

**THE DEMOCRATIC HERALD.****BUTLER, PA.**

Saturday, Sept. 14, 1850.

The circulation of the HERALD being larger than that of any other paper published in this County, offers inducements to those wishing to advertise. Therefore, those wishing to advertise will consult their own interest by publishing their advertisements in this paper.

**Democratic State Ticket.**

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**WILLIAM T. MORISON,**  
Of Montgomery County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,  
**EPHRAIM BANKS,**  
Of Mifflin County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
**JAMES PORTER BRAWLEY,**  
Of Crawford County.

CONGRESS,  
**ALFRED GILMORE,** of Butler.  
SENATOR,

**BENJAMIN WILDE,** of Beaver Co.  
ASSEMBLY,

**JOHN MURRIN,** of Butler County,  
**PHILIP COOPER,** of Beaver County,  
**JAS. T. ROBINSON,** of Lawrence Co.

COMMISSIONER,  
**THOMAS WELSH,** of Buffalo.  
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,

**JOHN H. NEGLEY,** of Butler.  
COUNTY SURVEYOR,

**HUGH M'KEE,** of North Butler.  
AUDITOR,  
**DUNWIDDY M'COLLOUGH,** of Franklin.  
TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY,

**JOHN GRAHAM,** **WILLIAM BAILEY.**

**Church Dedication.**

The English Lutheran Church, recently erected in the North Western part of the Borough of Butler, will be dedicated to the service of the Triune God on Lord's day the 14th of September instant. The pastor expects one or two brethren in the Ministry to assist him on the occasion. Services to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. All Christians who love to hear of the extension of Christ's Kingdom, are invited to attend. A collection will be lifted in aid of the Church. **GOTTLIEB BASSEER,** Sept. 7, 1850. Pastor.

An Adjourned Court will be held in this borough, on Monday, September 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

**Congress.**

Congress has at last accomplished the great works of the session. One by one, the great measures, which have convulsed the nation for the last nine months, have been settled. California has been admitted. The boundary of Texas has been fixed. Territorial governments have been provided for New Mexico and Utah.

It is true the session has been a long and stormy one—but it has accomplished much—Congress has not sat so long for the last ten years—but it has done more than the last ten Congresses. It has established governments over a territory large enough of itself for an empire; a territory as large as the thirty or forty States that compose the German Empire, and three or four times as large as the United Kingdoms of Great Britain, Ireland and Scotland; and as large as the original thirteen States. It has extended the empire of the Republic to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. It is not yet three-quarters of a century since this Republic consisted of but thirteen States lying principally between the Allegheny Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean. Since then, it has spread itself over the vast valley of the Mississippi—passed the lofty summit of the Cordilleras—and now the new State of California, large enough in extent of territory to make three or four States of the first magnitude, lies upon the eastern shores of the Pacific, and raises the number of the States of the Confederacy to thirty-one.

Measures of such magnitude—of such vast and multifarious interests—have never been before Congress since the organization of the Government; and the progress of Congress in the adjustment of them, embarrassed and perplexed at every step by the delicate and intensely exciting question of slavery, was slow; but it has finally succeeded in accomplishing their adjustment in a manner that will render general satisfaction to the country. Measures of such gravity and importance would of themselves create excitement; but when mingled with the delicate and difficult question of slavery, the agitation of which always arouses such fierce and fearful passions, and in this instance, wrought up by recent political events to a degree of phrenzy that was absolutely appalling, produced such an intensity of passionate excitement in the halls of Congress and throughout the nation, as was never before witnessed in this country, and we trust never may be witnessed again.

Thirty years ago, the great Missouri question came before Congress and produced a degree of excitement that shook the very foundation of the Republic; but the excitement then produced was small, when compared to the dark and terrific tornado of passion produced by the agitation of the great questions before Congress. The great Kentuckian, who has witnessed both these crises, and who was

a distinguished and patriotic actor in them both, speaking of the relative degree of excitement and danger that surrounded them, said, that while in the former the dissolution of the Union was never breathed, in any contingency, by the most ultra Southerner, in the latter, the dissolution of the Union, in a certain contingency, was openly and notoriously advocated by the majority of the Southern States. To say then, that the Union was not in danger, would be to shut our eyes to the facts. The danger may have been exaggerated, but still it existed, and existed to such an extent, that in the present mad and phrenzied state of the public mind in the South, if the Wilmot Proviso had been forced through Congress, it would, in all human probability, have rent this Union in twain.

In both these great crises moderate counsels prevailed. In the Missouri case, HENRY CLAY stood forth as the advocate of compromise and pacification. His counsels prevailed. The question was settled on the principles of conciliation and concession—and that settlement rendered general satisfaction and put the question to rest for thirty years. In the present case, similar counsels have prevailed, and the questions have all been settled in such a manner as to give general satisfaction to the people of the United States, and the question is again put to rest for another period of thirty years.

Never did a Congress assemble, with more grave and important measures to dispose of, and never did one assemble under more unfavorable circumstances for disposing of them. But their wisdom and patriotism have triumphed over all difficulties, and the country is at rest.

The protracted discussion of these questions in the Senate has been abundantly fruitful of good results. It they debated long, they debated ably. The efforts and dilapidations of Cass, Clay, Webster and Benton, Foot and Hale, and a host of other distinguished Senators, afforded to the country an exhibition of some of the finest and most splendid oratorical displays ever witnessed anywhere, and at the same time their clear and sound arguments served to enlighten the public mind on those momentous questions, and prepared it for the final decision of them.

Have the North lost anything in the controversy? We answer, no. It is true, the Wilmot Proviso has not been passed. But what of that? California has been admitted as a free State—and in reference to New Mexico and Utah, the debates in the Senate have established two positions. First, that slavery is excluded from these territories by the laws of Nature; and secondly, that it is positively excluded by the laws of Mexico; and that the soil of these territories is therefore free soil. Either of these positions renders the passage of the Proviso unnecessary. What, then, would the North have gained by passing the Proviso? Nothing but the idle parade of passing a law which, it were not unconstitutional and dangerous, as it is, would still be wholly useless and unnecessary.

**WILLIAM P. SHATTUCK,** Esq., of Meadville, has been nominated on the 130th ballot as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the district composed of the counties of Crawford, Mercer and Venango. He is popular, and will make a good representative. We look for his election, by a handsome majority, with a good deal of certainty.

The Democrats of Philadelphia City have nominated the following ticket:  
Senator—Richard R. Young.

Assembly—James W. Colgroh, James P. Barr, William Duane, John G. Thompson.

The Democratic City and County Conference nominated the following ticket:

District Attorney—Horn R. Kneass, City Marshal of Police—Thomas Tustin, City Preceptor of Common Pleas—Geo. Carpenter, Spring Garden.

Ce. Commissioner—John L. Smith, South-ward.

Auditor—William Field, City County Surveyor—John Forkrod, of Oxford.

Read the letter of Gen. TURVANCE on the subject of Plank Roads. Although it was written with particular reference to a proposed Road in another section of the State, yet it contains many sound and practical views, of a general nature, that cannot fail from being highly appreciated by those who take an interest in this matter.

**Death of Louis Philippe.** Louis Philippe, ex-king of the French, died at Claremont, England, on the 26th of August ult. He was born on the 6th of October, 1773, and was therefore almost 77 years of age. The following is the account of his death brought to Halifax by the steamship Asia on the 9th instant.

He had been aware of his approaching dissolution early on the preceding day, in presence of the Queen, and prepared for the final veneration with the Queen, he dictated with remarkable clearness a conclusion to his memoirs. He then caused to be summoned, his chaplain, all his children and grand children who were at Claremont. In presence of the Queen and his family, he discharged every duty of religion with the most perfect christian resignation. Towards seven o'clock in the evening the fever came on, which continued during the night with much violence. He expired at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, in presence of the following members of his family, and their Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans, Count de Paris, Duke de Chartres, Duke and Duchess de Nemours, Prince and Princess de Joinville, Duke and Duchess d'Angame, Duchess Augusta F. Saxe-Coburg, and the attendants of the Royal household.

The Democrats of York, Centre and Clinton counties have instructed in favor of Col. WILLIAM BIGLER for Governor. The Democrats of Montgomery adopted a resolution in his favor at a county meeting lately held.

**Borough Census.**—Mr. MARTIN has completed the enumeration of the borough, and has politely furnished us with the following:

No. of Inhabitants,	1151
" Dwelling Houses,	199
" Persons of color,	8
" Died within the year,	24

25 establishments of Productive Industry; 14, 10; 1; one person over the age of 80 years. As the Marshal only completed the enumeration last evening, we are unable to give details as fully as we could desire.

**DONEGAL AND CLEARFIELD.**—Mr. SHAEFFER has completed the enumeration of the townships of Donegal and Clearfield, and furnishes us with the following:

DONEGAL.	
No. of Inhabitants,	1180
" Dwellings,	195
" Families,	195
" Farms,	118
" Died within the year,	13

One person over the age of 107 years; 5 persons of color.

CLEARFIELD.	
No. of Inhabitants,	1905
" Dwellings,	336
" Families,	310
" Farms,	212

Died within the year, 27; one person over the age of 93 years.—Butler Whig.

**DROWNED.**—A child of Mr. ANDERSON was drowned in Connequessing creek, south-west of this borough, on Wednesday evening last. The child had wandered from home in the afternoon, and on seeing being made it was found below the mill, having evidently lain in the water for several hours.—Butler Whig of September 11.

**MAINE ELECTION.**

PORTLAND, September 10.

1st District.—Doubtful; as far as heard from the vote is close.  
2d Dist.—John Appleton, (Dem.) is elected by a small plurality.

4th Dist.—Charles Andrews, (Dem.) elected. This is a Democratic gain.

6th Dist.—Israel Washburn, (Whig.) is probably elected. A Whig gain.

7th Dist.—James S. Pike, (Whig.) gains 184 since 1848.

The returns, generally, favor the election of John Hubbard, for Governor.

Democratic State Senators from York and Cumberland are elected.

**MISSOURI ELECTION.**

St. Louis, Thursday, August 29.—All doubts as to the result of the Congressional election in this State are now removed. The Delegation in the next Congress will stand:

1st District.—F. Darby, (Whig.)  
2d Dist.—Gilchrist Porter, (Whig.)  
3rd Dist.—John Miller, (Whig.)

4th Dist.—Willard P. Hall, (Anti-Benton.)  
5th Dist.—John S. Phelps, (Benton.)

The Legislature will stand: 12 Whigs, 13 Bentonites, 8 Anti-Bentonites. The House: 61 Whigs, 47 Bentonites, 34 Anti-Bentonites.

The St. Louis Times, of the 2d inst., confirms the report of the election of HALL. He has beaten BOWMAN, the Whig candidate, and GARDEME, the Benton candidate, by a majority of 61 votes.

Gen. Genin, a hatter in New York, paid \$225 00 for the first ticket sold at auction for Jenny Lind's first concert in that city, which took place on the 11th instant.

**FROM TEXAS.**

NEW ORLEANS, Sep. 7.  
The Joint Committee of the Texas Legislature have reported, in favor of raising 3000 troops, to march forthwith to Santa Fe.

The news of the passage of Pierce's Senate bill had been received at Austin.

The Texas Legislature possesses no authority to dispose of Territory. The subject must be referred to popular suffrage.

Gen. Rusk has been re-elected to U. S. Senate.

**Our Legislative Ticket.**

The Beaver Star speaks as follows in favor of the Democratic Legislative candidates residing out of this county, and with whom, consequently, not many of our citizens are acquainted:

**BENJAMIN WILDE,** of Beaver county, the candidate for Senate, is one of our most intelligent and active business men—sustaining a high reputation for honesty and integrity; and without a pure and uncompromising Democrat, in whom the party may safely repose the fullest confidence. His election to the State Senate would secure for the people of the district an able and worthy representative.

**PHILIP COOPER,** of Beaver county, one of the candidates for Assembly, is an old and respectable farmer—possessing a strong and well cultivated mind, active and intelligent, and of pure moral character. Deeply imbued with the principles of Democracy, he would always be round devoted to the best interests of the people.

**JAMES T. ROBINSON,** of Lawrence county, is also a farmer, and being possessed of undoubted business qualifications, of excellent private character, would become an influential representative, and one in whom the Democracy of the district may safely confide.

**Congress.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.  
House.—The House Bill making appropriation for Post Office Department returned from the Senate, with amendments, was referred back to the committee of Ways and Means.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report made by Richardson from the select committee, appointed to inquire into certain claims re-opened and paid by Ewing. Report and resolutions ordered to be printed.

Mr. Vinton gave notice that he would move a re-commitment of the report and resolutions.

Yesterday, after the vote refusing to submit the Texas Bill as amended, to third reading, Mr. Howard moved for the reconsideration of the vote, which the chair decided out of order.

The Speaker to day announced an appeal to be pending.

Mr. Howard made some remarks in which he explained that he made an appeal from the fact that the bill on which the vote was reconsidered yesterday, was different from the bill which he had moved for reconsideration, and which the Speaker decided out of order.

He therefore called the previous question—Yeas 102, Nays 56.

Question was taken, shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House.

The vote refusing to order the Texas Bill to a third reading, was reconsidered, and it was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 108 to 98.

Much excitement prevailed. The galleries were filled with visitors. When the Clerk commenced calling the roll, the noise ceased, and seldom have we known so much quiet as now. There was a movement all over the House. Every proceeding was watched with anxiety, when

Mr. Howard, of Texas, was called and voted ye. Applause was commenced, but silence was promptly restored by the Speaker. But few members were in their seats—many had come to the area in front of the Clerk's desk. There was much sensation. The Speaker exerted himself vigorously to quell disorder which had broken out afresh, and then commenced announcing the result—Yeas 108—Nays 98.

Immediately succeeding this were clapping of hands, and stamping and whistling in the galleries, and applause on the floor, and order resumed in every direction. The Speaker knocked lustily with his hammer, and voices were heard saying "Let them clap." The excitement having subsided, the Speaker said, "The question is on the third reading of the Bill."

Mr. Burt moved to lay the Bill on the table, which was not agreed to, yeas 97, nays 108.

The Bill was then passed, yeas 107, nays 97. Adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Houston gave notice that he desired on Monday next to make a personal explanation in relation to the Wallace letter.

After consideration of a routine of business, the Bounty Land Bill was taken up, and Mr. Seaward submitted an amendment, which was adopted, extending the benefits of the bill to marines.

Mr. Walker moved an amendment providing that these Bounty Land Warrants shall not be assignable in any case whatever.

After considerable debate, without coming to a vote, the bill was laid over, and after action upon several private bills, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, September 7.  
House.—Mr. Richardson resumed his speech in support of the majority Report of the Ewing Committee. Being very severe on Mr. Ewing, he was followed by

Mr. Vinton in reply. The morning hour having expired, Mr. Robinson moved that the House proceed to consider the business on the Speaker's table. Agreed to.

The Chair announced the business first in order to be the West Point Appropriation Bill. Mr. Bayly proceeded to explain the Senate amendment to the Bill. It was then referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Senate Bill establishing a government for California then came up.

Mr. Boyd moved to amend it by annexing the Utah Bill.

Mr. Vinton raised a point of order.

The Speaker decided the amendment in order.

Mr. Vinton appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was not sustained.

Mr. Boyd's amendment was thus declared out of order.

After further ineffectual attempts to amend the Senate California Bill, it was ordered to a third reading—Yeas 157, Nays 57; and the bill was then passed—Yeas 150, Nays 56.

The House then went into Committee on the Senate Utah Bill.

A motion to insert the Wilmot Proviso was negatived.

Mr. Stevens moved to strike out amendment in the bill, providing that when said territory shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted with or without slavery. Lost, by Yeas 59, Nays 85.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to amend, when the Committee rose, and the House passed the Utah Bill by Yeas 97, Nays 85. Adjourned.

A resolution has passed the House for the adjournment of Congress on Monday—the 30th instant.

Inquiry is to truth, what friction is to the diamond; it proves its hardness, adds to its lustre, and excites new admiration.

**A Beautiful Spectacle.**

During a celebration of the Free Schools at the city of Washington, on or about the 1st of this month, President Fillmore officiated in the distribution of medals and wreaths among the children. The papers speak of the occasion as one of great interest. Now, reader, for one moment reflect upon this simple fact.

The poor children of the capital of our great nation are assembled for the purpose of commemorating the anniversary of the day that witnessed the establishment of that system of education, free schools, by which they are enabled to receive such instruction as will qualify them for properly discharging the duties of life. They are the children of poor and obscure parents. As an incentive to a perseverance in their studies, medals, of little intrinsic value, we suppose, and other similar gifts, are distributed among them. And by whose hands are these gifts distributed? By the hand of the President of the United States—the who governs and presides over the affairs of twenty-five millions of people—he occupies the loftiest pinnacle of earthly distinction. And neither was he attended by a liveried cortege to guard him from danger, nor was he the protector of these children, who doubt, whilst engaged in placing medals in the hands and wreaths around the necks of those indigent, perhaps ragged urchins, the mind of the President was forcibly impressed with the idea, that here may be materials for future Chief Magistrates, here may be those who one day will control and preserve the destinies of this nation.

"The clouds may drop down titles and estates; Wealth may seek us, but wisdom must be sought."

And it is the possession of wisdom and merit, that constitutes distinction and gives assurance of honor and promotion in this land of republican institutions. And more than that, what better instrumentality is there than free schools, for the diffusion of wisdom through every rank and condition of a free people. Oh, it was in truth a beautiful spectacle, to witness the President of the United States giving countenance and encouragement to this system of education by an active participation in the ceremonies alluded to.

Wash. Examiner.

**New Mexico.**

By advices from New Mexico, it appears that Col. Munroe has objected to the new State Government going into operation forthwith as proposed, to bring the matter before Congress. He asks attention to the following paragraph in his proclamation, calling an election for an Executive and Legislature to constitute a State Government.

"All action by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and of the Legislature shall remain inoperative until New Mexico be admitted as a State, under said constitution, except such acts as may be necessary for the primary steps of organization and the presentation of said constitution properly before the Congress of the United States. The present Government shall remain in full force, until, by the action of Congress, another shall be constituted."

In view of these things, Colonel Munroe says:

"I now declare the nomination of officers, and their confirmation, to assume the exercise of functions which, by superseding the officers now in commission, will affect the laws of this Territory, as at present constituted, will be deemed and considered as an act on the part of all concerned, in direct violation of their duties as citizens of the United States. My official obligations imperatively require that the present Government be sustained until superseded by another legally constituted, and this duty I will fulfil with all the means at my disposal."

Lieut. Governor Alvarez replies to Colonel Munroe's letter. The following is a paragraph from the reply:

"Be assured that no collision will succeed, nor any embarrassment interrupt the quiet action of the Legislature and the people, unless it be provoked and brought about by military interference. The people are peaceably disposed, fully aware of the pacific remedy that exists for the Government grievance they have long endured, and will not readily consent to surrender their dearest rights, and the hope, long deferred, of ameliorating their social and political condition.

**KOSSUTH AND HIS COMPANIONS.**—The Daily News has received a private letter from a traveling friend, conveying some interesting particulars of the illustrious Hungarians, whom the jealousy of Austria, the dictation of Russia, and the weakness of the Porte have consigned to imprisonment of Kutayeh. It was gratifying to learn that the exiles enjoyed tolerable health and were more reconciled than at first to their unaccountable captivity.

Kossuth, Bathyan, Meszaros, Porezel, and the rest, were indeed struck with despondency when conveyed as culprits and captives to the barrack prison of Kutayeh, where cells were assigned for habitation moreavoring of Newgate than of honorable captivity. The strictest guard was kept on them, and they were not allowed to pass the walls of the barrack without a strong escort. The Turkish officers and soldiers have treated the prisoners with deference and the Turkish population with every mark of Oriental respect, Kossuth being with them the King, who had held for a time in his hands the destinies of Eastern Europe.

The universal respect was especially evident on the occasion of Kossuth's reception of his children. Three of them, interesting and intelligent little creatures, were sent by the Austrian Government, not without foreign intercession, to share their father's captivity. He and Madame Kossuth were allowed to go and meet them—under guard, of course; and the very guard of rude Turkish soldiers were affected to tears at the meeting. In the education of his children, the delving and planting of a kind of garden within the barrack wall, and an occasional game of skittles with the companions of his political and military struggles, Kossuth whiles away the time of his captivity.

"A WONDERFUL WOMAN."—In Cincinnati one night last week, incendiaries attempted to set fire to John Morrell's stable. Mrs. M. being up at the time, saw the scoundrels from the window of her bed room, in the act, and without giving any alarm, she seized her husband's gun and discharged both barrels at the incendiaries, but unfortunately without effect.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—At the late session of the Scientific Convention at New Haven, Professor W. R. Johnston pronounced the stone of which the Washington Monument is being constructed of a very indifferent quality, among the poorest building material in the United States. It is capable, according to Professor J., of sustaining a pressure of only two thousand pounds to the square inch, being seven thousand pounds less than the weight which marble will sustain; and thence concludes that, if the column is carried to the height contemplated, it must necessarily crush under its own weight. The subject is one of manifest interest, and ought to be carefully investigated.

**AN UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.**—Within the last twelve months the family of Ex-Senator Norvell of Michigan, has been nearly blotted out. The first calamity was the sudden disappearance of Mrs. Miller, (an only daughter, we believe,) under circumstances the most painful. Next the sudden death of Mr. Norvell, on his return from a protracted search for his daughter. A few days since a son died at Saratoga. A short but sad history of a family which a few months ago saw bright hopes in the future but the brightest promises of hope. It has been pretty satisfactorily ascertained that Mrs. Miller went to Europe instead of over the Falls of Niagara.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

**BURIAL OF JOHN W. WEBSTER.**—From the best information that can be obtained under existing circumstances, the Boston Journal learns that funeral services were performed on Friday evening by Rev. Dr. Walker at the residence of Mrs. Webster in Cambridge, and immediately after without being accompanied by a funeral train, the remains of Professor Webster were conveyed by Mr. John Peake, undertaker, to Mount Auburn, and deposited in the family tomb.

**THE FASTEST VESSEL IN THE WORLD.**—The Boston Atlas states that Mr. McKay of East Boston, has contracted to build for Messrs. Sampson & Tappan, a clipper ship of 1200 tons, to outstrip any vessel of her size in the world. The model has been left entirely to the builder, and she has been designed 150 feet keel, 185 on deck, between perpendiculars, 35 feet beam, 21 feet hold, 26 inches draft at half floor, 1 1/2 feet sheer, and 6 inches swell.

**A WHOLESALE DEALER IN HUMAN FLESH.**—In the debate on the fugitive Slave Bill, in the Senate, Mr. Pratt divulged a statement of Mr. Berrien's to the effect that the latter had collected upwards of \$300,000 for a citizen of Rhode Island upon obligations given by citizens of Georgia for negroes imported into the latter State. Mr. Berrien said the statements was correct, though he did not intend to make it public at this time.

**CALIFORNIA GOLD.**—The total amount of California gold deposited in the Philadelphia Mint up to June 29th last, is we learn.

\$15,768,737 43  
Do. deposited in July and Aug. 5,500,000 00

Total. \$21,268,737 43

There was, it seems, as much received during the months of July and August, as there was during the first thirteen months of the California gold importation. The whole number of packages of gold to this time is 7,600, of which were received in July and August, 1,900. About one million, we understand, was weighed off, received by the last steamer. We may now expect in consequence of the machinery which has been sent to California for crushing the quartz rock, a large accession to the regular monthly receipts, which will no doubt continue to increase, until the sitting in of winter.—Phila. Evening Bulletin.

**ANOTHER MAMMOTH CAVE.**—The cave recently discovered near Madison, Wisconsin, is supposed to extend under the greater part of Iowa and Iowa counties. An exploring party lately passed five days in examining it. They passed over and among large masses, which proved to be lead ore of fine quality, spread over an extent of three miles. They found, also, fine copper ore, and eleven lbs. of native silver. Crystals, stalactites, iufur-tation, &c. were abundant, and waterfalls and a Lake, which was explored in a canoe, and found to be 37 feet deep.

**IMPORTANT TO WINE DRINKERS.**—A letter from Bidden-Baden, on the Newark Advertiser, says:—"Appropos to Count Metternich.—The last season's produce of his vineyards at Johannesberg has just been sold, as usual, at auction, bringing an average of \$5 per bottle. The whole vintage amounted to just seven hundred bottles—all told—three hundred of which were taken for America, and the remainder for Russia; and this, be it remembered, is the sum total of the famous Johannesberg wine, produced last year, though thousands of bottles of liquor will probably be sold under that name, in Europe and America, during the year."

**A DESOLATE REGION.**—We have already stated that the English Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, under command of Capt. Austin, left the Whale Islands on the 1st of August, the day previous to the arrival of the American expedition. An officer on board the English vessels, in a letter, thus describes the gloomy character of that region:

"In this forlorn region, there is neither scenery, manners, nor customs to describe. All is barrenness and desolation, no flower or shrub adorns the ice-bound precipices of this sombre locality, where, seated on his icy throne, stern winter reigns supreme, crowned with the gathered snows of 6000 years; exhibiting a singular contrast to the delightful gardens of our native land, whose flowers and plants are at this moment displaying their odoriferous beauties beneath the genial rays of a midsummer sun."

**CHAINS OF MATRIMONY.**—At Cincinnati, on Thursday last, Charles B. Clifton, a notorious thief, confined in the jail and about to be taken to Columbus to serve the State seven years in the penitentiary for the crime of burglary, was married in the county jail to Elizabeth Ann Jones, by Squire Pugh. When married, he was loaded with chains and fetters that have been put on him to prevent his escape from jail, which he has attempted repeatedly during his confinement.

**IMPORTANT DECISION.**—We see it stated that the Supreme Court of this State has decided that an administrator to an estate, who fails in a suit instituted by himself, is personally liable for the costs. This is a decision which it is important should be generally known.