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V. B. PALMER, Fsq., 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.

Bible Presentation.

On Friday evening, the 8th instant, the Bible presentation by the ladies of Allentown, to the Odd Fellows, took place. Over one hundred assembled and took part in the pleasures of the evening. The beautiful "token" was presented by Mr. W. J. Hoxworth, on the part of the ladies, by a brief but very appropriate remark, and received by R. E. Wright, Esq., in a reply that was highly appreciated by all present. The balance of the evening was agreeably spent in singing, &c.

Stable Burnt.

On Wednesday evening, March 6th, at half past 10 o'elock, our citizens were aroused by the cry of fire. A frame stable in the lower part of town, belonging to Mrs. Anna Getter, took fire and was totally consumed. It rained all day on Wednesday and continued pouring down fast during the fire; which no doubt saved many of the adjoining buildings, which are all frame. The fire it is supposed origina-

The passage of the Tariff of 1846, while it carries terror and dismay to the hearts and households of American mechanics, sustains British interests and British manufactories, and was a subject of great rejoicing in England .-To show how much she fears an increase of duty on foreign iron, read the following letter from the British Ambassador:

Burrish Legarios, Washington, January 3, 1850.

Sir-It having been represented to Her Majesty's government that there is some idea on the part of the government of the United States to increase the duties upon British iron imported into the United States, I have been instructed by Her Majesty's government to express to the United States government the hope that no addition will be made to the duties imposed by the present tariff of the United States, which already weighs heavily upon British productions, and I cannot but observe, for my own part, that an augmentation of the duties on British produce or manufactures made at a moment when the British government has, by a series of measures, been facilitating the commerce between the two countries, would produce a very disagreeable effect upon public opinion in England.

I avail myself, &c., (Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

How this letter was treated by the Hon. James Cooper, our U. S. Senator at Washington, will appear from the following extract from the proceedings of the U. S. Senate:

Mr. Cooper read the letter from Mr. Bulwer, relating to the feeling of the government and people of Great Britain, in relation to any proposed increased duty on iron, and submitted some remarks rebuking this interference with our policy by a foreign representative. The foreign minister, he said, failed in his duty and etiquette towards the government to which he was accredited, when he attempted to make a suggestion in relation to the domestic policy of that government, justly characterized as obtrusive, impertment, and deserving of rebuke.-We were competent to manage our own concerns, and to regulate our own policy, without reference to any foreign public opinion. He did not doubt that the opinion of the government of Great Britain was in favor of the maintenance of a policy calculated to feed her peo ple and starve our own; but they had no right to come here to express these feelings and advise our course with reference thereto. He had no doubt that Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer had already been told by the President that his interference was not desired, and in language equally strong with that which marked a similar rebuke to De Tocqueville a few months ago.

The Plough, Loom, and Anvil. The March number of this valuable period

ical has been issued. Its leading paper is a very elaborate essay of "The Harmony of interests: Agricultural Manufacuring and Commercial," by Henry C. Carey, Esq. It is : continuation of this important subject, and is written with great ability. The other articles will be found of solid usefulness, and their character is such as to do great credit to the Magazine.

The Telegraph.

We understand that the Philadelphia and Wilkesbarro Tolegraph Company have concluded to extend their wires to Danville, via Doylestown, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Berwick, Bloomsburg, and Catawissa. The line will be completed as far as Danvill in a few weeks.

The Wabash River .- The improvement at the rapids of the Wabash has effected all that the company expected. The river is now navigable for steamers during the greater part of the year. In addition to the improvement at the capids, the company intend removing the snags, sawyers and other obstructions to navigation, and have already effected this improvement as far as Vincennes, besides dividing eight per cent for the last year.

Admission of States.

The modes by which States have been admitted into the Union have been so various, so utterly irrational, as really to contemplate a Constitution prescribes no formula. It simply thought of a demon or an idiot. says that "new States may be admitted by the republican form of government."

the new State was not made until 1793. Ken- marching barefoot in winter, and encountering tucky came next. Herterritory once belonged the foc, faint for lack of food; the freedom to Virginia, but was detached by act of the Le-, which they bought with suffering and death, gislature of Virginia in 1789. In 1791 an act this is not the legacy for which we honor their of Congress directed that Kentucky should on ashes. The country might groun in agony, be have peace; let us have conciliation, but the first day of June, 1792, the received and made a desert by oppression and despair - above all let us have the Union whole and admitted into the Union as a new and entire | Freedom is no hereditary inheritance, but intact. member of the United States of America." The dwells with those only who are worthy of her. State constitution was not framed when the act The bequest of our fathers, the palladium of of admission was passed.

States on condition that it should become a ity. Union is our strength. Union is our se-tyranny, ought to be preserved, at all hazards, State. The people of the Territory framed a curity. ted from hot ashes being put in a box in the constitution in 1796, submitted it to Congress.

Ohio was the fourth of the new States-"the stand. first" says the Picayune, "formed of territory

Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Iilinois, and Alabama were admitted severally in the order named, and in the case of each there was a

came in as the tenth new State. It appears ever and ever! that there was no action of Congress previously in her case; but the Legislature of Massachu-

This gave rise to the Missouri compromise, die. The tower of our strength—the ark of our from the time at which such desertion has taken and upon the adjustment of all conflicting safety—the scal of our prosperity the bond of place. matters the State was declared a State of our Union! the Union in 1821 by the President's Procla mation.

Arkansas and Michigan were admitted by one act of Congress in 1836-the former without condition, the latter prospectively-there being some questions of boundary involved --The constitutions of both States were made by conventions of the people without any previous action of Congress. The same was the case with Florida, which was a condition relative to boundary applied to Iowa which she did not comply with in form, but did substantially by presenting a new Constitution, which being accepted by Congress she came into the Union in 1816. The mode of the admission of Texas is familiarly known. Wisconsin, the last of the new States, went through the regular form of Territorial organization and formed its State Constitution under authority of an act of Con-

We have condensed these particulars from the Picayune and have no doubt of their acenracy. It will be seen that the application of California, under the circumstances of her case, is not without precedents. Congress has generally been very liberally disposed towards new States applying for admission, showing a willingness to recognize and ratify the doings of the people of the territories.

Board for the Factory Girls.

Miss Farley, editress of the "Lowell Offering," replies to certain queries propounded by Mr. Senator Clemens lately with respect to the food of the operatives at the North, and gives the following as the bill of fare in the house at which she boards:

Breakfast-eream toast and mince pie; there table. Dinner-fried sansages and cold com sections. Mr. S. S. Prentiss fately said in his beef, with baked potatoes, so tair and mealy that if the Senator found any as good at a Wash ington Hotel, he was a fortunate man. Bread. pickles and other garnishes were not wanting. Second course of hot paneakes and choese.-Suppor-hot cakes, as light and fair as the tiny snow dutts then senting on the window-sill: apple pie, pumpkin pie, and cheese ; cold pancakes and cup cakes, as light as a sponge,

The factory girls at Lowell are as hearty. healthy, cheerful, contested and intelligent a fat pork. So very full of oil is it that a cask granite to be prepared for the National Washwe should judge they lived on the fat of the the scraps afe left beside; this has been proved

Disunion.

Is it, can it be possible that men are so mad, says the Baltimore American, that there seems disunion of this great republic? Surely it canto be no specific rule upon the subject. The not be. It is a project suitable only for the

Look at our country now. Nearly half the Congress into this Union; but no new State globe, ombracing every variety of soil and climshall be formed or erected within the jurisdic- ate; yielding the productions of every zone; tion of any other State; nor any State be form- rich in agriculture, manufactures, arts and comed by the junction of two or more States or parts merce; overflowing with all that is necessary of States, without the consent of the Legisla- to human life and comfort; casting up from its tures of the States concerned as well as of the bowels untold treasures of iron, copper, and Congress." There is an implied condition that gold. Aye, behold this wide-spread treasurethe form of government of every State shall be house, peopled with the free, the strong, the republican—an implication which grows out of enterprising of all nations under the sun, the provision of the fourth section of Article leagued and banded together by a common in-Fourth, which declares that The United States | terest; if e inhabitants of each peculiar section shall guarantee to every State in this Union a drawing forth the natural resources and wealth of their peculiar province, and, by an admira-We find in the New Orleans Picayune a pare ble system of domestic commerce, bartering one idea, or because they imagine themselves ticular account of the admission of each new and interchanging with each other, so that wise and philanthropic above all others, or

body. In fact the permanent constitution of they won in hunger, in cold, and in rags; purpose! Shall the propriety of the public

our prosperity, the stamen of our existence, the The third State was Tennessee, formed out legacy which they bade us cherish, is Union! of territory ceded by North Carolina to the U. | Union is our wealth. Union is our prosper-tamine, the hope of the bond, and the dread of

State Constitution ever submitted to Congress temple of Liberty; and we know that on no forgetful of our early history—the persecutions other foundation can the dome of the goddess that peopled our shores; the contentions and

This Union, so glorious, so beautiful, binding to which boundaries were affixed and previous together children of all lands, to dwell in brothgovernments assigned by the exclusive author- erhood from the North to the South: from the ity of the United States." It constituted the wild Atlantic to the cradle bed of the Pacific Eastern District of the North Western Territo- sleeper. Who will shake this broad land? ry, to all of which the ordinance of 1787 ap-, Who will dash to pieces the palladium of our sings we have experienced in times past—all plied. The act of admission, which was passed | rest? Who will, rend to pieces the testament in 1803, recited that the people of the Eastern of our fathers! Who will break down the no-Oh, no! The Union must and shall be pre-District of the North West Territory had form- ble arch on which rests the temple of Liberty ! ed for themselves a Constitution and State Gov- Who will sever the nerves and afteries that difenment, "rehereby the said State has become the life and feeling through this mighty body portance by referring to the dangers it has surone of the United States.? This phraseology politic! Who will make us poor and desc. picable, a scorn and a pity to the now admiring world !

Oh. God forbid that such fearful evil be brought upon us. 'Let the rash hand that shall duced the following bill, which passed on Monprevious act of Congress authorizing the call- be raised to strike, fall palsied and withered: day with but four in the negative. ing of a convention to organize a State governs, and let the tongue, that shall advocate the suicidal madness, rot within its vocal hall; and let al courts of common pleas of this commonwealth Convention stand confirmed. Maine, originally a part of Massachusetts, the names of all such be buried in infamy, for shall hereafter extend to all cases of divorce

setts gave consent in 1819 that the people of ions and interest be laid as a sacrifice upon the cr; and it shall be lawful for either party to the District of Maine should form a State con- altar of the commonwealth; around which let make application in such case by petition or lithe District of Maine should form a State con-stitution. This was done and the State of Maine the North and the South, the East and the West belt to the proper court in accordance with the the South. If one portion of the States has no Plains, will be equally as large, if not greater, of the Louisiana territory, applied for leave to to defend, protect, strengthen, and perpetuate form a State Constitution; and it was upon that for which our fathers bled, that for which this application that the restrictive clause con- Washington lived and labored, for which all cerning Slavery was attempted to be applied, the good and the great are ready to toil and to aforesaid, until after the expiration of two years

The Question Answered.

draw from Congress?" asks a correspondent,

ution of the United States, he will find it provided, in the fifth section of the first article, that "a majority of each (house of Congress) shall constitute a quorum to do business."

Our correspondent will perceive, also, on looking at the list of members of Congress, that if every member of the House of Representatives from the slave States should absent himself, which is not at all likely in any event, there will still remain a quorum, and forty or fitty to spare.

If all the members of the Senate from the required to make a quorum of those who are left. But Mr. Benton is not going to withdraw from the Senate, nor Mr. Clay; so that we they all assemble in the Senate chamber --Besides these gentlemen, there are the two Senators from Delaware, the other Senator from Kentecky, the two members from Louisiana. and the two from Texas, all of whom will re-

There is not, therefore, the slightest-chance that the fanaties of slavery, however they may be exasperated by the admission of California will be able to break up the regular proceedings of either branch of Congress .- D. Newspa.

A Glariaux Scatiment!—The present crisis is was fresh biscuit and other et ceteras upon the "developing the patriotism of our people of all psech at New Orleans : 4.

"Accursed, then, be the hand put forth to loosen the golden cord of the Union; three act; 1751 for he denounced with hortor inoculacuesed the traitorous lips, whether Northern lang from as the offspring of athersm, and drow a atics or Southern demagogues, which shall pro- touching partialell between the virtue of tesig-

Curious.-- The blubber on a fat whale is sometimes, in its thickest parts, from fifteen to twenty inches thick, though seldom more than a foot; of the Senate of Massachusetts, last week report, might find it less agreeable when council by soit is of a coarser texture and much harder than cd resolutions directing a block of Massachuseus | ber reason, then when viewed through the falla-

by experiment.

The Union,

The Union still is safe, and we hope will continue, to the end of time, bound together by the strongest devotional ties of a free and happy people. Looking at Congress and from Congress to the people, we can gather the blessed assurance that there is one deep feeling of allegiance to the Union, and that there is one general desire to compromise the distracting question of slavery. The discussion in Congress arises from an anxiety on the part of each member to give his views and contribute towards the common aim of a compromise. With few, very few exceptions, all who have spoken or written upon the subject, whether in or out of Congress, have expressed, in the most emphatic language, a lasting devotion to the Union .--There are a few wrong-headed, self-righteous, impracticable men, who, from a desire to ap-State, since the establishment of our national every State enjoys the productions of each of from sordid and selfish motives, would push was received in 1791. No constitution was 1 it is not this great country, for which we and persecution, even to the disruption of this defend the Union cat all hazards and to the last much to be dreaded. The South will ask not the disruption of this defend the Union cat all hazards and to the last much to be dreaded. The South will ask not the disruption of this defend the Union cat all hazards and to the last much to be dreaded. their private views with all the zeal of bigory their Revotalionary fathers, will stand by and sist in driving the South to extreme measures set their Revotalionary fathers, will stand by and sist in driving the South to extreme measures set mind be any longer disturbed by the incendiary appeals of these demagogues? The people from all quarters of the Union should rebuke their efforts. Let us have argument; let us

What patriot can endure the idea of dissolution? This Republic, the admiration of the world, the guiding star of oppressed nations to freedom, the dispenser of food in the hour of struggles with the wilderness and savages; our colonial dependence, and the blood and treasure freely spilled to gain our liberty; the brave under God, to devise the rightful remedy. and good man, by whose wisdom and patriotism the Union was effected and the Constituvived .- Dem. Union.

Divorce Bill.

Mr. Drum in the Senate of Pennsylvania, intro-

from the bonds of matrimony for the cause of the North to interfere in the domestic regulations Let local interests be sacrificed, let sectional wilfel, malicious and continued desertion by ci- of California, had they (the Californians) seen feelings be repressed, let irreconcilable opin-ther of the parties from the habitation of the other of the parties from the habitation of the other of the twenty-second its first diarnal appearance on the twenty-second join hands, and swear, at whatever cost, at provisions of the several acts of Assembly now right to interfere, neither has the other; and, as than the emigration by the same route last springshall have taken place; but the said court shall should not claim it ourselves. not proceed to make a final decree divorcing the said parties from the bonds of Matrimony

Section 2. That it shall be lawful for the several courts to entertain jurisdiction of all cases of divorce from the bonds of matrimony for "What if the Southern members should with- the causes of descriton, as aforesaid, or adultery, enough to lead both sections to such concessions notwithstanding the parties were at the time of and compromises on this exciting question, as "would there still be a quorum to give a le- the occurrence of said causes domiciled in any will remove all just cause of discontent, and gal effect to the proceedings of those who other State. Provided, That no such divorce shall be granted until the applicant therfor shall happy." If our correspondent will look at the Consti. have been a citizen of this commonwealth for the term of one year, as provided by 'existing

The bill it will be seen is general in its terms but is for the purpose of meeting some of the present extraordinary applications for divorce. When it shall have answered its end, by freeing Mr. Forrest, it is presumed that it will be rethe Legislature can intend such an act to remain a permanent law. We object to such partial our neighbor and some others suppose." legislation. If divorce is such a luxury it ought to be open to the poor as well as the rich. Let to the present exciting question on slavery in there he no monopoly—but let all have a taste, Congress, makes the following remarks: slave States were to withdraw, it would take whether they have inoney to litigate with or not. -Harrisburg Telegraph.

Inoculation. When in 1718, inoculation for small pox was shall still have a quorum of the members, if adopted in this country, the greatest uproar was stirred up against it. Not only was the whole medical profession opposed to it, but further, as Moore tells us in his amusing work on inoculation, "Some zealous churchmen, conceiving that it was repugnant to religion, thought it was their duty to interfere. They wrote and preached, sinoculation was a daring attempt to interrupt the eternal decree of Providence." Lord Wharncliffe, in his life of Lady Worthy Montague, says, "that the clergy descanted from their pulpits on its implety." A Mr. Massey preached in 1722, in St. Andrew's Church, Hothorn, that all who infused the votiologs ferment were hellish sorcerors, and that inoculation was a diabolical invention of Satan," And one of the Rectors of Canterbury, the Rev. Theod. re de la Faye, perhaps exceeded this, in a sermon preached in nation to divine will and its practice. English Poper.

The Washington Monument,-The committee

"Massachuseus-Our Country is safe while the Memory of Washington is revered."

Patriotism in the South.

We are receiving most gratifying assurances from the South, that among the reflecting of all parties, here as well as in the North, the advocates of disunion are looked upon only as TRAL. and of every party, have hitherto rested securely TORS to the country, and the proposed Southern Convention, as the work of unprincipled pol- Union were too deeply imbedded in the affections iticians. Read the following extracts:

Tennessee .- The Legislature which recently adjourned, refused to countenance the proposed Southern Convention, and refused to appoint delegates to it; on the contrary, condemned its purposes, as set forth by some of its advocates, in the most decided manner. As a strong indication of the feelings which prevailed in that body, the lower House, just before its adjourment; passed by an almost unanimous vote several re solutions, among which is the following:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the patrioric people of the said State, deprecating the sad effects of a disunion of these States, to themselves, to their. children, and to the world; and also feeling a

Florida.-The following is the language that Governor Brown of Florida holds in regard to the Southern Disunion Convention, in a letter presentative from Florida in Congress:

in its tendency, and against the spirit if not the it by means of a southern Convention. He conrespondents, that, when they have discharged, our bones, place them upon some safe barque; stable. The loss to Mrs. Getter cannot be less and the State was admitted. This was the first perfect Union. Upon its strong archivests the nighted nations of the globe. Can we be so Representatives, then they can return to their their whole duty in resisting unconstitutional and let it float to the place where all is peace and aggressions within their sphere as Senators and harmony, for there is our house." constituents with a clear conscience, assured that the honor, liberty and welfare of the State have been properly defended, and leave to the Sates to the Nashville Convention, were laid on people and to the State Legislatures of the South, the table by a vote of 26 to 9. Let every State Georgia-The American Whige a paper in

no aggression on Somhern rights, for the people of California themselves to exclude slavery, of Col. Benton in the U. S. Senate, and repudiat-They are the people to be immediately affected ing Mr. Calhom's speech on the slavery quesserved, and children unborn, yet to live under ever they determine, shall be their supreme law ought to be acquiesced in by all reasonable men. by any provision in their constitution, and what tuon, and the threats of disunion. They also Under existing circumstances, with all the North against tolerating slavery there, with the people of California themselves against it, and whitout constitutional power in Congress (even if both Houses were in favor of it) to establish it there, we think the South would but be acting the part Section 1. That the jurisdiction of the sever- decision made by the people of California in of wisdom to interpose no objection, and let the

we would not yield the right to the North, we

North Carolina -The Hillsborough Recorder, in alluding to the Southern Convention and the lions of dollars invested in buildings for the purdissolution of the Union, contains the following paragraph :—

and we trust that an honest zeal for the Union, both in the North and in the South, is fervent make the Union of the States perpetual and

"We hope we shall allways be ready to defend. the rights of the South, under our Constitution, thanks from the California Legislature, for his ness, if not in ability, we trust that we shall in this matter not be behind our neighbors. But we do not conceive that a threat of dissolving the Union, or any other intemperate language, Trader of the 27th ult. announces the entire deis at all necessary to this defence, We cannot 'population of the thriving village of Trinity, in pealed, as it is not probable that any member of think that the people of the North are children, Louisiana, about thirty miles distant from Natand that we can frighten them into measures, as chez. It says:

Maryland - The Baltimore Patriot, in alluding

"There may be here and there men who are not friends of the Union. We would stigmatize no man with such a charge, "the last extremity of evil." None such, we are sure, are to be found in Maryland. Love of the Union is the feeling uppermost in the heart of every Maryfander, and they will cherish it above every other political blessing, as including within it all that is good in government. With it, they have nothing to fear from internal foes or foreign aggressors. Without it, they know not were they should turn for safety from any danger. This is the spirit with which the people of Maryland regard the Union; and this, we are sure, is the spirit with which it is cherished by the people of all the States. Let those men, in Congress or be 139,000. If it had kept up its ratio, its presout of it, who would counsel the adoption of any measure that would seriously disturb the Union, or who would advocate its dissolution, be sure of this, that they will find no response from the people, but will cover themselves all over with a shame, that will make their very names ; a by-word and a reproach in all time to come."

Loilishum. - The New Orleans Bee holds the following language: The heady and factions spirate who prate so-glibly of disunion might profitably ponder over the prospect, in the event of the realization of their anticipations. They community as is to be found in any section of closely packed with the clean raw fat of the ington Monument, with the following inscription, own part, we do not believe in the possibility of cisco, Santa Clara, Mount Diablo, Marin, Sonna-Color, Color, Col disunion; but, if we did, we should look to the future as an epoch pregnant with cvils more dire than war, postilence and famine.

Virginia.-The Martinsburg (Virginia) Gazette savs :-

"It is manifest the more sensible and rational portion of the American people, of every section in the belief that the foundations of our glorious of the people to be shaken by any "storm, or tempest, or whirlwind" of passion which might prevail. Late events have served to arouse them from their condition of fancied safety, and, in their might, to check the headlong career of the demagague and the fanatic. The vexed question' has become one of absorbing interest throughout the length and breadth of our land-public meetings are being held-Union meetings in the North and in the South-and those in high places are beginning to learn that there is a power to which each is answerable, and which must be obeyed. This power, superior to the ambitious aspirant, the unsernpulous demagogue, will say to the "disunionist" and the "fanatic," "hitherto" shalt thou come and no further. The fact is more than her constitutional rights. Both and beginning to see that it would be folly in the extreme to sever the holy bonds that have been scaled by the best blood of the Revolution, and recently written to Mr. Yulec and the other Re- | Union be dissolved ! The spirits of the departed He condemns the convention as revolutionary bandefields of Bunker's Hill, of Bennington, of letter of the Constitution; and he intimates that, stained plains of Brandywine-stand before the if the Federal Government is of the fashion that tomb of Washington-call up the spirits of the his correspondents seem to think, there is not Marions, the Sumters, the Pinckneys, and listenmuch wisdom or consistency in seeking to save to the united voice of all, saying, in tones of cludes with an eloquent admonition to his cor- Discord, and Distanton must prevail, then dig up-

> Kintucky.—The resolutions introduced into the Senate of this State for the appointment of deleimitate the example of patriotic Kentucky.

Missouri. - A very large meeting was held this State, says: It is no insult to the South, and at St. Louis, on the 9th instant, when a series off resolutions were passed approving of the courseagreed to make "Bentonism" a test vote on the Democratic candidates at the municipal election.

Dehavare .- A petition is in circultuion in Deliaware, for the perpetuation of the Union, and asks that slavery may be restricted in the States in which it exists,

Gleanings.

IP Mr. Alfred Heirick, who was one of the first that left Mansfield, Ohio, for California, reached home the 23d ult., with the comfortable pile of \$12,000,

To Free negroes in Virginia are to be taxed hereafter by a law just passed by the Legislature -

of that State.

poses of Education. UP The Mexican R: the Capital is the favorite project of Almonte, the Minister of finance. Offers to build the whole road on certain conditions have been made to

EF Col. Stevenson has presented to the California Assembly the flags of the 1st regiment of New York volunteers, and has received a vote of thanks therefor.

kindness and generosity to emigrants. It was on his grounds that the first gold was discovered.

Depopulation by Cholera.—The Natches Free

That awful scourge, the Asiatic cholera, descended upon the population with a fatality almost unheard of. Ten or twelve physicians, resident there, or called in from the adjacent country, were scarcely able to save a patient who had been taken sick. Fright was the only safety for the well, and death only reigned in Trinity. Mr. Snyder, formerly a resident of Natchez, kept a boarding house there with twenty-five or thirty boarders, all of whom who did not run away died. Mr. Snyder stayed and took care of them until the last one died, then went to the mouth of Red River, and we are sorry to add that he too died on the steamer Cincinnati on a passage to Natchez.

Progress of New Orleans .- In the year 1810 the population of New Orleans was 24,552; in 1820 it was 41-350; in 1830 it was 49,826; in 1810 it was 102, 191; in 1850 it is calculated to ent population would have been 204,191, It has declined 70 per cent on the ten years previous.

Illinois.-This State was settled in 1749 by: French, and admitted into the Union in 1818; Voters, all white male inhabitants resident in the State six months, but can only vote in the county where actually residing. Its capital is Springfield. Area, 52,000 square miles, population, in-1830, 476,173, in 1846, 661,999.

California Counties .- The following are the names of the counties, as set forth in the billsubdividing the State into counties, and estab-

ishing the seats of justice therein r ma, Solano, Yolo, Mendocino, Sagramento, Coloma, Sutter, Bute, Yuba, Colusi, Shasia, Trinity, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa-25 in all.