### Meeting of Congress.

walked in this national procession (and oh ) that the sacred emblem might have its realization amongst us, while time shall last !) company of seventcen clergymen, of all the different denominations in the country, arm in arm, the Jewish Rabbi in the midst of them, and purposely so arranged that those who differed most in the dogmas of their respective creeds, were placed in immediate and fraternal contiguity. It was a speciacle that drew tears from many an cye, and contributed as much as any other and firm character of President Fillmore. portion of the whole display, to evince the The Slave question is one of peculiar i interesting hich all good men felt in the consummation of the National Union ; and the enlie compatibility of the widest difference of individual judgment with the strongest regard to a common uniting houd. It seemed indeed to join its emphatic accents to the general chorus in repeating that beautiful benediction of the Bible.

"Behold how good and how pleasant a present system of our Tariff laws is asked for unity'

Bush Hill, then the private scat of Patrick Hamilton, Esq., who, in unison with the general feeling, threw open his grounds to receive it. The whole was arranged in a circular form on his ample green in front of his mansion, the various cars and standards. occupying their appointed places, and the good ship Union moored in the midst, when an ample collation was spread and enjoyed, perity. and the whole celebration was closed, and 'the citizens soberly returned to their homes before sun down.



The Lehigh Register. Circulation near 2000.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1850.

a change in the tariff laws, providing specific instead of ad valorem duties. He also recommends the faithful execution of the laws recently passed by Congress.

The Scott meeting took place on Tuesday evening, the proceedings next week.

Peter Wyckoff, Esq., formerly a practicing Attorney of this place, has opened a Law office at No. 17 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, where he can be consulted by his country friends.

The New Brass Band.

The new "Brass Band" is making rapid progress in the art of Music. It numbers some fifteen or sixteen members, all of which are wentlemen that have more or less knowledge of music, and consequently better able to be ome master of the instrument of their choice. They are an active and enterprising set of men, and, as such are determined to spare neither time or expense to effect their purpose. They have at a very heavy salary engaged Mr. Anton Ilcinicke, one of the most eminent german musicians in the country, to whom they pay the sum of three hundred dollars, for six months tuition. Their instruments and other incidental expenses amount to four hundred dollars more. This is a very large amount to be made up, making within a fraction fifty dollars to a member.

There are a number of talented young men who are unable to lay out such an amount for the purchase of instruments and instruction.

The second session of the present Congress, assembled on Monday the 2nd of December and will end on the 4th of March next. The message of the President is looked for with much anxiety, but as it will no doubt be a lengthy document, we chall only be able to give it in extract. That it will be an able, clear and decided document, no one doubts that is at all acquainted with the brilliant talents

The Slave question is one of peculiar inter est, as it threatens the peace and harmony o the Union, and upon the faithful execution of the Compromise measures, passed by the last session of Congress, depends the future pros posity of our glorious country.

The Tariff is the next great question of inerest to the people. That a change in the

thing it is for brethren to dwell together in by three-fourths of the people, cannot be denied. A sheeific instead of the ad valorem duty

It is only necessary to add that the pro- in many instances, such as Iron, Coal, Woolen cession continued its progress till it reached | and Cotton atticles, would be a decided advantage to our manufacturers. At present many of our most extensive Furnaces have stopped and unless something will soon be done for them, they will not again be able to commence operations. - There fore the sooner the present John S. Boyer, Peter Bowman, A. L. Boughner Tariff bill is taken up and disposed of, the sooner it will restore confidence and pros-

# The Ingredients of a Newspaper-

Some people think it is a very simple affair to conduct a newspaper. Never was there a sirable. But this is only a negative merit. He must also contrive to please a majority of all wide circulation. In order to do this it is nenecessary to understand something of human Beressary to understand soluting of interestand soluting of interestand solutions of the solution of the solut too late to make an extract. He strongly urges from books. It must be partly, intuitive and partly derived from observation. He must have an innate perception of what is likely to please all the phases of mind which make up this many-headed entity we call humanity. here was no doubt-but-that the road-would be lation (by estimate) of 21,686,000, and an area habits of thought, prejudices vary ; and there-

fore the newspaper, which is addressed to the whole community, must be varied in its conthinking apparatus were a duplicate of his own, is sure to make a failure. Variety, we repeat, is indispensible in a newspaper intended to acunite the "golden opinions of all sorts of peo-

ple." The advice given by Hamlet to the players contains many passages to which the ed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense and put it in your paper." "Very well" was attention of editors might be profitably direct- of the Convention. ed. Rant, fustain, and tameness should be ) equally avoided, and Hamlet's recommendation to "use all gently" should be strictly fol. S. D. Meredith of Schuylkill, S. Balliet of Carbon, lowed. Where it is proper to condemn, the language of censure should be dignified, and never personal; and even the shaft of satire aimed at Folly "as it flies, should never bear the poison of maligning on its garb. A paper conducted on these principles, with plenty of template constructing a good and permanent talent to back it, will command attention and scenre popularity by its intrinsic merits.

# Patronize Home Papers First.

The Western Magazine, puts forth some the more general support of the local press- to the valley of the little Schnylkill.

Rail Road Convention.

Porsuant to adjournment, a convention of lelegates from the counties of Northampton Lohigh, Berks, Schuylkill, Carbon, Columbia Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road at Allenand other counties in North-eastern Pennsylvania, was held in the Court House at Al- | Schuylkill Coal Regions to New York, and givlontown, on Tuesday the 3d instant. The Convention was called to order by Samuel A. Bridges, Esq., who had been chosen President at the last meeting of the Convention. Messra, C. A. Luckenbach and R. E. Wright, Secretaries,

The following gentlemen presented their credentials and took their seats as members in the transportation of the same to market of the Couvention.

Gundie, R. Broadlicad and A. H. Reeder.

Lehigh County-Samuel A. Bridges, Solomo Fogel, Jacob Erdman, Henry King, Jacob Dillinger, Christian Pretz and R. E. Wright. Berks County - Dan. K. Hottenstein, Daniel Bieber, Charles J. Wink, Dav. Hottenstein, Wm. Heidenreich and Lew. K. Hottenstein, Schuylkill County .- Jacob Huntzinger jr. John

T. Werner, Charles Frailey, Dan. Koch, Israel Stam, Jer. Barr, D. H. Goodwin, C. B. Bartolette, and S. D. Meredith.

Carbon County .- Stephen Balliet.

Columbia County .-- Joseph Paxton. On motion, James M. Porter, President of the

Delaware and Schuylkill Rail Road Company, addressed the Convention in which he gave a brief but comprehensive statement of the action greater mistake. Society is to be propiliated, of the Company since its organization. He statby the editor, and society is hydra-headed, and ed that a survey had been made by Mr. Childs has more eyes than Argus, all looking in differ- who had passed along the proposed route and cut directions and seeing things through differ- the result of which investigation had been nubcut mediums. The first care of the editor, lished. His report was so favorable that the mile. therefore, must be not to offend, any class of company resolved to open books in the princisufficient influence to render its good will de- pal towns along the route, for the purpose of reof-the State-along-the-line .-- In- consequence of classes, or he will never obtain for his sheet a the want of interest that this experiment exhibited the whole matter was allowed to rest.

Recently the attention of another set of capi- 849,314 square miles, or 13 persons to a square talists had been called to the road under whose mile. directions a corps of Engineers had been placed upon the route, who had just finished their labors, a population of 17,068,666, and an area of and were now preparing their estimates. If the 1,17,314 square miles, or 11 persons to a square result should show that their estimate does miles. constructed.

He was followed by C. Frailey, Esq., of Schuylkill, who in a most happy manner showed the absolute necessity of constructing the road, tents. The editor who writes as if all men's and the beneficial result which could not fail to accruc therefrom.

The proceedings of a meeting, held in Kutztown on Monday the 2nd inst., were presented whom he was on had terms. "I wish," said and read before the convention.

Whereupon, the Chair appointed Jacob Dillinger of Lehigh, J. M. Porter of Northampton, W. Heidenreich of Berks, who after a short ab sense reported the following :

Resolved-That this Convention learns with pleasure that the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, con-Rail Road from Easton, on the Delaware river. up the valley of the Lehigh to a point where it will intersect the Beaver Meadow Rail Road at Perryville or Mauch Chunk, as may be arranged between the two companies ; and from good notions and strong arguments favorable to the river Lehigh, north of the Blue Mountain

books, for the subscription of stock to that Road, which in a distance of 30 miles, will connect the Reading Road at Hamburg, with the Lehigh Navigation and the proposed Delaware, Lehigh,

> town. Thus opening another avenue from the ing the Farmers, Iron Masters and Manufacturers of this fertile portion of the Kechtatinny Valley, an outlet both to the New York and Philadelphia markets.

Resolved-That the interests of all engaged in the mining of Coal in Schuylkill and Carbon counties, require wholesome competition and the completion of the proposed Rail-Road Northampton County .-- Robert McDowel, Jesse to the Schuylkill Coal tields, and the lower

such a competition. Recolved-That the proceedings of thisConvention be published in the New York and Philadelphia papers, an d those of the counties of Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Schnylkill, Carbon and Columbia.

No further business being before the Convention, it on motion adjourned sine die.

Census in the United States.

In 1790 the Union consisted of seventeen States, with a population of 4,929,827, and 451,424 square miles of land, or 9 persons to a square mile.

In 1800 there were twenty States, with population of 5,305,040, and an area of 572,-024 square miles, or 8 persons to a square In 1810 there were twenty-four States with a population of 7,237,414, and an area

782,541 square miles, or 9 persons to a square In 1820 there were twenty-seven States,

ceiving subscriptions of stock from the citizens of 849,314 square miles, or 10 persons to a -souare mile.-In 1830 there were twenty-seven States, with a population of 12,866,020, and an area of

In 1840 there were twenty-nine States, with

of 1.913.125 square miles, or 12 persons to the square mile.

Editorials.

A noted chap once stepped into the sanctum of a venerable and highly respected editor, and indulged in a tirade against a citizen, with lie, addressing the man of the pen, "that you On motion, a Committee of five were appoint- would write a severe article against Bthe reply, and after some more conversation, the visitor went away. The next morning he came rushing into the office, in a violent state of excitement-"What did you put in your paper? I have had my nose pulled and been kicked twice." "I wrote a severe article, as you desired," calmly returned the editor, "and

> signed your name to it." ----

> > Literary Discoveries.

A series of manuscripts and autographs, of a "It is rumored here that a writ from a Court highly interesting character, has been recently now in session at New Orleans, demanding the brought to light in the library of the Flano-pal- | appearance of Gov. Quitman at its bar to underacc. The young Duke of Fiano, D. Mario Ottogo an examination in regard to his alleged imboni, who has not yet arrived at his maturity, plication in the Cuba enterprise of May last, has World's Industry on that occasion. We learn being only 19 years of age, is the sole remain. been received at Jackson; that the Governor reing representative of this noble and ancient fuses to answer the demand, and threatens to family, which, of Venetian origin, boasts of hav- | call upon the people of Mississippi for protection. ing given to the world many illustrious person- and that Judge Gholson, of the U.S. Court now ages, among whom Pope Alexander VIII. Besitting in Jackson, has expressed a determination side other rare mental qualities, the young Dulte, to use the federal authority in him vested to have already displays a great love for bibliographic executed the writ to the full purport of its requipursuits, in consequence of which he recently sition. This talk of resistance and enforcement factory. equested a well known Commendatore Visconis from the lips of rumor ; but we believe it is a ti, Secretary of the Archaeological Society, to fact that the writ has been issued and is now in Jacksons From certain arguments in a late examine the numerous collection of autographs. and manuscripts existing in the ducal archives Mississippian, the Governor's organ, it'may read dily be inferred that one motive in calling the Lie-These researches have revealed a long correspondence between Maria Clementina, (wife of gislature together at this time was to place ob he Pretender,) and Cardinal Ottoboni, who substructions in the way of the Governor's attend sequently ascended the papal throne as Alexan. ance upon the Court at New Orleans. We ler VIII, and whose splendid monument forms should not be surprised if that splendid enigma -the extra session-were to find its true exone of the ornaments of the Vatican Basilica.-Other interesting correspondences with the Venplanation in Governor Quitman's connection with etian Doges Foscarina and Contarina have been the Cuba affair. But nous verrons." discovered, as well as those of the celebrated minister of Liouis XIV. De Tourcy. The exam-Important to Tanners. ination of these hidden treasures continues, and Henry W. Ellsworth, Esq., says the Lafayette there is no doubt that the zeal of their noble pro-Journal, has shown us several snecimens of prietor will enrich the literary world with many leather, which were tanned, under his own eyes mportant historical documents. in the space of ten minutes, by a process of which Marion Hibbard, of Rochester, New York Origin of the Odd Fellows. is the inventor. This statement may seem al-On the night of the 25th of December, 1806, most incredible, when it is considered that six while a winter storm was drifting over this isto ten months are required to an leather by the land city, in an upper chamber of a house yet ordinary process. standing in Fulton street, five men assembled to Mr. Ellsworth has in his possession a pair of organize the first Lodge of the Independent Or. boots and a pair of shoes made from a raw hide der of Odd Fellows, ever founded on this contiin less than a day and a half, tanned by his new nent. process., The leather is tanned by a compound To the Genius of humanity, who presided over of chemicals, and in time and materials is a saving of at least five thousand per cent over the present slow and costly method of making leather.

For the Lehigh Register. Phonography.

Since the lecture of Mr. Brunner on the subject of Phonography was delivered, much interest has been awakened and great difference of opinion exist, respecting the highly valuable art, especially among the educated. I for one, joined the class with the object of learning the system, as have also the majority of the principals and teachers of the higher and lower schools, as well as protessional men, and I think, I have reason to be thankful, that 1. commenced the study of such a useful art. The class has had but four lessons, and there is not one, who has attended regularly, that is not able to express all his ideas, in Phonogra-Sheimer, Jacob Brunner, James M. Porter, C. terminus of the Beaver Meadow road, will phy. Yes, the very system that looks so mys-A Luchenbach, James T. Borhech, Geo, Henry contribute in an entinent-degree to produce tirel, and which we thought we never could learn. The spelling is so easy and natural, and the writing so short, that no one can help

Mr. Edilor :

to become enthusiastic in its study. We speak of the wonders of the present age ;-namely the railroad, the steamboat, the telegraph; but as respects time and labor saving, Phonography is evidently the greatest wonder.

Before I commenced its study, I thought, as indeed most persons do, that it would be difficult-of-acquisition,-but,-l-am-perfectly satisfied, that any person, whether learned or unlearned. if he pays the requisite attention to it, can, by taking a course of lessons (nine in number) easily learn the "coveted art," and be enabled to use it with greater freedom and certainty, than the common writing. The short time I studied Phonography; but as yel I cannot near 800, which is at the rate of \$145,000 per anappreciate its value, enables me safely to recommend the system as follows: To the prolessional man, who has much to write; to the author; to the scholar or school-boy; to the unlearned as well as to the learned ; to those that hate the task of writing and consequently with a population of 3,738,191, and an area do write but little; in short, to all classes of persons, for the system is so simple, so short and so easy of acquisition, that any one why devotes one hour daily for a month to writing and reading; can write with the same facility as by ordinary long-hand. The same practice continued for six months, or a year, will enable any one, who has acquired facility in common writing, to make verbatim reports of speeches. Why a boy but seven years of age, publicly in the city of New York, wrote 120 words a minute. See then how advantageous ly its practive may be turned. Write out your

studies in Phonography, they will be more firmly fixed in yourmind. But why continue, we have already seen enough of its utility .-Let me only add, that whoever wishes to derive pleasure and benefit from study, learn Phonography; if for no other purpose than to learn the elementary sounds of the language

As Mr. Bruner intends to teach the system throughout Lehighrand Northampton counties, no doubt many will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity. Yours truly, A FRIEND.

# Gov. Quitman

The demand on Gov. Quitman to appear at the bar of the U.S. District Court, in New Orleans to answer certain charges preferred against him of being concerned in the Lopez expedition t Cuba, is thus alluded to by the Vicksburg Whig of the 16th :

Statistics of the Tribune Office.

In a recent article, the New York Tribune gives the following Interesting particulars in relation to the different departments of that jourńal :

"The Tribune is now in its tenth year. It was started originally by Mr. Greely, as a penny paper, and was for some months conducted by him alone, except the commercial department. It now gives employment to twelve editors and reporters, thirty-seven printers, two proof readers, thirteen press men, four engineers, and other persons in the press room, four permanent corres. pondenis in Europe, three regular correspondents at Washington, two in Canada, two in California, one in Mexico, one in Havana, one in Central America, one in Philadelphia, one in Boston, one in Baltimore, &c., four wranner writers, four clerks, sixteen hands in the mailing department, three errand boys, twenty-eight carriers in the city and vicinity, in all above 130 persons. The issues of the Tribune are in round numbers 18,600 daily, 41,500 weekly, 1,700 semiweekly, 3,300 for California, 500 for Europe, making in all 160,200 sheets weekly, and 8,320,-400 annually. Taking the ratio of increase since April last, as a basis the circulation of the Tribune in April 1851 will\_be\_about\_35,000 daily, 45,000 weekly, and the aggregate annual circulation will be 10,000,000 copies. The paper employs one and a half tons of type, and consumes weekly, seven and a half tons of paper, and 359 pounds of ink. The printing is done on one of Hoe's four cylinder presses, which is driven by a ten horse power steam engine. The weekly expenditure of the establishment is about \$2...

This will give some folks (especially delinquent subscribers) an idea of the labor and expense in a printing establishment. And yet the Tribune is sold at 2 cents per copy ! Truly the newspapers of our country will be a curiosity at the World's Fair.

John Bull Uneasy.

num."

A late number of the Washington Republic

"The objections urged by the opponents of the Industrial Exhibition prove that there is in Great Britain a great jealousy of foreign competition, and that America is honored with a prominent rank among her rivals. A late number of Blackwood'considers it the "obvious duty and policy" of the manufacturers to maintain their markets and lidsband their inventions, and not insist on encouraging and instructing their rivals ; and thinks "it is by no means their business to teach the Germans or the Americans any new lessons, considering the large strides they have made of late." We cite the statements of the magazine to show the progress of competition, and the importance which is attached to American manufactures. This is made the basis of a propusi. tion to abandon the exhibition, and to countermand this convocation of nations. We cannot agree with the churlish feeling which recommends a dismissul of invited gubsts, nor cam we see the wisdom of a policy so exceedingly exclusive.

A Fat Office .- A County Treasurer in Ohio is said to receive \$1,600 per anhum salary, and \$10.000 perquisites from interest on the money of the county, which he is accused of loaning .----Only seventeen candidates are mentioned as being desirous of holding that office.

Industrial Exhibition of 1852 .- The Industrial Exhibition of London in 1851 is to be repeated in the city of New York in 1852, and arrangements have been made which will secure a very general representation of the products of the further that the use of Governor's Island' in New York harbor, has been applied for and granted

Many instances have happened within our recollection, of Public exhibitions in churches, Processions, &c., where our citizens were under the necessity of paying large amounts to advice a collection to be held for the purpose of defraying part at least of the expenses contracted by the Band. We have no doubt but the matter.

### Religious Revival.

A great Revival is now going on in the Methodist Church at this place. The Church has been crowded every night for the last week, and a large number of persons of both sexes have been brought under the influence of the religious feeling which the occasion has excited. We hope it may be productive of permanent good.

### Dreadful Accident.

At a stone hauling frolic that took place in Moore township, Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of November, a shocking acoident happened, which resulted in the death of one of the men, as follows :

It appears that a party of men assembled to haul stone from Moore township to the State quarry in the neighborhood of Siegfried's tavorn. They halted at the lavern, watered their horses, and no doubt also took to themselves too much of the fiery water. In starting, Un. angst, one of the teamsters, drove ahead of

Engler, which appears to have created some feeling on the part of Engler, who remarked that he would yet head him. Mr. Daniel Saylor, the unfortunate man, was seated on Engler's loaded wagon, and upon going down a bill, he (Engler) gave the whip to his horses, and put them to the run, in driving aside of being unable to stop his horses, drove on a short distance, and upon returning to the spot. found his friend dead, the blood gushing from his mouth and ears, the wagon had passed over his body. He was taken home a corpse, in the awful condition he was found. He was a son of the noted Dr. Abraham Saylor. He leaves

mourn his early, and shocking death,

its superiority over foreign newspapers. It says "Every person would give more for a history of his own, than of a foreign country .---Upon the same principle he should prize more highly a record of his own than a neighboring Bands of other places, whereas, if we would state and still more highly should he value a have had something of the kind in our midst, record of the events in his own than a neighrecord of the events in his own than a neighthose amounts could have remained in the boring county. People entertain a mistaken pockets of our citizens. We would therefore notion when they suppose they can secure a better family paper from abroad than at home. Papers extended for a wide circulation do not contain the news, and the insipid matter that our liberal minded citizens will think well of many of our foreign papers contain, leaves a deadly mildew and viniated taste wherever

they go. The advertisements of a home paper are far superior reading matter to the wishy washy, milk and water, love silk trash that is offered to us at such cheap club rates : And then by patronizing our home papers we know when to shred the sympathising tear with those who have been bereft of 'a friend, by reading under the deaths; and when to utter the hearty Ha! ha! ha! by reading under the marriages. We say, then to our western people patronize your home papers first.

# Holden's Dollar Magazine.

We have received this excellent Magazine for December. It is filled with the best of reading. This is the cheapest Magazine of the day, and deserves a liberal patronage.-This is the last number for 1850, and we hope that when the new year comes in, our friends will send on their dollar for it, and we know that they will get their money's worth.

## Sound Views.

One of the bounden duties of Government, ays the Harrisburg Union, is to provide for the instruction of the youth. To this end, all citizens should be liable to taxation. It matters not whether he has children, or if he has, prefers to pay for their schooling, he must contribute to the expense of the State, and one road, he saw Saylor fall from his wagon, but of these is for general education. The safety and strength of a government, the welfare and happiness of the people depend upon universal education, derived from pure and wholesome sources. Humanity and religion inculcate this duty of government. Intelligence and virtue are handmaids. The penal code is generally invoked against the debased and ignorant -

a heart-stricken wife and several children to Enlightoned public sentiment is the only "higher law," we would appeal to for protection. | Easton Rail Road Company, again to open the | Odd Felloid's Offering.

Resolved-That we earnesily recommend to the citizens of the valley of the Lehigh, as an inducement to an early completion of the said road, to subscribe to the stock of the said Company, and that the Land-holders on the route be requested as soon as the location shall be definitely fixed, to settle and adjust their claims for the right of way, before the construction shall be commenced, and as far as practicable in the stock of the Company. Resolved-That James T. Borbeck, Andrew H Reeder and C. A. Luckenbach, of Northampton, Christian Pretz, Henry King and Jacob Dillin, ger, of Lehigh, Jacob Hunzinger, jr., F. W. Hughes and Richard Carter, of Schuylkill, and Sic, phen Balliet, John Faizinger and Asa Packer, of Carbon, be a Committee, for their respective Counties, with power to act jointly if necessary, to confer with the Board of Managers of the said Rail Road Company, on the subject of procuring additional subscriptons of Stock as above recommended, and to render to said Company any aid in their power in settling the right of way along the line of said Rail Road.

Resolved-That in the opinion of this Convention, the construction of the said Rail Road will give great facilities to our farmers and millers in getting their grain and flour to market, as well as to our manufacturers in getting supplies of coal and sending their Iron and other products to New York and Philadelphia at all seasons of the year, when the Rail Roads from Easton to those cities shall be completed; as the counties of Northampton. Lehigh and Carbon will then be put with in five to six hours distance of either of those great Cities, and thus the value of Property along the line of the said Rail Roads will be greatly enhanced.

Resolved-That as the construction of Rail roads tends to develope the resources of the country and afford facilities to carry to market its products, mineral, agricultural and mechanical, and as every portion of our Commonwealth is entitled to the best market that can be obtained, it be recommended to the next Legislature to pass a general Rail Road law, authorizing any person or persons, upon proper terms and stipulations to connect and construct Rail Roads from any given place to another within this Common wealth:

Resolved-That it be recommended to the Com-

that humble scene and foresaw its consequences, it must have seemed, as to its first discoverer did the parent rill which gashes from the Rocky Mountains, and flows on in its far pilgrimage until it swells into the solemn Mis, issippi.

They called the institution they founded, Shakspeare Lodge, and, like the name they gave it, it has prevaded the world. Its charter now lics side by side with the play of Hamlet, in the library of Sunny Side on the gold digger on the golden banks of the Rio Sacramento. The names given to the first four Lodges in

New York, indicate the spirit of their founders. Shakspeare's name represented Literature and Humanity; Franklin was the second, and it represented Philosophy and Labor; Washington was

of Country; Columbia was the Fourth, and it nissioners named in the Aut authorising the In- represented the broad continent where Odd Fel,

The right, for Connecticut and Massachusetts was sold for \$500,000; Ohio for \$150,000; Michigan for \$100.000. This undoubtedly is one of the greatest improvements of the age.

The Term Brother Jonatkan.'-General Wash ington placed great confidence in the good sense and patriolism of Jonathan Trumpull, who at an early period of the American revolution was Governor of Connectiout. In a certain emergency, when a measure of great importance was under discussion, Washington remarked, "we must consult Brother Jonaiban on the subject." The result of that consultation was favorable .the third, and it represented Heroism and Love | Thus, from the constant use of the expression, "we must consult Brother Jonathan," which soon passed from the army to the people at large, we corporation of the Hamburg, Allenlown, and lowship was to achieve its great triumpha .- N. 3 received that appellation which has stuck lous pigs, and a dozen children, eight to be satisfied. as closely as "John Bull" to the Euglish.

for the putposes of the exhibition; a place which combines all the desirable requisites, presenting open space enough, and being casy of access .----We trust that the response of the New World to the Old in this matter will be entirely satis.

Fuine's Eight .- Mr. Paine gave an exhibition of his gas light, last Tuesday a week, at Wor-cester, previous to sending an agent to London, to introduce the gas at the Exhibition of the World's Fair. Mr. Pedrick is more sanguine than ever.

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Inportant Movement.-A' bill has been' introduced into the Legislature of North Carolina; laving a tax' upon all articles munufactured at the North and brought into that State for sale. The law is to remain in force until the fugitive law is faithfully carried into effect throughout". the United States, and until all the territories of the United States are opened to the people of North Carolina, to carry thither any species of property they may think proper. The act is to be transmitted to the Governors of the other . Southern States, with a request that similar laws be passed in each State.

Nullification below Par .--- The Georgian of the 27th ult., admits that the Union Men have elects ed a large majority of the Delegates to the Convention, called by Governor Town. It says "The elections in all the counties have gone by large majorities. Thus it appears that Southern-Rights stock is greatly below par, and its advocates bankrept for the present.

The Georgia Convention .- An elegtion took place in Georgia, on the 25th of November, for members to a State Convention, which has been ' called by the Governor, in pursuance of a law adopted at the last session of the Legislature, inconsequence of the admission of California into the Union as a State. The contest for members of the Gonvention is not between the political parties heretofore recognized in Georgia, but between what are called "Union men," on the one side, and politicians of every shade of opinion favorable to disorganization on the other.

Good.-The editor of the Pittsburg Chroniele says-+-Talk about the enjoyment of wealth-it never can be enjayed ! An aboudance is a heap of misery: A'man who owns's house, a email farm, a small wife, a big dog, a tow, & or 8 fat If he ain't he never can be."

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