

happy and gratifying results, and be the means of raising to eminence and standing in society, many who have contracted the habit of parting with their earnings so readily and foolishly—of the habit of keeping continually in debt, begets indifference and dissipation, a lack of self-respect, and an utter disregard for the future. The real cause for a great deal of crime may be traced to the habit of a foolish expenditure of money in earlier days.—*Albany Times*.

#### A GLANCE AHEAD.

The Secretary of the Treasury is a person with whose talents as a financier and statesman the country is altogether unacquainted, yet there never was a time when this office should be more distinguished for ability and independent judgment. We have no reason to question the present soundness of our financial policy, but when a minister of finance is a partisan, and is sustained by an overwhelming party majority in Congress, his mind must be so pre-occupied between all the great industrial and monetary interests of the country, that he will neither betray a prosperous nation into spendthrift extravagance nor crush on any branch of business in order to foster another.

The tendency of the Democratic party has hitherto been against protection. It tolerated the idea to a certain degree, by allowing discriminations in a tariff of revenue; but the more recent impulse is towards free trade, which we do not hesitate to pronounce one of those theoretical beauties, but practical impossibilities, that have done so much harm to society. There can be no "free trade" unless by universal consent among nations; but that we imagine, will be impossible, especially in the older governments, where the alternative is direct taxation.

And what is this free trade policy, together with the existing mode of valuation, doing for us at present in the United States? It is teaching commerce to avail itself, to the last cent, of the credit which is accorded to our merchants. The leading New York papers show that the importations are enormous and increasing. Great Britain exports \$350,000,000 in her manufactures, while we export \$25,000,000 in our home fabrics, and receive \$175,000,000 in foreign, beside using \$30,000,000 additional, in the free produce of the Indies. Any one can see the result of such a balance sheet. Exchanges are soon exhausted, and the precious metals become first an article of trade instead of circulation, and are then drained by exportation. Let us ask ourselves soberly, whether we are not in danger of continuing a reckless system of selfish adventure, which swells our commerce into a droop, while it tempests our agriculture, and entirely destroys our manufactures?

The great centre of this driving trade is, of course, New York. New York is thus becoming the strait of Great Britain and parts of the Continent, but the other capitals are becoming the straits of New York, by a bond of debt for those importations which we acquire from her on credit, and for which we give our paper, or the discounts of our banks.

And what is the financial condition of New York? If some of the cleverest independent papers are credible, it is by no means as comfortable as the Bank of England. The general prosperity of a few past years, and the enormous influx of gold from California, have stimulated enterprise and speculation to wild excess. These are chiefly displayed in the rise of real estate, in the increase and expansion of banks, augmented importations, stock gambling, and unparalleled domestic extravagance.

As such a moment, we repeat, a firm and expert financier is greatly needed in the National Treasury, which, oftentimes, is able to exert a considerable influence by its control of vast amounts of specie. As long as the nation is unencumbered, however, we fear our government will be careless in developing so much to consolidate the wealth of England. When we are once touched by disaster, and forced to liquid our resources or to contrive measures of relief, we shall be less liable to the sway of great states and more alive to the independent prosperity of small ones.—*Baltimore American*.

We take the following items from the Washington correspondence of the *N. Y. Herald*, without, however, offering any opinion as to their reliability. It is enough to know that they are collected by Democratic agents for a journal which has been compromised as the head of the Democratic press:

"The friends of General Cass are in trouble since his departure. Some have left in despair. In fact, the elements of insurrection are at work, and predictions are plentiful of an early break down of the Cabinet. Things look equally, but those in the confidence of General Pierce say he expected it—that he is perfectly cool, and, with his cabinet marked out, is prepared to disband his Cabinet, or dismiss a rebellious faction, at a moment's notice. He will be President, at all hazards.

"The Barnburner caucus broke up in a row last night (10th) there being quite a scene between Erasmus Corning and Lorenzo B. Shepard. The fact officers were so many, and the result was that they could not agree.

"I have just learned some very important intelligence, an excellent authority, in reference to collectorship of New York. A combination has been effected between Messrs. Cisco and Shepard—the first to have the collectorship and the second the office of district attorney. Mr. Marcy has been consulted several times to day, and is reported to approve of the arrangement. This is a sixth of policy intended to please both parties. Secretary Marcy has before declared that none but a Hunker can get the collectorship; and so Mr. Cisco is less obnoxious to him than Mr. Schell. The idea is to sacrifice the latter. Mr. Schell's friends say, if that is done, they will set him up for Governor of the State at the next election.

"The interpretation of what General Pierce is represented to have said in reference to not turning National Whigs out of subordinate offices, that they will be allowed to continue during their term.

"The letters of recommendation produced by the office-seekers would make any one almost die laughing who knew the men, and it is surprising from what distinguished and respectable individuals many of these letters come. The result is that letters are hardly worth a sent to really good men."

The *New York Tribune*, too, derives its metropolitan intelligence from a Democratic source, and may therefore be quoted in this connection. The writer of what follows we have good grounds for believing is also the author of the Washington inspirations of the *Southern Democrat*, a Southern Rights' print,

and we call attention to some of his statements as eminently suggestive:

"We are filled with all possible rumors concerning approaching appointments, most of them, however, if they should prove to be true, much more nepotism, by a long shot, than was bargained for by the Democratic masses, when voting on the 12th of November. Though I have no idea that we are to have any such case, as I write news, I must note what appointments the politicians here regard as settled upon. Thus, the immediate friend of the President, Mr. Charles H. Pease, of New Hampshire, it is said, is positively to be the collector of the port of Boston; while the Mr. Bishop who was a late Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and who was also fortunate enough to marry a niece of Secretary McClelland, is to receive the appointment of surveyor of the same port, or several offices at all events, the post now held by Hon. Charles Hudson.

"To continue, it is insisted that a nephew of Charles G. Green, esq., Mr. Bayley, is to have the Boston post office, while a son of the late Dr. Linn, of the United States Senate, is to get the St. Louis custom-house. This list of men who are likely to be connected with leaders by ties of blood or marriage, is large enough for a day. You shall have more of them by and by, if it should turn out that such is so in the style of the feast to which the Democratic National Convention invited the hundreds of thousands of Democrats who were so unlucky as not to be so related or connected.

"All the remains of Mexican war, well-nigh as upon us already for office. I understand that every mother's son of the fifteen surviving officers of the 15th regiment, but two, are now actually in this city for office. While these gallant gentlemen doubtless deserve well from their country, I fancy that those who elected General Pierce are not disposed to subscribe to the Democracy the justice of the principle which will justify the retention of the civil officers' military men by regiments after this fashion. Nearly all the surviving officers of the late 10th regiment are also said to be on the ground, as well as hundreds of others who served in other corps engaged in the Mexican war.

"Senator Brodhead is urging the appointment of a Judge Eldred, of his own region of Pennsylvania, for the post of Collector of Philadelphia. His backing will insure his defeat, if nothing else brings it about; for no politician of sagacity will give the best places to those of the minority wing of a party. Such, at least, was the axiom of one Thomas Jefferson, who wielded the appointing power with far more success than it has ever been wielded in this country before or since.

"South Carolina, heretofore emphatically a place-delinquency State, it is now essentially 'in the ring' asking for far more than can possibly be accorded to her hungry patriots, without doing injustice to others equally, if not more, rancorous.—*Washington Republic*.

The Charleston *Mercury*, commenting on President Pierce's Inaugural Address, says: "We have little to say about that part of the address which treats of the great sectional question. General Pierce takes precisely the position which has been consistently maintained by Mr. Fillmore."

That is the extreme Southern Rights' estimate, and it tallies exactly with the view expressed by the central organ of the Abolitionists. We quote from the *National Era's* criticism of the Inaugural:

"No doctrine was uttered in regard to domestic affairs which Mr. Fillmore has not uttered in his annual messages; no sentiment was expressed in relation to foreign affairs which has not been fully expressed by Mr. Everett in his letter about Cuba."

#### MR. CLAYTON.

In the Senate on Monday the discussion of the Clayton Bulwer treaty was continued. Mr. Mason undertook to correct Mr. CLAYTON in his geography, by establishing from the authorities that British Honduras is in Guatemala, and therefore in Central America. Mr. CLAYTON replied briefly to Mr. Mason, showing that the very map which he brought forward to establish his position demonstrated its error. In the course of his remarks Mr. DOUGLASS interrupted him, and a slight passage at arms occurred between the honorable Senators, in which both sustained themselves with cunning and vigor of fence. Mr. CLAYTON, however, was a little hard on Young America in his allusions to the Presidential candidacy, and the fact that all his rivals for the Presidency approved of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, whereby Delaware undertook to account for the apple in Young America's dumpling.

We were given to understand the other day that Mr. CLAYTON had been annihilated by the Senator from Illinois—chipped and minced in a manner lamentable to be considered. On inspection, however, we found the honorable Senator from Delaware as full of life & energy as ever, and to all appearances quite able to make a meal off of Young America without inconvenience.

The President also nominated and the Senate confirmed Mr. T. Campbell, of Ill., Geo. W. Thompson, of Va., and A. Fitch, Esq., Senator of Michigan, Commissioners to settle Land titles in California.

About 30 clerks in the Treasury Department were removed yesterday.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

Senate to-day confirmed all the nominations which had been reported, nearly a hundred in number.

The nomination of Lieut. Gardner, promoting him to Captain of the first regiment of Dragoons, was laid on the table by a large majority, the post being claimed by Shumberg.

With a few such men in that body, it would be ashamed of taking Boys and Housers for their leaders. A certain degree of capacity would then be deemed essential for the positions to which these gentlemen in the judgment of their own party friends—Mason, Brown Stanton, Bayly, and others—were incompetent. In view of the copious learning, the long experience, the untiring energy, and the eminent talents in council & debate which distinguish Colonel Benton, we shall look to his appearance in the House as an era in its history.—*Washington Republic*.

Party affiliations fail to restrain journals in the southwest from strong and not very flattering strictures on the course of the Democratic Senators who defeated the projects for the early construction of a Pacific railroad. Mr. Mason's construction of the constitutional powers of the Government in regard to internal improvements are repudiated as alike inimical to the interests and adverse to the sentiment of the citizens of the landholding States. Tennessee papers of various political hues are agreed upon this point; and we are not without warrant for the remark that in this particular the voice of Memphis will have an echo throughout Arkansas & Texas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin, also complimentary greetings. The sacrifice of their material interests at the shrine of abstractness is felt even amidst the *etat* which heralds a new administration into being. Significant hits at Senatorial inconsistency mingle with expressions of regret at the failure of efforts on which the West has staked its strength; altogether forming a levain of discontent which must in due time bring forth salutary results. Great internal improvements are not to be obstructed by an appeal to the vague and antiquated dogmas of the Virginia Democracy.—*Washington Republic*.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

##### WASHINGTON, March 14.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Clayton's resolution calling on the President for certain correspondence connected with the Clayton and Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Mason addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Clayton, with the argument, that in the British possessions, Honduras was included in Guatemala, and said that any further aggression by the British on this continent must be resisted, and that England could go no further without endangering the peace of the two countries.

Mr. Clayton replied, and gave way for executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

##### WASHINGTON, March 15.

SENATE met and went into Executive Session after resuming the public session.

Mr. Clayton resumed his remarks commenced yesterday, in reply to Mr. Mason and Mr. Douglas, and controverted the position that treaties could or should not stay the progress of a country, and said he trusted that no idea of the growth of this country would ever induce any American Statesmen to abandon the principle, without which they would become a by-word and a reproach throughout the globe.

Mr. Mason asked for an explanation from the Senator, who, he said, had charged him with a mistake in showing, by the maps of Guatemala, that the British settlements at the Balize are within the limits of Guatemala.

Mr. Clayton said the dates on the maps indicated the limit of Guatemala, and if Mr. Mason understood the map to include the Balize, then he committed a mistake.

Mr. Mason replied, contending, that the map shows that the British possessions are within the territory of Guatemala.

Mr. Clayton rejoined and expressed an opinion that the lines in question show the Balize is separate from Guatemala.

Mr. Douglas obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned.

##### WASHINGTON, March 16.

The Senate was in executive session an hour and a half yesterday, and ratified the treaty negotiated by Everett and Crapton, for a speedy indemnification of the English Government, and English claims against the American Government, particularly concerning claims arising out of false seizures under the slave trade treaty, and under Custom House regulations.

The President sent in a large number of nominations, among them, Chas. Gordon Green, Editor Boston Post, Naval officer; Henry W. Benson, Collector, Boston; Henry W. Bishop, sub-Treasurer, Boston; also, Postmaster and Marshall, Boston, together with several appointments for California it is understood were confirmed, also nominated Rufus Parks, Collector of Cleveland; Gen. Lane, governor of Oregon and Territorial officers of Oregon generally; also various Post Masters, Custom House officers &c. Most of the nominations, however, were not read or even opened, all are to be acted upon soon, perhaps to-morrow.

The President also nominated and the Senate confirmed Mr. T. Campbell, of Ill., Geo. W. Thompson, of Va., and A. Fitch, Esq., Senator of Michigan, Commissioners to settle Land titles in California.

About 30 clerks in the Treasury Department were removed yesterday.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

Senate to-day confirmed all the nominations which had been reported, nearly a hundred in number.

The nomination of Lieut. Gardner, promoting him to Captain of the first regiment of Dragoons, was laid on the table by a large majority, the post being claimed by Shumberg.

Among the nominations sent in to-day were the following: Loren P. Waldo, of Ct., Commissioner of Pensions, vice Heath; Coleock of S. C., Collector of the Port at Charleston; Benjamin F. Hallet, District Attorney of Oregon; S. B. Forney, Postmaster at Barnstable, Mass.; Fisher P. Wildroth, Postmaster at Lowell, Mass.

SENATE.—At the request of Mr. Everett, the Senate passed the first of Mr. Clayton's resolutions, which calls for general information in regard to Central America, and announced his desire to address the Senate on the subject to-morrow.

Asbury Dickens was elected Secretary of the Senate; Downing R. McNair, Sergeant-at-Arms, and they immediately took the oath of office.—Isaac Holland was re-elected Door-keeper, when the Senate adjourned until Monday.

##### WASHINGTON, March 22.

SENATE.—Mr. Clayton's resolutions were further debated by Mr. Everett, and then laid on the table.

Several communications from the Secretary of the Interior were read.

The Commissioners on the Mexican boundary were allowed until next session to make their report.

The Senate then went into an executive session, after which a message was received from the President in answer to a resolution calling for the correspondence in relation to the French revolution in December, 1851, after which. Adjourned.

#### ORGANIC.

The following paragraphs taken from a single number of the *Statesman*, show what general good feeling and satisfaction has been produced by a very short period of Lococo ascendancy:

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.—This body, which has been in session for about eight months, from first to last, will adjourn on Monday next, after which time we hope to give our readers something better than half dry details that only now and then excite the least interest in the public mind. We have thrown away hundreds of dollars to report and publish these proceedings, merely to accommodate the Legislature, yet we have received only the cold satisfaction of not even getting pay for the printing of their first session. Such conduct will make a pretty record before our honest, confiding people.

It is with the utmost reluctance that we can consent to be compelled to expose men elected to office as Democrats; but their own conduct drives us to that course. If we can get a copy of the scandalous report of the State Auditor on this subject, we will appeal to the people for justice, as a last resort.

PUBLISHING LAWS BY CONTRACT.—We refer to this law in our paper to-day, and the advertisement of the Secretary of State to give them out here to the lowest bidder. The law reads as though the authors of it were ashamed of it, and the advertisement is not much better. It appears that any paper in the State can bid to publish the laws in this city!!! as the bids are not confined to the Columbus papers! More anon!

COL. MEDILL AND CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.—The Dayton Journal has admitted into its columns, an article purporting to come from the pen of a "Democrat," assailing in a most infamous manner the conduct of Col. Medill (our candidate for Governor) when he was the efficient and incorruptible Superintendent of Indian Affairs under President Polk. If the writer and the Journal have not stirred up a matter which, when fully exposed will exhibit the official conduct of Col. Medill in a most favorable light, and all who opposed him at the time as laboring under the influence of private interest, or weak error, then we will confess that we are mistaken in the man.

We think the writer is a Whig, and has assumed the alias of a Democrat in order to gain character for honesty & veracity. If he is a Democrat, then he is dishonest and malicious in the pursuit of some infamous private motive, and unworthy of any honorable title.

In good time the facts will be before the people of the State, and in advance of them we have no hesitation in affirming that the honesty and integrity of the Democratic nominee for Governor, will stand the test of the keenest scrutiny, and grow brighter in the estimation of honest men, the more violently they are assailed.—*Gen. Enquirer*.

Col. Medill, after quietly looking on at the papers in his special interest, in pouring out their vile and infamous slanders upon him, can here see that he is not free from charges himself. We have not seen the article in the Dayton paper referred to, but we remember that these charges were made on the floor of Congress by Democrats, yet we never for a moment believed them, and we do not think they are worthy of the least belief. Yet the *Enquirer* and its especial advisers can see how easy it would be to fill the State with criminalations and re-creminations, and send the Democratic party of Ohio to the lowest depths of defeat and disgrace. There seems to be a curious settlement of accounts on hand, and let the consequences be on the getters of it up.

Statistics from the Auditor's Report.—Whole value of all taxable property on the duplicate for 1852 \$507,581,911 00 Total taxes on the duplicate 5,674,335 52 Acres of land in the State 24,413,620 Value of the same 273,378,773 00 Value of real estate in town \$1,558,374 00 Value of personal property, money and credits 152,644,763 00 No. of horses in the State 402,695 " cattle " 1,136,709 " mules " 2,992 " sheep " 3,050,796 " hogs " 209,746 " pleasure carriages " 48,284 " watches " 32,415 " pianos " 2,731

Total value of domestic animals \$33,759,797 00 " " watches 676,972 00 " " pianos 405,738 00 " " pleasure carriages 2,494,069 00 " taxable valuation bank property, 22,121,829 00 " " " " 335,575 00 " " " " 8,945,571 00 " " " " 85,864 00 " " " " 302,939 00 " " " " 3,098 00 " " " " 474,240 00 " " " " 4,015 00 Estimated receipts for current year 3,468,851 00

STATE DEBT.—Foreign debt payable in New York \$15,136,792 17 Domestic debt payable in Columbus 405,756 86 Irredeemable debt (school and trust funds) 1,888,932 56 Surplus revenue loan from United States 2,007,260 34 Total debt \$19,388,741 95

The surplus revenue from the United States will probably remain permanently with the State. Deducting this item the total public debt is \$17,381,481 61. The irreducible trust funds are not destined to be paid. The annual interest is all that is wanted. Deducting this, we have the sum of \$15,425,459 05 as the amount of our public debt which we shall, in due time, be called upon to pay.—*O. S. Journal*.

SUB-TREASURY BILL NOT PASSED.—On Saturday evening we were under the impression that the Sub-Treasury bill had passed both Houses. It turned out however, that the

House had proposed certain amendments to which the Senate refused to agree. The dispute was kept up so sharply that neither side would back out, and consequently the bill fell to the ground. Senator Wilson takes special credit to himself for defeating it, while his God father, ARKISSON, and his friends mourn over its loss. The people, meanwhile, care nothing about it, and the impression is very general that it will not be necessary to get up a revolution and a restoration of the "Committee of Public Safety" to preserve the liberties of the people.—*O. S. Journal*.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

##### ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

New York, March 19.

The Canada arrived at Halifax, bringing 95 passengers, and dates to the fifth of March. The Atlantic arrived out on the 2d, City of Glasgow sailed on the evening of the 2d.

ENGLAND.—Talmerston stated in Parliament that no application had been made for the expulsion of foreign refugees from England. Had such application been made, it would have met a firm and decided refusal.

Lord Dudley Stuart called the attention of Parliament to Turkish affairs. Lord Russell replied. Lord Dudley had thought it necessary to have a frank explanation with Austria, and at the same time express the views of England as to maintaining the independence of Turkey, and had no doubt the difficulties would be adjusted by negotiations.

A Manchester firm employing 5000 looms, have determined upon working but a short time and to limit their productions, in consequence of the present remunerating prices.

Mazzini publishes a letter taking the responsibility of the London Committee's Manifesto, and states that the address to Hungarians was written by Kosuth at his request, during Kosuth's sojourn at Kuluyai, and never afterwards retracted.

The Duchess of Sunderland, placed Stafford House at the disposition of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, to give receptions.

The Government has refused a charter to the London, Liverpool and American steamship Company.

A ship of gold from Melbourne with nearly £1,000,000 of gold from the Australian mines. The hurricane of the 26th caused many shipwrecks along the coast.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO. ARRIVAL OF THE OHIO.

New York, March 19.

The steamer Ohio arrived to-day with \$200,000, and 450 passengers.

The Ohio arrived off Havana on the night of the 10th, having on board some cases of Panama fever, but she was not allowed to enter the harbor. She was ordered into quarantine, but was subsequently permitted to receive coal after 20 hours quarantine delay.

The Black Warrior from Mobile on the 10th arrived at Havana on the 13th.

Mr. King remains near Matanzas, without any decided improvement.

The Mexican Commissioners departed to visit Santa Ana to return, arrived at Havana on their way to Carthagen, where they learned that Santa Ana was en route for Havana; they would await his arrival at that port.

Later advices from Vera Cruz reports that seven States had voted in favor of Santa Anna; Puebla against, other states not heard from. The Mexicans are nearly unanimous in favor of his return.

THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

This is gratifying news. There is going to be a New Era. The golden age is coming back again. The Evening Post asserts it, and the Atlas confirms it; and both are as well known for their reliability as they are for their consistency.

From the *Evening Post*.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL.—It is an inaugural in more senses than one, for it initiates not only a new administration, but in some respects a new era.

From the *Albany Atlas*.

May he be seconded in all this by his associates in government with that cordiality with which the masses of the People—and the whole of the Democracy—are ready to sustain him. Then shall we have, indeed, a restoration of the Jeffersonian Era of Republicanism!

Now let us see what this Jeffersonian Era' was. Let us turn to the files of the Atlas & Evening Post for the information. Here it is, as it stood at the head of their columns in August, 1848:

"Resolved, That the proviso of THOMAS JEFFERSON to prohibit the existence of Slavery after 1800, in all the Territories of the United States, Southern and Northern, &c., clearly states that it was the settled policy of the nation not to extend, nationalize or encourage it, but to limit, localize and DISCOURAGE Slavery; and to this policy, which never should have been departed from, the Government ought to be true.

Resolved, That there must be no more compromises made with Slavery; and if made, they must be REPEALED.

This is the Era that is come back. And this is the shape in which it comes.

about as profound as "Seth Stokes, the man who knew how to manage the women." Hear him!

Young men! keep your eye peeled when you are after the women. If you bite at the naked hook you are green. Is a pretty dress or form so attractive? Or a pretty face even? Ploances, boy, are of no consequence. A pretty face will grow old. Paint will wash off. The sweet smile of the flirt will give way to the scowl of the termagant. The neat form will be pitched into dirty calico.—Another & a far different being will take the place of the lovely goddess who smiled sweet smiles & eat your sugar candy.

Keep your eye peeled, boy, when you are after the women. If the little dear is cross, and scolds at her mother in the back room, you may be sure that you will get particular fits all around the house. If she apologizes for wiping dishes, you will need a girl to fan her. If she blushes when found at the wash tub with sleeves rolled up, be sure, sir, that she is of the codfish aristocracy; little breeding and less sense. If you marry a gal who knows nothing but to commit woman slaughter upon a piano, you have got the poorest piece of music ever got up. Find the one whose mind is right, and then pitch in.—Don't be hanging round like a sheep thief, as though ashamed to be seen in the day time, but walk up like a chicken to the dough and ask for the article like a man.

Development of the Lungs.

Much has been said and written upon diet, eating and drinking; but I do not recollect ever noticing a remark in any writer upon breathing, or the manner of breathing. Many and especially ladies in easy circumstances, contract a destructive mode of breathing. They suppress their breathing and contract the habit of short, quick breathing, not carrying half way down the chest, and scarcely expanding the lower portion of the chest at all. Lacing the bottom of the chest also greatly increases this evil, and confirms a bad habit of breathing. Children that move about a good deal in the open air, and in no way laced, breath deep and full to the chest and every part of it. So also with out-door laborers & persons who, thus a great deal of exercise in the open air, because the lungs give us the power of action, and the more exercise we take, especially out of doors, the larger the lungs become, and the less liable to disease.

In all occupations that require standing, keep the body straight. If at a table, let it be high and raised up to stoop; you will find the employment much easier, not one-half so fatiguing; while the form of the chest and the symmetry of the figure remain perfect. You have noticed the fact that a vast many tall ladies stoop, while a great many short ones are straight. This arises, I think, from table at which they sit to work or study being medium height; far too low for a tall person, and about right for a short person. This should be carefully corrected and regarded, so that each lady may occupy herself at a table suited to her and thus prevent the possibility of the necessity of stopping.—*Dr. Fitch*.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

The following appointments have been confirmed by the Senate:

Joseph Lane, Governor of Oregon. Isaac J. Stevens, Mass., Governor of the Territory of Washington. Geo. L. Curry, Oregon, Secretary of the Territory of Oregon. J. W. Nesmith, Oregon, Marshal of Oregon. Fernando J. Morris, Marshal of the Southern district of Florida. Jesse B. Clemens, Marshal of the Middle district of Tennessee. Robt. J. Chester, Marshal of the Western district of Tennessee. Benj. F. Haller, district attorney for Massachusetts.—Thos. Evans, Attorney for South Carolina. Thos. Hyatt, Attorney for Illinois. George Hand, Attorney for Michigan. Benj. A. F. Harding, Oregon, Attorney for Oregon. Henry M. Bishop Assistant Treasurer at Boston. Robt. B. Campbell of Texas, Commissioner of Mexican Boundary. J. S. Fay, N. Y. Minister to Switzerland. John Randolph Clay, Penn., Minister to the Republic of Peru.—Saml. D. Heap, Consul to Tunis. Collectors.—Nathaniel M. Fowler, at Saco, Me. S. M. Phinney, Barnstable, Mass. Wm. F. Colcock, Charleston. Stephen Powers, Brazos. Olive S. Witherly, San Diego, California. Isaac B. Wall, Monterey.

ADJOURNMENT.

At eight o'clock on Monday morning, both Houses of the Legislature adjourned sine die. No business of importance was done in that session. In the Senate, an effort was made to agree to the House amendments to the Sub-Treasury bill, but it failed. That measure is therefore lost, and the Treasury Department remains under the same laws as heretofore. The resolution ordering the Auditor to pay the amount claimed by MEDARY for last year's printing, was discussed in the Senate, but was finally withdrawn. The account remains unsettled.

In the House, at the hour of eight, the Speaker arose, and thanked the members for the courtesy, &c., to him, during the session in response to a very happy manner. The Speaker then announced that the House stood adjourned. Similar events took place in the Senate. The members separated with mutual good feeling. And thus closed the first Legislature under the second constitution of Ohio.—*O. S. Journal*.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

We find the following in the *N. Y. Tribune*, of March 4th:

"We have been advised of a sale, a few days since, in Baltimore, of \$100,000 of the non-convertible bonds of the Central Ohio Railroad. These bonds are part of \$800,000 secured by the first and only mortgage upon the division of the railroad between Zanesville and Wheeling. Of the balance, \$200,000 have been sold by Dolano, Dunley & Co., Agents of the Company in this city, at prices ranging from 95c to par, and \$200,000 yet in their hands, will probably be reserved until the wants of the Company require a sale, or until further developments in regard to the business of the road, which has proved very flattering since the opening between Zanesville and Columbus, about a month since. The receipts from way traffic alone, without the opening of the coal trade (bound to be a very important element in the success of the road), and without the facilities of an accommodation of trade, are stated to be equal to ten per cent. upon the cost of that portion of the line. This, we believe, is nearly double the result achieved in the same period of its operations, by the Columbus and Xenia road, which is now earning from 15 to 18 per cent."

The completion of this road at an early

NEWS ITEMS.

A company of Englishmen are recruiting in France, women to be sent to Australia. Nine hundred females have already gone to Southampton, to be embarked!

Kossuth has addressed a proclamation to the Hungarians, denouncing the late appeal in his name as forgery, and stating that he will, in due time, put himself at the head of the movement for the liberation of Hungary.

Three Senators and four Representatives in Congress, and also one head of a department have died since the commencement of the first session: six were from the Eastern States—Webster, Upham, Rantoul, Thompson, Fowler and Andrews.

Bridget Delany wishes to find out the whereabouts of her husband, Michael Delany, who left Ireland five years ago last Christmas, and came to America.

Michael Delany was in Mayville about one year ago. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his wife, who is now in Mayville.

The State Engineer and Surveyor of New York said in his late report that passengers on railroads can be transported at an expense of less than one cent per mile! The result is obtained as a rule, when the average loads are ninety passengers each mile run.

The City Council of Cincinnati have abolished the volunteer system in the fire department, and established the paid system. This meets the decided approbation of