



The Lehigh Register.

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Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1860.

The three cent piece, lately authorized by Congress to be coined, has been issued from the mint at Philadelphia. It is a beautiful coin. We hope it will soon get into general circulation, and drive out the nasty cents which are so plentiful just now.

The Rail Road.

We republish the following extracts from a communication to the Philadelphia North American, a few years ago, by William F. Roberts, Engineer of Mines. It clearly shows the necessity of a Railroad communication both with the cities of N. York and Philadelphia, by way of the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna, and those of the south by way of the revival of a short route from Norristown, to connect the above line at Allentown. The Railroad from this place will run up the west side of the river Lehigh to the village of Lehigh, where it intersects the Beaver Meadow road. Four miles further up the river at Mauch Chunk, it will connect with the Lehigh Company mine—the Buck Mountain, Beaver Meadow and Hazleton—and then by way of the Quakake and Catawissa road enters the east end of the great Mahanoy or Shamokin Coal Fields. Independent of those Coal tributaries already mentioned, this road runs as it were into the very centre of the great Schuylkill Coal fields, and will be the means of carrying at least one-half of the Coal now transported by railroad and canal via Reading to Philadelphia, over this road—which will reduce the price of coal in the east materially, as the route is from 50 to 60 miles nearer, and consequently the freight on coal comparatively reduced. This with the many other advantages this road would have over any other constructed in this State, is obvious to any one, who will take the trouble to investigate the matter for one moment.

Mr. Rodgers also speaks of the necessity of a re-survey of the old route from Norristown to Allentown. This should be not only talked of, but pressed with all vigor by our Philadelphia Merchant friends, if they are anxious further to secure to themselves the immense trade of northern Pennsylvania. But to the extract:

"The major portion of the Second or Middle, perhaps more extensively known as the Mahanoy, or Shamokin Coal Field, is, and has been down to the present time, (although it has long been considered an exceedingly valuable coal formation) shut out from market, from the want of short distances of Railway to connect it with the Lehigh on the East. I am of opinion that the means now being employed to make this very necessary connection, will be attended with success; and that in the course of two years, or less from the present time, this unparalleled Anthracite formation will be opened to the markets of the Atlantic by direct Railway communications to Philadelphia and New York, via the new line of Railroad now being constructed through the State of New Jersey to Easton on the Delaware, and from thence to connect with the Quakake and Catawissa Road, which crosses and runs along the North Boundary of the Second Anthracite Coal Region, and with the Beaver Meadow and Hazleton Railroads, which run into the two Coal Basins of that name, with the Black Creek and the other small Coal Basins of the vicinity, at the eastern end of the great Mahanoy Coal Field.

In addition to these means of transit the small Coal Basins above named, with the eastern part of the Great Mahanoy, will, it is presumed before long have another Railroad, (and a highly important one it is) which will connect these very valuable Coal Basins, containing the most pure Anthracite in the world, with the city of Philadelphia; for it is under contemplation to re-survey, and bring into public notice forthwith the chartered line of Railroad to connect Norristown on the Schuylkill with Allentown on the Lehigh. The length of line of Road required to connect these two important manufacturing towns, is about 40 miles, through a country abounding in minerals of different descriptions—copper and lead, with haematite and magnetic iron ores. This line of Railroad will place the Coal formations at the eastern end of the Mahanoy Coal Region nearer to the city of Philadelphia than many of the white ash collieries are in the Schuylkill Coal Region—the Coal may be mined cheaper in the former, than it can in the latter—and it is well known and justly appreciated as being of a far superior quality.

For a long time past I have had a desire to say something of the great value of the second coal field, not only in consideration of the numerous strata of minerals it contains of coal and iron, but of the inestimable and incomparable pure quality of the coal, and the advantageous position of the veins for economical mining; and likewise of the geographical situation of the coal field for supplying, at as cheap rates as coal can be supplied from either of the other two anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, the extensive iron making establishments and manufacturing on the Susquehanna and on the Lehigh, with the markets of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the cities of the East, and those of Baltimore, Washington and the cities of the South. But I have been deterred from writing thereon by the absence of sufficient data of actual workings and explorations in the coal veins to prove such statements as I should have occasion to make, in giving a description of the geology of such an extensive coal field as the second Anthracite region of this State.

The Fallacy of Free Trade.

We find the following article in the Wisconsin Commercial Advertiser:

"A Toronto (Canada) paper estimates the surplus wheat crop of Canada at 7,000,000 bushels more than that of last year, which was 4,000,000, making 11,000,000 bushels."

Western farmers may well ponder upon such a statement as this, (true as it undoubtedly is) and ask themselves, what they are to gain by the free admission of Canadian products, to compete with those of their own farms. Eleven millions of bushels of wheat for export this year, from Canada! That is something for the grain growers of the United States to think of.

The Free trade presses will soon begin to get their eyes open. When they succeed in tearing down the home market, and to allow Canadian wheat to come in free of duty, our Lehigh county farmers will begin to "ponder" and will see the necessity of protecting American labor, whether it is employed in Agricultural or Manufacturing products. The above extract strikes particularly at the Farming interest.

Election Returns.

New York.—It is considered nearly certain that the following State ticket, being the one adopted by the Anti Renters, is elected: Governor.—Washington Hunt, whig. Lieutenant Governor.—Sanford E. Church, democrat.

Canal Commissioner.—Ebenezer Blakely, whig. State Prison Inspector.—William P. Angel, democrat.

Clerk of Appeals.—Charles S. Benton, dem. Congress.—The Whigs have elected 17, the Democrats 15, two Districts remain in doubt. Senate.—The Whigs have 17, the Democrats 15.

House.—The Whigs have 84, the Democrats 44, and two Independents.

New Jersey.—The Democrats have elected Fort, as Governor with over 5000 majority—four out of the five members of Congress.

In the State Senate the Democrats have 10, and the Whigs 10.

In the House the Democrats have 30 and the Whigs 28 members.

Wisconsin.—Two Free Soil and one regular Democrat are elected to Congress.

Child Drowned.

On the 23d of October, a little girl, about two years of age, the daughter of Mr. Owen Harmony, in North Whitehall township, Lehigh county, accidentally fell into a small stream of water, while at play, near by the house, and drowned. The child had been missing but a very short time, and when search was made, it was found in its watery grave.

A New Store.

Mr. Mooly's Lace Store seems to be attracting a good deal of attention, and we think there must be some reality in what every one says about his cheap goods. He seems to have a handsome stock of Fancy Goods, and believe a store of his kind might be well supported in Allentown. Call and see his goods at any rate, he has just received a fresh supply and says he is determined to sell cheap. He is to be found one door west of the New York Store.

New York Custom House.

The imports of Merchandise at this port are about two millions larger than in October last year, and the imports of specie a million larger. Compared with October 1818, the amount of merchandise imported is very largely increased. During the past month the increase in merchandise is \$10,839,695, and in specie \$7,567,769. The exports of the month of October also show a large excess over October of last year, and are nearly as large as those of September, 1850, when the amount was unusually large. The large exports of Domestic produce is an encouraging feature, and show an increase of nearly three millions, as compared with October 1819, and are nearly equal to the aggregate exports of October 1818 and 1819. The amount of receipts at the Custom House in October was \$2,119,533, and for the ten months \$25,418,662 against \$19,502,408 same time in 1849.—Wilson's Disp.

For the Supreme Bench.

The Lancaster Intelligence, (Democrat) names Strong, of Berks, Bell, of Chester, Woodward and Conyngnam, of Luzerne, Black, of Somerset, Champneys and Lewis, of Lancaster, Thompson, of Erie, Hepburn, of Cumberland, and Findley and Parsons, of Philadelphia, in connection with the election of Judges of the Supreme Court.

New Diving Bell.

A newly invented Steam Diving Bell Boat is performing wonders on the western waters in rescuing property from sunken vessels. It has been at work at the wreck of the steamer Charles Carroll, and in about three or four weeks the entire cargo in the hull, consisting of some 4500 barrels pork and lard, was taken out, and finally the hull itself was raised and removed from the channel of the river, to which it had formed a very serious obstruction. This extensive job completed, the boat proceeded to the Ohio, where the machinery and boilers of a sunken boat were taken out. Thence she was directed to the spot, a short distance below Cairo, where the steamer Neptune sunk, thirty years ago, and with a dive of fifty-five feet, a number of articles were rescued, which were considered hopelessly lost. The iron chest of the boat, containing sundry articles and a docket book filled with what were once bank notes, were among the contents of the chest, but they disappeared as soon as brought in contact with the air, and nothing remained but the calfskin in which they were enveloped: About five hundred pigs of lead, in a good state of preservation, were also taken from the deep, and a jar of butter, the oldest now extant.—Public Ledger.

Election of Judges.

The amendment of the Constitution has been adopted by a vote approaching unanimity. It is a very important alteration. And like all changes in a fundamental law, to make it work well will require the utmost care and circumspection of the whole people, in starting it into practical operation.

At the next general election all the Judges of the State have to be elected; and every branch of the Judiciary, thus chosen supersedes the old one in December, 1851.

Every man in the State entitled to vote ought to think of it anxiously; and commence at once the scrutiny for fit candidates. For he will perceive, that on him rests the duty of casting his ballot, in October next, for five proper persons to compose the Supreme Court, as well as for President Judge and Associates for his own county and district.

To enable the voter to enquire as to suitable men, and select unobscuredly, he ought to adopt certain principles to guide him in his choice. To form a correct judgement of who would suit, the standard requisites of judicial character must be fixed in the mind of or are brought into view as proper candidates.

And now as to those qualifications fitting a man for a Judge.—The essential requisites are—first of all—honesty, undoubted integrity. Second, moral courage, firmness of mind and purpose; the capacity to draw just conclusions uninfluenced by temporary clamor, or thought of self; the mental power to follow truth lead where it may. Third, strong common sense, that tact of judgement by which a man of well constituted mind, guides judiciously his own conduct. Without this faculty no man is fit for a great public agent, and least of all a Judge. The visionary, learned or unlearned, so far from capacity to guide others, almost needs a guardian to keep himself from straying.

These three, then,—honesty, courage, common sense—are essentials. Destitute or deficient in any one of these, no man is qualified to be a judge over the rights, liberties and property of his fellow men.

The next thought subordinate are requisites to make a perfect Judge; and are three in number also. First, thorough legal training. Second, great industry. Third, entire sobriety.

The first three are essentials, wanting which no man need be thought of, except to dismiss him from thought, as one of the number from whom choices are to be made.

The last three are requisites, though not absolutely essential. A man possessed of the first three, might be a tolerable judge, without thorough knowledge of the law. He would, if industrious, improve and become in a short time competent; in a few years well versed in legal lore. Yet it is a qualification to be sedulously sought for, and obtained if possible.

So too, a man without very great industry may get along. But he can scarcely do his duty as a judge. And he betokens a carelessness of consequences arising therefrom, approaching to dishonesty, to lack the requisite industry in a judicial station.

The negative qualifications of sobriety need not be mentioned. Its opposite is a species of insanity, self-imposed. A man sometimes intemperate, may possibly be a good judge. But it is a growing, unseemly vice, anywhere un pardonable on the bench, and tending to degrade the body and deprave the mind. A cautious people would avoid such a choice.—Lancaster Examiner.

Judge Berrien's Speech.

We learn from the "Charleston Sun" that Judge Berrien made a speech at Macon on the 1st instant, in which he declared that he could not desire that the Georgia Convention which will be soon held, should propose a non-intercourse, as that would be an unconstitutional act, nor an import tax on goods of Southern manufactures coming into the State, as that would be equally so. He thought that the best course the Convention could adopt, would be to recommend, for the ratification of the people, a law by which Northern goods, after they had arrived in Georgia, and had been delivered into the hands of the merchants, should be charged with a high and discriminative tax. The Judge thought that, by this measure, the importation of Northern Goods would be greatly abridged, Georgia manufacturers would be encouraged, and the Northern producers would be awakened to a sense of the power of the South to protect their own interests.

These views are not at all relished by the Sun. It says:

"The Judge, in his extreme desire to avoid the contemplation of secession, has permitted himself to entertain propositions and theories whose folly and fallacy would else have been apparent to his vigorous and healthy mind.—But at last he will have to look at this severe, we admit, but only certain remedy, with unflinching countenance, and nauseous as he may now choose to think it, he will be compelled to swallow the dose if he would save the body politic."

Nazareth.—We are informed, says the Eastern Argus, that the Nazareth Moravian Society, has, in effect, abolished the ancient practice of confining the ownership of Lands in that village and neighborhood to members of the Society. A similar step was taken by the Bethlehem Society some time ago, and it had the effect of improving that borough at a rapid rate. We have no doubt it will give such an impetus to the growth of Nazareth, as to gratify even those who were prejudiced against the change.

Gen. Scott.—The "Reading Journal" says there are hundreds of papers that will be ready, when the proper time arrives, to run up the name of the distinguished hero of two wars; and hundreds of thousands of people, from Maine to Texas and California, who will respond to his nomination with a shout of approval and an eager, steadfast determination to do all in their power to promote his election.

Interesting Reminiscence.

The Albany Evening Journal of Saturday, November 1st, has the following interesting reminiscence:

Twenty-five years ago this day the Erie Canal was announced as navigable from Lake Erie to the Hudson River. On the 26th of October, 1825, eight years and four months from the time the work commenced, the Erie Canal was completed, and on that day the "Seneca Chief," with De Witt Clinton, then Governor of this State, Lieutenant Governor Tallmadge and various Committees on board, left Buffalo for the Hudson River. Along the entire line of the Canal, within hearing distance of each other, heavy artillery were placed, and the starting of the "Seneca Chief" from Buffalo was carried to the City of New York as fast as sound could travel, and by the same means it was announced in Buffalo that this great event was known in New York. This was before the present mode of communicating information by telegraph had been known; but the plan was so well executed that in one hour and thirty minutes from the firing of the first gun at Buffalo, the echo was heard in New York and returned to Buffalo. It was a day of great rejoicing throughout the State; and the arrival of the "Chief" at the various places along the line was signalized with great pomp and splendor. Every city and village had prepared its festival, and throughout the whole line, from the Lake to the Ocean, was a voyage of triumph. On the second of November the "Seneca Chief" reached this City, eight days from Buffalo, and on the fourth she arrived in the city of New York. When the fleet which was composed of the "Seneca Chief" and several steam and other craft from Albany, New York, and other places on the river, reached Sandy Hook Governor De Witt Clinton proceeded to perform the ceremony of commingling the waters of the Lake with the Ocean, by pouring a keg of Lake Erie water into the Atlantic, which he delivered the following address:—"This solemnity, at this place, on the first arrival of vessels from Lake Erie, is intended to indicate and commemorate the navigable communication which has been accomplished between our Mediterranean Seas and the Atlantic Ocean in about eight years, and to the extent of more than four hundred and twenty-five miles, by the wisdom, public spirit, and energy of the people of the State of New York; and may the God of the Heavens and the Earth smile most propitiously on this work, and render it subservient to the best interests of the human race."

Individual Exertion.

It has occurred to us more than once that the reasons why so many individuals fail in life, and are always complaining of their ill luck, or attributing their adversities to "something wrong" in the organization of society, is because they depend too little upon themselves and are constantly looking to others. Nothing can be done now without a combination; whereas, all that is proper and feasible, can be accomplished by individual talent, industry and exertion. The great argument against charters is, that they confer special privileges upon one class to the injury of individuals; and yet combinations, assuming to themselves special privileges, to which they force the rest of the community to submit, are common, and not only tolerated, but advised and supported. A serious objection to these latter combinations is that they destroy individual character, independence and enterprise. The members of these combinations lose their self-reliance, and gradually learn to lean entirely upon the society to which they belong. Besides they are taught to look upon society as an artificial scheme to oppress them, against which they unite and are continually to go armed in order to enforce their natural rights.—Whereas, society is but an imperfect state of being, where only little rest and peace can be expected, except they are derived from constant employment, undeviating virtue, and a self-willed contentment of mind. The idle and the wicked cannot be happy, whereas the industrious and virtuous will never be called to beg their bread, and can stand upright before kings. Honest independence is preferable to a dishonorable dependence upon the pension of any association.—Dem. Union.

Astounding Freak of Nature.

On Friday last, an old lady, aged 81 years, died at Lawrenceville, of a disease of the bowels. A few days prior to her death, it was discovered that a tumor existed in her abdomen, and on being asked whether she was willing to have her body opened after death, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of that tumor, she assented. Accordingly, immediately after her death, a post mortem examination was held, and a bony substance of an oval shape was removed. Upon sawing through this it was discovered that the ossified covering was but thin, and that within it was contained a fully developed female child!—So perfectly formed was the child in all its parts, that no difficulty whatever, was found in deciding upon its sex at once, and from facts afterwards learned, the woman must have carried that infant for forty years!

The circumstances which sustain this supposition are these—Her niece, with whom she lived up to the time of her death, distinctly recollects that at one time, her aunt supposed herself to be pregnant, and went so far as to make all the preliminary preparations for the expected little stranger; but to the astonishment of all, the infant was never born. About this time her husband died, and from that period until her death, her general health was good, and she experienced no inconvenience from the presence of the supposed tumor. The above statement is one of simple facts. The most astonishing part of the whole story is, that a highly respectable physician, assures us that the child bore signs of, at least, a probable recent living existence. We shall not comment on this matter, as we understand a full statement of the circumstances will soon be published.—Pittsburg Journal, of November 4th.

Indiana.—In the Indiana Constitutional Convention, the Committee on Rights and Privileges of Inhabitants have reported an article prohibiting the immigration of negroes into the State, and also their right to hold real estate.

Drilling in Wheat.

The West Chester Record says that the Farmers of Chester and Lancaster counties are beginning to use the drill quite extensively in putting in wheat. In the finest agricultural sections of Berks, where the land is even and well tilled, the new method is also becoming quite popular. The fields which have been drilled look very pretty, and those who have tried the old and new methods, generally give a decided preference to the latter. The New York State Agricultural Society claims a superiority for the drill culture, as follows:—In the first place, 5 pecks drilled is considered by it equal to two bushels sown broadcast. 2d. That it saves labor, as one man can put in from 10 to 15 acres in a day.—3d. That wheat thus put in is not so liable to be winter killed, nor subject to the rust, because light and heat are admitted between the rows, which operates as a prevention—that a more vigorous growth is attained, and consequently a greater yield in the crop.

From these recommendations we would consider the matter eminently worthy the consideration of our farmers. The Michigan Farmer testifies that two portions of a wheat field were sown at the same time, one with a drill, the other broad cast; the drilled portion presented a far more vigorous and luxuriant appearance, and although the wheat had not been cut, the difference was estimated at one third increase. The broad cast portion consumed a bushel and a half per acre; the drilled, but half a bushel.—Reading Journal.

Mahanoy Coal.

Several boat-loads of this Coal mined by the Mahanoy and Shamokin Improvement Company have been sent to Sunbury for shipment to New York. It is taken from two veins near Trevorton. The American says, "The specimens now lying upon the wharf are beautiful.—That brought from one vein is of the rich peacock variety. It is much softer than the Schuylkill coal, but partaking more of the bituminous quality, possesses more inflammability, which peculiarly fits it for consumption in steam engines and forges. It ignites with the ease and burns with the bright flame of the bituminous coal, while its firmness is sufficient to prevent too rapid combustion. That from the other vein is more compact, contains scarcely any bitumen and closely resembles the Shamokin coal. The railroad to connect this coal basin with the Susquehanna is not yet completed, and the coal is now transported to this place in wagons. A single ton was brought which weighed upwards of a ton.

Proclamation by the President.—President Fillmore, under the act of Congress, has issued his proclamation declaring that as the Chilian Government has removed the discriminating duties of tonnage and imports levied in the ports of that country, on vessels from the United States, so much of the several acts imposing discriminating duties of tonnage and import within the United States, as far as respects the vessels of Chili, and the produce, manufactures and merchandise imported into the United States in the same, from Chili and from any other foreign country whatever.

Indiana Convention.—There is a proposition before the Indiana Constitutional Convention, moved by Mr. Pettit, for the abolition of the Grand Jury. It has elicited very grave attention both in and out of the Convention. The last intelligence stated that Mr. Pettit had so modified his proposition as to authorize the Legislature at its discretion, in five years, to re-establish the Grand Jury. We have seen no indication as to the probable fate of the movement in the Convention. Utah vs. Deseret.—The editor of the "Frontier Guardian" says he has a decided objection to the name Utah, from the fact that it is derived from a very old diminutive tribe of Indians who inhabit Salt Lake valley and the surrounding valleys. He hopes that a petition will be sent to Congress to have the name changed, and that body will give the citizens of Salt Lake the one they chose for themselves.—Deseret, the significance of virtue and industry.

How they get Married in Illinois.—Mr. Henry Wheeler, of Greene county, and Minerva Steely, of Macreiss in county, wanted to get married, but their friends didn't want them. They drove forty-five miles to Alton in order to escape this difficulty, but when they got there found that the law sternly required a license, which could only be had from the County Clerk, who resided in another town. Not discouraged, they engaged a person and jumped into a skiff, and were rowed over to a small bar in the river, directly opposite to Alton, where shortly after sunrise, in the State of Mo., surrounded by water, entirely isolated from the world and the "rest of mankind," but in sight of the whole city, they solemnly plighted their troth. They returned in a few minutes to the shore, where they were welcomed with cheers by the assembled people.

Cries of Sacramento.—The last "cry" that we have heard of was invented here in Sacramento City by a boy, who one evening last week found he had a quantity of ice cream on hand, which during the day he had been unable to dispose of. A rival vender was within a few feet of him, extolling his own ice cream to the skies, and, Demosthenes like, drawing quite a crowd around his tub. Whereupon, to divert the custom to a channel more favorable to himself, the boy set up the cry, "Here's your strawberry ice cream—only 25 cents a glass; that other man's is made out of milk. Here's your ice cream—cure for coughs, colds, rheumatism and colic."—Sacramento Transcript, Sept. 30.

November.—This was anciently the ninth month of the year, whence its name, from the Latin novem; but when Numa added January and February, the Romans had it for the eleventh, as it is now. Tiberius refused to allow the senate to call this month after his name.

Georgia.—Hon. Philip Clayton, Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, has received letters from Mr. Stephens, the member of Congress, and others, assuring him, that the Union party will carry every country in the State of Georgia.

GLEANINGS.

Thirty thousand dollars, nearly, have been collected for the Washington National Monument this year.

Governor Shannon, now in California, writes to his friends in Ohio, that San Francisco will contain a population of 80,000 by the next spring.

Gen. Winfield Scott is the choice of the Whigs of Michigan, as candidate for the Presidency in 1852.

William Curtis, a plasterer at Cincinnati, has fallen heir to \$7,000,000 in England, so said, but seven millions is a large amount of money.

Congress meets again in three weeks from Monday last.

A lady named Sowers, recently died at Columbus, Ohio, aged 116 years.

Monroe county, Pa., has a population of 13,368. In 1810 it was 6,879.

When you are beginning to excuse your faults, you are then beginning to respect them.

Pike county, Pa., has a population at present of 5316. The population in 1810 was 3832. Increase 2074.

Every one's faults are not written in their foreheads.

The whole number of voters in Kentucky, as returned by the commissioners of taxes of the State for 1850, is 153,099.

A splendid coach has been built in the city of New York, and is to be presented to President Fillmore by some of his personal and political friends.

Virginia, it is said, will have but one delegate to the Nashville Convention—Gen. Gordon, of Albemarle.

New Orleans is estimated to have a population of about 145,000. In 1840 the population was 102,193.

Salt Lake Valley is said to have a population of from 23,000 to 25,000, principally Mormons.

Berks county has a population of nearly 80,000.

The population of Hartford, Connecticut, is 17,851. In 1810, the population was 12,893. This shows an increase of 4958, or about 60 per cent.

The Indiana Convention have rejected the proposition to allow negroes the elective franchise, by a vote of 105, 102.

The census of Wilmington, Delaware, has been completed, and shows a population of 13,931.

The Buchanan and Bigler wing of the democracy seem to be uniting in favor of Judge Black, of Somerset, as their choice for U. States Senator.

The Fayette Whig has the names of Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Wm. F. Johnson at its editorial head for President and Vice President in 1852.

Walker county, Texas, has a white population of 2605; slaves, 1240; 1 female slave 110 years old.

The Whigs of Michigan, at their recent State Convention, adopted resolutions in favor of General Winfield Scott for President.

To stub your toe and fall into the lap of a good looking girl, is quite a pleasant trip.

It is said that the foreign population of Cincinnati exceed that of the native born.

The New York Tribune thinks that Hunt is elected by about 1000 majority.

Virginia Convention.—The Virginia Convention has been engaged upon a proposition to adjourn over its proceeding until the 1st of January, upon the ground that they could not prosecute their labors successfully in the adjustment of the basis of representation and the ratio of taxation, until they had before them the statistics of the First Auditor on the taxable property of the State, and the census of the United States, of the population of each section of Virginia.—The question was finally disposed of on Saturday, when, by a vote of ayes 66, noes 62, it was agreed to adjourn until the first Monday in January next.

Arrested.—Officer Fullerton, of Kensington, says the Philadelphia Daily Times, arrested, in that district, last week, a man named Joseph Arnolds, who stands charged with stealing a valuable horse from the stable of William Yohn, in Reading, Berks county, on the night of the 25th of June last. Arnolds was arraigned before Alderman Brazier, on Tuesday, and committed to answer the theft.

Population of South Carolina.—Statistics founded on the tax returns received at the office of the Comptroller General of South Carolina, gives the white population at 280,365, and slave at 358,714.

Wool and Quilman.—Senator Foote addressed a note on the 16th ultimo, to Governor Quilman, challenging him to a public discussion of his course on the subject of slavery. Quilman agreed to the proposition, not upon Foote's course in the Senate, but in reference to the compromise bills, and designated the following Saturday for such discussion, but when that came it was convenient for him to be too well to make good his promise, and the tilt was in consequence postponed indefinitely.

Supremacy of the Law.—The Washington Republic expresses the belief that at the South as well as at the North, all the laws will be executed; and adds the declaration, we know that if they are subverted or successfully resisted in any quarter, it will not be from any hesitation on the part of the President to employ all the powers with which he is invested to maintain the Constitution and to preserve the Union.

The Seminole Indians.—Hoolah Toochee, one of the Seminole delegation from Arkansas, who was deputed to persuade the remaining Indians to emigrate, not succeeding satisfactorily, has stolen away the wives of Sam Jones, the Seminole chief, and nine children, (his whole family), and they will be sent to Arkansas. This singular movement, which none but an Indian would have thought of, may likely subdue all further opposition, on the part of Sam Jones and his friends, to emigration, which they have so long resisted. Hoolah Toochee is the brother of Sam's wives.