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Decision of Character.

Were we entrusted with the education of youth, we would early impress upon them the importance of *Decision of Character*. We would teach them, by practical lessons, its uses and advantages. We would plan out emergencies, in which we would call upon them to act promptly and decisively—and thus we would repeat, again and again, although they should decide and act wrongly in every instance, until we had fully taught them to act with promptness and decision. Once acquired, the habit would never forsake them—and the judgment, when matured by years, and corrected by experience, would lead them to exercise the habit rightly. A vacillating, temporizing disposition of mind is the cause of a large proportion of the evils in life, and of the ill success in business. Look at the young man, just from the parent roof, and placed in a large town or city, surrounded by companions whose intercourse and example he knows must be contaminating—If he is one of decided character, he will readily form the determination to shun their society, and thus he escapes their fatal influence. If, unfortunately, he has not acquired the habit of deciding for himself—if he is awed by the fear of being thought different from his fellows, but is resolved not to commit himself in all their excesses—what does he do—how does he act and what is his fate? He mingles awhile in their more innocent pleasures. He sips the draught which they drain to the dregs. He enters only a little way into the dissipations in which they are overwhelmed. He dreads to be thought singular, and he goes half way with them—all the while resolved to retrace his steps when he can do so with honor. The time at last comes when he must recede or advance. The decisive moment is at hand. Now his fate must be determined. Pleasure beckons him on—Duty bids him go back. He hesitates which to obey—He falters in his opinion—He doubts—He is still undecided—He is lost!

Honor to Gen. Scott.

We are much pleased with the movement that has been made in the Senate, commenced by Mr. Clemens, having for its object to confer a mark of respect on the gallant Gen. Scott, in consideration of his valuable services to the republic, by creating the rank of Lieutenant General for him. There is no man living who deserves the gratitude of his country more than this venerable hero does, and there would be no more appropriate way of evincing it, than by creating a rank to bestow upon him. We perceive that the generous mover of the resolution, was opposed by the celebrated abolitionist Senator, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire. We are not at all surprised at this, and hope the day is not very far distant, when both branches of Congress will be relieved of the presence of such fanatics, whose very soul and existence are wrapped up in one isolated idea—abolitionism. We are happy to say that the resolution was promptly passed. We are too much in the habit of paying honor to our great men after they are removed from among us by death. We hope this movement to show our gratitude to those who deserve well of their country, while living, will be followed up.

Stable Burnt.

On Tuesday morning, the 6th instant, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a Stable of Mr. Joseph Wheeler, near the outlet lock above the bridge on the Lehigh canal, burnt to the ground, together with a large quantity of hay and straw. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Suspicion rests upon a colored man, generally known as "Bill Fries," who has been loafing about the county, for a number of years. He has been arrested, and is now confined in jail, to await his trial.

Census of Lowell township.

The census of Lowell township, Lehigh county, just taken, is as follows: In 1840, 854; in 1850, 1,035. Increase in 10 years 181, or 21 per cent.

A Full Cabinet.

It will be observed, that President Fillmore has completed his Cabinet, by tendering the War Department to the Hon. C. W. Conrad, of Louisiana, and the Home Department to Hon. T. M. McKennan, of Pennsylvania, both of whom we believe have accepted. Mr. Conrad is a gentleman highly spoken of, for his amiable character and ability. As to Mr. McKennan, no man in the State occupies a more enviable degree of popularity.

State Fair.—Preparations are in progress for this great festival of the farmers of New York, at Syracuse, this fall. About 30 acres are to be enclosed, and buildings are erected to accommodate the multitude of exhibitors who will be in attendance. Stalls for at least 600 head of cattle, and for horses in abundance, will be provided, and in every department the committee design to have everything in as complete order as has ever been witnessed at any State fair in the country.

Xenia.—The population of the beautiful town of Xenia, Ohio, has nearly doubled since 1840. According to the new census, it is now 3,120.—Such is the effect, on an inland town, of a rail road passing through it.

The Art of Advertising.

The committee appointed by Mr. V. B. Palmer, to decide the award of a Silver Cup to the writer of the best essay upon the subject of Advertising, have as we see by the last number of the Register, made their report. The committee consisted of Messrs. George R. Graham, of "Graham's Magazine," William M. Swain, of the "Public Ledger," and George H. Hart, President of the "Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre Telegraph Company," and the prize has been awarded to Horace Greeley, Esq., of the New York Tribune. The Cup will cost \$100, and will be covered with elegant designs, relating to commerce and trade. We make the following extract from the Prize Essay: "The merchant, therefore, who aims to succeed in business, must aim at these two points—first, to be sure that he can satisfy a wide demand for the articles he deals in, on the lowest practicable terms; secondly, that every body within the proper scope of his business is made aware of his ability and confidence of his disposition to do so. These points attained, he has only to do his business properly, as it comes upon him, and his fortune is made."

To the merchant or dealer who is sure of his ability to fill orders on the most favorable terms, the attainment of an adequate publicity is a matter of primary concern. If his circle of trade is properly the county in which he lives, then he should take effectual measures to let every family in that county know what he sells, and on what conditions. It is idle to speak of the cost as an impediment—he might as well object to the cost of sheltering his goods from bad weather; protecting them from thieves, or dealing them out to customers. All the other cost of his business is incurred without adequate motive or return so long as this essential element of his business is neglected or scrippled. If his location and his stock only entitle him to expect the custom of his own township or neighborhood, then he should incur the expense of fully informing that locality. Just so with the wholesale merchant who aspires to a custom co-extensive with his State, his section, or the whole Union. If he is prepared to satisfy so wide a demand on favorable terms, the expense of apprising those whom he desires for customers of the nature of his business, the character of his stock, the range of his prices, and the reasons why he should be dealt with, is one which he cannot refuse to incur without gross incompetency and ruinous prodigality. By thus refusing, he increases his expenses for rent, lights and fuel, clerk hire, &c., from a half per cent. to three, five, and in some cases to ten per cent. on his aggregate sales, and renders it morally impossible that he should sell as cheaply as his more enterprising and capable rivals. In effect, he confesses defeat and incapacity, and retreats to the rear rank of his vocation.

Some men who know enough to advertise, are yet so narrow as to confine their advertisements to journals of their own creed or party. If they do not choose to trade with any but men of like faith, this is wise; but if they desire to have the whole public for customers, it is otherwise. There is a large class who delight to shine in newspapers and placards as wit or poets, and announce their wares in second-hand jokes or in doggerel fit to set the teeth of a dull saw on-edge. If their object is notoriety or a laugh, this is the way to attain it; but if it be business, it would seem better to use the language of business. Leave clowns' jests to the circus, and let sober men speak as they act, with directness and decision. The fewest words that will convey the advertiser's ideas are the right ones.

A Southern Speck of Treason.

The spirit of Aaron Burr, says the Philadelphia Daily Sun, seems still to be rife at the South in seeking to discover the Union and establish a Southern confederacy. The Washington correspondent of the North American, learns "upon the most direct and undoubted authority, that a gentleman, represented to occupy a position of high influence and character in the South, visited Mexico in April last, incognito, and submitted a complete plan for the organization of a Southern confederacy, of which that city was proposed as the capital, as a means of inducing the co-operation of Mexico. This project was submitted to the Mexican cabinet by Mr. Lacunza, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was urged by him at a meeting which immediately followed, when a discussion of great interest and excitement occurred. The proposition was declined, and the emissary started for California. Mr. Doyle, the British Minister, was cognisant of all the proceedings, and was consulted throughout." The correspondent says he is "restrained by proper and prudent considerations affecting others, from exposing the manner and the influences by which the scheme was rejected in the Mexican cabinet; but if brought to light, they would reflect the highest honor on the parties concerned. The day may come when a full publication may be attended with less danger." He has "felt it due to the country that this infamous purpose should be understood, in order that the designs of reckless demagogues, who are now preaching disunion, should be properly appreciated, and visited with that storm of execration which such treason deserves." He has some reason to believe that the late President of the United States was apprised of this movement, and had exercised his usual sagacity in countering any unfortunate consequences. The reflections which such a disclosure would naturally excite, are too gloomy and saddening to be treated with any other but the most serious consideration. They are not so much calculated to inspire alarm at any threatened danger, as to induce a painful contemplation of our future destiny as a nation, when treason thus stalks abroad in a season of profound peace and prosperity, and when the eyes of the civilized world are turned towards us, with mingled emotions of envy and admiration.

For the Lehigh Register.

Our School System.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to communicate to the public, through the columns of your valuable paper, a few remarks upon a communication signed *Brevis*, treating upon the subject of our neglected school system, occupying a column in the last number of the "Register." By the perusal of his communication, it must become obvious to every clear and reflecting mind, that he has hit the nail right on the head. It is the desire of each and every parent, whether he is in favor of education, or opposed to it, that his children may become useful members in the world, and hold a respectable rank in society. Notwithstanding this desire of parents, we have but very few young men and women living among us, who are really useful to themselves, to the world, and to society. If there were no means necessary to prepare the young to enter all the various walks of private and public life, parents could sit harmlessly with their hands folded, and all necessary consequences would follow. But their children must be accomplished; their minds must be developed and cultivated, and to attain which, education is the only means. Now there is an obstacle in the way to the attainment of this, which *Brevis* has justly and fairly described to the satisfaction of every ordinary mind. But, believing that courage and perseverance joined with prudence, are sufficient to surmount the most powerful obstacle, I would here present a plan for the consideration of all friendly to the cause of education, having for its object the remedy of the evil which seems prevalent. It is not my intention to substitute a new plan in the place of that proposed by *Brevis*, which is good and sufficient, and would certainly accomplish its object, if it were complied with, but I have every reason to believe, that it is but indifferently received by those whom it should concern. It is a truth self-evident, I am sorry to say, that in this age of civilization, there are yet people living among us, who regard education as useless and unnecessary; and impudently declare it a "lumb." Taking this into consideration, we must conclude that appealing to them for a change in our corrupted school system, (as it may justly be called) will be of no avail, for the well known fact, that reason and good judgment does not agree with ignorance, and are even not allowed to come in contact with it. Agreeing with my friend *Brevis*, that making teaching an honorable business; rewarding liberal compensation, would place our schools on a respectable footing, I would merely propose the means to carry his plan into execution.—In our neighborhood, where the common schools are adopted as the system of education, upon which the future welfare and prosperity of our country must depend, it is customary for the people, to go to the polls to elect Directors, who are entrusted with the care of the schools. But unfortunately it often happens, that these directors are even themselves opposed to education; and alas, the sad result is but too often experienced! Then, for the sake of our children, our country, and ourselves, let us, I entreat you, entrust the care of our schools under the guidance of none except men of pure moral and intellectual qualifications.

To constitute a board of Directors—friends of education—for no others do I address—let us select the best and most qualified to discharge the duties of that important and responsible office, and our schools will be safe in their hands. After we have accomplished this, we have taken an important step in the reformation of our schools. But let our responsibility not end here. Let us employ competent teachers, let us support our schools, let us send our children regularly to school, and let us make them fond of study, and we will be their blessing, and they in consequence will thank, respect and reverence us. The question is often asked, where will our children learn to work, if we send them constantly to school? Let us reply to such a question, that children are naturally not capable of labor, and that, if we send them constantly to school, until they are capable of doing that, which some parents drudge upon their children almost from infancy, they will have made great advancements in many of the useful studies, and will be able to complete their education before arriving at the age of manhood. When they leave school, they will be good workmen (if they are intended to be such) and have fair prospects of becoming useful and respectable citizens. On the other hand, what will become of those children, that are kept at home when they ought to be at school? In what else are their minds engaged, except in the common household drudgery affairs? Where have they an opportunity of collecting bright ideas? Permit me to say, that the natural consequence of such a course is the ruin of the body and the corruption of the mind.

But to return. What can our school Directors do in the reformation of our schools, favorable to the cause of education? They have every thing in their power to promote the great cause, to make teaching an honorable business, to make the teacher's wages in proportion to that of other professions, of less responsibility. In a word, they have the power to place our schools on a respectable footing, and why should they not make use of it. To prove the truth of this assertion, let us quote a few passages of our school laws.

- 1st. "They shall establish a sufficient number of common schools."
- 2d. "They shall cause suitable buildings to be erected, purchased, or rented, for school houses, and shall supply them with the proper conveniences, fuel, &c."
- 3d. "They shall have the appointment of all the teachers in the school districts; fix the amount of teacher's salaries, and have power to dismiss them at any time, for incompetency, cruelty, negligence or immorality."

As the above quotations include some of the powers, as well as the duties of School Directors, I would recommend them to their candid consideration. Why, should directors not establish a

sufficient number of schools, and award liberal compensations, so that good teachers would be at their service? But they will not do it, because, they believe such a course would render them unpopular, and would be disapproved by the people, because it would increase their school tax. If such ideas prevent them from doing their duties, let us for conscience sake advise them to resign their offices. But I hope we have no such School Directors at present. As to the increase of our school-tax, it may easily be paid, by merely taking "10 per cent (as *Brevis* says) from what is lavished upon luxuries, and worse than useless apparel, and applying it upon our schools."

And again it may be asked, Why are so many schools supplied with incompetent teachers, if School Directors have the means and power to employ none but those that are competent?—The reason is obvious. It is true, our Directors, in almost all the School districts, hold annual meetings for the purpose of examining teachers; but, for well known reasons, not many apply for schools, and our Directors, with but little choice, are often obliged to employ incompetent as well as competent teachers, in order to supply all the schools, and thus nothing is created by such proceedings but prejudice and indifference on the part of the teacher.

Now in conclusion let me say, that the excellent plan of *Brevis*, to make teaching an honorable business, is to reward liberal compensations, and to place the art of teaching on a respectable footing. Let us then, as directors, teachers, and others favorable to the cause of education, go hand in hand, in the reformation of our school system, and whenever obstacles are presented in our way let us exclaim with the brave Capt. Lawrence, "Don't give up the Ship." Let us make our schools convenient and healthy. Let us keep our schools open a sufficient number of months in a year, so that our teachers will be able to make a regular employment of their profession. Let us employ competent teachers; men who are qualified to impart instruction in all the useful and necessary branches of education, men of good moral character, which may be regarded as perfect pictures as can be procured for the instruction of the "youth." Let us live conscious of doing our duties, and our names, instead of going down to posterity stained with disgrace and infamy, will be cherished and will live in the memory of future generations. Our children will reap the benefit of such proceedings, and we will soon see the time approaching, when all will be in favor of education, and when all will be union, peace, and harmony.

The Texas Boundary Bill.

This bill, one of the great bones of contention in Congress, passed the Senate on Friday the 9th instant. The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says, it will be found, with all its amendments and provisos, on our first page.—It passed in spite of the opposition of the ultra pro-slavery and the ultra anti-slavery men, combined with the impracticables among both parties, that refuse to aid in any mode of adjustment. Thus the Senate has disposed of Utah and Texas, and we have little doubt that the House will sanction the measures. California and New Mexico remain, but we have strong hopes that the wise councils that seem to have gained the ascendancy in the Senate, will continue until every possible difficulty is removed, and every obstinate question is settled.

It now appears as if all the various divisions of the Compromise Bill are to be passed. The Utah bill, with slavery in it, of which we have already spoken, and the Texas boundary bill, have both passed separately, although both failed when united. The secret of the opposition to the Compromise is now coming out. On the part of some it was jealousy and hatred of Mr. Clay, who had thrown his whole soul into it; on the part of Benton and some others, it was jealousy and hatred of Mr. Cass, who was also most zealous in its support. The opposition to these two men defeated their favorite measure, while its various provisions all seem likely at last to be adopted in other shapes.

The Texan Boundary Question.

Our readers will find among the proceedings of the Senate, in another column, an extract of the special message of President Fillmore with regard to the attitude which Texas has assumed in relation to the boundary dispute between that State and New Mexico. It is a very important document, and will be read with interest. It is forcible, perspicuous, and extremely well written. Mr. Fillmore treats the subject in a masterly manner. He takes the proper ground; and is determined that, as far as in him lies, Texas shall not violently seize the disputed territory—that he will execute the laws of the United States. If Mr. Pearce's bill, for the settlement of the controversy, should pass, of which there appears to be every probability, there will, of course, be an end to this unpleasant business; but should it not pass, a collision between the United States and that State is inevitable, unless Texas should recede from the position which she has so daringly taken in the matter. The President recommends this business to the notice of the Senate, as demanding immediate consideration.—N. Y. Herald.

Laborers Wanted.—The Chief Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, offers immediate employment to two thousand laborers. This number of workmen will be employed for several months to come. The country in which this labor is required is represented to be extremely healthy.

Sheep Killed by Lightning.—The Pittsburgh American states that Mr. Seiple, of Pine township, Allegheny county, had thirty-two sheep killed on Thursday evening before last, by lightning. They were coming up the lane, and stopped under a large chestnut tree which was struck; and but two out of the flock were saved from the violence of the electric shock.

Congressional Proceedings.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1880.
SENATE.

Mr. Clemen's resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of conferring the Brevet rank of Lieutenant General upon Major General Winfield Scott, in consideration of his eminent services in Mexico, was taken up.
Mr. Hale opposed the resolution.
Mr. Mangum followed in favor of the resolution, which was finally adopted.
Mr. Pearce then moved to take up his bill in relation to the settlement of the boundary of Texas, which motion was carried.

Mr. Foote moved to postpone the consideration of the bill until half-past eleven o'clock to-morrow, and then to make it the special order. After some debate the motion was carried.
The bill for the admission of California was then taken up.
Mr. Yulee asked that his amendment be printed.

Mr. Douglass had no objection to the printing, but he would not consent to postpone the consideration of the bill until the printing of the amendment is done.
Mr. Atchison made some remarks agreeing with Mr. Douglass.

Mr. Tacey offered an amendment to divide California by the line of 36 deg. 30 min., and to remand the State Constitution back to California; meanwhile to allow her one delegate in Congress, but no Senators.

A message was then received from the President of the United States in relation to the boundary difficulty between Texas and New Mexico.
The President alludes to Governor Bell's letter to the Texan members of Congress, published in the papers of Friday, and says that that portion of territory east of the Rio Grande, has been regarded as belonging to New Mexico. He thinks the exigency that has arisen in the affairs of Texas and New Mexico, may require an extra session of Congress. He alludes to his official position, and his duty as President to enforce the laws of the United States.

He says he will enforce those laws, and thinks this is a case in which he is authorized to call the militia into service, as well as to employ the forces of the regular army and navy. Texas, as a State, can employ military force to suppress her own internal insurrections; but her power is local and she has no authority which can conflict with the laws on the rights of the United States.

In this case, Texas is an intruder, and she will be treated as such. The President, in his message, takes decided ground that the territory in dispute, east of the Rio Grande, belongs to New Mexico, and for that reason he must protect it from the intrusion of Texas or any other State.

He believes the treaty with Mexico, extends the laws of the United States over the territory east of the Rio Grande. The treaty does not determine explicitly what is the boundary of Texas, but that is his opinion, after careful investigation.

He will continue to regard said territory as part of New Mexico, until Congress settles the question to the contrary.
He deprecates no collision between the parties themselves or with the United States, but he must do his duty, and hopes for an immediate settlement.

No government can be provided for New Mexico until that dispute be settled. He doubts the expediency of appointing Commissioners to run the line. All the facts are before Congress and nothing new could be elicited by such Commissioners.

He regrets the prolongation of the contest in Congress to the exclusion of other business, and trusts it will be disposed of before Congress adjourns.
Signed, MILLARD FILMORE.

The accompanying documents were then read.
Mr. Fillmore's letter to Gov. Bell says the general government had authorized Col. Munroe to comply with the wishes of the people of New Mexico and to issue a proclamation for a State government by the order of the Secretary of War, dated the 19th of last November, but to take no part in the proceedings except in accordance with the desire of the people of New Mexico.

Col. Munroe acted in his civil capacity as ordered above. That proclamation the Executive approves. It provides nothing but what the Constitution and laws of the United States authorize.
The President approves the course of President Polk and General Kearney. He thinks the treaty bore them out in their proceedings, and they will be followed by the present administration.

President Taylor thought the people ought to form a state government; and he admitted; hence the order of the 19th of November, upon which Col. Munroe's proclamation was based.
He thought Col. Munroe's proclamation could effect neither the title of the United States nor that of Texas. The action of the people there or the officers of the Government, could not impair the original question of boundary.

This was a question to be determined in Congress. The design of President Taylor was to secure the peace of the country, and so likewise is that of the present Executive.
The further reading of the documents was, on motion dispensed with, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the California Bill.

Imitation of Gold.—M. Deitmer has published in the *Manöverian Magazine*, the following description of a compound metal, invented by Prof. Harmsstadt:
"Take of pure platinum 16 parts, copper 7, and zinc 1; put them in a crucible, and cover them with powdered charcoal, and keep over the fire until they are entirely melted into one mass.—This compound is stated to be not only the same color as gold, but likewise equal to it in density (sp. gr.) and also in ductility."

Reading Lutheran Church.—The Rev. G. F. Miller, who was recently elected pastor of the Lutheran congregation of Reading, having declined, the Rev. Edwin W. Hutter, has been invited to deliver a trial sermon before the congregation.

GLEANINGS.

Gen. John J. Crittenden, the new Attorney General, is expected to arrive in Washington to take his place in the new Cabinet, on the 19th instant.

Henry Neumeyer, aged 21 years, was accidentally drowned in Cooper River, South Carolina, on the 2nd instant.

There were 8875 members added to the "Sons of Temperance" in the State of Illinois during the past year. The whole number in the State is now 10,989; cash on hand, in various divisions, \$31,609.30.

The postmaster at St. Joseph, Mo., advertises 5,605 letters, remaining in that office on the first of July, 1880. This place is the great depot of the overland Californians.

Millard Fillmore is the first President of the United States born in the nineteenth century.

There have been no less than 300 lives lost this season, by the various disasters on the great lakes.

Probable War with Portugal.

The steamship *Cambria* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, the 6th instant, and the news she brings is very interesting and important. It seems that Portugal has peremptorily refused to pay the claim which was presented for the destruction of the privateer *General Armstrong*, in the port of Fayal, during the last war with Great Britain, an account of which was published in the Register on the 1st instant, but she consents to pay the other demands that we have made upon her. The result is, that Mr. Clay, the representative of the United States, demanded his passports, and advertised his furniture for sale, preparatory to embarking on board one of our national ships in the Tagus. The whole subject will, therefore, be laid before Congress, at an early day, for their action.—Having gone so far, it would scarcely be consistent with the dignity of the United States to renege from the position which we have taken in this matter, and war between the two countries is, therefore, not improbable.

Sturgeon Caught.

A Sturgeon measuring six feet six inches long and weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, was caught in the eel-weir of Mr. Daniel Quick, in the Delaware River, near Quicktown, (about three miles northeast from this Village,) on Monday evening last. This is quite an unusual visitor to be found so far from the ocean. The extreme heat of the weather and the opportunity offered by the late floods have probably induced the Gentleman to seek enjoyment in the cooling waters of our noble stream.

In 1811 a smaller Sturgeon was taken opposite this village; since that time these have not been seen, until this one was obtained on his return to town. We understand last Wednesday another was seen (probably the captive's mate) at the Eddy near Mr. Samuel D. Van Etten's. We are of the opinion he will have a hard job to clear the host of eel-wares that obstructed the River.—*Milford Democrat.*

Asafetida.—This article is obtained from a large umbelliferous plant growing in Persia.—The root resembles a large parsnip externally, of a black color; on cutting it transversely, the asafetida exudes in form of a white thick juice, like cream, which, from exposure to the air, becomes yellow and yellowish, and at last of dark brown color. It is very apt to run into putrefaction; and hence those who collect it carefully defend it from the sun. The fresh juice has an excessively strong smell, which grows weaker upon keeping; a single dram of the fresh fluid smells more than a hundred pounds of the dry asafetida brought to us. The Persians are commonly obliged to hire ships on purpose for its carriage, as scarcely any one will receive it along with other commodities, its stench infecting every thing that comes near it.

San Francisco.—The resident population of the City of San Francisco is about 22,000. Including those on shipboard, it is fully 24,000. By winter it will float up to 50,000. The population of Sacramento city, Stockton, Marysville, San Jose, and many other places springing up is rapidly augmenting. Indeed, it is hardly possible to keep tally with the progress of population, business, and immense improvements, on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers.—How all these towns, now springing into being will hold on, is another question.

Opulence of Gen. Taylor.—Gen. Taylor's Fortune, in bank stocks and other property, is stated by his pecuniary agents in New Orleans to be 200,000 dollars. They say that he never gave a note in his life, and died without owing one dollar.

The State of Superior.—A resolution has been submitted in the Michigan Constitutional Convention, to inquire into the expediency of the formation of a territorial government for the Upper Peninsula, (on Lake Superior), and its ultimate admission in the Union as a State of Michigan and of Congress.

New Jersey Peach Crop.—It has been said that the peach crop was greatly injured by the storm of the 18th of July, but we are glad to learn that such is not the fact. A fair average crop may be expected, and of a better quality than if the wind had not reduced the number on the trees.—As an evidence of the abundance of the fruit, it may be added that a gentleman in Burlington county, on Tuesday, bought eight hundred baskets of peaches on the trees, at ten cents a basket. Each basket holds about three pecks.—Please to set your hearts at rest, and look out for fine peaches, and plenty of them.

Large Salaries.—The newly organized corporation of the City of San Francisco has fixed the salaries of its officers thus:

Mayor, Recorder, City Attorney, and City Marshal, \$10,000 per annum each; Controller, (besides the perquisites,) \$6,000; Street Commissioner, \$7,000; Alderman, \$6,000 and others in proportion, payable monthly. It will be recalled that the salary of the Governor of California is but \$10,000, so that the functionaries above named, are quiet as great dignitaries as the point of compensation.