

From the Louisville (Ky.) Journal of April 7. CURIOSITIES OF LEGISLATION.

We understand that there has been a good deal of amusement and speculation at Frankfurt for a week or two past on account of the salary bill enacted by the late legislature. It is said that the law actually provides that the Governor shall have a yearly compensation of \$10,000; each of the Judges of the Court of Appeals \$5,000; each of the Circuit Court Judges \$3,000; the Register of Land Office \$5,000; the Secretary of State \$2,000, and other officers in about the same proportion.

The bill originated in the House, being reported by a select Committee, the members of which prided themselves on being in favor of low salaries. We have not the law before us, but its phraseology runs substantially thus; The Governor shall have a salary of \$2,500, the judges of the Court of Appeals, \$1,500, judges of circuit court \$1,400, register of land office twelve hundred and fifty, &c., which sums shall be paid quarterly. The language is specific, and the best lawyers of Frankfurt say, as the best lawyers every where must say, that the law empowers each of the officers named to draw the whole sum specified every three months. And we understand that the able Second Auditor says that, if they think proper to draw this, he shall feel constrained by the plain letter of the law to pay them the money.

Of course this is a very laughable, and at the same time a very serious blunder, and the first thought of some may be that the next Legislature can and will at once correct it. This however is impossible. The new constitution provides that no officer's salary shall be reduced during the period for which he is elected to office. So the Governor's legal salary must remain \$10,000 a year during his entire term, the salary of each judge of the court of appeals must remain \$5,000 a year for 8 years, the salary of each circuit judge must remain \$3,000 a year for six years. [The above beautiful instance of hasty legislation is on a par with some of the doings of our Legislature, and will compare very well with the omission in a certain bill which would have allowed Free Negroes and those who had never paid public taxes, to vote.—Ral. Reg.]

THE SEWING MACHINE.

The editor of the Fayetteville Carolinian has been on a trip to Wilmington, where he has seen this late invention, which has threatened to demolish that portion of the community, nine of whom it takes to make a man, and thus describes it: "I have seen the sewing machine at Mr. Barr's shop. It is a simple little concern, that might be put into a good sized hat. There is some outside gear, however, that makes it necessary to have it upon a table of about two feet square. It is moved by a treadle, which operates on springs of wire. The needle works perpendicularly. The mode of making the stitch is not easily understood by a looker on. From what I saw of the sewing, I am favorably impressed with it, for this reason: Every stitch, instead of taking hold of the cloth, is entirely dependent upon a single thread. The seam is held together by a thread, and not by the cloth. There is a single thread that runs along the seam, and the stitches made by the needle, instead of catching on the cloth, catch on the thread. This thread may be cut at any point and drawn out, even to the length of an ordinary needle full, and then the seam for this whole length comes apart, just as if there had been no sewing there! Therefore, for durability, I consider the machine sewing not at all comparable to hand sewing."

A new difficulty has arisen in the glass palace for the World's Fair. During a violent shower many panes of glass were broken, and all the sparrows in Hyde Park and St. James' Park availed themselves of the opportunity to enter. It is estimated that there are at least three hundred thousand of these birds in the building, and much alarm is entertained lest they should damage the goods and annoy visitors. To get rid of them is no easy matter. To shoot them would be destruction to the glass, and the council of supervision have sent to Edinburgh for thirty of the best falconers who will come to London in their national costume.—The chase is to commence some days before the exhibition.—N. Y. Com.

Instinct of the Turtle.—It has been observed that turtles cross the ocean from the Bay of Honduras to the Cayman Isles, near Jamaica, a distance of 450 miles, with an accuracy superior to the chart and compass of human skill; for it is affirmed that vessels which have lost their latitude in hazy weather have steered entirely by the nose of the turtle in swimming. The object of their voyage, as in the case of the migration of birds, is for the purpose of laying their eggs on a spot peculiarly favorable.—Bishop Stanley on birds.

The River Improvement.—A communication in the Wilmington Commercial of the 15th inst., signed J. J. Jackson, says that a meeting of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company was held at Pittsboro' recently, and the company decided in accordance with the recommendation of the engineer, to push ahead and finish the work this coming summer; and to borrow the money to do it, if necessary. This looks encouraging. We should like to visit by a coal fire next winter.—Fayetteville Carolinian.

The Law in Boston has been beautifully ridiculed, that the city of old Faneuil Hall merits the highest encomium. If comparisons were the rotten bands, and Liberty the lawlessness that the abolitionists would have established there, we should have despised of old Massachusetts. As it is, the Constitution has been triumphant and law has prevailed. The spectacle has been one of which a nation may be proud, and which will do us the highest honor over sea, in demonstrating that we are a People who keep our faith, and that no popular impulse or popular opinion can ever ride the Constitution and the Law.

Perhaps nothing could have been asked of Boston more distasteful than the surrender of a runaway slave; but the city authorities, the courts there, the police, the public, have not asked what they liked, but what was their duty, and that duty they have faithfully discharged. What gives importance to this case, apart from the defence it exhibits for Law, is that in the Law Courts, both of the States and of the United States, the Abolitionists have been allowed full swing in the exercise of all their legal quibbles and their legal ingenuity, and that they have been beaten in them all. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has unanimously decided against them. The U. S. District Court has decided against them. The Commissioner of the United States has decided against them. They have not a legal point to stand upon, in the case of another runaway from the South. The opinion of Mr. Curtis, the Commissioner, is a very able legal opinion, of great length, full of learning, and it is a matter to us of deep regret that we cannot find a place for it in our columns. So, also, we may say of Chief Justice Shaw on the right to a Habeas Corpus.

The Mayor of Boston and Marshal Tukey have on especial admiration for the faithfulness and fearlessness with which they have done a duty, in the face of a mob that threatened death to them all, and whose orators preached Treason and Murder. Marshal Tukey is a prize for any city. He ought to be a Field Marshal before he dies.

Law! Law!! Law!!! The whole plot of this Government turns upon this word. Law—Where Law is not obeyed, Life and Property cannot exist but a very short time free from all sorts of peril. Boston has shown to the world that, even in case of personal liberty, the Law prevailed amidst the most violent passions and the most rancorous hostility. It is a triumph of the Law like these that make us feel the true grandeur of the glorious country we live in. N. Y. Express.

The weather continues surprisingly clear and it is now almost too late to look for much more rain. Rarely has there been so dry a winter in California. Clear, bright and genial, each day seems an improvement on the preceding. The mornings are cool and invigorating—by midday the sun attains considerable power, and one would suppose were enjoying the delightful season of mid-summer. Towards night again, the air grows cooler and cooler until it is found that two or three blankets are decidedly necessary to comfort. In point of health, we consider this one of the finest countries in the world. As a physician remarked the other day, "It is a healthy country," and if any man with a good constitution gets sick in California it is his own fault. The idea it is entertained in the east that a man coming to this country must expose his life to all sorts of plagues and pestilences, but we will venture to say that if an individual has the same shelter and comforts, lives as temperately, and takes the same care of himself here as is done at home, he stands a far better chance of a long life than he would have done in the land he left. We are sorry, however, to hear from the gardeners and agriculturists generally such unfavorable accounts of their prospects. They represent vegetation as very backward, and pining for the want of rain.—The grass, usually so green and luxuriant at this season, has already made its appearance. The crops must be seriously diminished this summer, and we will have to depend in a great measure upon other countries.—San Francisco Herald, March 1.

DEEP CUTS.—Vast sums of money have been expended to level the hills and fill up the valleys that once made up the valleys that once made up the site of San Francisco. One of the greatest works ever undertaken in any city is the excavation at the base of Telegraph Hill, at Clark's Point. The hill has been cut down to make a road around the beach, and now presents a bold bluff two hundred feet high. Laborers are still at work on this spot, and the rocks that are removed are disposed of to the shipping as ballast. In the opposite quarter of the town, Sansome and Bush streets have been pushed through lofty sand hills until they meet. They have been planked as fast as the grading was completed, and now form a fine level thoroughfare. The houses on each side are left perched high up on the sand, looking as if their foundations would crumble each moment and deposit them in the street, while those on the bluff at Telegraph Hill could hardly be reached by Jacob's ladder.—Id.

An Enticing Scene at sea.—Mr. Clay received a fine compliment from a United States frigate, while on his passage from Havana to New Orleans. The steamer Ohio, on which he was a passenger, having overhauled the steam frigate Saratoga late in the evening, the latter was illuminated with large battle lights fore and aft, and, during the passing of the Ohio, fired a salute of thirteen guns and four volleys of musketry in honor of Henry Clay.—The firing of rockets and the burning of blue lights illuminated the ships that the people could be distinctly recognized from the decks of each vessel. Three cheers were given by the passengers of the Ohio, which were answered by the crew of the Saratoga. The stillness of the night, and the calmness of the water lent enchantment to the scene, which is represented to have been one of the most magnificent ever seen at sea.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the dwelling and store house of HENRY A. LFMLY, Esq., about one mile from Bethania in this county, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. The fire originated in the store house, but by what means, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. The dwelling was within a few steps of the store house, in which no business had been done for some years. A quantity of the furniture in the dwelling was saved. Loss not stated.—Salem Press.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C. THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1851.

Mr. Wm. Murphy, the President of the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road Company, and Col. E. D. Austin, made an experimental survey last week, running from this place the most direct route to intersect the "Fox Survey" seven miles from Town; and report that they have found an easier grade, and a shorter route by at least one mile and a half in the distance mentioned. They were out again yesterday evening, reconnoitering for a route still more favorable, and it is possible such a one may be found.

A. J. DARGAN, Esq., declared himself a candidate for the next Congress on Tuesday of last week, at Wadesborough, to represent the Anson District. He comes out as a secessionist. That is, he advocates the doctrine, but admits that under present circumstances it would not be prudent for the South to go into it.—Mr. Ashe took occasion after Mr. D. had concluded his remarks on this subject, to offer the celebrated Union sentiment of Daniel Webster, to wit: "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable." To which the people present, heartily responded. Mr. Ashe's remarks called up Walter F. Leake, Esq., who made a speech in support of the position of Mr. Dargan; to which Mr. Ashe replied, with clearness and force. Mr. Dargan closed the discussion with a concise statement of his position, the Argus' account of which we here subjoin. The discussion, it seems, all grew out of the sentiment offered by Mr. Ashe, and from the account of the whole affair, we infer Mr. Dargan has struck the wrong cord in Anson, to secure the vote of that County even. We shall see what we shall see.

Mr. Dargan got up he said for the purpose of setting himself right before the public. He was a Whig. He had voted with the Whigs, and suffered for being a Whig. He once lost his election to a judgeship because he was a Whig, and he did not wish it understood now that he was anything else. He was, however, a secessionist. That is, he believed in the right of a State to secede; but did not think this the proper time to do so. He did not consider the compromise a just measure, but for the sake of peace was willing to abide thereby.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

The Sons of Temperance at Gold Hill, had a celebration on Friday last. The speakers on the occasion were Revs. J. D. Scheek, T. P. Ricard and J. Hank.—They spoke in the order in which they are named. It was expected by some that a Rev. gentleman of the Lutheran church, in the vicinity of Gold Hill, who has, of late, preached one or two sermons in opposition to the Order, would attend the celebration. He was invited by letter to do so, to defend his position taken in the sermons alluded to. This letter was prepared by a Committee on the part of Gold Hill division, and sent by a negro boy. The Rev. gentleman either felt indignant at such disrespectful treatment, or else concluded that coffee knew nothing about arranging preliminaries in the event he should accept the challenge.—At any rate he did not attend, and we doubt not the harmony of the day was promoted by it.

There were not, during the time of our stay on the Hill, any visible signs of either good or bad resulting from the efforts of the day. That is, we heard of no petitions being made either for admission or withdrawal. But that three such able speeches should prove utterly fruitless either for good or evil is utterly impossible, and we therefore confidently look for something—good we trust—coming in the end. The audience in attendance was large, variously estimated at from one to two thousand. Several excellent songs and glees were sung by Mr. Hank, which were well received.

We cannot refrain expressing our sincere regret at the state of feeling existing among the people at, and about Gold Hill, growing out of the course of the Rev. gentleman alluded to, in reference to the Order, and the conduct of individual members of the Division there towards him. There is a strong feeling of jealousy existing on both sides, if we judge correctly; both accusing the other with the wish and purpose of "breaking down" and "riding over" their opponent. While this state of things continues, we may expect to see a sort of Kilkenny cat fight going on there. It is a most prodigious pity to see men usually civil and kind in their department, engage in such unrelenting warfare. We hope they will stop it before they reduce each other to a mere "greasy spot."

TEMPERANCE!

Philip S. White, we learn, has changed his appointments for Newton and Statesville. He will speak at Newton on the 8th May, and at Statesville on the 9th and 10th.

In the recent meeting of Concord Presbytery, the Rev. Cyrus Johnson of Charlotte, after reviewing the defects of Female Education in the Western part of the State, and showing the necessity of imparting to our daughters, Science and Literature and Mental discipline, with ornamental branches, in a style resembling or rivaling our best colleges, introduced the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard with deep interest the establishment of the Female Seminary by the Rev. Professor Morgan within our bounds, as combining great facilities for elevating the standard of Female Education; and we recommend the families in our congregations to secure to their daughters the instruction and religious culture, which have been approved by much experience and success.

From what citizen, or from what village, could this tribute of confidence by learned and pious men come with more generosity and grace?

The 7th year of the above system will open on the 7th of July. The whole expense of a young Lady for one year in the collegiate studies will be from 120 to 140 dollars. The ornamental branches are taught with great taste and success, at equally moderate prices.—The present year will close on the 8th of May.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK ROAD.

The Annual Meeting of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company was held in Fayetteville on the 24th inst.—Mr. Dobbin Chairman, and Mr. John M. Rose, Secretary. The Observer gives a satisfactory account of the condition of the important work which the Company have in hand, from which we extract the material particulars:

The annual report of the President and Directors was submitted and read by E. L. Winslow, Esq. President of the Company. From it we gleaned the following facts: Of the Capital Stock of \$200,000 (\$120,000 by the State and \$80,000 by individuals) the State has paid \$50,000, and individuals \$35,638 17. Leaving due by the State \$69,000, and by individuals \$44,361 83.

Tolls have been collected on only 18 miles—on 12 miles of that distance during the whole year, and on the remaining 6 miles during 9 months. The gross amount of tolls collected is \$2718 44, from which deduct, paid toll keepers \$300, leaves \$2418 44 as the net earnings on the 18 miles of road—(equal to about nine per cent. on the cost of that part of the road.)

The number of vehicles which passed through the toll gate at this place during the year is 9,546.

The President expresses the confident belief, that but for the failure of the grain crops the income of the road would have been double what it has been.

The cost of the road to Little River, 12 1/2 miles, was \$19,463 68. Of the miles beyond Little River \$7,727 95. Of the 23 1/3 miles to Carthage \$3,628 58. To this should be added, cost of bridges, right of way, toll houses, land, &c., which with the above amounts of \$57,825 15, make the entire cost of the 41 miles 48 2/3 feet to Carthage, \$61,667 15, or an average of \$1468 27. (To this will have to be added a small amount for reducing some of the grades on the section next to Carthage.)

The work on the 49 1/10 miles contracted for by Messrs. Worth, beyond Carthage, is going on in a manner generally satisfactory. About 12 miles are finished.

The President estimates the cost of the road from Fayetteville to Johnsonville, 88 miles, (the terminus of the contract of Messrs. Worth) at \$125,384 15.

Beyond Johnsonville, the cost is estimated at \$1750 per mile. There is a point about 12 miles beyond Johnsonville which is supposed to be common to the routes to both Lexington and Salem—19 miles from the former and 21 from the latter. After building to this common point, there will be about \$39,000 of the capital unexpended, of which, however, \$16,000 is invested in five Steam Saw mills, that will probably be sold at some loss when the work is finished.

Lines have been surveyed to Lexington, the Yadkin River, Mocksville, and Salisbury; about 14 miles on the route to Salem. Three lines to Deep River, viz: To Watson's, Evans', and Haughton's Bridges. These lines leave the road a total 33 miles from this place, and run 11 miles to Watson's, 13 to Evans', and 16 to Haughton's. This branch to Deep River, at either of these points, could be built for about \$1100 to \$1200 per mile.

The amount paid for salaries for two years to date is \$2492 50. For Engineers \$5926 87. For night of way \$714 23. For five Steam Saw Mills \$15,380 07.—For contingent expenses \$9,371. All the accounts and vouchers have been carefully examined by different committees of the Board, and approved.

There has been collected from individual units, for interest on their notes given for their subscriptions \$577 30.

The Report strongly favors the extension of the Road, not only to Lexington, but to Mocksville and Statesville, where it will connect with the Western Turnpike. To Salem and thence to the Virginia line, to connect with the Virginia improvements. To Greensboro', and to Deep River. Recommends the opening of books of subscription for the remaining \$100,000 authorized to be added to the capital, for the purpose of constructing these several lines of road.

The Report states, what is an undoubted fact, that the increase in the value of

land between this place and Carthage, has been more than the whole cost of the Road between those points. The increase in the value of property in Carthage has been more than the amount of stock subscribed in the whole county of Moore, and the appearance of that place has greatly improved. More than 20 buildings, including the Saw Mills, have been erected along the line of the Road, and a Turpentine Distillery is going up about 8 miles from this place.

The Report was submitted to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. George Makepeace of Randolph, Angus R. Kelly and John Morrison of Moore, F. Fries of Salem, Henry Elliott of Cumberland, and Charles Benbow and John H. Cook of Fayetteville.

This Committee reported in favor of the acceptance of the amendments to the Charter passed by the late Legislature; and in favor (under that amendment) of rescinding the former decision of the Company locating the Road beyond Johnsonville, to Lexington and Salisbury.

These recommendations were concurred in. The Committee subsequently reported a series of resolutions, the most important of which were adopted by the Meeting, as follows:

Resolved, That the location of the main stem of the Road, from the point near Johnsonville, where the contract with Messrs. Worth now ends, be so fixed as to run as far as possible to a point common to the routes towards Lexington and Salem—and from thence to Salem—and so on to the State line where the Virginia Turnpike strikes it, by way of Bethania and Mount Airy; and that the President and Directors be recommended to locate a branch from the same common point to Lexington, with the view of an extension to Mocksville and Statesville; and that they be empowered to put both the main stem and branch, or such parts of them, or either of them, as they may think advisable, under construction at the earliest practicable day.

Resolved, That books of subscription for an increased capital of \$100,000 be opened under the direction of the President and Directors, and that the privilege of priority of such subscription to the present Stockholders be waived, and the books be opened to the public generally.

CONCORD, April 6, 1851.

Mr. Editor: I have just seen your paper of the 26th ultimo, in which I find my name proposed, as the Whig Candidate for Congress from this District. Without flattering myself, that this distinction would, in any event, be likely to fall upon me, I think the occasion appropriate, to disclaim (in justice to others whose names have been mentioned in this connection) all desire, on my part, of being considered an aspirant for that, or any other public station.

We have many gentlemen in this District who have rendered to their service, and made greater sacrifices in behalf of the Whig cause, than myself. To them I readily yield any pretensions my friends may seem disposed of claiming for me. But I say, and I trust, with out doing violence to the purpose of these lines, that I feel a deep interest in the continued success of the Whig Party. On the conservative principles of the great masses of that party, now more than ever, depends the salvation of the country. It is the only national party that has been able to weather the storm and preserve entire its unity and integrity. The Democratic party is showing a different face. In Massachusetts, an open rebellion has been formed with Free-soilism. In Virginia, they have declared for the Union. While in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, the main body of the party are going body and soul, for Disunion, and are reading out of their ranks such men as Foote, Poinsett, Clemens, Cobb, and others, who yet hope to secure the rights of the South, and preserve the Union. Large sections of that Party have ever discovered a wonderful, and unfortunate proclivity for fraternizing with that restless spirit of discontent, abroad in the land, and which manifests itself in the varied forms, either of Disunion, Dissim, Free-soilism, a thirst for war and foreign invasions, agrarianism, radicalism and Lordism in general. To all these notions, and to all these dangerous, discordant and destructive elements, the great body of the Whig Party have ever been, and always will remain, deeply opposed. A Whig administration is now, at one and the same time, successfully opposing the progress of Northern aggression, and tempering the ardor of Southern discontent. In this work the President is besieged and sustained by many patriotic Democrats, North and South. Let the Whigs of North Carolina never desert him! With Gov. Graham in the Cabinet, we may rest assured all is well. Let the 3rd District do its whole duty. Let us unite upon her Candidate—go to the polls (on position or not) and vote our full strength. For one, sir, I shall not fail to give my hearty cooperation, to whatever individual may be selected as our standard bearer.

Your obedient servant, RUFUS BARRINGER.

T. J. HOLTON, Esq.

The birthday of Henry Clay was celebrated in New York by a brilliant festival. About five hundred persons sat down to dinner; and after the cloth was removed, Messrs. Willis Hall, J. L. White, N. B. Blount, Gen. Mather, Geo. Cornell and others, made very happy and very eloquent speeches. The enthusiasm that was manifested in favor of Henry Clay was of the deepest and most fervid character.

A GOOD SENTIMENT

We fully agree with the retiring editor of the "Washington Union," that no man (be he Whig or Democrat) ought to be elected President of the United States who does not come out decidedly in opposition to the free soilers—who does not pledge himself to the support of the Compromise, as well as against the further agitation of this dangerous question—and who does not carry out, by his acts, the precept which he avows.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, April 4, 1851.

Three rainy days have rendered promiscuous Broadway almost an obsolete idea. The walks are so muddy, that if a lady is at all fastidious about lifting her dress, she is sure to ruin it. In New York they are much less "notional" in this respect than in Boston, where the pavement is pretty thoroughly swept by the most costly silks and satins. Occasionally, however, a lady may be seen brushing Broadway with her well-dressed dress, but this dirty business is for the most part confined to the "bad characters," who from sheer stolidity, or a desire to show their contempt for the cost of clothes, allow their brocades to drizzle through the mire.

When I see dresses treated in this very silly and unhandsome manner, I incline to think Mrs. Bloomer's fashion of short frock and trousers not a bad one. She is the editor of a paper in the interior of this State, and wields her pen powerfully in proving pantalions to be of the common gender.

Banished though the "fine ladies" may be from Broadway in weather like this, there is a class of young women, quite as worthy, that may be seen in large numbers even on the most stormy days. They are those that work in the shops.

At such inclement times, the fact that thousands of females in New York obtain a living by hard labor in type foundries, printing offices, book-binders, bonnet rooms, and numerous manufactories down town, is made evident by the crowds of respectable young women waiting at dusk at the Broadway corners of Fulton, John, Courtland, Dey and Ann streets, for omnibuses in which they may find protection from the rain and reach their homes in the upper and cheaper sections of the city. Some of them live three or four miles up town, and though it costs them but a trifle to ride, yet that takes a considerable portion of their days wages. A large number of this industrial class are well educated, intelligent, and neatly dressed, and they would make quite as good wives as many of those who think work "horrid."

The suit brought by Mr. Willis against Edwin Forrest for assault and battery to the amount of \$10,000, was to have occupied the Court, yesterday, but for some reason or other was deferred. I suspect it will be allowed to "die out."

It is mortifying, I think, that any American editor should be found willing to follow suit with Professor Francis Bowen, of the North American Review, in his calumniation of Kosuth and his illustrious Hungarian associates. Orster A. Brownson and several other prominent conductors of the public press in this country are doing this. More than one editor in this city has the hardihood to defend the acts of the Austrian Government, and its blood-brother of brave men and helpless women in cold blood, the dastardly Haynau!

We have lost all wonder for any theological and theoretical essays that may be sent by the editor of Brownson's Review, but wrong-headed and wrong-heated as he is, he writes vigorously and plausibly even upon the premises, and may delude some of our people into the belief that we have all been misled in our sympathy for the gallant Kosuth; but what is far worse than the delusion of a few credulous men and women, is the fact that in this country, to which the Hungarian leaders looked as their polar star, any press should be found so base as to misrepresent their patriotic struggle, and elaborately excuse their Austrian tyrants.

Much satisfaction is felt here at our Government decision, and instructions to the Register and Receiver of public lands in Iowa, to reserve the land now occupied by the distinguished Hungarian exiles, Gov. Ujhazy and his companions, from sale until the end of the first session of the 32d Congress. This will enable these fugitives from Austrian tyranny to make application for a permanent home in Iowa.

The Hoteliers are giving concerts here. Among their odd enterprises, is an imitation of primitive simplicity, which is making but a simple success. For instance instead of addressing their audience as ladies and gentlemen, they say "men and women." On their bills they give the price of admission for men, twenty-five cents; women, only twelve and a half cents. They carry all their personal and private appliances into the composition and style of their songs. Their views on Temperance, Slavery, the last election, Mr. Webster's exercise and diet, are all "wreaked upon expression" by the very musical and clever, but eccentric family. Their ultraism keep many people away from their concerts, but perhaps their odious attract more than they keep away.

The authorities now compel any vessel that has the small pox aboard to remain in quarantine from nine to twenty days, and to have all aboard vaccinated who stand in need of it, or else await the full quarantine.

For the Watchman.

MR. EDITOR: I have no inclination whatever to get into a controversy on any subject, and least of all, on the subject of Temperance; for I hold it to be the bounden duty of every true son of America, to advocate and enforce the principles of virtue and sobriety.

Temperance is a theme well calculated to call into requisition the almost energies of the philanthropist; and the man who looks upon the ravages of intemperance with a careless and indifferent eye, deserves but little notice at the hands of his fellow men.

But men, like doctors, differ in their opinions as to the mode best calculated to rid our land of the monster intemperance. Beveridge, in his reply to the article on secret societies, attempts to persuade us into the belief that the "Order of the Sons" is the best means, yet discovered, for the accomplishment of this object. This may be true in a certain sense, and if Beveridge and his brother Sons were a little more judicious in the exercise of their own rules and regulations, we are not slow to believe that good might be effected. Beveridge would like to know our object in writing the article on secret societies. We shall gratify him in as few words as possible. In the first place, we wished to suggest to these societies the propriety of being a little more strict and cautious in the reception of their members. And, secondly, we believe there are young men belonging to their associations who are contented to rest their prospects for eternity in them. All such, we wished to warn of the dangerous ground upon which they are standing. We do not contend, as our friend Beveridge supposes, that none but men already good, should be admitted to membership; but we insist upon it that every individual applicant should be required to give satisfactory evidence of a determination to reform in every respect, previous to his reception.—This is the principle upon which all orthodox Churches act, and if my friend prove to me that his secret societies observe the same rule, under all circumstances, I shall gladly connect myself with them, and do all I can to advance their interests. We are asked "what is the use of the Church, if only good men are admitted." In return, we would ask of what use