

The Lehigh Register.

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THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1850.

03-The Auditors meeting on A. K. Witman's account, as Trustee of Jacob Dotterer, will be on Friday the 14th of June, instead of the 30th, as stated in the notice.

The Public Lands.

Our letters from Washington, says Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, assure us that Congress will pass an appriving every actual set-tler a quarter section—(160 acres) of public land. Our writer says:

The land committees in both houses have bills ready to report, giving the public lands to actual settlers-the committee are unanimous. Mr. Webster has a long speech prepared, in which he will advocate the bill. My information is to the effect that it will pass the Senate by two thirds, and the House by twenty majority. Indeed there seems to be a race bethe most to put the measure through."

The Protective Policy.

Notice after notice is given of the arrival of foreign goods, manufactured by half paid hands, and thrown into our markets. At the same time, from every quarter comes the most gloomy tidings of the depression, or entire stoppage, of the manufacturing establishments of our own country. One is cause, the other is effect. The Tariff of 1846 has now been thoroughly tried, and its effects are apparent, in its unfavorable bearing. The time has arrived when there must be active effort to sustain ourselves, or such an effect will be produced, as will be hard to recover from.

It has been intimated that our manufacturing interests may be sustained by reducing the wages of hands to the European standard .-That will never do. An increase of poverty, wretchedness and evil would be the sure consequence. No, no, that must not be. The laborer is worthy of his hire. He who toils for daily wages, needs sufficient to support himself and dependents. The only way is to protect our own interests, rather than to sacrifice them to those of Europe. More adequate protection was tried, and under it Manufacturing establishments were reared, and successfully worked. A general and healthful prosperity, felt by every class, followed. That prosperity, though checked, has not yet subsided, but from what is transpiring in every direction, a different aspect is foreshadowed, unless evil consequences are averted by timely averting cause for them. It is true we have a class of citizens in this country, who are in favor of free trade.-But the great mass is not of the number. Even in England, while a strong desire is felt for the establishment of the free trade system in this country, there is occasionally one among them, candid enough to express surprise at the hesitating course of this country on that subject.

Raising of Salaries.

The late Legislature became extremely liberal with the people's money after they voted themselves three dollars a day for the whole session. They raised the salaries of the Canal Commissioners from three to four dollars per with the exception of the Governor, who was reform bill.

It is worthy of remark, that the bill for rais ing the daily pay of the members from one dollar and a half to three dollars was passed by the House without a call for yeas and nays. A member who intended, as he said, to call for the yeas and nays, informed us that no chance was given him by the Speaker. When the vote was taken in gross the mays were not asked for, the Speaker without putting them, decided that the bill was agreed to. He said that the whole matter had been previously so arranged by themselves as to prevent a call for the yeas and nays.

Report on the Finances.

We are indebted to the Hon. W. M. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury, for a bound volume of his interesting Report on the Finances. -The learned Secretary gives incontrovertible testimony that the Tariff for protection does not increase the price, to the people who purchase and use, the manufactured article, as is contended by many. To illustrate this truth he furnishes tabular statements, from one of which "showing the effects of American competition in the reduction of prices." we extract the following important facts: Cut nails, (of which none were imported) were supplied in 1835-'36-'37, and '38 at 6 cents per pound; in 239 at 61; in '40 at 51; in '42 at 41; in '43 and '44 at 41; in '45 at 43; in '46-147 and '48 at 42; and in 1849 at 4 cents per pound. Thus showing that for 14 years the price had gradually fallen. Sad irons, all imported prior to the Tariff of 1842, sold at 5 to 6 cents per pound. When that act enabled American Industry and ingenuity to enter the market-from 1842 to 1849-the price yearly declined from 54 cents per pound to 34. The same result took place with axes, hollow ware, screws, but-hinges, pins, files, &c., clearly demonstrating that our labor once protected, not only excludes the product of foreign labor, but that as we perfect our machinery, and systematise and organise our plans of operation, our citizens are furnished with the same articles at a less price; while our own deserving sous, as a just reward for lar tables, in relation to the manufacture of result is true in that branch of industry.

Marriage on Mechanical Principles.

From statistical documents, which have been were a register equally minute and authentic made in other countries, where such cases as their bones in love-dreams on a summer's day, are free agents and the arbiters of their own tween the two parties, as to which shall do destiny. But they are no such thing. Look vertise extensively and continually. It is usesum total of marriages for the year. The law, vertise, and again to advertise. which governs in every civilized community, placed under the same circumstances, will have it so. These fancies, tears and sighs, are but so many springs and minor wheels, that work, in some cases, the great machinery by which that result is accomplished. But were there no real data in the case to guide us, this statement would seem to be true if we look at human life and behold so many strange and illassorted marriages going on every day, in which there is neither thyme nor reason, nor the most remote chance of happiness after the brief honeymoon is over. It must be by force of the mechanical law, we have mentioned .-It is certainly hard to account for it in any other way. This must account too for the fact that so many young ladies who declare positively they never will marry, are among the first to fall into the conjugal snare. It must solve the mystery also how so many, whose heads seem filled with sentiment and romance, and whose hearts seem to be a perfect reservoir of sensibility and tenderness, if you will take their word for it, wed their charms to age, infirmity, stupidity, and all sorts of repulsive qualities, for an establishment! It is this law of necessity that hurries them along to matrimony, "nill I, will I." And it is the same inexorable law which thwarts suitable connections, and nips the fairest prospects in the bud sometimes; often capriciously and from the slightest as well as the most serious causes.-The fact is, in such cases the number for the year chances to be full, and the law is imperative. To use law phraseology, they must hold over for another term, or withdraw the suit altogether. This law of necessity must plead an excuse then for disappointed bachelors and old maids, with which society is abundantly sprinkled. There is no contending against the action of fixed laws, and their disconsolate condition is only the result of meday, and those of all the heads of departments | chanical agencies, which have placed them where they are, sadly against their will, in the iar system. We must attribute to this cause the fact that widows often before the first and rush to the very fate from which they have just, as it were, escaped-and that old gentlemen, who lose their better halves, are silly enough to venture on the dangerous experiment of a young and attractive wife. They are driven on by the great mechanical law .-So many marriages must take place annually -matches of interest, of love, of mere likings, of indifference, and of absurdity, must make up the sum. These instances are constantly before our eyes; and the principles, which are deduced from the statistics of Belgium, form the only natural and satisfactory solution of the phases of matrimonial life which society so constantly exhibits. Two Worlds.

Agriculture in Lombardy.

A system has been for a long period in ex stence in this highly cultivated country, which would seem to be one involving haid conditions, and oppressive to the tenants of small tarms. It seems incredible to us how, under its action there can be an industrious and contented peasantry, but such is the fact however One would suppose the stimulus to industry and content would be wanting. The peculia feature of the system is, that the tenant as long as he pays annually to the landlord a certain amount of produce, generally one half, some times more, has a bona fide hold upon the farm. But even with these relations between landlord and tenant, called the Mestayer system, the plains of Lombardy display a very high degree of perfection in agriculture, and great industry and ingenuity in rendering the soil productive. The Lombards are a hardy and laborious peasantry, and among the most moral, religious and happy to be found in Europe. The galling chains of Austrian rule effects them much less than the higher classes, who are objects of jealousy and espionage; and whose rights are continually invaded, and their privileges abridged.

Cuba .- The population of this island, it is stated, in 1841 was 1,007,634, and in 1846 only 898, 752. In 1849 the total value of its agricultural their toil, enjoy enduring competency. Simi- productions, dairy and domestic animals, was Cotton and Woollen Goods prove that the same the island shows a steady annual decline in a-

The Gain of Advertising.

Every now and then, we have reason to rub kept with great care in Belgium, it appears that our hands with warmth, in consequence of regard being had to the increase of population, some sound, well-digested and called-for artithere is annually the same proportional amount cle, to be found in the "Evening Bulletin."of marriages. It would be fair to infer that Take the following as a fair sample of the

general quality of the paper: -The increasing demand for newspapers, and excessive emigration or warlike conscriptions in connexion with if, the extension of adverdid not intervene, the result would be found to tising, is working a great advantage in busibe the same. It would seem to follow that noss, especially among retailers. Thirty years marriage, though apparently an act of the will, ago, a store, once established, wassure to keep is a moral necessity, and is governed in much its custom, unless its proprietor recklessly and the same manner as the movement of the blindly neglected his affairs; but now no esplanetary worlds, or perhaps what may be tablishment, however popular, can retain its more opposite to the subject, like the orbits of patronage unless it advertises, and advertises the comets, which though rather queer and extensively. This is as it should be. People, eccentric, are regulated by fixed laws in their instead of running up and down to hunt an arwayward flight. In other words the principle ticle they may happen to desire, have now onwhich regulates marriage, is mechanical, and by to glance over the colums of the paper and wedded pairs are linked together by a system. Icam at once where their wants can be supin love, may abandon themselves to all sorts the competition; and hence the public is supof wild, chimerical and silly impulses, may plied cheaper than formerly. A retailer who breathe the most sent-impassioned sentiments, wishes to make a fortune now, must expect to and waste their time and the very flesh on sell a hundred thousand dollars worth of goods where he used to sell twenty-five thousand, or sighs by the pale light of the sympathising, and to make but one quarter the profits he did moon; and they may feel a pride in their cle- before. He cannot continue the old prices vated emotions, and in the thought that they without losing his custom. His only chance to outstrip his neighbors is to advertise; to ad-Plume themselves on their independence as cannot understand the times. He must adapt eally; for marry they must, that is, a certain thing to do; and that, vigorously persisted in, predestined number of them, to make up the will make him rich; it is to advertise, to ad-

French Politics.

The late advices from France indicate the prevalence of an unsettled and restless spirit, although, as yet, there has been no outbreak. Serious fears are, however, entertained. The near approach of the election arouses the violence of faction. The true republicans are a smallbody compared with the monarchists, but the red republicans keep up the agitation and if the monarchists prevail it will be by their turmoil. Louis Napoleon, although President, is not satisfied with his title or the office .-- .

He is monarchist in heart and is anxious to hold his position by another tenure than the will of the people. Mr. Rochejacquelein, a member of the Legislative Assembly, intropeople on the subject of the form of government, which is partially embraced in the following articles:

Art. 1. The people will be consulted upon the form of government which will be established and regulated. For this object, on the first Sonday of June, 1850, there will take place a general vote, as it was given for the election of the President, with the same laws and regulations.

Art. 2. Every elector will vote with a ticket upon which will be written either republic or monarchy.

Art. 3. If a majority be in favor of a monarchy, the result of the election will be proclaimed by the President of the Assembly. Art. 4. If a majority be in favor of the republic, the result of the balloting will be given by the President himself.

This proposition originated in a desire to ascertain the wishes of the people. There are many who desire the same information, but they lacked the boldness to present their views. Instead of secretly working against the government, Mr. Rochejacquelein has openavowed his opposition and is determined to make an effort to have the question setmourning robe is shabby, throw off their weeds thed. It is manifest that there is considerable dissatisfaction with the present rule, otherwise this proposition would have received no toleration and support. Liberty of speech has advanced, for at no other period of French history would this proposition, questioning the | Mobile. stability of the government, have been considered in any other light than treason-the electoral law for the suppression of the clubs and the restrictive law in regard to the press.

The Garden of Eden.

There is a panorama that has been exhibited at Boston and Springfield, Mass., and is now being exhibited, we believe, at New Haven Conn , of Paradise, painted after Milton's de- The exports for the two periods have beenscription, and is called a "botanical and pootcal panorama." This is carrying the panoramic fancy to its ne plus office, we think, for we do not see well how it can be carried any lutther. There are three groups of Adam and Eve. We should like to know how the painter has managed the costume, for they are painted, we believe, as they were before figeaves were put into requisition, in all their maked glory," as Milton says.

This panorama seems to be travelling south and will get as far as Washington. It is worth going to see, probably, although we have had ots of panoramas here. The Boston and pringfield papers speak of it, says the "New. Haven Register, 9 Gas the most finished production of the kind ever exhibited in this country." It has a fault, though-it is all poetical, even the botanical part, and is descriptive of a place seen by no mortal eyes, except Adam's and Eve's; and though it may possess every other mern, it cannot possess that - so important a one in such a picture—of being like. - Wash.

Poisoning .- Five persons, all members of one family, were poisened a short time since, in the township of Walpole, in Canada, by eating wild turnips. The father had dug them on Friday, and the family had kept them till the Sabbath, boiled them with meat, &c., and put them in soup Jos. Allen, his wife, one young man 18 years old, a boy 12, and a girl 5 years old, were all pois-\$59,791,462. The statement of the exports from oned to death by eating of the dinner. Four of them died in less than four hours, but the little girl survived till Monday evening.

Brother Jonathan.

Wilson & Co's, grand Jubilee Pictorial Brothr Jounthan is now issuing from their press in New York. As an illustrated historical sheet it is of great value. The trial of Sarah Good, for witcheraft, at Salem, 160 years ago, so graphically described by John Neal, is here presented (from a spirited original design by Mattesson) in a large and finely wrought pieture occupying an entire page of the Jonathan. "Raising the First Liberty Pole," is another fine large engraving-the subject being taken from Fenno Hoffman's description of that interesting revolutionary event in the Mohawk Valley. Besides these grand features, the Jonathan abounds in fun and satire for juvenile readers; and two of the inner pages are ocenpied by "Washington's Farewell Address," printed in a beautiful script running hand, and with Washington's own signature. Altogether this famous Jubilee Pictorial is superior to any People, young and old, may fancy themselves plied. Profits, too, are less in consequence of we have seen in former years. The price is as usual, 121 cents per copy.

The Cuban Expedition.

The news from Cuba, brought by the steamship Ohio, is very important. Gen. Lopez, who heads, the invading party from the United States, has effected a landing, with a few hundred men, on the northern part of the Island, at Cardenas, about ninety miles from Havanna, and about forty eastward of Matanzas, towards which town at the records of Belgium; figures cannot lie. less for him to complain of this, as some do, we Cardenas is a small place, with but few inhabithey may, they are only by a different process himself to circumstances, or he will, sooner or as the easiest point to gain a foothold upon the tants, and on this account was probably selected from their colder neighbors, acting mechani- later, be insolvent. He has, indeed, but one island. The garrison of only sixty men surrendered to Lopez after a slight resistance.

This seems to be the whole extent of the success of the expedition so far, which amounts to very little, for admitting that Lopez's force is 2000 men, and on their way to Matanzas, it still appears utterly inadequate to the immense task and describes the excitement amongst the inof subjugating the island, roused as the authorities appear to be to the extent of the danger which threatens them, and determined to crush We already see marks of prompt and vigorous operations on the part of the Spaniards. Eight hundred troops have been despatched to join the 1500 at Matanzas, so that Lopez's force will be met by more then an equal number of troops, with 15,000 inhabitants of Matanzas for the Governor to fall back upon.

All resident foreigners had been ordered to be enrolled. A steamer was promptly despatched to an island near Cape Catochi, which captured over one hundred of one of the bands preparing duced a proposition ordering an election for to invade the island. The fate of these men, we the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the fear, will be that of others of the expedition, unless it has been planned more wisely than such invasions usually are. The unfortunate issue of Miranda's expedition is still within the recolthe expectations of defection in the Government the expedition are realized, its end, however courageous and resolute the men, is likely, from present appearances, to prove unfortunate.

P. S .-- We learn that the above Expedition is a failure, and that Gen. Lopez, went back to the United States.

Great Excitement at Savannah. Great excitement was produced here on the

25th inst., by the arrest of Gen. Lopez. The Marshall of the District made the arrest under the aut hority of a telegraphic dispatch from the President of the United States. Both Gen. Lopez and his aid were arrested and taken before Judge Nichols of the U.S. District Court.

There being no evidence against the parties, they were discharged, at a quarter before twelve o'clock. The crowd in the Court room was immense, and the decision of the Court was re ceived with much enthusiasm. escorted to his lodgings by the crowd. He made a speech, in which he expressed his determinition to carryout his present project at all hazards. He is a man of pleasing appearance, and very melligent. He made quite a favorable impression upon our citizens. He left, accompanied by his Aid, at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, for

Exports of Breadstuffs.

The aggregate exportation of breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, from the first of September of the last two years, up to the latest dates from the several ports, show an immense falling off this year, equalling at the lowest estimate, a decrease of full tenmillions of dollars, in the value of the exports of those articles in a little more than eight mouths.

Indian Corn. Flour, Wheat, Corn, . Meul. Bbls. Bush. Bush. Bbls. 1819 818,083 1850 288,867 1,002,572 9,021,464 67,655 130,329 3,711,607 5.702 Decr'se, 529,216

While such has been the case with our exports our imports of every description, including iron, calicoes, woolen goods, &c., which might have been manufactured at home, have steadily and largely increased, swelling the tide of trade against us, which but for the demand for our se curries abroad, and an unexpected influx of gold from California, would long ere this drained this country of the precious metals.

But the end is not yet. A revulsion mus come. We are purchasing more than we can pay for, for as our wants of foreign articles increase, our means to buy them are diminished, and the day of settlement will be a sad one .-Even the securities held abroad will draw largely upon our supply of coin, and those who see he reckoning will witness more than a "very disagreeable effect on public opinion."

Wheat Crop .- The Detroit papers say there ever was a time when the wheat crop of Michigan gave fairer promise than at present. The Sanduskian learns from all directions that there are prospects of abundant crops in Ohio.

Rome.—The Roman Government has estabished a bank, with a central office in Rome, and two branches—one at Bolongna, and the other at Ancona. The capital is forty-four millions of rate of discount is to be six per cent.

Late from California.

The arrival at New York of the steamship Crescent City, from Chagres, furnishes us with intelligence from California as late as April 20th. The news contains some points of interest. The gold and 132 passengers. She conveyed the kind. mails which came hither in the Crescent City .-\$200,000 in gold dust is said to be in the hands of the passengers by the latter steamer.

[From the Alta California, April 17.] There has been a horse race at Stockton for \$10,000 a side. One of the contestants was a upon our next Legislature. regular racer, and the other a Mexican cavallo .-

The thorough bred won, of course. A petition was circulating in San Francisco, asking the Legislature to appoint a State assayer, whose duty it shall be to smelt and assay gold, dust, and issue bullion, bearing upon it a State stamp, with the number of carats weight, and Mim value thereof, to be used as a substitute for the present gold dust currency.

place upon the 1st of April, exhibited the fact, that although party lines have been drawn, they | 000 is said to have been caused by the late uit have not been drawn with such strictness as to favorable news from California. prevent the people from exercising their own opinions. The ticket elected, exhibits a fair ad- forty-two counties in Kentucky, is 20,825. mixture of Whig and Democratic principles .-The election was a most exciting one, and conducted with spirit, but good feeling. The prin- of which is estimated at \$1000. cipal struggle was between Mr. Townes, the Whig nominee for Sheriff, Col. J. J. Bryant, the tion in Louisville, on the adoption of the new independent candidate. The latter was elected 7000. by a very large majority, and duly installed into

We copy the following item from the last number of the "Stockton Times":

Sonora .- Our friend, G. C. Belt, Esq., merchant, of Stockton, has just arrived from Sonora, habitants of that town to be intense, in consequence of the late rich discoveries in this disrict. There is no doubt that the new placer is of unprecedented richness, and there are supposed to be from three to five thousand persons to work upon it, who, in numerous instances, are getting from two to twenty ounces per day. The placer is situated about half a mile from the town, is about 600 acres in extent, and is about 400 yards distant from water. Many of the holes have yielded, each, upwards of 10 pounds of the precious metal. From one hole a man took 37 pounds of gold in three days. This information may be relied upon, as it comes from a highly respectable source.

State of Europe.

We will remember the universal joy which prevailed throughout the country on hearing of the French revolution which dethroned Louis lection of many. We look with painful interest | Philippe-not that the least unkind feelings were for the next intelligence from Spain, for unless entertained towards that esteemed and respectable sovereign, but it was considered an importtroops and a general rise of the Cubans in aid of ant step in the march of liberty throughout Europe. It was a sign. It was the opening of another seal, which had the appearance of the overthrow of despotism, and we all rejoiced, met and celebrated the event, and toasted the French republic with loud and sincere cheering. But how stands the matter now ? The Pope governs Rome under the protection of the bayonets of Republican France, and despotic Austria, and Naples—the people prostrate themselves in the dust at his feet, old superstitions are continued, the college of cardinals has more despotic power than ever. For this the world has to thank the president of the French republic. Germany, afovercoming its Teutonic sluggishness, and has not yet done talking of constitutions, electors, margravines, palatines, and all the rubbish of the practically a single step in Germany. The kin of Prussia has prostrated it in his kingdom, and is trying to do the same in Denmark. Austria has strangled every remnant of it, and Russia has aided every power to prostrate the people. Everywhere kings have prevailed. Nowhere in Europe have the people secured a liberal and free constitution, which recognizes freedom of thought, of religion, and of the press, in return for that mighty hurricane which raged over the face of that continent and shook the thrones of kings almost to pieces. Let the people of Europe be satisfied as they are, for success in their revolutions is never to be relied upon. The pow er of kings is concentrated, and will be directed against all republics. Let us in America mind our own business, take care of our own republic and guard it against our own follies and weaknesses. Let us avoid shouting for the new-born liberties of other countries, and let them build up and pull down as they please the fabric of liberty, without sympathy or regret on our part. If we divide and split up, quarrel, erecu sectional divisions, and follow all kinds of dangerous heresies, under such institutions as we boast of, what 552,213 -5,309,857 61,953 hope can be entertained for liberty in Europe !-Werkly Dispatch.

Kossuth not Coming. It is said that Mr. Marsh, American Minister

at Constantinople, has applied to the Porte for permission to Kossuth and his associates to retire to the United States at the expense of our government, and there remain on their parole of honor not to leave this country for a year. This proposition was agreed to by the English, French and Austrian ambassadors, but was rejected by the Hungarians themselves. It is impossible for us, at this distance, to divine the motives actual peace with the United States, and domestically ating Kossuth and his companions in this refusal-probably a determination that their enemies femilited arson and murder. They are liable shall not get rid of them so easily; perhaps ulterior views connected with another attemption the part of the Hungarians, and a desire to be near the scene of action to alternivantage of allegrimes committed within its jurisdiction. Howfavorable opportunities 1 and perhaps; (hough ever this may be, our government is bound in last not least,) the gallant patriots have heard how their poor countrymen have been persecuted with adulation in New York, and exhibited gratis, like cheap lions, for the gratification of tice.-Ledger, our sight loving citizens.

Coinage at the Mint .- During the first eighteen days of the present month, there was coined at

Gleanings.

The republic of Chili has sent to the Pope, as a specimen of her metallic riches, a mass of silver worth from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

The exports of Cuba this year are estima-Steamer Tennessee arrived at Panama on the ted at \$36,000,000, to \$40,000,000. She has no 12th, from San Francisco, having \$558,000 in debt, no Banks, and no fictitions credit of any

Horace Greely says that this is a free country, and a man isn't obliged to use common sense unless he has it.

The Duty of electing a Senator of the U: States, in place of Dr. Sturgeon, will devolve

The new \$20 gold pieces are to be called Washingtonians."

Le The black sand of California is found to be worth two dollars and a half per pound.

LT There are three thousand six hundred and sixty known languages used in the world. The Emperor of Morocco has sent some native African animals and birds as presents to

Queen Vicioria. They consist of a lion, lioness The election for county officers, which took tiger, five gazelles, and two pair of ostrickles. 13 The failure of a firm in Boston for state.

13 The majority for the new Constitution id.

To A fire at Bordentown, last week, this imed the stables of the Bonaparte House; the loss

Le Only 2797 votes were cast at the late elec-Democratic nominee, and Col. Jack Hays, the Constitution-the full vote of the city being over

Toseph C. G. Kennedy, Esq., of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Superintendent of the Census under the act of May 23, 1850.

Iv It is calculated that about 8,000,000 perons in England and Wales cannot read or write. I WA meeting of all the parties will be held at Louisville, in a few days, in favor of Mr. Clay's compromise.

to A gentleman visited the grave-yard in. San Francisco, and found eleven graves. Nine months afterwards, on a second visit, he found 1,400. He returned home.

Nice Calculation.-Money at 5 per cent, compound interest will amount in 10 years to 162, in 20 years to 265, in 25 years to 338, in 30 years to 432, in 40 years to 704, in 50 years to 1146, and in 100 years to 13,150, the capital, with interest; and money at 5 per cent. compound interest will double itself in 14 years, 75 days ; treble iself in 224 years, quadruple itself in 28 2.5 years, and in 47 1-10 years will amount to ten imes its original principal.

Ly Mr. Freedley, a petition of Mr. Pennypacker and 90 others, citizens of Durham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, for additional duty on mported iron, &c., and for protection to domes-

Mercantile Taxes .- According to the mercanile appraisements for 1850, just published, it appears that the city of Reading pays a mercantile tax of \$1,944 60; Lancaster city about 900; the borough of Easton \$1405; and Allentown about \$300.

J. W. Baer .- The suits commenced against J. W. Bear, the Buckeye Blacksmith, in Pottsville, Pa., have been withdrawn at the instance of the prosecutor, who admits that he acted under improper advice. Mr. Baer is busily engaged in taking Daguerrcotypes, at Orwigsburg.

Enterprising .- A neat little Steamboat, says ter all its struggles, has advanced but little in the Reading Journal, capable of carrying from 40 to 50 passengers, has been launched upon the Schnylkill, opposite this city. It is adapted for pleasure excursions, and will run up and down last twelve centuries. Liberty has not advanced the river during the ensuing season. The prorictors are Messrs. Shoenfelder, Todd, who were also the builders.

Enterprise. - Trinidad Harbor, which was carcely known to exist at the period of the advices from California previous to the last steamer, has been explored, and a town is already laid out, which contains 150 voters.

Attempts at Suicide.- A young lady, richly lressed, attempted to commit suicide at Cincinanti last week, by jumping from the Walnus street ferry boat into the river. She resisted efforts to rescue her, but was finally taken up in a skiff. She is supposed to be a stranger in the city. On Tuesday morning, Mrs. Howard, a milliner, in the same city, attempted to take herlife by cutting her throat.

Kentucky.-The official vote on adopting the new Constitution of this State is 65,827 in favor, and 19, 738 against it.

The Nashville Convention .- The Southern Conention at Nashville is to assemble on Monday next, and seven of the fifteen States have-appointed Delegates, numbering about ninety, some of whom will not be present, and have openly condemned, as in North Carolina, the whole movement. Arkansas, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, and Texas—a majority of all the Southern States have not appointed delegates, and will not be represented in the convention.

, The Lopez Expedition .- Now that Lopez Has returned to the United States and the expedition ngainst Cuba is abandoned, the question arises what will be done with its authors and those engaged in it! They have invaded a country ar tranguil at home, plundered the treasury and to penalties in the United States for violating the laws of our government, and possibly, by treaty with Spain, are liable to that country for the good faith and amity to Spain to vindicate its own character, and do all in its power to bring the anthors of this disgraceful outrage to jus-

Railroad coming near .- The Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company will commence laying the rails on their road as soon as they arrive. the U. S. mint in Philadelphia, \$1,880,320 of gold. The grading is almost all completed, and could francs; the shares mansferable to bearer. The and \$20,000 of other metals, making in all, \$1, be fallshed in a very short time, if the Company