



The Lehigh Register.

Circulation near 2000.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1850.

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.

We are under continued obligations to the Hon. James Cooper, Hon. Thomas Ross and Thaddeus Stevens, for valuable Congressional documents. To Hon. Conrad Shimer, Hon. G. H. Hart, and Hon. Samuel Marx, for Legislative favors.

The able and interesting address of R. E. Wright, Esq., delivered before the meeting of the "Lehigh County Teacher's Association," in the Court House, in Allentown, on Saturday the 23d of February last, was handed to us for publication. We are sorry to say, that the crowded state of our advertising columns, and the great length of the address, prevented us from giving it a space in the Register.

Bible Presentation.

The ladies of Allentown have purchased a large Quarto Bible, Harper's Pictorial edition, elegantly bound, which will be presented by them to the Independent Order of Old Fellows, consisting of Unity Encampment, Lehigh and Allen Lodges, on Friday evening next, at their Lodge room, in the new Hall. The presentation and reception of this "holy and beautiful token of remembrance," will be accompanied by appropriate addresses.

Allentown and Philadelphia.

On Monday last, two additional lines of Stages commenced running between Allentown and Philadelphia. Passengers need not linger on the road from 4 o'clock in the morning until 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon—but are carried through in seven hours. There are now four regular lines on the road, which leave Allentown as follows:

The "People's Line" leaves the house of Mr. Jonathan Kolb, at 12 o'clock, at midnight, and arrives in Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. Fare \$1 50. Sallman and Applebach, proprietors.

The "Eagle Line" leaves the house of Mr. Henry Leh, at 1 o'clock, in the morning, and arrives in Philadelphia, at 11 o'clock A. M.—Fare \$2 00.

The "Citizen's Line" leaves the house of Mr. Eli Steckel, at 6 o'clock, in the morning, and arrives in Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Fare \$2 00. Bush, Bean, Steckel & Co., proprietors.

The "Old or Regular Mail Line" leaves the house of Mr. Eli Steckel, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon. Fare \$2 00. Seagars & Peters, proprietors.

Just about the time we were visited by the introductory month of Spring—Dear Winter has shown its heavy head, and on Sunday morning last, the earth was covered with snow from 2 to 3 inches deep. Towards evening it cleared up and cold weather has regularly set in—that is foggy few days.

Sound Doctrine.

To the Readers of the Register. Every man can afford to take at least one paper. The interest of the press he should take warmly to heart, and should promote its welfare by his own subscription promptly paid—by his influence and his exertions among his friends and neighbors. It is this sort of support that makes a paper in return efficient and energetic, and stimulates it to renewed exertions. We hope our many good and warm-hearted friends will exert themselves and give our large and increasing list of patrons a rush during the present year.

These are spiey times, and every man should have the Register. No man should consider himself rich enough to do without it—the poor man puts money in his pocket by taking it. We have long since discovered that it was sound economy to take a newspaper.

The Great Insurance Company.

Educate your children. To them will soon be confided the destinies of this Republic, and if they grow up in ignorance, farewell to the realization of the father's fondest hopes. Scatter free Schools broadcast throughout the country, and you will soon have a population whose intelligence will keep pure and sacred those laws and institutions that were dearly earned and which if once lost, can never be regained. An educated people will always be free, and in proportion as the mass is enlightened, so will be the securities of our liberties. The ballot box cannot safely be trusted in any other hands. It is the ignorant who follow blindly, submissive to the will of the dictator, it is the educated, reflecting, comparing, who judge and act for themselves.

Ho! For Mechanicsville.—The "Lehigh Fencibles" under command of Capt. Vaeger, will on Saturday next, make a short excursion to Mechanicsville. The worthy "host" Mr. John Shitz, has given the company a polite invitation, and they have accepted the offer. The company will no doubt bring many strangers to the village. Go and see them!

Free Suffrage in New Jersey.—The Judiciary Committee of the New Jersey House of Representatives have reported in favor of amending the constitution of that state, by striking therefrom that feature which recognizes color as a prohibition to the exercise of the elective franchise.

Family Newspapers.

Few persons have any just conception of the extent of their indebtedness to the papers for the information they possess, and the moral sentiments they cherish. Compared with any past age of the world, this is a remarkably enlightened period. A portion of the people have a considerable share of correct information on almost all topics of any real importance. Religion, geography, history, the political condition of the world, astronomy, the important practical features of natural philosophy, something of geology, chemistry as applied to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and many other subjects, are familiarized to the public mind. Most persons can talk intelligently about them, without pretending to learning and research.

But how did they come by this knowledge? Not at school nor from books—generally speaking—but by picking up, here a little and there a little, from the family newspapers, in imperceptibly small installments. Let any one ask himself where he obtained his knowledge of any particular fact. He is probably unable to tell, because it came silently, unpretendingly, in the newspaper.

The same is true in regard to our best moral impressions and sentiments. They have been suggested, reiterated and fastened on the mind by the family press. The pulpit does much; parental instruction, in many cases does much; but the press more than either, does more than both. Let the readers of a well conducted family paper, open its pages and consider thoughtfully its contents. There are in a single number sometimes from one hundred and fifty to two hundred separate and distinct articles, each conveying an idea, a fact, or a sentiment, and stated or illustrated so as to produce an effect, in enlarging the reader's store of knowledge, or giving a right direction to thought, feeling and action. Must not all this have its influence, and in the aggregate a mighty influence upon the reader? We think so.

No reflecting man can fail to see that the fifty-two visits in a year of a carefully conducted paper, intelligent, correct, elevated in moral tone, and without interesting in its contents, must exert a great and blessed influence upon domestic life. Children growing up under such influences, are far more likely to be intelligent, correct in their opinions and morals, and better prepared for the active duties of life, than they could possibly have been without it.

The Union.

It is said that the birth day of Washington was more generally observed, and with greater spirit, than for some years back. This denotes the devotion of our people to the Union. Alarmed by the rumors of letter writers and the violence of some of our public men, they began to suppose that the Union was really in danger. It was, then, time for the people to rise and give expression to their potential voice. We hope, after the exciting question of slavery is settled, that all and every remark, pointing to any section of this Republic, will cease; that then will begin the language of the Governor of Indiana, "no South and no North—nothing but the Union." We are one people, one government, united by a common interest and fulfilling a common mission.

The Invention of this Age.

This is the age of great discoveries in all directions. The rail-road has become the magician's rod, the electric telegraph a wire of wonders, and ether and chloroform mysterious alchemies. A tooth can be extracted, a leg cut off, an incision made into the most sensitive parts, and the patient at the close of the operation had begun. Speeches uttered at 10 o'clock at night are printed while we are asleep, and they appear in beautiful type on our breakfast tables at eight o'clock in the morning. The rapidity with which change follows change is also remarkable. Things that took a century to do some time ago, are now finished off in the course of a day. A new feature, however, is, that men cease to be afraid, as they used to be, of the discoveries of science. Religious men, on the contrary, had them. They used to be in fear lest light from the stars should put out the sun of righteousness; they used to be apprehensive lest the hammer of the geologist should break the rock of ages, or lest some arrangement among the zodiac of the earth discovered by some Backland, should discredit the train of God. Do not be afraid of the discoveries of science; do not stand in the way of truth with your silly fears. Let it come from the laboratory of the chemist; let it descend from the observatory of the astronomer; it will fall in with and not darken the truth of the gospel. Another interesting feature is, that mind, genius, and talent are much more appreciated in the present day, under whatever guise, or garb, or denomination they appear. Galileo saved his life by recanting the conclusive inductions of science. Locke was banished from Oxford, Selden was thrown into the Tower; Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for five pounds. In contrast with this, it is only needful to refer to the immense sums received, for their writings, by Scott, Dickens, Macaulay, &c. Such is the force of real genius, that it will publish itself, though its possessor should be dumb, and command the homage of all, while it appears to be the willing servant of all. Once it had no chance of emerging from obscurity except by being tied to some great patron's tail. Now, the noblest patronage is fair opportunity. Mind is admitted to be a component element of true greatness. Crowns, prebends, purple robes and lawn sleeves, M. A.'s and D. D.'s are more and more felt to be mere wrappings; while the goods are in the inner man, the substance is the soul.

Cholera in New York.

The New York Sun speaks of 80 cases of cholera occurring at Ward's Island, the emigrant station at that city, of which 70 were fatal. The Sun adds that there were at least 25 cases in the city itself.

The Words of Washington.

We submit the following extract from the Farewell Address of Gen. Washington, and trust the words may sink deep and revive that spirit which the enemies of the Union, Calhoun, Davis, Foote, Clemens, Giddings, &c., are seeking wholly to extinguish:

"The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquility at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, many pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed; it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

President Taylor and the Union.

On his way from Richmond, General Taylor stopped at Fredericksburg, where he was addressed by John M. Forbes, Esq. He replied, tendering his thanks for the welcome given him, and the eloquent and kindly expressions accompanying it; remarking that in all his wanderings and amid all the toils of his long period of public service, he had ever remembered with pride that Virginia was his native State, and had never ceased to regard her with the liveliest filial feelings; that of the military achievements to which allusion had been made, the glory belonged in a large degree to the brave men whom he had the honor to command, and amongst whom Virginians had ever been conspicuous, and responding to the allusions of the address, in respect to the Union of the States, he said:

"In the sentiments respecting the inestimable value of our National Union, just now so eloquently uttered, I fully concur. In regard to my duty and determination to employ my best efforts to preserve it, it ought to be sufficient to say that I have taken before the world an oath that I will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. This requires me to do all that I am empowered to do to guard and maintain the Union—for the Union and Constitution exist and fall together. In case, therefore, a necessity (which I trust never to experience) shall require me to act, I cannot neglect to employ, for the preservation of the Union, all the powers entrusted to me without committing perjury; and that, I assure you, fellow-citizens, I have not the slightest intention of doing."

Hear the President again at Richmond, Virginia, on the 23d of February, at the laying of the corner stone of the Washington Monument. Speaking of the dissolution of the Union he says: "I shall continue to act upon it in the discharge of my official duties; and in its spirit, as well as in obedience to my official oath, I shall, so far as I have the power, maintain the Constitution of the Union, under all circumstances, and to the last extremity."

How fortunate it is for the Union, at the present crisis, that we have a man at the helm of government—and he too from that portion of the Union, that threatens dissolution and treason—who remains firm and immovable, and who will maintain that constitution which was handed down to the present generation, by the sages and patriots of the revolution, to the last extremity! The but spurious disunionists of the South fear his iron will, and are fast coming to their senses. The great Southern Convention, so much spoken of, will in our opinion never come off. The people of the South are beginning to take the matter in their own hands; the majority of which never favored the extreme measures advocated by their Representatives on the floor of Congress. Meetings are held and papers are daily denouncing their treacherous measures. California and New Mexico, is free territory and slavery can never be introduced within her limits.

Free Banking.

The Wheeling Gazette says that a banking law similar to that in New York and New Jersey will be enacted by the Virginia Legislature, in the earnest hope of the Commercial population of the State. If there is any state in the Union whose pledge of public stocks is more firm and reliable than another, that State is Virginia. We hope to see the day when the Virginia banks will not be required to incur the heavy loss of interest and capital occasioned by holding idle specie in their vaults.

For safe and commodious banking, and for establishing banks on a substantial and secure basis, no better plan can, perhaps, be devised. By this system government or state stocks are to be deposited with the State Treasurer, said stocks not to be taken above their par value, and to bear 6 per cent. interest. The holder of notes put in circulation by an Association thus formed is secured by the best possible securities. The only objection that has been made to the system is that the securities required are too strong.

A general Banking Bill, has also passed the lower House at Harrisburg, and sent to the Senate, where we hope it will receive its quietus. It has Jesse Miller's favorite "liability clause" as a protection to the note-holders.

Nashville Convention.

It will be rather a ludicrous spectacle to see the Southern convention in Nashville, since the Legislature of Tennessee declined to participate in the proceedings of that convention; and the State will be without any representatives. Tennessee will permit the southern delegates to meet in convention within her borders, but she most respectfully declines to share in the responsibility of that body.

Tennessee is right. There are but few of her aspiring men who would accept the office of delegate to that convention, as it will rank in the public regard with the Hartford convention. The fact that a man was a member of the Nashville convention will hereafter prove fatal to his hopes of political advancement.

The members of the Hartford convention were never able to dislodge themselves of the stench of treason, notwithstanding they protested with the greatest earnestness that they never had any design of dissolving the Union, and referred to the proceedings of the convention in proof of their innocence of the charge of treason. Just so it will be with those men who are absurd enough to attend the Nashville convention. They may hereafter disclaim all disunion designs, but still they will be regarded as tainted, and they will be permitted to rust away in obscurity.

The Rival Conventions.

A correspondent says that the abolitionists propose to hold a convention next June in Buffalo, as a set off to the Nashville Convention. By arranging telegraph communication between these two places, the two assemblies can influence each other to a very desirable degree.

For instance, on motion of Mr. Giddings: Resolved, That slavery and slaveholders are the greatest curses of the age. (Received at Nashville at 4 past 12. Response.)

Resolved, on motion of Gen. Bayly, That if the negro thieves and white tyrants of the North, and runaway negroes, now assembled at Buffalo, will come here, we will give them Jesse. (Received at Buffalo at 1.—Response.)

Resolved, on motion of Mr. John Van Buren, That the blood thirsty negro-drivers and traitors, longer hold fellowship with them, and we no longer hold fellowship with them.

Received at Nashville at 2, and produced an intense sensation.

On motion of Gen. Quattlebaum, Resolved, That this Union be dissolved.

On motion of Mr. Garrison, in reply to the foregoing.

Resolved, That not only this Union be dissolved, but that this Universe be dissolved into its original nothingness! Adopted with deafening applause.—Richmond Whig.

The New York and Erie Railroad.

Buffalo is only 25 hours distant from New York. The fare through to New York is but \$10.35, and the route abounds in the most magnificent scenery in the United States.

The following paragraph from the N. Y. Tribune gives an inkling of the present business on the important road:

A Long Train.—A train came over the Erie Railroad on the 25th of February containing 380 wheel cars fully loaded with produce, &c.—The train was a third of a mile in length and is probably the largest train ever drawn over a merchandise road. Among the loading were 200 fat cattle, 400 or 500 sheep, and any number of live and dead hogs, flour, whiskey, &c. The business of this road, when it reaches the Lake will only be limited by its capacity for doing it.

The Proper Spirit.—The Kent (Md.) News, speaking of the slavery excitement, holds the following proper language:—Maryland wants no representation in a southern convention—no one has a right to pledge her to it, and the act is unauthorized by whomsoever attempted. Maryland has been distinguished for patriotism—her devotion to the Union—for her prudence and discretion. Let her still maintain her character, and while she will be ever ready to resist aggression and any interference with her domestic institutions, she will be ever ready to rally around the "Star Spangled Banner" of the Union, and to defend it against external and internal foes.

Dismissing the Union.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens in a letter from Washington to a gentleman in Huntington, says, "we dissolve the Union here every day, but it heats up the following night, and the next morning is as sound and strong as if it had never been dissolved!"

Small Pox.—What is, we believe, unprecedented in the history of Kentucky, is, that loathsome and fatal disease, the small-pox, has prevailed to an alarming extent in some parts of Mason county, in that State, but was at the latest accounts rapidly disappearing.

Vaccination is undoubtedly a preventive against this frightful disease, which, in this country, every one knows, and the means are within every one's reach almost, and yet it is constantly neglected by those who should not neglect it.

Rents in California.—Extract from a letter from San Francisco, (California) dated December 30, 1849.—"I am very much pleased with business prospects here. My room is 16 by 39 feet, and I pay \$700 per month rent, and that in advance. It would not be considered in Washington reputable enough for a barber's shop; but here it is thought a fine room at \$8,400 a year rent. You do not fully comprehend these things in the States, and you start at 10 per cent. per month interest. I have turned from my counter good-paper, offered at fifteen per cent. per month."

Disunion in Massachusetts.—A petition from Medford, Mass. just presented in the Legislature of that State, prays for a law to incapacitate any member from holding his seat, who shall offer a petition for the dissolution of the Union.

The March of Malt.—The Cincinnati Gazette, notices the fact that two German gentlemen, who are heavy capitalists, have purchased a large lot on Jackson street, on which they intend to erect a large Beer Manufactory. Most probably this is for the brewing of their celebrated Lager Beer, which has now such an unprecedented popularity in Philadelphia.

Landlord and Tenant Bill.

The following bill is before the Legislature. Sect. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That were any lessee, or the assignee of any lessee, for a term of years, or at will or otherwise, of a message, lands or tenements, upon the demise whereof, any rents are, or shall be reserved, shall neglect or refuse to pay the rent reserved, as often as the time may grow due, according to the terms of the contract, and were there are no goods on the premises adequate to pay the said rent, except such articles as are exempt by law from levy and sale, it shall be lawful for the lessor to make complaint on oath or affirmation to any Alderman or Justice of the Peace, who, if the complaint establish a breach of contract, shall issue his precept, directed to any Constable of the city or county, commanding him to notify the said lessee, to quit the premises within five days from such notice given, or to pay the rent alleged due, or to appear before the said Alderman or Justice of the Peace, at a certain hour upon the fifth day, from the day whereon notice is given to show cause why the said lessee should either quit the premises or pay the rent alleged to be due; Provided, That such notice shall be served upon the lessee personally, or by leaving a copy with an adult member of his family, and proof of service, on oath or affirmation, shall be returned to the Alderman or Justice of the Peace, before expiration of five days from such notice given.

Sect. 2d. That if the lessee or assignee of the lessee, so notified as aforesaid, shall neglect to appear on the day appointed, the complaint of the lessor shall be taken as confessed, and the said Justice or Alderman, shall issue his precepts to the Constable, commanding him to deliver full possession of the demised premises to the lessor forthwith; but if the lessee should appear, the justice shall hear the case, and if it shall appear that the complaint so made as aforesaid by the lessor is just and true, the justice shall enter judgement against such lessee, that the premises shall be delivered up to the lessor, and shall issue his precept to the proper constable, commanding him to deliver full possession of the demised premises to the lessor on the 3d day from the day whereon judgement is rendered, as aforesaid, and to levy the costs on the defendant, in the same manner that costs are now by law levied and collected on other writs of execution; but if, on the hearing of the case, it shall appear that the said complaint is vexatious and unfounded, the said Alderman or Justice shall dismiss the same, with costs to be paid by lessor.

Sect. 3d. That at any time before the writ of possession aforesaid is actually executed, the lessee may supersede the said writ by paying to the constable for the use of the lessor the rent actually due in arrears, and the costs, which rent and costs shall be ascertained in the judgement of the justice, and endorsed upon said writ.

Sect. 4. That if the said lessee, shall, within three days after the rendition of judgement by the justice, give good, sufficient and absolute security, by recognisance for all costs that have accrued, and may accrue in case the judgement shall be affirmed, and also for all rent that has accrued and may accrue up to the time of final judgement, then the said writ of possession shall not issue, and the tenant shall be entitled to an appeal to the next Court of Common Pleas, which appeal shall then be tried in the same manner as other suits are tried.

Sect. 5. The following fees, in addition to the usual mileage, and none other, shall be charged for the services herein specified, to wit:—To the Alderman or Justice, for issuing precepts to lessee, twenty five cts. for hearing and determining the complaint and all other services rendered herein, fifty cts.; and for issuing and returning return to writ of possession, 25 cts.; to the constable for serving precept and returning the same, fifty cts.

Sect. 6. That so much of any act of Assembly, as is hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Mississippi Preparing for War.—It appears that the committee on federal relations, in the Mississippi Legislature, has recommended that \$250,000 be placed at the disposal of the government, to be used in case Mississippi is thrown on her reserved rights in the great contest between the North and South on the slavery question. In view of this fact, a contemporary respectfully reminds the sovereign State of Mississippi that there is a small balance of several millions of dollars due from her to certain creditors, a part of which her Legislature has repudiated, but another portion simply stands over from year to year, unpaid, principal and interest. If she has any \$250,000 to disburse in any way, the contemporary aforesaid affectionately advises her to apply it "on account."

Ohio Convention.—The two Houses have finally agreed on a day for choosing Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. It is the first Monday in April, and the Convention is to assemble on the first Monday in May. We presume the New Constitution will be submitted for ratification by the people of the regular State election, on the 2d Tuesday of October. Short work this but so much the more reason for taking hold of it at once, and in good earnest. The vote in the House for concurring with the Senate on the above day, stood 36 to 26.

Adjournment of the Legislature.—A resolution has been offered in the Senate, for adjournment of the Legislature on the 2d of April. The session will hardly be prolonged beyond the 10th of April; as after that date the pay of members is reduced by law from \$3 to \$1.50 per diem.

Blunders of the Types.—An exchange paper says that the card of a dancing master returning thanks for patronage, represented him as offering "his most respectful thanks."

Delaware.—The Delaware State Journal says: All the Eastern shore of Maryland, together with the two counties of Virginia, Northampton and Accomac, talk of seceding from their respective States, and annexing themselves to Delaware. We hope they may do so, as this would give our little State a very respectable size and influence, and we could then send three or four representatives to Congress, instead of one, as at present.

Gleanings.

The town of Mansfield, Ohio, voted unanimously last Saturday to subscribe thirty thousand dollars to the Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad.

There is a violin in Dayton, Ohio, which was manufactured in the year 1698, by Stüer, Havana, Cuba.

Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio, are now connected by a railroad.

Iowa was so called in 1838, after a tribe of Indians of the same name, and a separate territorial government formed.

A mammoth Hog, was killed at Mauch Chunk, the property of Mr. Cornelius Connor, on the 22d ult. It weighed when dressed, 76 1/2 lbs. and measured from nose to tail, 9 feet. Girth 7 feet.

The world estimates men by their success in life, and by general consent, success is evidence of superiority.

Fancy balls are the rage in the interior towns of Pennsylvania.

The Virginia Legislature has voted \$30,000 a year for colonization.

It is said that Kentucky will send no delegates to the Nashville Southern Convention.

They have just begun to fish for gold in some places.

An apothecary in Trenton sold creosote for asafetida, and nearly killed a young lady thereby.

The Opponents of Mr. Benton, in Missouri, are about opening the campaign against him; but their preparations, thus far, have not, according to the St. Louis Republican, been successful.

In 1778 the Sandwich Islands were discovered by Cook, on his 3d voyage, which commenced in 1776. He lost his life in 1779.

There is a great demand, said a Yankee pedler, for a species of plaster, which will enable gentlemen to stick to their business.

The St. Louis Republican has been shown a very fine specimen of quartz gold. It is of the value of \$45, and is beautifully set in the rock, and is part of a piece which was valued at \$70,000.

The Odd Fellows.

The Washington Globe thus bears testimony to the great increase and noble mission of Odd Fellowship:—

"We believe that in the whole world, there is no instance of any society of men, unaided by power, wealth, or political influence, who have from an humble beginning, risen so rapidly to be both numerous and opulent as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The fact is itself an eulogium on the Order—on its objects, its conduct, and its administration. The great aim of it is to do good, and the only aim we believe. To comfort the sorrow stricken, to heal the sick, to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, and to relieve the necessities, are the cardinal purposes for which Odd Fellowship was instituted. Star far it has nobly fulfilled its mission, and its success has far exceeded everything that could have been anticipated. Everywhere the Odd Fellows are erecting noble buildings called halls, which are not built for show altogether but for use; and they are made useful, most always we believe."

The Nashville Convention in Louisiana.—But little sympathy is given to the gathering of the Nullifiers at Nashville, in June, among the people of Louisiana. The Committee on Federal Relations, in the House of Representatives, have reported against sending delegates to such a treasonable gathering. The N. O. Bulletin says the strong men of both political parties are opposed to the scheme. Every day demonstrates the powerlessness of Calhoun's disunion phantasies in the South-west. First, Missouri bolts, followed in quick succession by Texas and Tennessee. In Arkansas, no formidable demonstration has yet been made for a Southern Republic, in case slavery is not extended. Now here out of South Carolina and Georgia is there any unanimity for disunion?

The Late Dr. Parkman.—The story of the discovery of Dr. Parkman's body on Pine Island, Roxbury, (near Boston) turns out a humbug. The body found has been ascertained to be that of David McCartney, a carriage smith, residing in Boston, who threatened, in the early part of December, to terminate his life by drowning, and thereupon disappeared, and was not afterwards seen, until the discovery of his body as above stated.

Ninety Days Sleighting.—A Patsfield Mass. letter to the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, says, there has been uninterrupted sleighing during the whole winter—the snow at no time exceeding 1 foot in depth, and, for a great portion of the time, less than 6 inches. An entire calendar, from the 1st day of December to the last day of February, without one severe storm, one heavy fall of snow, one extreme degree of cold, one breaking up of the ground, with its attendant mud and slush; or one night when the sleigh bells have not made music.

Pat Cattle.—The Albany Evening Journal speaks of a valuable drove of cattle recently brought to that market. Among them was one ox, nearly the size of a common elephant, weighing 3600 pounds; a five year old heifer, weighing 2300 pounds; which took a premium at Syracuse last fall; also three pair of cattle, averaging 4500 pounds per pair, including a pair of line backs, weighing 4500.

New Brunswick.—In the provincial Legislature the Attorney General has introduced a bill for consolidating and amending the laws of the province relating to the local government of parishes and counties. The bill empowers the local authorities to regulate their own affairs, without the interference of the Legislature. All county matters are placed by it in the hands of what is called the Sessions.