



**The Lehigh Register.**  
Circulation near 2000.  
Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1860.

### Our Schools.

We invite the attention of parents, guardians and others, as well in Lehigh county as in other counties, to the various Seminaries of learning advertised in the columns of the "Register." No community was ever more blessed with Seminaries for the education of youth than this. Our Seminaries are in the hands of teachers distinguished for their high intellectual and moral qualifications. Indeed incompetent and unworthy teachers should be frowned down and discouraged. Lehigh county schools are so well known and rank so high, that their fame and worth ought to be cherished by the community generally.

For terms, location, &c., see our advertising columns.

### The Fall Election.

The bill which has passed the Legislature, providing for the election of the Auditor General and Surveyor General, by the people, on the second Tuesday of October next, calls the attention of the Democratic and Whig parties, to the necessity of taking some preparatory steps towards making suitable nominations for those important posts.

One of two things must be done: Either the State Conventions to be held, will have to make those nominations—or else new Conventions must be convened for that special purpose. We presume the different State Central Committees will take action on the subject.

### Methodist Conference.

The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, adjourned last Wednesday evening, after a laborious session of two weeks. We learn from the proceedings that the number of members in the Allentown Church, is 116; probationers, 716. The total number of white members attached to the Conference, including 274 local preachers, is 41,973; colored 8,937. Increase over last year, 521 white; and a decrease of 367 colored. The following are the appointments for the

### READING DISTRICT.

Reading—Elijah Miller, Presiding Elder.  
Reading Church—J. C. Thomas.  
St. Peter's—G. D. Bowen.  
Pottsville, 1st Church—Wm. H. Elliott, J. Neill, Superintendent.  
2nd Church—T. S. Johnson.  
Port Carbon—H. E. Gilroy.  
Mahanoy—David R. Thomas.  
Schuylkill Haven & Port Clinton—R. Thomas.  
Minersville—P. Hallowell.  
Mount Miss—Wm. B. Walton.  
Lehigh Church—C. C. Murphy.  
Stoddardsville—J. Walsh.  
Allentown and Bethlehem Miss.—S. G. Haro.  
Harrisburg—F. Hodgson.  
Dauphin—H. Sutton.  
Lebanon—J. E. Meredith, F. Ilman.  
Harrisburg—J. Hand.  
Pottsville—C. R. Crooks, J. A. Watson, Sup.  
Phoenixville—J. Y. Ashton.  
Norristown—P. J. Cox.  
Bethel and Evansburg—J. H. Turner.  
Germanstown—G. Oram, R. Owen.  
Manayunk, Mount Zion Church—H. G. King, S. Patterson.  
Ebenzer—J. B. McCullough.  
Chester Circuit—J. Carlisle, J. B. Maddox.

A resolution was adopted—that the first Fridays in June and December be observed throughout this Conference as days of fasting and prayer.

### Additional Taxes.

The Commissioners of Northampton county, have laid a tax for the current year of 20 cents on the \$100; being five cents more than that of last year. This is still a moderate tax in comparison with that of many of the neighboring counties. The advance has been made in view of the erection of the new jail.

The Easton Sentinel says: We observe that the work of erecting the proposed "New Jail" has been commenced. The Commissioners it is understood, concluded to erect it on the rear of the lot, with a view of leaving ample room for a Court House in front. This was a good move and seems to meet with public favor.

In connection with this subject, a suggestion has been made, which looks very much like doing the whole matter of erecting both Jail and Court House at the same time, and, for which, a number of persons seem disposed to contribute, in the way of voluntary subscriptions. Proposals have been made to the Commissioners to remove both the Court House and County House from the Public Square, and from the proceeds of sale of the County House lot and the use of the materials of the public buildings, to erect a new edifice on the locality of the old Jail. This, we think, would be the best course that could be pursued, and, in the end, the cheapest. In connection with it, the improvement of the Public Square would necessarily follow.

### Died in Washington.

Hon. T. J. Campbell, clerk of the House of Representatives, died on Saturday morning at one o'clock. His place is an important one, and second only to that of the Speaker. He had been ill but one week.

Mr. Campbell's death was announced in the House on Monday, and on Tuesday last an election was held to fill the vacancy. Prominent among the candidates were James C. Walker, the present reading clerk; Col. John W. Fomey; Albert Smith, of Maine; and Gen. Walbridge

### Legislation.

The Harrisburg Democratic Union says:—

Two things are manifest—there is too much legislation, and legislation attempts too much. We have no wish to complain, and we know that it is much easier to grumble than to rectify. Look at the accumulating mass of laws—a rough and indigestible mass—imperfect laws, clashing provisions, laws half repealed, unnecessary laws and unwise laws, and every year the huge and ugly pile is increasing, filling up and obstructing the ways of life. This is a great, a stupendous evil. We want few laws of general application, based upon principle and not upon the narrow foundation of a single case. Many of the laws now in force are miserably defective, and some of them rest upon very doubtful policy. The solar system moves like a splendid whole; to regulate and control it, requires the power of Omnipotence. Some of the planets move in circles, some in ellipses, and the comets describe eccentric orbits, and yet each has a bearing and influence upon the whole. The machinery of a steam engine moves in harmony—some of its parts move perpendicularly, some laterally and some elliptically. The eye of imperfect wisdom and ignorance, looking within a limited sphere, and not embracing the whole universe or the entire machine, discerns an error in this or that seemingly irregular movement; he changes the elliptical movement into a circular, and then the parts impinge and grate harshly, or stop altogether. Just so it is when great principles and universal laws are disturbed to remedy some present difficulty or some local irregularity.—We legislate not for Mr. Jones, or for a class, not for small traders or large, not for the rich or the poor, the laborer or the capitalist, the heir, the legatee, the illegitimate, the married, the single, men, women or children, but for the people of the commonwealth.

Sir—I duly received your favor of the 4th of October and the 17th of November. It gave me pleasure to hear, that though the merchants had departed from their agreement of non-importation, the spirit of industry and frugality was likely to continue among the people. I am obliged to you for your concern on my account. The letters you mention gave great offence here; but that was not attended with the immediate ill-consequences to my interest that seem to have been hoped for by those that sent copies of them hither.

If our country people would well consider, that all they save in refusing to purchase foreign goods, and in making their own apparel, being applied to the improvement of their plantations, would render those more profitable, as yielding a greater produce, I should hope they would persist resolutely in their present commendable industry and frugality.—And there is still a farther consideration. The colonies that produce provisions grow very fast. But of the countries that take of those provisions, some do not increase at all, as the European nations; and others, as the West India Colonies, not in the same proportion. So that though the demand at present may be sufficient, it cannot long continue so. Every manufacturer encouraged in our country, makes part of a market for provisions within ourselves, and saves so much money to the country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the manufactures he supplies. Here, in England, it is well known and understood, that wherever a manufacture is established which employ a number of hands, it raises the value of lands in the neighboring country all around it; partly by the greater demand near at hand for the produce of the land; and partly from the plenty of money drawn by the manufacturer to that part of the country. It seems, therefore, the interest of all our farmers and owners of lands, to encourage our young manufacturers in preference to foreign ones imported among us from distant countries.

I am much obliged by your kind present of curious seeds. They were welcome gifts to some of my friends. I send you herewith some of the new barley lately introduced into this country, and now highly spoken of. I wish it may be found of use with you.

I was the more pleased to see in your letter the improvement of our paper, having had a principal share in establishing that manufacture among us many years ago, by the encouragement I gave it.

If in anything I can serve you here, it will be a pleasure to me.

Your friend, and humble servant,  
B. FRANKLIN.

To Mr. Humphry Marshall, West Bradford, Chester county.

**Mysterious Occurrence.**  
We understand, says the Lancaster Union and Tribune, that Mr. Thomas Johnston, of Martine township, has been missing from his home since the 1st inst., under circumstances which are calculated to induce the belief that he has been foully dealt with. He left his residence on that day for the purpose of collecting money and making settlements with some of his neighbors. The last person with whom he settled recollects seeing a large sum of money in his possession. He was afterwards seen by a neighbor within a mile of his own dwelling, in which direction he was then riding through a lane or path, which was secured at both ends by bars or gates. His horse was found in this enclosure on the following morning. The whole neighborhood has been carefully searched since, but no traces have been discovered of the missing man. It is feared that he has been way-laid and murdered by some one having a knowledge that he had a large sum of money in his possession, and his body concealed in some way from discovery. He was a man of industrious and temperate habits, and his circumstances were such as to leave no motive for a voluntary absence from his family and home.

**Cincinnati.**—The products of the industry and enterprise of the people of this city are vast, and still increasing. It is stated that the quantity of candles exported from Cincinnati during the six months ending on the first inst., are 38,568 boxes. During the same period the exports of soap, amounted to ten thousand two hundred and eighty seven boxes.

**Ohio Election.**—The Columbus State Journal of the 8th inst., furnishes complete returns of the recent election throughout that State for delegates to the Convention to amend the Constitution; according to which 58 Democratic members are chosen to 43 Whigs and 7 Free Soilers. The Journal remarks that the Convention contains many men of ability from both the great parties.

### Doctor Franklin on Manufactures. Before the Revolution.

[From the Plough, Loom, and Anvil.]  
The following letter from Franklin to one of his friends is now almost eighty years old, yet it has only now been brought to light. We offer it now to our readers because we desire to see that the truths we now desire to teach, are the same that were taught by the fathers of the Revolution, as they have since been taught by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, all of them Southern men and planters, but all of them wise enough to see that the true way to give value to land was to make a market on the land for its products. We especially desire to call their attention to the remark of this sagacious man, so long since made, that our power to produce must inevitably greatly exceed the power of Europe to consume our products, and to the effect of this difference in the constantly diminishing value of sugar, cotton, tobacco, and other agricultural products, as compared with the cloth and iron, as set forth in the third chapter of "The Harmony of Interests," published in our January number; the necessary effect of a dependence for supplies upon people whose labor is less valuable than our own.

London, April 22d, 1771.  
Sir—I duly received your favor of the 4th of October and the 17th of November. It gave me pleasure to hear, that though the merchants had departed from their agreement of non-importation, the spirit of industry and frugality was likely to continue among the people. I am obliged to you for your concern on my account. The letters you mention gave great offence here; but that was not attended with the immediate ill-consequences to my interest that seem to have been hoped for by those that sent copies of them hither.

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### Legislative Proceedings. SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Sankey, the bill to incorporate the town of Georgetown, in the county of Beaver, was taken up on second reading, amended, and passed finally.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Porter, the resolution relative to the claim of George H. Gundy, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Porter presented a bill to incorporate the Kutztown and Reading railroad company.

The bill to repeal certain sections of the act passed in 1847, relative to kidnapping, &c., was taken up on second reading.

Mr. Porter addressed the House, in favor of the passage of the bill, in an argument of some length and of great power. Before he had concluded

Mr. Molloy called the previous question, and it was seconded by the requisite number of members.

And on the question, shall the main question be now put? It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 58, nays 38.

The bill then passed second reading—yeas 49, nays 41.

At ten minutes before 12 o'clock, a message was received from Gov. Johnson, returning with his objections, the bill appointing the State into Senatorial, and Representative Districts.

His first objection is made by comparing the apportionment of Fayette with that of Dauphin county, the latter having but one representative with a larger number of taxables than Fayette, which has two. The second objection is that of Allegheny, with 28,547 taxables, has but five members, while Westmoreland, with only 11,618 has three. The third is, that Schuylkill, with 12,867 taxables, has but two representatives, while Berks, with 16,262, has four. The fourth objection is, that Berks, with some 16,000 taxables, has the same representation as Westmoreland, Schuylkill, Butler, and Luzerne, with some 21,000 taxables. The fifth objection is made by comparing Crawford with Erie. The sixth objection is, that by the representation allowed to Allegheny, Butler, Lawrence, Dauphin, Erie and Schuylkill, which are altogether allowed 11 members, 26,496 taxable fixed in the bill. The seventh is, that the counties of Adams, Allegheny, Butler, Lawrence, Beaver, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Indiana, Lebanon, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Union, and Lancaster, with one hundred and forty thousand two hundred and ninety two taxables, are allowed 25 members, whilst the counties of Columbia, Sullivan, Crawford, Fayette, Monroe, Wayne, Pike, Mercer, Venango, Warren, Mifflin, Montgomery, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Westmoreland, York, Tioga, Elk, McKean, and Clearfield, with only 105,500 are given the same number.

He refers to the representative district of Clearfield, Elk, and McKean, as having been erected since the adoption of the Constitution, and given a separate representation, whilst they have a less number of taxables than the ratio fixed in the bill; consequently it is unconstitutional. He denounces the formation of double districts as calculated to prevent an equal representation and as an anti-republican feature which ought to be avoided.

He refers to the district composed of the counties of Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson, where Clarion has 5087 taxables, which entitled her to one member, with a small excess. Armstrong and Jefferson have 8708 taxables, being a much larger number than is required for 2 members in Fayette, Westmoreland, Berks and Crawford. He thinks this might have been avoided as well as making a district of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata counties, and one of Mercer, Venango and Warren.

The message goes on to point out the different inequalities in the bill generally, and closes with an expression of regret that the passage of the bill should have been delayed until so nearly the close of the session.

**A New Bill Proposed.**—Immediately after the reading of the message in the Senate, Mr. Paucker rose and introduced another Apportionment Bill, which was laid on the table for the present.

**Afternoon Session.**—Mr. Hastings read in place a bill to apportion the Senate into Senatorial and Representative Districts. None of the bills presented have been acted upon.

**The Andabon California Party.**—Letters from California state, that the party which crossed the continent under the charge of J. W. Andabon, Esq., has finally broken up, after trying their luck at the Stanislaus and Tuolumne diggings. While so employed, the proceeds did not average more than one dollar per day for each man. Individuals of the party are now engaged at other occupations, at salaries varying from \$1500 to \$3000 per annum.

**The United States Bank Trust.**—A memorial to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, is in circulation, asking that legislation may be effected to close up an early day the affairs and business of the first Bank of the United States, now in the hands of two surviving Trustees.

**The Washington Monument.**—The work on the national monument to the memory of Washington, was commenced on Monday last for the season, and will be continued till the season again closes. It is now 52 feet high, and gives an idea of what it is intended to be when completed. A block of stone has been presented to form a part of this great monument by every State of the Union, with two exceptions.

**Spammering.**—Dr. Turner, of New York, says, that stammering is caused by attempts to speak with empty lungs. In singing the lungs are kept well inflated, and there is no stammering. The method of cure is, to require the patient to keep his lungs well filled—to draw frequent long breaths, to speak loud, and to pause on the instant of finding embarrassment in his speech, taking a long inspiration before going on again.

**Contribution from California.**—The Legislature of California has passed a resolution directing that a block of marble, quartz or granite be prepared, with the word "California" chiselled upon it, and sent to the National Monument at Washington. It ought to be a "gold rock."

### Congressional Proceedings. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1860.

### BOUNTY LAND.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for an act providing for the soldiers of the war of 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1815; the Indian wars of 1811; the Florida Seminole war; and the war known as General Wayne's war, of 1792 to 1795, bounty land to those who have not been heretofore provided for; which bill was read a first and second time by its title, when

Mr. C. moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and made the special order of the day for the first Monday in June.

Mr. Vinton expressed the hope that there would be no special order. He objected to that part of the motion.

The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, the Committee on Public Lands was discharged from the further consideration of the bill granting bounty in land to the officers and soldiers who served their country in the last war with Great Britain; and the bill to provide bounty land for all American soldiers not heretofore provided for; they were ordered to lie on the table.

### Fips and Levies.

When are we to be relieved from these apologies for money? When is Congress going to take some action that will throw them out of circulation or make them pass for what they are worth in all cases? It is rather unenviable like to receive these articles at one value and part with them at another. It has too much of the barbarian stamp, to have money without a fixed value. Let us have a real American decimal system of coinage, with slight variations if agreeable to the community, and not a heterogeneous compound of fips, levies, and half pence. Let each nation have a fixed currency, if all do not unite to establish a universal rate. What suits the mode of computation in one country may not in another, and it is the province of legislative bodies to remedy these defects by a proper attention to a matter which demands their action.

### Prof. Webster.

The Boston papers state that Prof. Webster has selected the Rev. Dr. Putnam, the distinguished Unitarian clergyman of Roxbury, as his spiritual adviser. A few days ago he sent for the Rev. Dr. Albro to visit him, but upon the Dr. presenting himself, admittance was refused him by the jailor, the sheriff having decided that but one spiritual adviser shall be permitted to visit him. This determination has caused the prisoner much concern, as he had expressed a wish to see several on the subject of religious preparation for another life. He has no fixed religious views, and never made personal religion a duty. He says he has faith in the Bible, and has read it through during his imprisonment. He is anxious on the question of the atonement, and says he needs much instruction, but even this the authorities would deny him, as if, were it possible, they would shut out even his repentant soul from Heaven.

**What can be done.**—There is a factory in Cincinnati which takes logs in one door—the process of making staves, drying, finishing, and putting up commences—and kegs, neatly finished, pop out of a door opposite. It is a speedy and constant process, and very ingenious. The work of making these kegs is all done by machinery.

**Killed at Vesuvius.**—Charles C. Bayard, a Mulatto, in the U. S. Navy, aged 22, died at Naples, on the 22d of February, of a wound received from a stone thrown from the crater of Vesuvius, whilst he was standing with other officers on the side of the mountain. The eruption was one of the most brilliant and tremendous that has been witnessed for many years. It was, moreover, remarkably sudden, as none of the signs had preceded it. A letter states that the mountain literally roared with the efforts it made to disgorge itself. The noise was like the firing of cannon at sea, and at every discharge there was thrown up a mass of lava and rocks, which at night looked like balls of fire.

**Teas.**—It speaks well for the people of Texas, that already thirty-one newspapers have been established there, two of which are religious. This is precisely the number of papers published in New Hampshire, which has been settled above two hundred years.

**Newspaper Law.**—A publisher out West stopped sending his newspaper to a subscriber who had never paid the first cent for his subscription. The wife of the delinquent met the publisher and threatened him with the terrors of the law, inasmuch as he was bound to send the paper till all arrears were paid.

**Postal Enterprise.**—The Detroit Daily Advertiser says it has private and reliable information from Washington, that a proposition will soon be laid before Congress, for running a line of post coaches from Independence, (Mo.) to California, regularly in 24 days, and by express in 12 days only. The contractors ask a strip of land, 100 feet wide, the whole distance between the two places; with the privilege of purchasing a quarter section of land every ten miles, for use as stations. They ask the privilege of this road for fifteen years, and agree to make the franchise and grants of land contingent on having the road in operation within three months. If this is granted they will put three thousand laborers upon it at once.

**Underground Life.**—The Courier has the following table of Statistics in relation to Cellar Occupation in New York compiled from returns lately made by the Chief of Police. It appears that over eighteen thousand people are crowded together in underground basements—number of such basements occupied by them being 3,742—of which one half have but one room, and the number of occupants averaging something over five to a basement. Nearly one third of these are classified as dirty in person, and as occupying basements of the same description.

### Gleanings.

Quite a sensation has been produced in Bartholomew, Ia., in consequence of sundry specimens of ore being found containing small particles of gold.

Tight sleeves are again in fashion. Between the shoulders and elbow there is worn a double row of bullion fringe.

Large quantities of coal are shipping from New Castle, England, to California.

In Lowell, Mass., last week, a Mr. Hunt, his wife and only child, died within three days.

A Cincinnati baker is busily engaged in putting up bread for California. It is put up in tin boxes which are hermetically sealed.

Wives should always set up for their husbands, instead of getting their servants to do so. It makes two hours difference in their arrival.

Mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law always agree well, provided they are never near one another. Husbands should recollect this, and keep them as near apart as possible.

Our mint is now coining at the rate of half a million a week. This looks as if money ought to be plentiful after a while.

The Day Book is the sauciest paper in New York. It makes one laugh to read it.

The present population of Galena, Ill., is estimated at 7,000.

**Discovery of a great Lake.**—A great Lake has been discovered in the interior of South Africa, during a journey of exploration by two gentlemen, named Murray and Oswald. It is situated in longitude 24 deg. east, and latitude 19 deg. south, and its limits appear to have been undiscernable. According to the natives, however, it takes twenty-five days to travel round it. The vegetation on its banks is tropical, and palms are abundant; but it contains no crocodiles, alligators, hippopotamuses. It is approached by a river, which, for some distance, is of small size, and which, as it approaches the lake, becomes as large as the Clyde. The lake itself has but few islands in it, but it is said these are densely populated by a race entirely different from those near the borders of the lake. Pelicans are numerous, as also fish; some of which resemble perch and carp, and weigh between forty and fifty pounds. There are likewise a great number of elephants, although of a much smaller description than those near the colony. The natives, whose language was unlike any known dialect spoken by the other tribes in South Africa, appeared to be of an inferior nature, and to be much afflicted with pulmonary disease.

**Our Business hurried through.**—The last day of a Legislative Session is generally remarkable for the manner in which almost the entire business of the session is transacted in its limited space. The most striking instance of this kind occurred recently in the Louisiana Legislature, and is thus stated by the New Orleans Bulletin:—

During its recent session, the Legislature passed 355 bills, of which upwards of 200 were passed during the last week, and of these latter the largest number of them on the last day. From a gentleman who was present in the House on the last day of the session, we learn, "to use his own words," that it was "a perfect sight" to see the mode of doing business. The poor Speaker had really a hard time of it, and did not even have time to sit down between the passage of one bill and that of another, such under a high pressure principle were the "ground out," on the vote for the final passage and the decisive word "passed"—"passed" uttered in a clear, distinct voice, was heard in rapid succession. From 100 to 150 bills were thus acted upon, on the last day and still there was a great deal of unfinished business, as is always the case, which was left untouched.

**Large Company for California.**—We are informed, says the Rochester Advertiser, by a gentleman from Burlington, Iowa, that on the 18th of March, a large company of California Emigrants passed through that city, consisting of about 3000 men—mostly all of the Western states. 200 men—mostly citizens of Burlington—joined the company at that place. They go the overland route through Oregon, and expect to reach the diggings" in about three months. The teams that belonged to the party, numbered 1000. The men are mostly middle aged men, and many of them have families.

About a year since, quite a company of men left Burlington, and vicinity, and went to California in search of the "elusive," and this spring all returned in excellent health, richly remunerated for their advantageous enterprise. Their good fortune created among their neighbors and friends quite a "gold fever," which is only to be abated by a visit to the "promised land," after a tedious voyage of 3 or 4 months over the Rocky Mountains.

**Georgia.**—The late election for delegates to the Nashville convention has shown conclusively that the people are against any such mischievous gathering. In Bibb county only 76 votes were polled for delegates, one twentieth of the county vote. In the town of Griffin, were about 500 votes are usually cast, 36 were given, of which 7 were for no convention. In Lagrange, 1000 votes were polled, no convention 58. In other precinct, the poll was opened in the county, in Cobb county 126 votes were polled; in Cass about 100; in Floyd 50.—A number of no convention tickets were polled in these counties, and there was only 20 majority for delegates. In Rome 68 votes were polled of which 14 were for no convention. No other polls were opened, the officers refused to serve for any such purposes as electing delegates to a disunion. In Clark county 27 votes were polled out of 100. In Cassville 27 were cast against the convention to 60 for it. In Atlanta, and throughout De Kalb county, no polls were opened, and so through the rest of the State! The affair was a complete failure, as may be seen from these specimens.

**The California Rush.**—Three steamboats arrived at St. Louis on Saturday week, from the Ohio river, having on board over six hundred emigrants for California. The overland route appears to be growing in favor. Some 200 Cincinnatians left that City on Thursday, also for California.