

The Lehigh Register.

Circulation near 2000.

Allentown, Pa. THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1850.

Free Schools.

A public exhibition of the pupils of the Free Schools in the Borough of Allentown, will take place at the Odd Fellow's Hall, to which the citizens of Allentown are politcly invited .-Those of North Ward, will meet on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, and those of South Ward, on Saturday evening at the same hour

Concert at Catasauqua.

A Concert of Vocal and Instrumental music, will be given by the "Singing Class" of Catasauqua, in the School House, in said Village, on Friday evening, April 5th.

The exercises will comprise a variety of new pieces, consisting of Solos, Duets, Glees, Anthems, &c., with accompaniments on the Piano

Lovers of Music in the vicinity should not fail to attend.

Railroad Bridge at Easton.

Since the adjournment of the New Jersey Legislature, Gov. Hainse has approved of the bill authorising the Delaware, Lehigh, Schrylkill and Susquehama Railroad Company, to river at Easton

Fatal Accident.

a young man of Philadelphia, son of Mr. Revaged about 15 years, who was on a visit to his were taken to Philadelphia for interment.

Governor's Message.

The Message of Garaner Johnston Slavery question, contains the semiments of nine-tenth of the people of Pennsylvania, and,

We are sorry that its great length prevents us from giving it to our readers. The N. York Express holds the following language in regard to the Message.

grounds of complaint, on the part of the remonstrants, with that power and ability which mark every emanation from the mind of Gov. Johnston. The executive speaks kindly, but , firmly and becomingly.

Horses.

It is a common remark this spring, that good farm and saddle horses are unusually high.-Judging by the large number of horses that prices at New York will abate. Such in fact has been the case already.

Justice to the Soldiers of 1812.

Seamen and Marines of 1812. fence of their country in her foreign and Indian influence of her vast chain of railroads.

And Whereas, We doom it but an act of justice and reward for patriotism, that all our citizen soldiers should be placed on an equal feof-

Resolved-By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met-That our tity of iron of other kinds brought in. Now Senators in Congress are hereby instructed and this iron could have been made not quite but our Representatives requested to use their best meanly as cheap, and much better at home; efforts to procure the passage of a law to place all the Officers, Soldiers, Seamen and Mariners, who served in the War of 1812, on the same footing with the Canadian Volunteers, as provided for in the act of Congress, approved March 5th, 1816.

Resolved-That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid by them have sense or capacity for anything better, volbefore their respective Houses.

Free Banking.

The eyes of the people are anxiously turned to the legislature, to see if there is any hope that our representatives will give us a Free Banking law. No act which they could pass would have so beneficient an effect upon the business and prosperity of the State. Such a measure is alsafe, and extensively useful! We carnestly call; satile as the weathercock.

Hart, in the House of Representatives on the screams at them instinctively as a turkey at a 18th inak, we hope will yet pass the Legisla- red rag. He grows more vicious the longer he ture. The people seem to be moving in favor lives, and acquires a twist in his understanding of an honest system of banking in every part which unfits him for judging, feeling or thinkof the Commonwealth, and we would advise ing upright upon any topic connected with polour Lehigh friends to send up petitions in its lifies. He cares nothing for his country's pros-

Capital seeks investment in our neighboring work instantaneously, at the sound of the fife

Railroads.

The advance of a country in civilisation and and all the arts of life flourish more widely: while commerce derives from this source a greater stimulus to enterprise, a more enlarged sphere of operations, and pours back again is the effect of railroads. But these are not the 'performance of a public duty. only advantages. They stimulate travel and : Dr. Webster's comosod are Messes. Merrick practical aids to a system of education. It is Bemis, in the intercourse with the world that we can are best formed. It is there that by a wholevery of the mutilated remains of a man in a and Violin; the whole is under the direction of ficulties of life. And all this is greatly promos the remains found as parts of the body of Dr. more -- it uproots prejudice, expands beneves (already laid before our reader) in the report of riotism, and improves the social condition. In were discovered. Among the witnesses exproportion as you strike with railroads, our amined last week, were Dr. Keep, the Dentist, lakes and tivers, our fertile districts our deserts, who made the sect of teeth for Dr. Parkman. ed vallies that smile in vain beneath a genial and Dr. Wyman, professor of Anatomy in the i sun you wake into life a new portion of earth. Medical College. The former testified posiconstruct a railroad bridge across the Delaware. You call new treasures from its techning voil, thirdy that the set of teeth found in the furnisce rear in the midst of solitary wastes the peaces had made for Dr. Parkman in 1846; and the ful cot. But take the broader view. Look at jother testified very miantely and positively as We learn that on Monday the 11th instant, our harbors whitened with expanded sails, our to the remains found being the e of Dr. Parkdocks througed at business hours, our ware- man. The evidence of these two witnesses ben Hanse, formerly of this place, named Courad. houses borne down with the weight of import- was he ud with intense interest, and has almost uncle in Meyerstown, Lebanon county, fell due to of our soil traversing the land, our miners the body discovered in Prol. Webster's departition moving endwise further than is from a horse, and was so severely injured that pouring out their buried wealth, our costly ment of the College was none other than that he died on the following day. His remains stores and dwellings, and the lefty spires that, of Dr. Parkman. The principal difficulty, now | The Road will be laid as rapidly as possible, spoint to the skies like so many monuments of sin the way, will be to address sufficient evis but not as we stated two weeks since, without

is generally admired as an able and talented rapidly in population and resources, if we trial, embaseing such of the evidence as bears, will be so much increased by the new track, commerce, give life and spirit to our manuface, the case. tures, enhance the value of real estate, enlarge, our tonnage and productive revenues, give It is a document of great length, and discuss- and importance of our native state, let there be higher rewards to labor, and raise the dignity es the whole question of Slavery, meeting the no apathy as to these great instruments of national prosperity and advancement. Let the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the agricul-"turist; all take a part in this great work. Let 'eclerate their progress. It will return to them tenfold. There will be a corresponding activity, enterprise and accumulation of gain-there . will be comparatively no stagnation in trade. no calamitous reverses, no suddemand violent have passed through Allentown, we think the reactions. A country intersected with railroads in time of peace, is independent-in time of war, is in a state of security and defence. The road opened by Marshal Wade through the Scotish Highlands, did more for the civilization Resolutions in relation to the Officers, Soldiers, of the people than all the legislation of British monarchs. In Ireland in certain districts, the Whereas, By the several acts of Congress effects have been most saiking; and in England appropriations of donation or bounty lands, have La new creation, as it were, of produce, indus been made to those who have served in de- try and wealth, has sprung up under the mighty

How It Works.

We see it stated in our exchange papers, , that one hundred thousand tens of railroad iron tion of annexation. were imported from Great Britain last year. which at \$50 per ton, would amount to \$5,000. 000-and this in addition to the immense cuanand this money kept in the country and paid to American mechanics, it we had the proper protection on this article.

The Mere Partizan.

The fellowing article from an exchange paper

tells very near the truth, if not quite: "The mere partisan is the veriest and duti , est tool that faction ever played with. He who cleave Missonni alone, in the course of the next sinks himself down to a mere party man, if he two or three mouths, for the El Dorado of the untarily disintellectualises himself, cuts out the very heart of his being, and makes himself a 'if that would be too much, then chough to make scannel pipe for knaves and fools to bray dis- them comfertable. cordant notes withal. He has no soul or spirit of his own; he is a political fixture; he is a wallthat reverberates the sounds that strike upon it. He is all fury, but no passion; he abounds in the affection of sentiment. He has no more most universally called for, and would be the thought than the very stones in the street. By most popular measure ever adopted in the State, the passiveness of his nature he is the mocke-Such has been the case in Ohio and New York, ry of consistency and a carrier use of steadiand why should not Pennsylvania reap the fruits tress. So far as more its endearned, he may of a system which has proved to be eminently either be as unmovable as the steeple, or ver-

upon our members to use their utmost exertions. The partisan is generally a malignant man to procure some legislation upon this object. he grows snappish like a chained dog. He has The bill presented by the Hon. Geo. II. no patience with his political opponents, but perity, if his party be triumphant. He would We have been informed that the citizens of rather see cyllprevail by a majority on his own the borough of Easten, are now moving in fa- side, than good by the majority on the side of vor of a Free Bank at Philipsburg, New Jersey, his opponents. And so hating one half of his directly opposite Easton, under the law lately fellow citizens, he foully imagines he is a depassed in that State. These are the natural voted lover of his country. Such, gentle readconsequences of the present injudicious legis- er is the Partizan-we have them around us in lation in regard to our monied institutions .- abundance, ready to turn out and do their dirty

and the tap of the drum."

Professor Webster.

On the 19th inst., the trial of Professor Web, wealth in the present era, has become rapid in ster commenced, for the alleged murder of Dr. proportion to the extent of internal communica. Parkman. There was a great crowd, great exions. All the means of luxury and enjoyment citement, and great curiosity. A jury was im--says the 'Two Worlds,'-are thus multiplied, | panneled after fourteen peremptory challenges, ten of which were sustained. It is surprising that there were so few, considering the nature of the crime, and the vast amount of speculation and expression of opinion which have ta brough the various channels of industry by a ken place in reference to it. One of the juror returning tide the resources and the wealth that \ was challenged on the ground of being opposed. had flowed to her borders from within. Thus, in principle, to capital punishment. He said every link in the great chain is strengthened; he was, but that it would not prevent him from new relations spring up, interests are greatly finding a verdict according to law. It was deramified, new regions of productiveness are ex- eided that he was competent-properly, we plored, sectional jealousies disappear, and possuppose, as it did not appear that his private itical ties form a closer bond of Union. Such copinions were likely to influence him in the

observation,-and thus become the efficient and Sobrier; for the State, Messis, Chilord and

The witnesses examined thus far, on behalf usefully apply the lessons we have learned at of the Commonwealth, have been for the purschools; it is amidst our fellow men that our pose of proving the disappearance of Dr. Parkfaculties are best developed, and our characters | man on the 23.1 of November last, the discovsome experience we are best enabled to guard sink under the laboratory of Prof. Webster in against the errors, and to struggle with the dif- the Boston Medical College, and identifying ted by railroads. But this intercourse does Parkman all of which we have, in substance lence of feeling, enlarges the principle of pat- the Corener. July, at the time the remains you arm the sinews of successful industry, and of Prof. Web ter's laboratory, was the sett be

We share probably be able to anaromore the consistents conserved much being our second by or a transcention, more tipus of educity in mostly of the tital, in our fiest paper; when we have delay will not exceed six works or 2 months wealth and power. If, then, we would grow shall also endeavor to give a synopsis of the forteven with the delay, the capacity of the road would open new and important avenues from most closely upon the main point at issue in that the company will be able to transport as

The Territorial Question.

It is now aimost certain, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, that California will be admitted with her present boundaries, and that too, as an independent measure, and without any connexion whatever with the territories. The recent discussions upon this subject have elicited the them lay aside a proportion of their gains to acboth Houses of Congress are in favor of such first introduction by Spanish avarice. Not only fact, that a large majority of the members of

Mr. Cass has already declared that neither the Wilmot proviso not the compromise of 36? 30' can be incorporated in any bill for the adinstruent of the controversy. Of course no recognition of slavery, in either, can be adopted, So that if settled at all, (and that it will be settled at the present session there can be no doubt) it must be upon the broad Constitutional platferm of non-interference, as laid down in the President's California message

The Southern members themselves will not ow oppose this action. They will not be i dent enough to set a precedent in the admission of California that will tell against thom in time it is; estimated 50,000,000 persons, have the admission of the four new Plates which they hope to carve out of the present Sare of Texas. the inertness and cupidity of others. and bring in as slave States, under the resolu-

Emigration to California.

The "Anzeiger des Westens," a German pa per printed at St. Louis, says that this spring two hundred emigrants will leave Marion county for California. One hundred and fifty will go from Monroe county, one hundred from and Knox counties. The "Paris Mercury" remarks, however, that the number emigrating from Monroe will be nearer tince hundred than one hundred and tiffy.

At this rate, it will be a low estimate to supnose that six or seven thousand emigrants will Pacific. Well! Success attend them! And may they get all the gold they go to seek! or

Death of Nathaniel B. Boileau.

We learn from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, that this gentleman who formerly on acted a prominent part in Pennsylvania polities, died at his residence in Abington, Montgomery county, on the 16th inst., at the advanced age of \$5 years. Mr. Boileau was at an early day an active member of the State Legislature, and took a leading part in the well known impeachment of the Judges in 1805-6. He held the office of Secretary of State under Governor Snyder, during the entire period of his three terms-nine years. It is no small praise of him to be able to say that he possessed the entire confidence and warm friendship of Governor Snyder, not only during their official intercourse, but ever after it. He was candidate for nomination for Governor before the Democratic Convention in 1817, but was unsuccessful, the choice falling upon the Hon. William Findlay. Since that period he has remained in retirement in Montgomery County, where his long life has now ended in the midst of a circle of warm friends. Mr. Boileau has been a professing Christian for fifty years, and in all the relations of life commanded the esteem and confidence of the community.

In the United States Navy, a Senior Captain in services, receives \$4,500 per annum.

Black Diamonds vs. Yellow Gold.

The supplies of coal sent to market during the year 1849, from all the anthracite regions in Pennsylvania, is estimated by reliable authority hundred and thirty three thousand tons. The av- torneys. erage cargo price of this coal-and it has been during the last year. The yield of the Califor- each county of the Commonwealth. nia gold mines this season, will fall short of this mmense sum ; and yet, from all accounts there mento valley, than in getting out the eblack dia- the Bar, instead of five, before being eligible to monds" of Pennsylvania. And further, all these coal opporations are carried on noiselessly, without asyonishment or excitement, and what is better, there is no need of leaving home, friends, and country, and traveling 17,000 miles, to gather up the vast treasures of the coal regions .-While the old maxim holds good, that all is not gold that glitters, it is equally obvious, that some , by striking out the entire section, and inserting that do not glitter are as good as gold, if not bet- as follows: ter, as far as distance and trouble are concerned.—Pottsville Journal.

The Beaver Meadow Road.

The Beaver Meadow Company, says the Caron Gazette, are at work laying down the new iron track upon their road. The rail would probably be called the H pattern, but it is in some espects different from the H rail made a few cars since, the bearing and top of the rail being trengthened by having more metal left in the angle between the upright and those parts. This positionarity gives the rail the strength of the T ari, combined with the advantage of the bearing of the II rail. The contraction and expansion is halt the size of the spike hole in the chaires, so placed that when the emis of two rails are brought in contract, the notches from an openmy in size and position corresponding with a sed goods, our manufactures, and the vast pro- forced upon the public mind the conviction that en, thereby securing the chair and preventing hole in the chair through which a spike is drivnecessary for the purpose above named.

grantable to heaven to The becommittee with its offence to catisfy the pary that the murder was a proclaing with the reasonables. It there exists much coal over it in the shorter time, as they dal during the whole of last season. That part of the road between Penn Haven and Wetherly

of Hazleton coal will dot be much délayed. Origin of Slavery in America.

every in this continent, from the time of was negro slavery introduced by them, but all the captives they made in their constant wars agains the Indians were compelled to labor in terrible was this evil, that in many parts of their essessions whole races became extinct.

The celebrated Bishon Las Casas who had himself visited America, and had ascertained from personal inspections the sufferings of the Domingo, by authority of Charles V. Since that been stolen from their native land to minister to

Bublic Recting in Georgia.

convened at Cassville, Georgia, on the 5th instant hat nothing had been done. at which the following resolutions, among others :

republican.

Resolved-That we are opposed to the Southra Convention proposed to be held at Nashville year 88, nays none. Tenn.; and we pledge ourselves to support the On motion of Mr. Cessna the bill to provide President in using all constitutional means in for the election of Auditor General and Surveyhis power to protect it from violence for any or General by the people, was taken up. cause not known to us.

late Legislature of this State, in requiring the which was lost, Governor to call a Convention of the people of the color. Mr. Alle on moved to insert "fifty-one" instead and increase the excitement of the public mind.

A Private to Daniel Webster.-The Journal of Commerce describes a chain of California gold, which is to be presented to Mr. Webster, in acknowledgement of his eminent services in the cause of the "Union" of the States, and says, "It is emblematic of that strong chain forged by our ancestors, which Mr. Webster has done more than any other living man to rivet and strengthen, which binds together this great confederacy of States, into our united republic-so solid it is so strong, so massive. Such an ornamental appendage, on any other man than Mr. Webster, would look burdensome and inappropriate; but it is quite in harmony with the strength and greatness of the Defender of the Constitution.' It is also a fitting tribute from a resident of California, a State whose application for immediate admission into the Union Mr. Webster has promised to advocate, with all the weight of his powerful influence. The chain is of pure gold, the value exceeding four hundred dollars as it came from the mines. Its workmanship reflects much credit on California skill. It was manufactured for the donor, Mr. George W. Eggleston, at San Francisco. It should be called 'Mr. Webster's Union Chain !

Legislative Proceedings. Hannisnung, March 26, 1850. SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Ives, the Senate proceeded at about 3,163,755 tons, being an increase in the to the consideration of the bill providing for the such a price." supply of 1849 over that of 1848, of about one election of Attorney General and Prosecuting At-

Mr. Ives moved to amend, by striking out all was upwards of \$81,000. unusually low this season-has been about that portion of the bill which relate to the election In If you wish to live well and happy, go to \$2,624—thus making the anthracite mines of tion of an Attorney General, leaving it to apply Pennsylvania yield \$11,577,361 worth of coal only to the election of a Prosecuting Attorney, in

The amendment was agreed to.

On motion Mr. Hugus modified by Mr. Packer, has been more capital employed and more men; the bill was further amended, by requiring the engaged in working the golden sands of Sacra- candidate to be of but two years standing at the office of District Attorney.

Mr. King moved to amend the section which makes it an indictable offence to any Prosecuting Attorney "to demand or receive any greater fee than that allowed in the fee bill," by striking therefrom the words "or receive."

Mr. Hugus moved to amend the amendment

The compensation of said District Attorneys shall be fixed by the Commissioners, and the Judges of the court of common please of each county, at the end of each term of the courts of said counties, and shall be paid by the treasurers of said counties, upon an order from the county commissioners.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the section was further amended, by making the penalty for demanding illegal fees, a fine at the discretion of ation of the law. the court, and removal from office.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Gibboney, the bill to authorize the Tuscarora and Lewistown bridge company, to build a plank road to the Pennsylvania railroad, was taken up and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the resolutions rebutive to the promotion of agriculture, were taken up and read as follows:

Wunness, The agricultural interests of Pennsylvania, and the several states of this Union, have become of such importance as to require the fostering protection of of our National Legislature, as well to stimulate ingenuity as to re-

ward industry; therefore, ess, to justinate to melour Representatives reproced, to mer their collected to duence in procure, and tenants. When in full bearing they produce ing the possage of an act creating a national at the most moderate estimate for a serries of board of agriculture.

Mr. Watker, ably advocated the passage of the above, and was followed by

will be completed first, so that the transportation tention to the true interest of those who formed gallons per acre, which is sold at the press at 70 so large a portion of the intelligence, integrity to 80 cents per gallon. and wealth of the State. The establishing of a The "Republicaner," a new German Whie national bureou of education, had been suggested our exchange list, says the Wilmington, N. C. thy Washington himself, and like every proposi-tion emanating from his master mind, was eminently plain and practicable. Thus for the farmers have never asked for anything which would be enure to their benefit; and why should they do So I they supported your navy, they educated the for a Southern Convention. The rest are strongthe mines for the hencefit of their oppressors. 80 officers for command in your army, and they by opposed to it, doubt as to its utility, or silent formish the strong arms and stout hearts, with on the subject. which, to defend the honor and the soil of this ! our glorious country.

Many States have already formed State agric ville (O.) Herald of the 13th inst., bring intellicultural societies, and with the aid of moneyon-, gence of high waters in almost every direction-Indian population, went back to Spain and used deavored to foster them. New York had expen- We hear of a heavy loss sustained by J. Vanmethe whole of his influence to put an end to this ded over \$100,000 in the promotion of agriculture tre, of Pike county, who had one hundred and abuse substituting for their labors, those of Mr., and why should not the great State of Pennsyl. six head fine cattle drowned. They are said to ricans brought from their fatherland. The first vania, so rich in her mineral and agricultural; be worth \$50 per head. resources, do something for the good of those who formed so large a portion of her citizens !-He had conversed with a citizen of this State who had been present at the great fair held in Yew York, who never before was ashamed of his native State, until he was there asked what Pennsylvania had done to promote this great staple of A public meeting, irrespective of party, was our country, and, with shame, had to answer,

. He then rapped the reports made by the Commissioner of Patents; and complained that justice Resolved-That Congress ought to admit Calis, had not been done this great subject. He profornia as a State (with proper limits) into the mounced agriculture to be the "art of arts," and Union; and in doing so, Congress has no power hoped that this or some subsequent Legislature Ralls, and a like number from Shelby, Lowis | to say whether slavery shall not exist within her would make an appropriation for, and appoint 70,000,000 pounds, valued at \$25,000,000. limits, nor can it impose upon her any condition a professor, to make and receive suggestions, as to her form of Covernment, except that it be which will formish material aid to farmers in the pursuit of their advocation.

The resolutions then passed unanimously-

Me: Cridland moved to amend by inserting Resolved .- That we condemn the action of the cand one person to serve as Attorney General,"

state in the event of California being admitted into , effity," and briefly supported his amendment as the Union as a State, and hope he will not, for decirable, because there then would be a Govsuch a cause, call the people from their homes, sernor elected, and that an Executive should have and thus burthen them with unnecessary expense. his adviser of the same political faith as himself. Mr. Cessna urged sundry reasons why the amendment should not be adopted, for should it be to wit; a Governer, Canal Commissioner, pro- | ter of a dollar!" bable five persons for Supreme Court Judges and other officers.

Messrs, Allison and Rhey spoke in favor of the proposition, and Mr. Hoge opposed it; and it was lost-yeas 40, nays 53.

The bill then passed second reading, was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and on a motion to suspend rules, the year were 69, mays 11; and the bill then passed finallyyeas'88, nays 3, as follows: Messrs. Baldwin, George H. Hart and Ried.

Profit of Good Stock .- Mr Benjamin Hood, of Willistown township, Chester county, has raised two sheep, for which he has been offered \$150. One of them weighed 274 and the other 276 lbs. Mr. Kirk, of the same township, recently sold flor sheep for \$100. The two heaviest weighed 268 and 221 pounds.

Opium Trade of China. - In 1796, this trade was prohibited by the Emperor. At that time present, it is nearly 50,000, or 70,000,000 pounds. nifecant motion of the finger, "don't you serve It is estimated to destroy 100,000 lives annually, I

Gleanings.

The election of a Speaker cost the United States about \$80,000. The Louisvile Democrat says: "Corn ought to be high when Cobb bears

The sum paid to the persons engaged in the Cod Fishery in Maine, during the past season

bed early, rise early, eat little, drink less, and last, though not least, read the 'Register.' Wild pigeons sold in Cincinnati markets on the 6th inst, for one cent a piece. Poor people

need not starve in that city, IF The Newtown Journal has been discontinued, and the subscription list transferred to the Bucks County Intelligencer, the proprietor of which has also purchased the materials of the

Journal office. To The U. States Army, an Assistant Adjutant General Major receives one hundred and

forty-one dollars per month. The debt of New York city, on the first of January, was \$11,608,149: a decrease of \$73,000 sinoe last year.

Gold Coin.

Gold deposit certificates to No. 511, inclusive, are now payable at the Mint, Philadelphia. The coinage during the present quarter has been very large. About \$100,000 of double eagles have been issued, and the coinage is progressing rapidly. This is a very desirable and convenient coin, and we hope an immense amount will be issued before the expir-

Cal fornia Mines.—These mines says a correspondent of Journal of Commerce, have undoubtedly been worked some period far back. Mr. Wright states that an opening was lately discovered in one of these quartz hills, and it was found to be a shaft very deeply sunk. Upon exploring it, three galleties were found leadingfrom it, through the rock; all which were regularly and skillfully propped on the sides and safe> ly roofed. The lock was found to be very rich in gold, and the amount taken from it must have

Grape Culture at the West .- According to statistics accurately prepared by the Cincinnati Horticulture Society, the number of acres in vineand outline within a circle of 20 miles around that city, is 740, under charge of 264 proprietors years, 148,600 gallons of wine annually. The number of acres now in bearing is a little over 310. In Clark county, Indiana, there are between Mr. Haldeman, who thought that enough time 150 and 200 acres in cultivation, and the culture had been consumed in legislating for corporations, of vineyards is steadily on the increase. The avand that it was time for the House to turn its at. erage quantity of win; produced is about 200

> Han the Newspapers stand .- On looking over published in ten of the Slaveholding States, extending from Maryland to Louisiana, and out of sixly we cannot count up more than about fifteen, or one-fourth, which take decided ground

Railrand Iron .- One hundred thousand tons of railroad iron were imported from Great Britain last year, which at \$50 per ton, would amount to \$5,000,000 - and this in addition to the immense quantity of iron of other kinds brought in. No wonder that Mr. Bulwer, the British Minister, is auxious that the American Government should not raise the duty on British Iron. It would have such a disagreeable effect in England-it

The Wood Product .- From a document just sent to Congress, it appears that the production of wool in this country, during the last year was

Matrimonial Anecdote.

The Rev. Mr. D-, a respectable clergy man in the interior of a certain State, relates the following ancedotc. A couple came to get married; after the knot was tied, the bridegroom addressed him:

"How much do you ax, Mister!" "Why," replied the clergyman, "I generally

take what is offered to me. Sometimes more, sometimes less. I leave it entirely to the bride. "Yes, but how much do you ax, I say ?" repeats.

of have just said," returned the clergyman, that I left it to the decision of the bridegroom. Some give me ten dollars, some five, some three, some two, some one, and some only give a quar-"A quarter, ha!" said the bridegroom, "well,

that's as reasonable as a body could ax. Let me. see if i've got the money.' He took out his pocket-book; there was no.

money there; he fumbled in all his pockets, but not a sixpence could be find.

"Dang it," said he, "I thought I had some money with me; but I recollect now, twas in my tother trowsers's pocket. Hetty, have you got such a thing as two shillings about ye!"

"Me!" said the bride, with a mixture of shame and indignation. "Pam astonished at ye, to come to be married without a cent of money to pay for it! If I'd known it afore, I would'nt come a step with ye, ye might have gone alone to get married,

for all me." "Yes but consider, Hetty," said the bridegroom, in a soothing tone, "we are married now and it can't be helped; if you've got sich a thing as a

couple of shillings.--" "Here, take 'em," interrupted the angry bride, who during this speech had been searching her. the annual import was about 1,000 chests. At work hag, "and don't you," said she, with a sig-

m: another sich trick,"