The Lehigh Register.

Circulation near 2000.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1850.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third, and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and 169 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the *Lehigh Register* and collecting and receipting for the same

☞Hon. *James Cooper*, United States Senator, will please accept of our thanks for valuable Congressional documents.

The Late Storm and Freshet.

The rain, which commenced falling on Tuesday before last, continued without intermission, until Friday evening. On Thursday night, a violent storm of wind added much to the destruction of property, prostrating trees, shrubbery, &c., in all parts of the country.

The continuous rain, necessarily caused a great freshet in all the large and small streams in its sphere. Grain in shocks, fences and timber of every kind came floating down the different streams.

The Big Lehigh rose to within four or five feet of the great Ice freshet in 1841. The Coal and Lumber wharves were overflown to the height of from 5 to 6 feet, and the Store houses were completely submerged. Many families living near the streams, removed their house-hold goods.

The water in the Big Lehigh continued rising until Thursday evening, when it was feared, that the splendid new Bridge across the river below our Borough would give way. It came to a stand however, and no serious damage was done to private property, in the immediate neighborhood of Allentown. One half of the Island Bridge is swept away.

We have, partial reports from up the river, from which we learn that at Mauch Chunk, a boatman in the act of fastening his boat, was drowned. We heard of a daring act performed by a german boatman, named David Miller, who by a courageous act saved a number of boats from going down the river.

Another boatman who thought he had secured his two boats, laid himself unconcerned in his cabin, not dreaming of the danger he was in. His boats broke loose, the first in going over the dam below Mauch Chunk, was dashed to pieces. The other, in which he laid, in going over, was thrown out of the reach of the receding current, went down the stream a few miles, where he again landed on *terra firma*, escaping a watery grave with a few bruises at the head and body.

The damage done to the Lehigh Canal is very great, and more than we are as yet aware of. It will no doubt take from three to four weeks to repair it from Easton to Mauch Chunk. The freshet in the Delaware is reported to have been even higher than that in the Lehigh, and within two feet as high as in 1841. The damage done to the Delaware division must be immense, and it may be expected to take from six to 8 weeks to make the repairs.

The *Reading Journal* says, the Schuylkill opposite the city was within a few inches of being as high as in the great freshet of 1841.—The wharves with most of the houses near the river are flooded, and notwithstanding the active exertions of persons doing business or residing in the vicinity, considerable property has been swept away or injured. It is feared that the Schuylkill and Union canals have suffered materially, and that numbers of boats have broken loose from their moorings and been added to the general wreck.

The Dedication.

The dedication of the new Hall at Coopersburg, came off on Wednesday the 17th instant. The day was beautiful, and the ceremonies were attended by a very large concourse of people. The addresses, both in the English as well as German languages, are highly spoken of, as being delivered with clearness, and with a view to further the three great points of Odd Fellowship, *Friendship, Love* and *Truth*.

A Visit.

The Philadelphia "Mercantile Amateur Musical Association," favored us with a short visit. They attended the dedication ceremonies of the Coopersburg Hall, where they added much to the pleasures of the day. At about 6 o'clock on Wednesday before last, the association conveyed in the "Jenny Lind," one of Mr. *Jacob Peters'* splendid new Omnibusses, drawn by 6 beautiful horses, made their entree, and enlivened the citizens with their sweet music. They were followed by a number of vehicles, which made quite an imposing appearance. They took up their quarters at the "Eagle Hotel" of Col. Eli Steckel. In the evening they appeared on the Portico, before the hotel, from where their strains of excellent music were heard in every part of the town. They remained with us until 5 o'clock the next day, when they left via Bethlehem, Hellertown and Easton for Philadelphia. Their excursion, notwithstanding the rainy weather, was no doubt an agreeable one.

Deputy Marshalls.

The United States Marshall, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, has made the following appointments of Assistant Marshalls:

For Lehigh County.—John H. Heltrich, John F. Ruhe, jr., Peter Huber, John Gross, Augustus J. Hallbach.

Schuylkill County.—John B. Bertram, Israel Reinhard, L. F. Whitney, F. Landebrun, and Henry G. Robinson.

Northampton County.—Samuel Arndt, Reuben S. Rauch, Wm. J. Brown, S. A. Clewell, Wm. Bleckly.

Agriculture.

An excellent address has recently been issued to the Farmers of Pennsylvania, by Messrs. James Gowen, J. P. Wetherill, and other distinguished agriculturists, setting forth the importance of that interest, and the necessity for its more careful and scientific improvement. In commenting upon this address, the editor of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Keystone made the following very judicious remarks, and in the justice of which we fully and cordially concur:—

"A much larger proportion of the business men of the legislative body ought to be composed of intelligent farmers and mechanics—men of reading and reflection, and of practical observation and experience. Such men have a substantial interest in the community, and would enter upon their duties with honest and patriotic purposes; and knowing the feelings and wants of the community, they would represent them as they ought to be represented. They would not come to Harrisburg to make money by speculation in corporations and various schemes of local and special legislation, or to enter into political intrigues to get themselves or friends pretty offices.

They should be men who stand above all such influences—men identified with the interests of the body of the working people of all classes—men who have some honest visible means of making a livelihood and whose necessities would not be likely to induce them to sell their votes and go into partnership with the *vagabonds* who infest the capitol to rob and levy black-mail off of every man who has a claim, or private bill, before the legislature, no matter how just or proper it may be.

We have, on a former occasion, taken the liberty to say, that it is a reproach to the farmers, mechanics, merchants and working men of our State, that the speaking and active business men of the legislative bodies are so generally young professional men. This ought not to be so. The farmers, mechanics, merchants and laboring men, constitute the great mass of the community, and, consequently, must have within their ranks by far the greatest amount of talent.

All that this talent requires to make it useful to the public, is cultivation, reading, reflection, observation, talking and debating. Debating associations are an excellent means of improvement and for acquiring the habit of public speaking and ought to be everywhere and at all times encouraged.

It is not disreputable to the farmers, merchants, mechanics and laboring men, to see a legislative body of one hundred men of their own selection, composed of a large majority of themselves, dependent upon a few young lawyers, or now and then a young doctor, for the principal discussion of the subjects that come before it for deliberation? Why do they not send more men of business talents and qualifications, of their own professions and occupations, to represent them?

Men who are capable not only of making efficient committee men, but who are also capable of representing their views to the house in a plain, brief and intelligent manner? It is a shame for a man to desire to be a representative who has taken no pains to qualify himself for so high and important a trust, and who is notoriously incompetent for the situation.

We desire to raise no prejudice against the members of what are denominated the learned professions, and men of letters and science.—On the contrary, we have the highest regard for them and appreciate them fully. The world is mainly indebted to them for the improvements and progress of all the useful arts and sciences, and for the advancement of intellectual, moral and physical philosophy, as well as for a knowledge of the political rights of men.

But notwithstanding all this we do not think that a young man just out of college and hardly prepared to enter on the duties of the profession of his choice, is very well calculated to make a useful representative. Besides, as a general rule, it would be much better, in the long run, for those young gentlemen to devote themselves, for some years, to their professions, as an active political life is by no means favorable to success and eminence in professional pursuits. A lawyer of experience and correct purposes, we regard as among the most useful members of a legislative body.—In fact he is indispensible to good legislation."

Graham's Magazine.

The August number is upon our table. It contains two beautiful engravings, "The Origin of Music" and "The Sisters," besides the "Paris Fashion Plate." The Literary selections are by no means inferior to any former number. Recollect! the Publisher will send a copy of "Christ Blessing Little Children," and "The First Prayer"—two large and beautiful engravings—to any subscriber, new or old, who sends him "three dollars" in advance, for one year's subscription for the Magazine.

Splendid Balloon Ascension.

John Wise, Esq., the famous aeronaut, of Lancaster, has constructed the largest Balloon ever made in America, containing 1576 yards of silk, and is capable of carrying *eight* persons. With this Mammoth Balloon, called Hercules, Mr. Wise, in company with a party of passengers, will make an ascension from Lancaster, on Saturday, the 3d of August, 1850. This ascension will be the grandest and most interesting Spectacle ever witnessed in that or any other country.

True.—The editors of the Christian Register say, speaking of Gen. Taylor: "We do not believe that since Washington there has been a man of greater natural sagacity or a more single hearted patriot at the head of our government."

Funeral Programme.

The following is the programme of arrangements for the Funeral ceremonies of the late President Zachary Taylor, to take place at Allentown, on Saturday, July 27, 1850.

The Chief Marshall announces the appointment of the following gentlemen as his Aids and Assistant Marshalls:

Aids—R. E. Wright, Esq; and C. M. Runk, Esq.

Assistant Marshalls—Gen. Joseph K. Saeger, Dr. C. L. Martin, Joshua Hause, Reuben Bright, Charles B. Haintz, John L. Hoffman, George L. Rohe, who are requested to be mounted on white horses.

The procession will move as follows: Up Hamilton street to the Borough line—then countermarch down Hamilton to Allen street—down Allen to Union street—down Union to William street—up William to Turner street—up Turner to Allen street—down Allen to Hamilton street—down Hamilton street to Mrs. *Greenleaf's* Lawn, where the Procession will be dismissed and Eulogies pronounced by Judge Conrad of Philadelphia, in English, and Rev. J. Schindle in German.

☞In order to avoid delay, the several Divisions are requested to meet at their respective rooms at 12 o'clock. By Order of

JONATHAN COOK, Chief Marshall.

☞Since the above was in type, we were requested by the Chief Marshall to state that the "Easton Brass Band" will be present on the occasion.

The Compromise.

The elements of justice, peace and safety are contained in the compromise bill of Henry Clay. The people are satisfied with it, and unless Congress is above the people every individual member should have responded assent to its provisions. We very much fear that some members of Congress care very little for the voice of the whole people. With them it is self and pride of opinion. The question is a vexed one. It must soon be decided. We do not believe, however, that the alternative is disunion. In this as in all cases there is a difference of opinion, and each side is so respectably represented that they are entitled to consideration. There is an abstract wrong and right.—With that we have nothing to do. You cannot apply the rule of ethics and mathematics to the government of nations. Two different interests, the prejudice of a locality, and a thousand other circumstances are to be considered, and the policy of the government must be so shaped as to give at least partial satisfaction to them all. In reference to the compromise proposes to do this, we say that it is a just measure, and should be adopted by every good citizen. As it is a peace measure, the national calamity has been high. By long and angry discussion men become embittered, and in a cause which, in the calmer moments, they would not dream of defying, are ready to cut each other in unnatural strife. This measure has kindly cultivated harsh or peace. It is conciliatory. It avoids extremes, and without conceding any principle, adjusts the dispute upon equitable terms. Any other settlement might be dangerous. Some rash and perverse men, whose ends were not answered, might, in their mortification and wrath, commit some wicked act of folly, that might tax the name of civil discontent. It is not right to drive men to such an extremity. The bill meets all in the spirit of peace. And, if it secures the safety of the Union. It applies to the whole Union. It does not take away a foot of free territory, nor add an inch of slave territory. It embraces the north and south, east and west. It does not thrust slavery upon this people, or interfere with the peculiar local institutions of any part of the country. The avowed object is to quiet a dispute and preserve the glorious Union, and perpetuate its blessings. All who love the Union, and the whole Union, should rest satisfied with the measure.

In general, what does this bill propose to do? It proposes to admit California. Is not that right? Does any one object to it? No territorial government was established for California by the Federal Government. It has now become a State, and has made a constitution for its own government. The establishment of a territorial government was delayed, because of this vexed question, and grave doubts were expressed that California might increase the area of slavery. But California makes a State constitution and expressly prohibits slavery within her limits. The Wilmot Proviso has turned out to be a mischievous abstraction. It has nothing to commend it, because it is useless. And so will it be with Utah and New Mexico, as to slavery within their limits, and whether it is or no, is no concern of ours.—The people have a right to adopt or reject this institution. In regard to the boundary of Texas. Is not that a fair question for adjustment? We care not whether the title of Texas be clear and indisputable or no. Certain it is that it is in dispute. And since the Federal Government has settled all questions of dispute in regard to boundary with foreign powers amicably, the same means of settlement should be employed where the dispute is among ourselves, for stronger reasons. The first drop of fraternal blood shed upon American soil would do more to destroy popular confidence in self government, than all the pamphlets of monarchists or the cannon of despots. The bill further proposes to carry out the provisions of the Constitution. The South has complained, and justly too, that the clause in regard to the re-capture of slaves, has been neglected and violated. And so it has. No candid man will deny it. Even Daniel Webster, the great expounder of the Constitution, and once considered as the representative of the ultra abolitionists of Massachusetts, has, in the most emphatic language, endorsed this opinion.—*Dem. Union.*

☞Mr. Thomas Eichman, of Easton, Pa., aged twenty-two years, was drowned on the 10th inst., at Penn Haven.

The New Cabinet.

After various surmises and numberless arrangements of the Cabinet by the newspapers, it has at last been formed by the President, and consists as follows:

Secretary of State—Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of Treasury—Mr. Corwin, of Ohio.

Secretary of Interior—Mr. Pearce, of Maryland.

Secretary of War—Mr. Bates, of Missouri.

Secretary of Navy—Mr. Graham, of North Carolina.

Post Master General—Mr. Hall, of New York.

Attorney General—Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky.

This is considered a strong Whig Cabinet, being composed of three Northern and four Southern men.

The Wheat Crop.

The rust has proved very destructive to the wheat crop in the adjoining counties of Northampton, Bucks, Montgomery and Berks, and in many other sections also the yield will be very light in consequence of rust. The red weevil in some places has also proved very destructive.

The Oldest Republic.

The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Irving, giving a sketch of his visit to San Marina, a small Republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this State is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about 70,000. The Republic was founded more than 1100 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent chosen every six months by the representatives of the people, (thirty-six in number) who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses are neat, the fields well cultivated: on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effect of morality, simplicity, liberty and justice.

Professor Webster to be Executed.

The following is the decision of the Council of Pardons, in the case of the unfortunate Professor Webster, convicted of the murder of Dr. George Parkman:—

Boston, July 13—9 P. M.

Professor J. W. Webster is to be executed on Friday the 30th day of August next, at one o'clock.

This is the conclusion which seemed to be expected from the previous reports of the hearings before the Council. The last hope of the wretched man is now gone. We believe there is no reversal of the decree.

The Newspaper.

The following pointed remarks upon the subject of patronizing county newspapers meet our views so extremely well that we adopt them instead of any thing we could say. They are from the pen of our friend Ellis, of the Ohio Eagle.—*Ed.*

"The newspaper is the library of the people. Wherever newspapers are extensively read and paid for, you will find a thriving, intelligent and enterprising community. The newspaper, coming periodically, fresh from the press, with the latest news, editorial notices, and interesting varieties, is a powerful stimulant to the reading appetite, and naturally creates a desire for useful knowledge, excites thought, sharpens the mental vision, and largely contributes to the formation of good habits. The newspaper is the palladium of our rights—the outpost of Liberty—the annihilator of distance. The western farmer in his cabin, by looking through a newspaper, may see what is going on in the capital of his own State, or in that of the nation, and whatever transpires of public interest in any other part of the country or of the world. The newspaper furnishes valuable business information, and contributes something for the amusement, instruction and gratification of all. To an American citizen it is an invaluable necessary, far more so than tea, coffee, or any other luxury.—He who reads not the newspaper is behind the age—he is a genuine *outsider*, not knowing what is going on in the world, and a bore and borrowing pest to his neighbors who take newspapers. He and his family must grow up in ignorance, of little use to society, liable at all times to become the victims of sharpers.

Therefore, if you wish to become valuable, intelligent and thrifty citizens—if you desire to rear moral and intelligent and thrifty children—if you desire to rear moral and intelligent families, subscribe at once for a newspaper, if you do not take one already. If you can subscribe but for one paper, let that be your county paper, for it is *your* interest and duty to support that handsomely. To *you* no paper will be so instructive and valuable. This is a manifest proposition.

New Arrangement of Parties.

The Natchez Free Trader copies from a letter to a Southern member of Congress, this new distribution of parties:

"There appears to be four parties in Congress:—

1st. A party from the South (Compromise) who are very desirous of cutting their own throats.

2d. A party at the North (Anti Compromise) who do not wish the people of the South to cut their own throats, but prefer doing the job for them.

3d. A party from the North (Compromise) who are willing that the people of the South may cut their own throats.

4th. A party at the South (Anti Compromise) who do not intend to cut their own throats nor let any one else do it for them.

This last party have the other three against them, and they will have to exert great energy to save their jugulars."

Iron Interest of Pennsylvania.

We regret that the prospects at present of any speedy action by our Congress in relation to the tariff, looking towards a salutary revision of it, are not very encouraging. The annual message of the President urged this important subject upon the attention of the two Houses more than six months ago. "I do not doubt," said President Taylor, "the right or duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry, which is the great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress for the adoption of a system which may place home labor, at last, on a sure and permanent footing, and, by due encouragement of manufactures, give a new and increased stimulus to agriculture, and promote the developement of our vast resources and the extension of our commerce. Believing that to the attainment of these ends (as well as the necessary augmentation of the revenue and the prevention of frauds) a system of specific duties is best adapted, I strongly recommend to Congress the adoption of that system, fixing the duties at rates high enough to afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our own industry, and at the same time so adjusted as to insure stability."

The Executive duty of recommendation in this matter, thus faithfully performed, has not as yet been followed by any corresponding legislative action. We sympathize sincerely with the distressed iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania and of other States, and entertain, in common with thousands, the opinion that their interests, and the interest of domestic industry generally, deserve attention at the hands of the present Congress.

An Important Decision.

Rights of Married Women.—The Philadelphia Daily Sun, says:

"In the Court of Common Pleas, Judge King delivered the first opinion, under the new law in reference to the rights of married women over the property possessed by them. By this decision a wife has not only the absolute control over her own property while living, but may dispose of it as she pleases, by will, at her death, without regard to the husband's courtesy.

George N. Gamble's Estate.—In this case, the point decided was that since the act of 11th of April, 1848, the husband of a wife, the owner of real estate in her own right, has no interest in such estate—that he cannot either sell, lease, charge or incumber in any way, without her consent; that the only interest he has in her estate, if it can be called an interest, is his expectant right therein, for life, in the event of the wife dying intestate, seized thereof; that his expectancy depends of such intestacy, because she can by will dispose of it absolutely, without regard to the husband. He therefore, has no more interest in her estate than any other of her representatives under the intestate law—the right of both resting alike on the fact of the wife dying intestate.

A Veteran.

A late Paris paper says, that the Minister of War had given an order that an old soldier, Kolombeski by name, and of Polish origin, should be admitted into the Hotel des Invalides, whither he was soon repaired. He was born early in the reign of Louis XV., and is one hundred and twenty-six years old. He served in all the wars to which France was a party, against Frederick the Great, and had been long in service when the battle of Fountenoy was fought. At the commencement of the first French Revolution, he was seventy years old, and about ninety when the Empire went down. He had lived under ten forms of government, and has seen more political convulsions and changes than any other man living, probably; which have passed by him, perhaps, as the idle wind which he regarded not.

Ohio.—A petition was recently presented to the Convention of the State of Ohio, praying for the "removal of all persons of negro, or of part negro blood, from the State of Ohio." The reason assigned is, the rapid accumulation of the colored population in that State. The petition states, that "in the year 1800 there were but 500 negroes in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; but in the year 1848 they were estimated at 30,000 in the State of Ohio alone." The petitioners consider the great increase in that description of population as a serious evil which requires to be checked; and proposes, as affording the most effectual remedy, that the whole colored population be removed to a colony somewhere in Africa to be purchased by the State.

Crossing the Atlantic in Five Days.—The citizens of Portland, Me., have petitioned their Legislature to ascertain the most practicable route for a railroad from Bangor in the direction of St. John, New Brunswick, to some good harbor at Nova Scotia or Cape Breton, best fitted for a terminus for a line of trans-Atlantic navigation.—From Cape Canso, Nova Scotia, to Galway Bay, in Ireland, the distance is said to be 2,000 miles. Assuming the speed of steam vessels to be 17 miles an hour, the ocean will thus be crossed in five days time.

Warning.—At the execution of George W. Evans, which took place at Macon, Georgia, a fortnight ago, the unfortunate man made a speech from the scaffold, in which he warned the youth of the country to beware of his example, and shun the ways of wickedness which led to the ignominious gallows; and in alluding to the teachings of his own sinful mother, gave fearful warning to the mothers of the land to look well to the habits and conduct of their children. Such an address coming from such an individual, at such a period, should be a lesson of fearful import to mothers throughout the land, showing the importance of early culture, and the sad consequences which inevitably result from a want of due restraint exercised towards the rising generation.

Profitable.—There are one thousand boxes in the San Francisco Post Office, which rent at two dollars per month to each occupant, five or six frequently occupying a single box. The rents are estimated at thirty-five thousand dollars per annum.

GLEANINGS.

☞You may cure galls in horses with perfect ease, by the use of white lead ground into oil.

☞The price for telegraphic correspondence on the Morse lines, has been reduced to one-half the former rates.

☞Pearson, the murderer of his wife and children, in Massachusetts, it is said has confessed that he employed a man, for fifty dollars, to murder them, but did not commit the deed himself.

☞The effective military force of Russia is 500,000 men; that of England, 130,000; that of France, 400,000.

☞There is a peach tree in Berks county Pa., upwards of one hundred years old. It still bears fruit.

☞The Chippewas of the Lake remain discontented about their removal west of the Mississippi river. They claim a right to remain until their annuities expire—a period of twenty years.

☞Cumberland County has paid into the Treasury her full quota of the State Tax.

☞There is a man in the New York penitentiary, who has had twenty-seven wives. He is just thirty-six years of age, and has been engaged in the matrimonial business since he was sixteen.

☞Over six hundred boxes of cheese have been thrown into the river at Cincinnati, in consequence of its decaying.

☞Men's hats and the coverings of umbrellas are now manufactured in London of Gutta Percha.

☞A Texas paper gives the following caution: "Don't be surprised if, after you have sailed smoothly eight or ten months on the voyage of matrimony, you are suddenly overtaken by squalls."

☞An English jury, in a criminal case, it is said, to have brought in the following verdict: "Guilty, with some little doubt as to whether he is the man."

☞It costs the city of Cincinnati about ten dollars per day to obtain the reports of the various cemeteries. Three persons perform the task, starting out at one and returning at four P. M. of each day.

☞The different churches in Albany were draped in mourning, on Sunday, and every minister preached a sermon on the life and character of Gen. Taylor.

Good Pull.—We last week had the pleasure of witnessing an athletic feat, equal, we believe, to that performed by the lovesick youth of Abydos for our Leander had, we presume no amorous Yankee priestess to swim after. A young man, named Clinton Jackson, swam across the Niagara river under the Falls, and back again, without landing to take breath, merely touching land on the other side. To those acquainted with the Niagara Falls, and aware of the muscle required to get the ferry boat from side to side, it is unnecessary to explain, that though the river at this point is not more than a quarter of a mile broad, yet the most lusty swimmer, from the immense strength of the current, against which he has to struggle, is unable to gain the opposite shore, under three quarters of a mile. It is, therefore, no small undertaking to swim a mile and a half in the most rapid river in the world, with the certain knowledge that a cramp or faint hearted-ness would in a few minutes carry you into the rapids below, where the river is supposed to travel at the rate of twenty-eight miles an hour—there to be dashed to pieces on the rocks, or to be sucked in the famous Whirlpool. Jackson performed the feat without difficulty, keeping his head and neck above water, during the whole time, and never turning on his back.—*St. Cath. Journal.*

Important from Mexico.—The N. O. Picayune of the 10th inst., announces that Gov. Letcher, the American Minister to Mexico, has succeeded in effecting a treaty with that government, similar in its provisions to that already made with Nicaragua, whereby our citizens will be enabled to carry into effect their cherished enterprise of building a railway communication between the two oceans, which will bring New Orleans within twelve days' travel of San Francisco. The treaty was made on the 24th of June, and entrusted immediately to a special messenger, to be carried to Washington.

Oregon.—The rapid strides which improvement has taken in Oregon makes it almost rival California in the rise of land. Eight years ago, an Eastern sea captain visited a place where the thriving town of Portland, Oregon, is now located, and found it one vast forest, with not a building to be seen. At that time he took possession of a tract of six hundred and fourty acres, under the act of the Legislature granting land gratis to actual settlers. Within a short period, the Boston Traveller says, he has been offered thirty thousand dollars for one half the tract, which offer he refused, and is now selling it out in small lots at $500 per lot. Between San Francisco and Portland a communication by steamers has been established.

Important Letter from Gen. Taylor.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that among documents which will form interesting materials for the annals of President Taylor's civic career, is a long letter, not upon the files of the State Department, addressed by him to Mr. Buchanan, while the writer was on service in Mexico. It is reported that this letter, taken in connection with subsequent events, affords more satisfactory proof of the sagacity, foresight and ability of the writer, than any of his published writings.

Southern Factories.—The Savannah Georgian states that the capital invested in manufactories in Georgia is greatly under estimated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Instead of $1,210,000, as there stated, it exceeds two millions, and the people have only as yet begun to turn their attention to the importance of this new branch of industry.

Turpentine.—The Product of turpentine in Georgia and Florida, for the year ending 1st of September next, is estimated to be at least, 30,000 barrels, 25,000 of which is to be credited to Georgia.