

CANAL DAMAGES.

Mr. KETCHUM, from the Judiciary Committee, in the House, read the following bill, March 3:—

An Act for the Assessment and Recovery of Damages upon the North Branch and Wyoming Canals.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted &c. That within three months after the passage of this act, the courts of common pleas of the several counties in which the North Branch and Wyoming canals are located, (which are now owned by the North Branch canal company and the Wyoming canal company respectively), shall appoint three competent and disinterested persons, none of whom shall reside within ten miles of the line of said canals, to appraise and assess damages, and investigate other demands, consequent upon and arising out of the location, construction, repair and use of the said canals, in conformity with the seventh section of an act for the sale of the State canals, approved the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, to be called the commissioners of canal claims.

SEC. 2. That notice of the appointment of the said commissioners shall be served upon each person so appointed, by the sheriff of the proper county or his deputy within ten days after said appointment shall have been made, for which services the sheriff shall be allowed such fees as are by law allowed for similar services.

SEC. 3. That the said commissioners of canal claims shall, within ten days after being so notified of their appointment, meet at the prothonotary's office of the proper county, and organize by electing one of their number president, and by selecting a clerk, not of their number, which clerk is hereby allowed them, and when so organized the said commissioners shall be severally sworn or affirmed by the said prothonotary, or his deputy, to well and truly appraise and assess all damages, and investigate all other claims and demands which shall be brought to their notice, according to the provisions of this act, consequent upon and arising out of the location, construction, repair and use of the North Branch canal, or the Wyoming canal, (as the case may be) as provided for in this act, and a true report make to the court of common pleas of said county, and their said clerk shall be sworn or affirmed by said prothonotary, or his deputy, or by the president of said board of commissioners, to keep correct minutes of all the proceedings of said commissioners, and all the evidence taken by them according to the provisions of this act, a copy of all which oaths or affirmations shall be signed by the said commissioners and clerk respectively, and filed in the said prothonotary's office. Provided, That in case of the neglect of any of the said commissioners to appear and assume the duties of his appointment, as hereinbefore provided, or in case of a vacancy occurring in the said board, from any cause, at any time thereafter, the said court or a majority of the judges at chambers shall on notice of the fact by any party interested, or by the remaining commissioner or commissioners, appoint some other person or persons to fill such vacancy or vacancies, and such person or persons, before entering upon the duties of the appointment, shall be qualified as hereinbefore required.

SEC. 4. That the said commissioners shall immediately upon being so organized and qualified give public notice through two newspapers if there be so many, and if not in at least one newspaper in the proper county, and by printed advertisements put up in public and conspicuous places of the time and place of commencing the assessment, appraisal and investigation required by this act, which time shall not be less than fifteen nor more than thirty days after being so organized, and the said commissioners shall cause a copy of such notice to be served upon the North Branch or Wyoming canal company, (as the case may be), by leaving a copy of the same with the president, secretary, treasurer, attorney or any of the board of directors of said company, at least ten days before the time so fixed for commencing the appraisal, &c. et cetera, aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That at the time so fixed, the said commissioners shall go upon the line of said canals, commencing at a point on the northern boundary of the proper county, and except where the same be waived by the parties, by writing filed with said commissioners, personally examine and inspect the lands, tenements and hereditaments and property of whatsoever kind claimed to have been damaged by or used in the location, construction, repair or use of the said canals and shall at the places herein-after designated by name, hear and take testimony relating to the claims before said commissioners, for which purpose the said commissioners are hereby authorized to issue subpoenas, and compel the attendance of witnesses, and administer oaths and affirmations.

SEC. 6. That the said commissioners shall hold regular sessions for hearing testimony and investigating the cases that may arise under this act, at the following named places, and in the several counties at the places in the same order, as herein named, to wit in Bradford county, at Athens, Towanda and Wyalusing; in Wyoming county, at Laceyville and Tunkhannock; in Luzerne county, at Pittston and Wilkesbarre; in Columbia county, at Bloomsburg; in Montour county, at Danville; and in Northumberland county, at Northumberland; and the said commissioners shall remain in session at each of the said places, for the transaction of the said business at least five days, and as much longer as the proper discharge of their duties may require. Provided, That the said commissioners may hold additional sessions at such other places along the line of said canals, and for as long a term as they may deem necessary. And provided further, That at least five days' notice shall be given of the time of holding each succeeding session, or in case of postponement of any meeting, the like notice of such postponement by at least three public advertisements, put up at the places of holding the same.

SEC. 7. That the said commissioners shall not be required to examine, or investigate, any claim under this act unless the claimant shall, by him or herself, guardian, agent or attorney, give at least five days' notice, under oath or affirmation, to said commissioners or any one of them, and to the said proper canal company, of the nature and amount of said claim; and, in case of claim for damages, also of the location of the premises damaged, said notice to be served on said companies as provided in the fourth section of this act; and the said parties so claiming damages shall present their claims to said commissioners, for investigation, during their session at such place hereinbefore designated by name, which shall be nearest the property claimed to have been so damaged. Provided, That claimants not residing along the line of canal, who shall have demands for materials furnished, or for work and labor done, may present their said claims for investigation at any of the said places, while the said commissioners or holding sessions thereat.

SEC. 8. That in appraising and assessing damages as aforesaid, the legal and equitable rights of the parties, the advantages as well as disadvantages of the location or construction of said canals, to the property claimed to have been damaged, shall be taken into consideration by the said commissioners, and any claim for damages, or other demand, which shall have been settled and paid either by said companies or the Commonwealth, shall not be entertained by said commissioners.

SEC. 9. That the said commissioners shall proceed, investigate and decide, all cases brought before them at any of the said places of hearing, before removing to another place, and within ten days after so deciding, shall file their reports signed by themselves, or a majority of them, of all cases so decided in the Prothonotary's office of the proper county, together with all bills of costs allowed by them as herein-after required, upon which report, unless the amount reported therein, together with costs, shall be satisfied and discharged of record within ninety days after filing the same, the said prothonotary is hereby required to enter judgment, stating upon the record the proper claimant as plaintiff, and the North Branch canal company or the Wyoming canal company, as the case may be, defendant in the suit which judgment shall have the same effect as judgments entered upon award of arbitrators, under the compulsory arbitration act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

SEC. 10. That the parties, upon the close of the hearing and investigation of each case, shall file with the commissioners their bills of costs, verified on oath or affirmation before said commissioners, that the costs so made were necessary to the proper investigation of the case; subject, however, to immediate taxation before said commissioners upon application of either party.

SEC. 11. That either party may appeal from the report of said commissioners within twenty days after entry of judgment upon the same in the prothonotary's office, in the same manner, and under the same restrictions and requirements, as appeals from awards of arbitrators are now allowed under the compulsory arbitration act of this State, and each case so appealed shall be put at issue by the prothonotary, upon the plea of nil debit, shall be proceeded in and tried with all the rights and incidents as appeals from the awards of arbitrators.—Provided, That the doctrine of legal tender by the said companies shall have its full legal effect upon all questions of costs, whether the same shall have occurred before the said commissioners or in court after appeal. And provided further, That certified extracts from the journals and books of the Canal Commissioners, or former boards of appraisers, and certified copies of all papers on file in any of the departments at Harrisburg, shall, if pertinent, be received in evidence by the board of commissioners and by the courts in the investigation and adjudication of the said claims.

SEC. 12. That no statute of limitations now in force in this Commonwealth shall be set up as a legal defence by the present, or any future owners of the said North Branch or Wyoming canals, to any of the claims contemplated by this act.

SEC. 13. That stay of execution shall be allowed on all judgments entered under the provisions of this act, subject to all the requirements of existing laws relating to stay of executions, but the said stay shall be reckoned from the time of filing the report of the commissioners in the prothonotary's office.

SEC. 14. That the said commissioners shall each receive the sum of three dollars per day, and their said clerk the sum of two dollars per day, for each, and every day, necessarily spent by them, and about the business of their appointment, and five cents for each and every mile of necessary travel, which said per diem and mileage, and the sheriff's fees for serving notices, as required by the second section of this act, shall be paid by the said canal companies without recourse in any case to the other parties, and the fees of witnesses and persons serving subpoenas and other process, shall be the same as now allowed by law for similar services.

SEC. 15. That the said commissioners shall complete their investigations required by this act within the period of one year from the time of commencing the same. Provided, That the said courts of the respective counties shall have power, on cause shown, to extend the time.

[We shall publish Senator MYER'S amendment to the Senate bill, next week.]

The Cleveland Plaindealer gives the heartrending particulars of the death of Mrs. Joseph Boyd by falling into a cistern. It seems that the cistern was under the kitchen, and access was had to it through a trap door. No one was in the house but Mrs. Boyd and her little child of three and half years, who, of course, can not explain the particulars of the mother's death. When her two other children returned from school they asked their little sister where their mother was, who told them "she was in the cistern;" that she asked her to bring her a chair, and she did so; but that her mother wanted her to give her another chair, which she did; that her mother then wanted her to kiss her. The little girl ran for her father, who came, and found the body of his wife at the bottom of the cistern, a corpse. The two chairs were also found in the cistern, from which it is inferred that she slipped in, but did not at first drown, and calling upon her little child for a chair, tried to get out but could not, and called for a second chair with no better result, until becoming so chilled with the cold water, and fully apprehensive that she could not survive, called her child to her to impart a final kiss, and the child of death approaching her vitals, she sank from her chair into the water and died.

THE QUESTION SETTLED!—Those eminent men, Dr. James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett, says that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistar knew this when he discovered his Balsam of Wild Cherry, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion.

Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I Batts" on the wrapper.

The Cleveland papers of March 15, record a melancholy case of sudden death. On Monday night Miss Theodosia Smith, aged nineteen, attended a singing rehearsal by the choir of Saint Paul's Church. At the close of the school one of her companions, observing that she did not arise, asked her if she was not going home. She said she could not get up, adding, in a laughing manner, that her foot was asleep. She then made an attempt to rise, but instantly fell back in her seat, and never spoke again. She was conveyed to home, where in about three hours she died.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, March 24, 1859.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance.—Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not renewed, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

CIRCULATION.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 6 copies for.....\$5 00 15 copies for.....\$12 00 30 copies for.....8 00 20 copies for.....15 00

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-free cents for each subsequent insertion.

JOB WORK.—Executed with accuracy and despatch, and a reasonable price—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

Money may be sent by mail, at our risk—enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, we will be responsible for its safe delivery.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body met at Harrisburg, on the 16th inst., and its proceedings are briefly sketched by our correspondents. It was mainly composed of office-holders, and having performed its allotted task, adjourned amidst the derision of the country. We have no room this week to speak of its proceedings as they deserve.

In Saturday's Press, appears a call for a "Democratic State Convention" to meet at Harrisburg, on the 12th of May next, signed by a large number of democrats.

NO EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The President having yielded to the Cabinet, telegraphed to New York on Monday, that no extra session of Congress would be called.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of the Bradford Reporter.]

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1859.

E. O. GOODRICH.—On the 11th inst., the Public Calendar, which had so long been forgotten was taken up. An act exempting parsonages from taxation was briefly examined and defeated.

An act authorizing the commutation of the death penalty in certain cases, was persistently opposed and voted down by a vote of 45 to 42. "Blood for blood" is still the motto of Pennsylvania, backward, as she has always been, in every improvement and advancement, there is nothing to which she clings with more pertinacity than to the criminal code of the dark ages.

An act declaring dogs in this Commonwealth personal property, gave rise to some ludicrous debates, and several funny amendments. Mr. PRICE proposed amendments which so turned the act topsy turvy, as to make it read that dogs are nuisances and as much the subjects of extermination as other obnoxious animals. Mr. WILCOX proposed that dogs be registered. Mr. KINNEY amended by requiring a copy of such registered dogs to be put up at each election poll in the city of Philadelphia on election days. Both amendments were ruled out of order, when the bill was voted down by a large majority.

An act preventing the intermarriage of black and white races failed of a passage through the House.

An act prevent the defacing of bank-notes also failed—it deserved a better fate.

An act to extend the power of Prothonotaries and clerks to administer oaths, passed without much opposition. It gives them a general authority to administer oaths and affirmations; but it does not compel them to administer the same in matters not pertaining to the business of their office.

Resolutions extending the time and continuing the salary of the editor of the "Colonial Record," was voted down by a large majority. The editor has been pensioned on the State for years, and has drawn many thousand dollars from it, and still he hangs on like a leech. Thus much for public bills.

Mr. KINNEY, on the 12th inst., called up the bill for compelling the Williamsport & Elmira R. R. Co., to fence their road and it was passed. If the Senate does its duty, the wrongs of the people along that road will soon be put in a fair way for correction if not of redress.

Mr. METAFFEY, Lycoming, called up the bill for paying the Towanda Bridge Company \$1,500, balance due for rebuilding bridge and towing path. A short debate ensued, KETCHUM and WILLISTON against, and KINNEY for the bill, when, on motion, the bill was referred to the committee on Ways and Means. The bill is opposed on the grounds that it is a demand against the Commonwealth for which the N. B. Canal Company became liable under the act of 1858. The committee will probably report in favor of the bill as it is right and will bear close investigation.

Mr. SNEAD called up bill to incorporate the Towanda Water Company, which was passed finally.

Mr. SNEAD also read in place a bill to authorize the town council of the borough of Towanda to levy a special money tax. The rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Thursday the 19th being "call day" Mr. KINNEY called up bill to incorporate the "Towanda Library Association," and the bill was passed finally.

Mr. STEELE, Senator from Luzerne, has been making an effort to pass a bill for assessing damages on the North Branch and Wyoming Canals, similar to one published in your paper some weeks ago—a bill that ought to put the blush of shame on even the Canal Co. itself. If Mr. STEELE can face his constituents hereafter he must have "some cheek" indeed. It never can become a law. The House bill is compelled to take its regular course, and must be reached soon.

Supplement to the act, incorporating the Cattawissa and Towanda Railroad Company was called up by Mr. JACKSON and passed.

The Democracy held its convention here on Wednesday the 16th. They met contentiously, deliberated violently, and separated cataclysmically. ARNOLD PLUMMER was made permanent chairman, but the Convention had to wait a half an hour for some custom-house clerk to write a little speech for him, and then as much longer for the Ex-Canal Commissioner to study and blunder it out to the convention. A committee of fifteen, after five hours' harmonious secret deliberation, reported a platform in which we find HENRY CLAY and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS the most prominent planks. Gov. BIGLER is put in, and Gov. PACKER left out. Upon an attempt in the Convention to approve the state policy of Gov. P. there was such a falling out among the harmonious as has never before been witnessed. A Chester county delegate was put forward to do all the dirty work of the party. He said the party erred in keeping DAVID WILMOT in the ranks so long, for when they were obliged to cut him loose he took his hosts with him. It might have been suggested that had he been cut loose a few years earlier he would have carried nearly all the democratic party with him, for in 1846 and 7 the entire party endorsed his course for which he is now so severely condemned. The PACKER resolutions were voted down by a vote of 84 to 37. A resolution by Mr. COLLINS of Cambria, was sent up to the Clerk's desk and read in a clear loud voice as follows:

Resolved, That in the sense of this Convention the Opposition will elect their candidate on the 2nd Tuesday of October next, by 50,000 majority.

It was ruled out of order, not because it was not true, but because the truth ought not to be spoken at all times. WRIGHT was nominated Auditor General, and ROWS Surveyor General on first ballot. The Convention adjourned after hearing a splurge from Gov. SAM BLACK, of Nebraska.

Thirty pupils from the "school for the blind," were on exhibition at Brant's Hall, while 133 of the politically blind were showing themselves in the "Bear Garden" at the capitol.

Yours &c,
PETER KLAUS.

HARRISBURG, March 19, 1859.

Mr. E. O. GOODRICH.—My friend D. and myself were certainly fortunate as to our time of visiting the Capital of the Commonwealth; the weather was remarkably fine and the traveling good.

We found our members and Senator in their places as usual, and faithfully attending to their duties. No members in those bodies are more industrious and faithful, and none who look after the interests of the State in general, and of their own constituents in particular, with more persevering and untiring assiduity, than they, and but few, if any, are more useful and influential; the kindness with which we were treated by them, and the First Assistant Clerk of the House, will be remembered by us with gratitude.

Really, Mr. Editor, Bradford must have great interests to be looked after, judging by the number of members in the Third House from that county, and the zeal with which they push their special projects. We had no opportunities of hearing great speeches in either house; Mr. WILLISTON, however, did stir up the ire of some of his fellow members, and his own just indignation, by some remarks he made upon the final passage of one of the Philadelphia railroad bills; he pitched into the lobby members right and left, but he was as one who tries to swim against the current, a large majority was against him.

On Tuesday evening there was, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, an exhibition of forty-six pupils from the blind schools in Philadelphia. The principal of that institution explained to the audience the mode of instructing that unfortunate class of people in the different departments of science, and the pupils read, wrote, printed and ciphered with an ease and rapidity, that both astonished and delighted all present; but their principal exhibition was in vocal and instrumental music, especially the latter, several pieces were admirably sung either by the whole choir or by the young ladies alone; their performance in full orchestra was very fine; during the whole exercises there did not appear to be the least error as to performance or time.

They seemed to be happy, still their appearance so far as mere looks were concerned was melancholy; they could not be happy if they could look back forty or fifty years, and realize, that then, no plan for conveying instruction to the sightless had been thought of in this country at least. The plan was first suggested to the mind of a benevolent gentleman, in Paris, about the year 1784, and was by him somewhat developed; in 1789 a school for the instruction of the blind was opened in London, and in 1823 in this country. There are now more blind children attending such institutions in the United States, than there are either in France or England. The large hall was filled to its utmost capacity to see and hear those unfortunates, who could not see the anxious, sympathizing hundreds who had collected to listen, and it was said by a man who resides in Harrisburg, that the hall was never so crowded before.

On Wednesday the Legislature adjourned so that the Democratic State Convention might hold its session in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

We were fortunate in being at the capital when this event occurred, because, here we saw many of the prominent men of that party, we also heard some good speeches. We say nothing about the politics of the meeting, because political men will attend to that far bet-

ter than we can, but we do say that there were several men of decided talent in the convention, and some fine specimens of oratory were exhibited. If we had not attended the convention we should not have enjoyed the rare feast of hearing eloquent speeches; not because there are no good speakers in the Legislature, but because there was no occasion to call them out. A great many witty things were said, and a great amount of laughing done, in which laughing exercise we heartily engaged, and some sharp, cutting things were uttered, which will, in all probability rankle and fester in the bosom, long after many of the scenes of the convention have escaped from the mind. During a lull in the proceedings Professor GARDNER, seller of the celebrated "New England Soap," got possession of the floor, whether by request, or otherwise is not known to us, and let off a most capital harangue upon politics in general, and his soap in particular.—During his speech the audience was convulsed with laughter, and the effect was most happy upon the delegates, some of whom had become somewhat ill-natured, as we inferred by their looks.

There are several places of interest, in and around Harrisburg, all of which have been so repeatedly described, that anything more would not be acceptable, still, there is one place to which we accidentally went early on the morning of our arrival, that deserves our notice.—Accidentally, we say, because we knew nothing of the existence of such a place. As we were walking along the bank of the river we saw, standing directly by the edge of the stream, an old stump, or rather stub, enclosed by an iron fence, upon the stub is a notice forbidding all persons from injuring, marking or defacing anything within the enclosure; a slight elevation is to be seen, which is covered with turf roughly put upon the top and sides; upon enquiring of some boys who were playing near the spot, we found that a Mr. HARRIS, the son of the gentleman who once owned the land where this borough now stands, and who gave to the Commonwealth the beautiful site of the State Capitol, and the other public buildings belonging to the State, was buried here; this is all we could learn, no stone of any kind marks the place of the grave, no inscription of any kind tells who lies there, or why that stump is thus enclosed. In the Senate chamber is suspended an old painting which represents a scene that was said to have taken place under the tree, whose bare stump is now secured by an iron fence from the ruthless hand of the stranger or idle lounge. The painting tells, or rather those who explain it tell, that on a certain occasion the Indians on the east side of the river, bound Mr. Harris to this tree and piled fagots around him, in order to burn him to death, but before the work was completed, those on the west side, being his friends, came over and rescued him from those who had devoted him to so cruel a death.—Why no monument, or even plain slab, is not found, to tell the enquirer why that stub is fenced in, and who lies buried there we were not able to find out.

We of course visited the "Insane Asylum," but of course we saw nothing new, or heard anything strange there, still we came away devoutly grateful to God that he had kept us from being its inmates, that we were not raving and tearing our flesh for very terror; we did sigh and almost weep when we came away, as we thought of the crushed hopes, the blasted prospects, the agonizing hearts, the ruined sons and daughters, the sorrow-stricken fathers and mothers, that were shut up within those walls; our hearts did bleed when we saw the wild and fiery eyes and the woe-begone countenances, when we heard the demoniac laugh, the low sullen grumble, the heart piercing shriek of despair, the silly, idiotic prattle, or the maddened, imploring cry for help. Oh the grief, the joylessness, the hopelessness, the untold misery of each day within those spacious halls and neatly arranged cells. Who would not "bless God that he is not crazy." X.

A dreadful accident occurred on the Great Western (Canada) Railroad on Friday night, equaling, if not surpassing, in its horrors that which took place at the Des Jardines bridge some two years ago. The locality of the accident was between Flamboro and Dundas. A portion of an embankment had been washed away, and the engine of the express train plunged into a chasm nearly twenty feet deep, followed by the baggage and the passenger cars. Six killed and nine wounded had been extricated from the wreck at the date of our last dispatches. A terrible storm was prevailing at the time of the accident, which added to the horrors of the occasion.

The damage by the Spring freshets this year is likely to prove very considerable. At Albany, Sunday, the water was six feet over the docks, though it was receding. Twenty miles or more of the Hudson River Railroad track is submerged, and travel over it is suspended—the passengers being conveyed to Albany from Rhinebeck by steamer. A very heavy freshet is also reported in the Penobscot River.

Thursday morning the lifeless body of the Hon. Mike Walsh was found lying at the bottom of a flight of steps in front of premises 138 Eighth avenue, New York. Mr. Walsh was many years ago one of the ablest members of the State Assembly. He was subsequently elected to Congress, and failed of re-election by a very small vote. He visited Europe after leaving Congress, and stopped some time at the Crimea. Though very radical in his opinions, and very bold in their utterance, he possessed a vigorous native intellect, and a mind which detested political falsehood and dishonesty.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

FIRE IN WYOMING COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Tunkhannock Democrat writes: "The house of Jos. Bramhall, in Washington township, was destroyed by fire at about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst. The fire is supposed to have originated in the wood-house, which stood a few feet from the house, in which there had been a fire the day before. The woodshed contained a sleigh and nearly all the farming tools which were all destroyed, together with a baggy wagon which was standing near. Most of the household goods were destroyed, with nearly all the clothing of the family. Mr. Bramhall did not even save a coat. His daughter, Mrs. Sweetland and Mrs. Billings, who came home the evening before on a visit, barely escaped with their lives by jumping out of the chamber windows. Mr. Bramhall and Mrs. Sweetland were severely burned, and are unable to get out of their beds.

The house of Mr. William Garrison, in the same township, was also destroyed by fire about a week ago. Some of the household goods were saved. The fire caught in the roof through some defect in the stove-pipe or chimney."

The Rev. S. J. GIBSON will preach at Sheshquin, Sunday, April 3d, at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and at Athens at 3, P. M.

A CARD.—Kindness and sympathy readily find way to all our hearts, and we wish to make the best acknowledgment in our power of the kindness of those who were gathered (and reported) at the Parsonage on Tuesday evening 15th, for their very substantial tokens of affection and kind appreciation of services, which (whatever their infirmity) have been severely devoted to the Cause of Christianity in this community, and especially to the Church with which we are connected. Permit us especially to return our thanks to the Rev. Dr. NELSON A. DE PAW, and SARAH M. DE PAW.

The following lines are from the pen of our old friend Dr. MACKINTOSH. They are intended as an apotheosis of "John Anderson, my Jo, John," and certainly will not suffer from being read even after the long production of BRUSS. They appear in the Evening Post:—

John Anderson, my Jo, John,
We'll waken in the morn,
A' free frae toll an' care, John,
Ayont this fleetin' boar,
Our paths will then be peace, John,
Nae grief we mair shall know,
But endless rest will be our boon,
John Anderson, my Jo.

John Anderson, my Jo, John,
On our re-union there,
We'll backlin' ca' a tho', John,
On a' our trials here,
We aye mair bless the time, John,
We wander'd here below,
That led us to our home aloon,
John Anderson, my Jo.

The closing exercises of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute took place last week, commencing on Monday and closing Wednesday. We were unable to be present, but we hear the examinations spoken of as being in the highest degree satisfactory, and reflecting credit upon the instructors.

The next term commences Tuesday, March 29, when some new regulations will go into effect. Instrumental music will not form a part of the Institute exercises; but lessons on the piano will be given by Miss JESSIE, a private matter, entirely disconnected from the Institute, at rooms in the house formerly occupied by Mr. McWILLIAMS. With this exception, however, Miss JESSIE retains her former position in the Institute.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES.—Some years since we ignored the existence of city advertising agencies. Not exactly ignored their existence, either, because we are almost daily in the receipt of their favors, which have gone innocently among the rubbish. We have not known an establishment of the kind, which was not designed to swindle either advertisers or country printers. Having stepped out of the ring, the tears and complaints of our brethren, who have "been taken in and done for," excited rather our mirth than our commiseration. But the trouble is, that one half of the country printers won't learn what their interests are. They will be swayed by advertising agencies; and they will publish late-cent advertisements upon promises of high prices; and we don't believe they can be reformed. Worse than all, they are ready to aid BANNER (who has the merit of originality) and his imitators (who have not even that merit) in flooding the country with a deluge of puerilities, damaging the country press infinitely. Our idea is, that the publisher who will publish, as reading matter, the announcement of one of BANNER'S tales, don't know the a b c's of his business.

But we started off to say that an Advertising Agency has been established in New York, which looks as if it might be honest and legitimately conducted. It is called the "Mutual Protective Magazine and Newspaper Agency," 105 Nassau Street, Cor. Princeps, at the corner of Nassau and Nassau streets. Messrs. JAMES OSBORN & SONS, who would not see a country printer wronged, if they could help it, obligate themselves to pay all advertising bills of their contracting in Printing Materials at cash prices. We have no question that this agency will be just what we have long felt the need of—with fair prices and prompt payments.

THE WAVERLY NOVELS.—We noticed last week the enterprise lately entered upon by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, in republishing a remarkably cheap edition of these most praiseworthy works of fiction. We have since received "Guy Rimmering," which will be followed by "The Boy," and one novel will be published regularly on each and every Saturday, until the whole number of volumes—twenty-six—is completed. The low price fixed by the publishers for them are only 25 cents a volume, or the whole twenty-six volumes for five dollars. A complete set will be forwarded, free of postage, by mail, to any part of the United States, to any one, on receiving a remittance of five dollars for the twenty-six volumes; or a remittance of three dollars will pay for the first four volumes; and the novels will be neatly printed on fine white paper, and neatly bound with paper covers. The revised uniform Edinburgh edition, from which this is reprinted, comprises forty-eight volumes, the cost of which is seventy-two dollars; and this edition will contain every word of the Edinburgh edition. We commend the determination of this enterprising Philadelphia firm, to furnish the works of an author like Walter Scott, at a price so reasonable, that all persons whatever may possess a full set, and direct the special attention of our readers to the fact, and would advise them all to make a remittance of Five Dollars at once, per first mail, to the publishers, for the entire set, who will send it complete to any one, free of postage, on receipt of that sum.

The people of Sullivan county are considerably stirred up on the subject of building a boat at the mouth of Luzerne creek, and clearing down the stream so that logs and rafts may be passed down to market. The Democrat is favorable; but a correspondent is opposed. Not having had an opportunity to "post" ourselves as to how the boom question would effect the trout-fishing, we are not prepared to take sides.

The local editor of the Waverly Advocate puts in the plea of "innocent disability." Any one of the results of his labors" is sufficient to justify him in this pleading; and we congratulate him upon the soundness of his self-appreciative faculties.

THE RUCIOFY EXCITEMENT ABATING.—A meeting was held at Ithaca, Thursday evening, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that the Sheriff was go-