate that "P. P. F. Degrand's plan is the only one as yet proposed, which will secure practically, mathematically, and irrevocally, and by a single Act of Congress, the construction of this great work in the shortest time, allowed by its physicial obstacles."

Rhode Island.—Was settled in this State in 1631, by English from Massachusetts, and acceded to the Union in May 1790. Its capitals are Providence and New Port. By the constitution lately adopted, the qualifications for voting may be stated, omitting details, to be a freehold possession worth $13: or if in revision renting for $7, together with a year's residence in the State, and six months in the town; or if no freehold, then two years' residence in the State and six months in the town, and payment of a $1 of tax. or militia service instead. Area 1363 square miles, Population in 1840, 108,830.

Good Gracious.—We understand that a woman, residing in West Branch Valley, who gave birth to 4 children, about 16 months ago presented her husband with three more, last week, making 7 children in the space of 16 months. This woman is hard to beat. A young friend of ours remarks, that the above is the most literary woman in this county.—*Pottsville (Pa) Journal.*

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.

Mr. Shimer, presented a petition for a new Bank at Easton, one for a modification of granting licenses to hawkers and peddlers.

Mr. Jones, 45 petitions signed by 2,508 citizens of Montgomery county, for a removal of the seat of justice from Norristown to a more central point in said county—referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Jones, Brawley and Guernsey.

Mr. Muhlenberg, one from the soldiers of Company A., 2d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the payment of money due them.

Mr. Brawley a petition of citizens of Venango county, for a general Banking Law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Marx, presented three petitions from citizens of Lehigh county, for a modification in the $300 exemption law: also one for a law to extend the time of commencing and completing the Norristown, Berks and Lehigh railroad.

Mr. Marx, a bill to authorize the laying out of a State road from Allentown to Jonestown.

Mr. Klotz, on leave presented two petitions; one for a Bank at Allentown; one for a new bank at Easton, one against the increase of the borough of Allentown.

Mr. Jackson, reported a bill to enlarge the boundaries of Philadelphia with a recommendation that the same be negatived.

Mr. Davis, from Crawford county for the passage of a free banking law; two for a repeal of the Sabbath act of 1794.

Mr. Marx, on leave reported a bill to form the new county of Penn, out of Berks county.

The Constitutional amendment, relative to the Election of Judges, came up in order. Mr. Porter moved to postpone for the present, as a matter of courtesy to Judge Conyngham, who was absent—which was disagreed to.

The amendment was than finally taken up and discussed at length by Messrs. Porter, McCalmount, Smyser and others and finally postponed on motion of Mr. Hoge.

A Better Man than his Brother.

The Philadelphia "Spirit of the Times" vouches for the correctness of the following:—On Thursday last a wedding party arrived from the country, consisting of the bride and groom, the brother of the latter, and several friends. They put up at one of our public houses, and in the evening the preliminaries having been all settled and the clergyman in attendance, the ceremonies were about to begin, when the groom manifested some dissatisfaction. The bride seeing this, and being high spirited, showed as much independence as the lover. In the midst of the confusion which ensued the bridegroom's brother stepped up to the bride and said, "Since ——won't marry you, I'll marry you myself, if you have no objection." "None of the least," said the bride; "I always took you for a better man than your brother, and I am now fully convinced of it." The knot was at once tied, and much gratification was expressed at the final of the affair.

Raising Poultry.

A writer in the London Chronicle gives the following direction to make the hens lay all winter, which would appear to be worthy of consideration by those who may engage in the business of raising poultry:

"Keep no roosters; give the hens fresh meat, chopped like sausage meat, once a day, a very small portion, say one half an ounce per day, to each hen during the winter, or from the time insects disappear in the fall till they appear again in the spring. Never allow any nest eggs to remain in the nest for what are called nest eggs. When the roosters do not run with the hens, and no nest eggs are left, the hens will not cease laying after the production of twelve or fifteen eggs, as they always do when roosters and nest eggs are allowed—but continue laying permanently. My hens lay all winter, and each from sixty to one hundred eggs in succession. The only reason why hens do not lay in the winter as freely as in summer, is the want of animal food; which they get in the summer in abundance in the form of insects. I have for several winters reduced my theory to practice, and proved its entire correctness."

Jury Qualification.—In the empanelling of the jury in the case of Drury, at New York, on Tuesday, Judge Edmonds laid down the rule that the test must not be that the Juror has read an account in the case, but whether he can go into the jury box, weigh without bias the testimony, and give an impartial verdict. The council for the defence seemed to coincide in the view, and the empanelling rapidly proceeded. This is sensible; and it is incomprehensible that any other doctrine should have ever prevailed in our courts uselessly wasting time, and putting it almost out of the pale of possibility to get a jury to try a man at all—at least one that the public can have confidence in.

The Press in California.—Capt. J. A. Sc ofield writes from San Francisco to the New London Star, that Wm. Faulkner, publisher of the Pacific News, has already made $25,000 for printing that sheet only a few months, and asks $15,000 for one-third of the concern. His expenses are at the rate of $45,000 a year. He keeps his press running constantly, employs two sets of hands, and has ordered from the States a Steam press and apparatus for an extensive job office.

Immigration.—The Detroit Tribune says that Gov. Barry, of Michigan, is intensely opposed to the whole scheme of incoriging European immigration to that State, and therefore has not communicated the report of the immigrant agent appointed to reside at New York. This season, 2,800 Germans, with some $550,000, have settled in Michigan, and a purchase of 100,000 acres of land has been authorised for a colony of Germans, who will immigrate in the spring with $000,000 in money.

The Delaware Division.—The supervisor of the Delaware Division issued proposals for the construction of a double lock at Uhlers; the letting to be held at Easton, on Monday next.

An Independent Republic.—Should Congress refuse to admit California, as a State, she has the means to set up a republic on her own hook and her citizens are just the kind of grit to do it.

Mr. Clays Compromise Resolutions.

Mr. President, I have in my hand a series of resolutions which I desire to submit to the consideration of this body. Taken together, in connection, they propose an amicable arrangement of all questions in controversy between the free and the slave states, of the Union growing out of the subject of slavery. It is not my intention, Mr. President, at this time, to enter into a full and elaborate discussion of each of these resolutions, taken separately, or the whole of them combined together, as composing a system of measures; but I desire to present a few observations upon each resolution with the purpose, chiefly, of exposing it fairly and fully before the Senate and before the country; and I may add, with the indulgence of the Senate, towards the conclusion, some general observations upon the state of the country and the condition of the question to which the resolutions relate. Whether they shall or shall not meet with the approbation of the Senate—as I most ardently hope they may; as I most sincerely believe they ought—I trust that at least some portion of the long time I have devoted, with care and deliberation, to the preparation of these resolutions, and to the presentation of this great national scheme of compromise and harmony, will be employed by each Senator before he pronounces against the proposition embraced in these resolutions. The resolutions, sir, are all preceded by a short preamble to which of course I attach no very great importance.

And, in conclusion, I now ask every Senator, I entreat you, gentlemen, in fairness and candor, to examine the plan of accommodation which this series of resolutions proposes, and not to pronounce against them until convinced after a thorough investigation. I move that these resolutions be read and received.

It being desirable for the peace, concord and harmony of the Union of thes States, to settle and adjust amicably all existing questions of controversy between them, upon a fair equitable, and just basis: Therefore,

1st. Resolved, That California, with suitable boundaries, ought upon her application to be admitted as one of the States of this Union without the imposition by Congress of any restriction in respect to the exclusion or introduction of Slavery within those boundaries.

2d. Resolved, That as slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the territory, acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient for Congress to provide by law either for its introduction into or exclusion from any part of the said territory; and that appropriate Territorial governments ought to be established by congress in all of the said territory, not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, without the adoption of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery.

3d. Resolved, That the western boundary of the state of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth, and running up that river to the southern line of New Mexico; thence, with that line eastwardly, and so continuing in the same direction to the line as established between the United States and Spain, excluding any portion of New Mexico, whether lying on the east or west of that river.

4th. Resolved, That it be proposed to the State of Texas that the United States will provide for the payment of all that portion of the legitimate and bona fide public debt of that state contracted prior to its annexation to the United States, and for which the duties on foreign imports were pledged by the said State to its creditors, not exceeding the sum of $———, in consideration of the said duties so pledged having been no longer applicable to that object after the said annexation, and having henceforward become payable to the United States; and upon the condition also that the said State of Texas shall, by some solemn and authentic act of her legislature, or of a convention, relinquish to the United States any claim which it has to any part of New Mexico.

5th. Resolved, That it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst that Institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State, without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District.

6th. But Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit within the District the slave trade in slaves brought into it from States or places beyond the limits of the District, either to be sold therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets without the district of Columbia.

7th. Resolved, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirement of the Constitution, for the restitution and delivery of persons bound to service or labor in any State, who may escape into any other State or Territory in the Union.

And 8th. Resolved, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slaveholding States; but that the admission or exclusion of slaves taken from one into another of them, depends exclusively upon their own particular laws.

Cure for Headaches.—This remedy is easy to try at all times.—A work has recently been published in Paris, by an eminent physician, in which he describes a new remedy for headaches. He uses a mixture of ice and salt, in proportion of one to one half, as a cold mixture and this he applies by means of a little purse of silk gauze with a rim of gutta percha. To limited *spots* on the forehead or other parts of the scalp, where rheumatic headaches are felt. The skin is subjected to the process from half a minute to one and a half minute, and is rendered hard and white. It is good in erysipelas and diseases of the skin. *Scientific American.*

Mean Things.—It is a mean thing to borrow your neighbor's paper, when you are willing to take one of your own.

It is a mean thing to subscribe for a newspaper and never pay for it.