ry thing that is Texas, by nature or by law! Rivers, towns, counties, all that is east of 102, and all separated from New Mexico by the high desert plain which marks the structure of the country, and divides systems of rivers and of lands from each other.

This is the line which I propose, and upon the adoption of which the sense of the Senate will be taken. It is entirely different from that of the committee, and makes a difference of 70,000 square miles to the United States territory in New Mexico, according to its adoption or rejection.

HE DEMOCRAT.

Thursday, August 1, 1850.

article upon the obsequies of the President Thursday is hardly admissible. The rather too solemn to burlesque. The do did not hear, and therefore are not to say whether it was of the character ed by "P" or not; and hearing it is to be , would not like to be instrumental in rejudicing the public in relation to it in either way.

☞ See advertisements of Mr. Jarvis, in another column. Mr. J. comes with strong recommendations, both as a professional man and a gentleman.

The Senatorial Conference.

The proceedings of the Senatorial Conference, held on Monday last, will attract attention, as well as occasion, no doubt, not a little surprise. The position assumed by our Bradford friends, and so pertinaciously adhered to to "the bitter end," was, to the delegates from the other counties as expected as it was remarkable, and, in their opinion, unwarrantable. The simple case is just ar: On the 15th of April last, the Democratic ons of Susquehanna, in County Convention arly called, chose three conferees to confer h a similar committee from Bradford and Wyoing, "to settle the ratio of representatives to h each county will be entitled in the Sena- Conference," which conferees were instruct- o favor an arrangement by which each will have an equal number of conferees in nference."

Democrats of Bradford, at their regular ation held on the 6th of May adopted the ng resolution:

ved, That a Committee of Five be appoint- report to this meeting the names of five per- Committee to confer with the Committ- inted by the other counties in the Senatorial, for the purpose of fixing upon the presentation to which each county shall d in the Senatorial Conference.

mittee reported soon after the names resses, and also offered the following resoinstruction, both of which were "unanimously adopted:"

ved, That the Committee of Conference ected to insist upon such a representation Senatorial Conference, as will recognize the population, number of taxables, or democratic votes of the several counties.

Democrats of Wyoming, at their convention the 29th of June, adopted the following n in relation to the matter:

ved, That this meeting does hereby ratify county convention, made to the Appointment Senatorial conferees, and does hereby instruct e conferees this day appointed to represent this county, to meet the conferees from Bradford and Susquehanna counties, to insist upon an equal number from each county during the term that ve shall be connected as a Senatorial district.

Now with these proceedings, and with these instructions before us—all equally binding and imperative—we submit it to any person of candor to say whether the refusal of the Bradford delegation to submit the matter to be decided by a vote, and their withdrawal from the conference under the circumstances, can be justified on any grounds; whether, in fact, it was not childish and ridiculous. They were sent there for a specific purpose, viz: to "*fix upon a ratio of representation* to which each county shall be entitled in the Senatorial Conference." Now did they accomplish that duty? And how *could* they accomplish it, or decide whether it could be accomplished or not, except by a vote?

We repeat, we regret that the Bradford delegation saw proper to withdraw from the conference, as they did, with, what all must admit, so flimsy an excuse. It was saying, in substance at least; "Why gentlemen, we have come here to fix upon a ratio of representation, as directed by our county convention; our county has fixed upon her plan, and you must fall in with it, or you do not we will have nothing to do with it. It is no use for you to say that you, too, are bound with instructions of a contrary character; we are indeed in a very large county, and must be allowed to *dictate* in the matter—to get the control of the *entire district*—or she will not recognize you as a party to the co-partnership which our legislators have formed for us. We would like to act with you, and are willing to do so; but you must not violate *your* instructions, or *agree* to do so—to defy your constituents—to place your respective counties entirely under our feet, hampered and bound, or we cannot do so." And it was in view of this dictatorial, domineering spirit manifested by our Bradford brethren in the outset, that the Susquehanna and Wyoming conferees "acquiesced in the necessity that produced a separation" (most sincerely do we hope it will be temporary only) and proceeded to organize the district according to the tenor and letter of their instructions. Profoundly, as we have already remarked, do they deprecate this condition of things, but they felt that they could not do less under their instructions. Nor, so far as we could learn, was there a single member of the Susquehanna or Wyoming delegations, who did not think the claims of Bradford to the control of the entire district arrogant and preposterous.

What disposition will finally be made of the case—whether Bradford ultimately, in her next extremity, will recede from her position and acquiesce in the proceedings of the conference of "the-half-a-county-district," or, rather, half of them, will "surrender" to Bradford, we know more than we can divine. As for Susquehanna, we say frankly, we do not believe she will bend a hair's breadth, in the contemporaneous way, and Wyoming we are quite confident will maintain her position, equally as firmly. We hope the difficulty can be got along with without any serious evil growing out of it, for no matter how we define a rupture between the several counties of the District more than we do. Nevertheless, we think Bradford asks entirely too much when she wishes to place the controlling ascendancy in her money, and we cannot advise our friends in Susquehanna or Wyoming to submit to it.

Another Horrid Murder in Bradford.

We learn that a man named Benjamin Wilcox, residing in Towanda Township, Bradford county about two miles from the Borough of Towanda, killed his wife by stabbing her with a pocket-knife through the heart, on Sunday afternoon last, at about 2 o'clock. Wilcox has been a very intemperate man for many years, although very honest and upright, and to every appearance, very humane. His intemperance, however, caused a separation between himself and wife some years since, the latter taking up her residence with some friend not far distant, with her two daughters, and, as appears from the circumstances of this tragedy, occasionally doing some work for him, such as making and repairing his clothes &c.

It seems that a few days previous to the murder, he had carried some cloth to his wife and requested her to make some pantaloons for him. She assured him she would do so, if he would get them cut out; but as he was often dissatisfied with the "fit" of his garments she declined cutting them. He then left her, and did not go near her again until Sunday, when he inquired of her if she had made up her mind to *cut* and make the garment in question. She answered in the negative; whereupon he replied that he had made up *his* mind, and immediately drew a knife and stabbed her three times, one thrust taking effect in the heart and causing her to stagger and expire within a very few seconds. A daughter, who was present, and undertook to interpose, had her hand cut quite seriously. Wilcox then rallied the neighbors, living near by, informed them of what he had done, and surrendered himself immediately into the custody of the deputy sheriff, who conveyed him forthwith to jail.

But the tragedy, soul-revolting as it is, ends not here. Scarcely had the deputy Sheriff and his attendants turned their faces from the jail door to depart, than the prisoner was discovered by a person who lingered behind, to be committing self-destruction, with another knife which he was plunging rapidly into his own breast! Ingress was immediately made, and the weapon snatched from him, although he had succeeded in inflicting several wounds—one of them through one of his lungs—which it is thought will prove fatal. He did not, however, *fully* effect his object, and when the knife was wrested from him, we were told he plead in the most beseeching tones to have it returned, that he might make a finish of himself at once. He declared his unalterable determination to kill himself, and he wanted the privilege of completing the deed *then*, that no further trouble might accrue. It is scarcely necessary to add that his request was not complied with.

The above particulars we obtained from several Towanda gentlemen, whom we met on Monday last.

☞ One of the hardest thunder-showers ever witnessed in these parts, visited this Village and vicinity, and several miles around, on Sunday afternoon last, about 4 o'clock. Within the brief space of twenty minutes the rain fell to the depth of seven and a fourth inches on a level! For a time it seemed as though Nature's Reservoir had been completely emptied; and the streets were entirely inundated to the depth, in some places, we are told, of more than a foot. The roads leading to Town were very badly gullied and washed, and several small bridges and sluices were torn up and washed away.

We learn that the Leggett's Gap R. R. Co. are now surveying for a route for their road up the valley of the Hopbottom Creek, through Brooklyn Centre, with very flattering prospects of success. From the Hopbottom they design reaching the summit at Hart Lake, about 4 miles east of our Village; thence to *Jones' Lake*, only one mile distant; thence down the Snake Creek to the River, and thence to Owego.

☞ The obsequies of President Taylor took place in our Village on Thursday last, according to announcement. The pageant was very small indeed, owing in part, doubtless, to the weather being quite favorable to the farmers who were busy in gathering their hay and grain harvests, and quite disappointed those who were foremost in getting it up. The ceremonies took place as laid down in the programme the week previous.

Cocoanuts—for the past week has done just nothing at all, as usual, if we may except a little talk. Mr. Clay made his last speech upon the Omnibus bill on Monday, which was nothing more than a recapitulation of the argument and point of his previous speeches. It was, in fact, the "funeral sermon" of his bantling. Mr. Benton has spoken again against the measure, and made the most effective and withering argument ever listened to in the Senate. He showed that it was a mass of corruption, the very votes relied upon to carry it through depending upon the amount of money it drew from the National Treasury. No vote has yet been taken upon it. The House has helped the Senate do nothing most admirably.

U. S. Senators.—The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop U. S. Senator in the place of Mr. Webster, resigned.

The Governor of Ohio has appointed Hon. Thos. Ewing, late Sec. of the Interior, U. S. Senator in the place of Tom Corwin, resigned.

The Legislature of Maine, on the 25th ult., re-elected Hon. Hannibal Hamlin U. S. Senator from that State for six years from the 4th of March next.

☞ Hon. Daniel P. King, member of the House from the 2d District, Mass., died on Friday last, of diarrhea, contracted at Washington. This, with the appointment of Mr. Winthrop to the U. S. S., will make two vacancies in that State, neither of which will probably be filled previous to the adjournment.

☞ Pierson, who has been sometime under sentence of death for killing his wife and two daughters, in Boston, was executed on Friday last. He made a full confession of his crime on the gallows, although he had answered his innocence in the strongest terms up to within a few hours of his execution. He could assign no motive for the fiendish deed, other than rum.

Highly Important from Washington.—The *Union* of Saturday evening opens its leading article with these cheering words:

"It is idle to deny the fact that the horizon is now deepening in gloom. The Compromise of the Senate is in imminent danger of shipwreck."

The *Union* then makes several pitiful appeals to the southern members, to save this last hope of the slaveocracy, but evidently writes with a heavy heart. If Mr. Webster were in his old place now, we mean politically as well as topographically, he might exclaim, "We breathe freer and deeper."

Brave Warrant or Poor Weapon.—The warrant for the extradition of John W. Webster, was read to him on Monday last by the Sheriff, in presence of Dr. Parkman and the Judge. At the conclusion of the reading he said, "*God's will be done—I am resigned to my fate!*"

☞ A fire occurred in Baltimore on Friday night, which destroyed $50,000 of property.

Visit to Wyoming.

"By Susquehanna's side, fair Wyoming" we hailed on Tuesday the 16th ult. So much has been written of this truly lovely valley—so many pens superlatively more graphic than ours employed in describing its natural beauty and sublimity—the grandeur of its scenery, far surpassing even the most fanciful imagery, inasmuch as the real always surpasses the imaginary; that delicacy almost forbids us to add our humble tribute.

We had passed through it several times previous, under circumstances, however, that precluded us from enjoying the scene; but this time our object was to visit "the valley." Of our first impressions on entering it we can hardly speak.—Suddenly emerging from a narrow pass, formed by lofty mountains parallel with the course of the river, whose rock-bound sides and cragged peaks will ever defy cultivation; the whole valley, in all the magnificence of Nature's sublimest conception—laden with wealth and literally groaning under its own luxuriance—at once bursts upon the enraptured vision.

Separating at this point (the head of the valley) the mountains form a half circle on each side of the Susquehanna, meeting again some ten or twelve miles below, thus forming a natural basin—the far famed Wyoming; famous for deeds of heroism; consecrated by the warm blood of self-sacrificing patriotism; sadly eloquent with reminiscences of the eventful Past, and immortalized in poesy's richest numbers. Far up the almost perpendicular mountain, on the left bank of the river and commanding a magnificent view of the valley, is "Campbell's rock." Thither, in imagination, the immortal bard was wont to stray; and strike his inimitable lyre, so lofty, lagrid, and withal so sad, that he seemed to speak the passion of the soul, which, though felt, was never spoke by others. We could imagine him seated upon that rocky battlement, "sepulchred in monumental thought"—Nature's hardiest beauty at his feet; the mountain tops, that seemed to melt in the clear blue sky, in the distance; and then, from the deep-wrought impulse of the poet's soul, to speak forth—

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view
And robes the mountain in its azure hue.—"

Sublime thought, characteristic of its author!—Only here can it be appreciated in all its beauty; and only amid such scenes, where, if at all, the Muses hold their coquettish revels can it claim a birth.

Some five miles farther down is the Monument commemorative of the massacre of 1778. It stands on the spot where the surviving Americans, overpowered in numbers by the Savages, were surrounded and butchered. That field, the soil of which was then steeped in the blood of martyred freemen, bears no traces of that deadly fray.

"On the field where they fought
And the place where they bled"

now waves the golden wheat, or the dark green corn rustles playfully in the bland breeze of summer.

Marble slabs set in the base of the Monument bear an appropriate inscription, together with the names of those who fell. We lingered long around this hallowed spot, the subject of wild thoughts and strange emotions. Let those who visit this grave-rest of heroes, if they have not already, learn to appreciate that for which, they offered up the greatest of all sacrifices—their heart's blood.

Ye mighty spirits slain, sleep sweetly on, your quiet dreamless sleep! "On the field of your fame," in the wakeless slumbers of glorious death rest ye forever; and let no traitor-voice, but with civil dissension, ever disturb your repose. Generations yet to come shall pass to "the sleepers' long home," and yet the remembrance of your deeds shall live—that gray old monumental pile shall stand, a souvenir of your patriotism and valor; while thousands yet unborn shall chaunt your praises; and water with their tears the flowers of the valley, that bloom o'er your graves.

We attended the anniversary exercises of Wyoming Seminary on Wednesday. The day was fine and all nature, looked smiling and gay.

The exercises were of the highest order. We hardly knew which most to admire: the chaste and pure composition of the ladies; or the finely written oratons and splendid declamation of the gentlemen. All evinced that no pains are spared by the teachers, properly to discipline the minds of the pupils, and also to give them correct notions of style and delivery. Our townsman, Judge Jessup, delivered the "anniversary oration"—a masterly effort, characterized by more than his usual eloquence and power. With two such schools as Wyoming Seminary and Franklin Academy, the youth of our northern counties cannot complain, that facilities for acquiring a good education, are not within their reach.

Altogether we were perfectly delighted with our visit. Our comrade in the ecstacy of his "*Love*" for this "*land*," declared that it surpassed all others in the way of "pretty girls." For us it is sufficient to say that we saw at least one "blue eyed Mary."

With many regrets we turned our face towards this mountain ville, again to mingle in the familiar routine of busy life. C.

For the Democrat.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed in your paper a few weeks since, an account of a meeting of the Town Council in your village. The honorable Council passed some most excellent laws, that have long been called for; such as prohibiting the flying of kites, firing crackers, hitching horses to ornamental trees, &c., under a penalty of $5. This is well enough, but after all consistency is the jewel.

I can look back more than forty years, when your village was in embryo (if contemplated at all.) There was a time when, if a farmer drove into town, he could get under an open or free shed, if he had not a levy or quarter to spare. Since that time a change has taken place. There is not a free stable in town, I believe, and in one may be seen in flaming capitals: "Look here, we must have pay for stabling, fodder or no fodder." When is it the case, from the 1st of Nov. to the 1st of May following, that a person can drive into town with a load of hay in his sleigh or waggon, who does not feel disposed to put into one of those respectable sheds and pay his levy or quarter, that there are not lots of cows prowling through the streets, ready to devour the last straw?

On this subject the Council has taken no action, or, if it has, the law is a dead letter. I wish it understood, that through the economy of the contending inhabitants of your village and the patronage of the public, the village is what it is, not due the wealth of the inhabitants, to say nothing of the Susquehanna County Bank!

Now I think as long as consistency is the jewel, and shed, if a person should chance to hitch to an ornamental tree, he must dance up to the tune of $5, the Council should meet at its earliest convenience and assess as heavy a penalty on the hitching post or other hitching to found parties (up through the streets in quest of them) (as there are doubtless some who deserve more than others, by the number of their hitches) as they think is the individual who hitched the horse, or hitched his horse, by the number of hitches he made.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic citizens of the county of Susquehanna, are requested to meet in their respective election districts, at the place of holding the General Election, on Saturday the 17th day of August next, and elect two delegates in each district to the County Convention to be holden at the Court House, in Montrose on Monday evening the 19th of August, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported by the Democracy of the county for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing General Election.

In accordance with the usages of the Democratic party the Standing Committee have appointed the following township Committees, who are requested to give notice in their respective townships of the delegate meetings, and attend the same and serve as the Board for the election of Delegates.

Apolacon—Reuben Beebe, Harry Barney, Terrance McMahon.
Auburn—Thos. W. James, Thos. Adams, Patrick Donley.
Bridgewater—John Sherer, Abijah Bush, Daniel Darrow.
Brooklyn—Nelson Tiffany, Edwin Tiffany, S. D. Townsend.
Clifford—J. T Langdon, Martin Decker, John Baker.
Choconut—Michael Cain, Joseph Stanly, Henry Eldridge.
Dimock—Charles J. Lathrop, Preston Tiffany, Reuben T. Stephens.
Forest Lake—Benjamin W. Clark, Thomas Meehan, Timothy Shay.
Franklin—Loris Blowers, J. L Merriman, David Watson.
Friendsville—Jas. Taggart, William Robb, D. W. Gliddon.
Gibson—Gaylord Curtis, John Turbox, Ira Washburn.
Great Bend—Harry W. Keech, Henry Langly, Seeley Trowbridge.
Harford—S. B. Guile, Thos. Wilmarth, Tyler Brewster.
Harmony—S. F. McKune, F. A. Ward, Dr. E. N. Smith.
Herrick—Wheeler Lyon, Shubael Dimock, Almon Spoor.
Jackson—Stephen Tucker, Geo. W. Tyler, Elihue Page.
Jessup—John Hancock, Fred'k. Dayton, Daniel Parker.
Lathrop—Maj. Seth Bisbee, Geo. Towksbury, E. S. Brown.
Lenox—S. J. Millard, Noah Titus, Daniel Robinson.
Liberty—John D. Turrell, Ira Comstock, Joseph P. Hawley.
Middletown—B. L. Canfield, F. P. Hollister, Charles Campbell.
Montrose—Daniel Brewster, Henry E. Shipman, E. W. Hawley.
New Milford—Danus McKeeby, Daniel McMillan David Mathews.
Rush—Elisha Lathrop, N. J. Sherwood, Dr. H. Cogswell.
Silver Lake—Benoni T. Gage, Dennis Sullivan Esq., Patrick Holley.
Springville—W. B. Hendrick, Benjamin Thomas, Lyman Knapp.
Thompson—Charles Wright, Geo. P. Blanding, Chester Stoddard.

Per order of the Democratic County Standing Committee. B. GLIDDEN, *Chairman.*
G. A. Grow, *Secretary.*

Senatorial Conference Meeting.

Pursuant to arrangement, the delegates appointed by the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming, constituting this Senatorial District, met at the House of Isaac J. Labarre, in Laceyville, Wyoming county, on the 29th ult., for the purpose of settling the ratio of representatives to which each county shall be entitled in this Senatorial District. The following gentlemen appeared as delegates.

Bradford—Ulysses Mercur, E. O. Goodrich, John Baldwin, T. K. Smith.
Susquehanna—O. L. Brown, A. N. Bullard, O. G. Hempstead.
Wyoming—John Brisbin, Alva Redfield, Ezekiel Mowry, Jr.

Previous to any organization, Mr. Mercur, in behalf of the delegation from Bradford, made a few remarks in relation to the object of the meeting, stating that one of the delegates from his county, Mr. Mason, was not in attendance; but that, as we had met, to come to some *mutual* arrangement for the government of the party in the several counties in the district, he trusted it would make no material difference whether he was present or not, as far as the end was concerned. He then adverted to the instructions of his county convention, which, he said, were, to insist upon an arrangement that should recognize either the number of taxables in each county, the number of population, or of Democratic votes as the basis of representation in the Senatorial Conference.

Mr. Brisbin, on the part of Wyoming, and Mr. Hempstead, on the part of Susquehanna, then stated that the delegations from their respective counties were under instructions of a somewhat different character, viz: to insist that such an arrangement be made as would give to each county in the district an equal number of conferees in the conference.

The meeting was then organized by the election of ULYSSES MERCUR, Esq., as Chairman, and O. G. Hempstead and John Brisbin, Esq., Secretaries.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Brisbin:

Resolved, That each of the counties composing this Senatorial District, be entitled to an equal number of Delegates in the Senatorial Conference, and that that number be three from each county.

Mr. Smith, of Bradford, opposed the resolution in some brief remarks. Messrs. Brisbin and Ballard supported them more at length.

Mr. Mercur then stated that the Bradford delegation could not, consistently with their instructions, consent to vote upon the resolution, for the reason that it was adverse to the basis they were required to insist upon, and inasmuch as to vote upon the resolution would imply an obligation to abide by the result, which they were unwilling to do, if adverse to the plan recommended by the Convention of Bradford. He stated that their instructions were imperious—they were required to consent to, or participate in, no arrangement, unless it was based upon the principles proposed. This was the interpretation they placed upon their instructions, and they should, therefore, be compelled to withdraw from the meeting if the resolution was insisted.

[Norm.—It is but just to the Bradford delegation to state here, that Mr. Mercur claims to have said, in his opening remarks preliminary to the organization, that the "question could not be determined by a vote." His remarks, however, were not so understood by any member of the delegation from either Susquehanna or Wyoming.]

Mr. Brisbin questioned their interpretation of their instructions, and thought they were sent there to arrange and settle the ratio; if they could, but if not, to settle it in some manner.

Mr. Mercur thought they had not mistaken the import of their instructions.

After a lengthy conversational debate, it being ascertained that the delegates from Susquehanna and Wyoming would require a vote upon the resolution, according to the tenor and their interpretation of their instructions, the chairman resigned his seat, and the Bradford delegation withdrew from the conference.

The conference was then re-organized by the election of C. L. Brown Esq., Chairman, and E. Mowry Jr., and O. G. Hempstead, Secretaries. The resolution offered by Mr. Brisbin was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Brisbin the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved,—That the Senatorial Conferences from this Senatorial District be held hereafter at the House of Isaac T. Labarre, in Bronistrim, Wyoming county, on the first Thursday after the first Monday of September.

Resolved,—That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers of this Senatorial District.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

(*Signed by the officers of the last organization.*)

☞ We are sorry—very sorry indeed—to see that our neighbor of the *Register* did not take the joke we gave him in relation to his "getting around" in taking the census, as it was intended—*as a joke*—but takes it to heart as a serious "personal matter." To compensate his wounded feelings, so far as is now in our power, and to iron the wrinkles out of his face when he meets us, we re-publish the following from his paper of last week, which will of course be very useful to *him*, and may be of some interest to "*all others interested*."

Taking the Census.

The Assistant Marshals are about to commence taking an enumeration of the inhabitants, property, and products of their respective districts. The information obtained will be of the greatest value to the country, and enable our law makers to so shape the laws and policy of the government as to best advance the interest of the whole country. Every citizen should feel it his duty to give true and prompt answers to questions put by persons employed in taking the census. The information obtained of each individual will not be made public—the *aggregate* population and products, of the different towns and townships will be published.

In order that the citizens of this county may know what information they are expected to give, we annex the questions that will be asked of them by the Marshals. Each head of a family should take the first leisure moment to set down answers to every question applicable to him. By so doing, his answers will be more likely to be correct, than if prepared on the spur of the moment after the Marshal has called; and in case of absence, also, will prevent the necessity of the Marshal calling again, or from obtaining incorrect information from some other member of the family.

SCHEDULE 1.—*Free Inhabitants.*

Name, age, sex and color of every person whose usual place of abode on the 1st day of June, 1850, was in this family. White, black, or mulatto.

Profession, occupation, or trade, of each male person over 15 years of age.

Value of real estate owned.

Place of birth, naming the state, territory or country.

Married within the year.

Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write.

Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper or convict.

SCHED 4.—*Productions of Agriculture.*

Name of owner, agent or manager of the farm.

Acres of land—improved—unimproved; cash value of farm; value of farming implements and machinery.

Live stock, June 1st, 1850—horses, mules and asses, working oxen, milch cows, other cattle, sheep, swine; the value of the live stock.

Produce during the year ending June 1, 1850.—The value of the animals slaughtered during the year. Wheat, bushels of; rye bushels of; Indian Corn, bushels of; oats, bushels of; tobacco, pounds of; ginned cotton, bales of 400 lbs. each; wool, pounds of; beans and peas, bushels of; barley, bushels of; potatoes—Irish, bushels of; Sweet, bushels of; value of orchard products in dollars; wine, gallons of; value of produce of market garden; butter, pounds of; hay, tons of; clover seed, bushels of; other grass seed, bushels of; hemp, water rotted, tons of; flax, pounds of; flax seed, bushels of; silk cocoons, pounds of; honey and beeswax, pounds of; value of home made manufactures.

SCHEDULE 7.—*Products of Industry.*

Name of Corporation, Company, or individual, producing articles to the annual value of five hundred dollars. Name of business, manufacture or products.

Capital invested in real or personal estate in the business.

Raw material used, including fuel, quantities, kinds, value.

Kind of motive power, machinery, structure or resource.

Average number of hands employed—male, female.

Wages—Average monthly cost of male labor, average monthly cost of female labor.

Annual product—Quantities, kinds and value.

SCHEDULE 8.—*Persons who died.*

Name, age, sex and color, of every person who died during the year, ending 1st of June 1850, whose usual place of abode at the time of his death, was in this family. White black or mulatto. Free or slave. Married or widowed.

Place of birth, naming the State, Territory or country.

The month in which the person died.

Profession, occupation or trade.

Disease, or cause of death.

The following section is part of the law directing the taking of the census. It will be seen that any person refusing to answer the questions put by the Marshal renders himself liable to a fine of thirty dollars.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, Then each and every free person more than twenty-one years of age, belonging to any family residing in any sub-division, and in case of the absence of the head of any such family, then any member of such family, shall, if duly qualified by the Marshal, as hereinbefore provided, if duly qualified by the Marshal, shall, if duly qualified by the Marshal, as hereinbefore provided, to give a true answer to all questions put to him, touching the number of persons in his family, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, and the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family, in the various particulars required to by this act, and the tables thereto subjoined, on pain of forfeiting thirty dollars, to be sued and recovered in an action of debt by the assistant, to the use of the United States.

List of Jurors,

Drawn to serve at August Term, 1850.

GRAND JURORS.

Auburn—Nathan Green.
Brooklyn—Samuel A. Crocker, James Oakley.
Clifford—Charles D. Wilson.
Friendsville—William Robbe.
Horrick—Elijah Carpenter.
Harmony—Stephen Frazer, Mortimer Lindsley, J. M. Shepherd, J. V. Wright, Cornelius Sherr.
Harford—David Mackey.
Jackson—Nathaniel Aldrich.
Lenox—Charles W. Conrad, Isaac Rynearson, Seneca F. Tanner.
Liberty—Daniel D. Stanford.
Middletown—Charles Campbell, George Young.
Montrose—George Frink, H. F. Turrell.
New Milford—Reuben Hatch.
Thomson—Leonard A. Bushnell, Samuel Williams.

TRAVERSE JURORS, 1ST WEEK.

Auburn—Elias Gilson, George Newbury.
Bridgewater—Martin L. Catlin, Simeon Tyler.
Brooklyn—Jas. Peckham, John Stroud.
Clifford—George Cone, John Hallstead, Emery Mapes.
Dimock—Charles J. Lathrop.
Franklin—Orison M. Hall.
Gibson—Alonzo Abel, Goodrich Elton.
Great Bend—Wright Chamberlin, Freeborn Churchill
Herrick—Samuel R. Campbell, Andrew Giddings, Truman B. Ogden.
Harford—Ovid Follett.
Harmony—David Taylor, Richard A Webb.
Jessup—Abel Chatfield, Mathew McKeeby.
Lenox—Sam'l Benjamin, Emanuel Carpenter, William Payne, Russel Wickwire
Liberty—Isaac Butts.
Lathrop—Anthony Wright.
Middletown—Nelson Camp, Sam'l Taggart.
New Milford—Enoch Smith, G. B. R. Wade
Springville—Thos. Nickolson, Ira Scott.
Silver Lake—Patrick Whalon.

2D WEEK

Auburn—Jonathan Bunnell, Truman Baker, Jonas Carter, Caldwell McMicken.
Brooklyn—J. E. Howe, Elisha Mack.
Bridgewater—John Sherer.
Clifford—Benjamin Bronnell.
Forest Lake—H. N. Brewster, Orange Mott, Jr., Joseph Patch.
Franklin—James Leighton.
Gibson—Lewis Brownson, William P. Gardner, John Smiley.
Great Bend—Loring Green.
Harford—Ira Carpenter, Saxa Seymour, Henry Spiorbeck.
Jackson—Joseph L. Marsh.
Jessup—Benjamin Russel, Benj. Shay.
Liberty—Richard Bailey.
Lenox—S. H R. Grow.
Middletown—Michael Whalon.
New Milford—Andrew Gillispie.
Rush—Horace Carter, John W. Granger.
Springville—Cyrus W. Bard, Pardon Knapp, Thomas Lane, Albert A. Root, Sheldon Wilson, David G. Sherman.
Silver Lake—Thomas Fitzgerald.
Thomson—Chester Stoddard.

Foreign Iron Market-Protection.

So great is our confidence in the intelligence of the people that we think the Protection theories of the capitalists are no longer respected by any considerable portion of the working classes. The subject has been discussed with much ability in Congress and out, during the past three or four years, and the public mind has all the while been busily engaged in studying the arguments offered by both parties. We do not think there is any longer a necessity for keeping the subject "constantly before the people;" still, we see statements in our exchanges occasionally which we cannot throw aside.

For instance, here is the letter of a correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. Read it:

GLASGOW, May 31.

GENTLEMEN: I wrote you about three weeks since in relation to the blowing out of furnaces in this section of the country and have now to confirm those statements. At least one-third have been blown out by their owners, and the strike at present existing among the colliers has increased the proportion of furnaces idle to one-half of those which were in blast at the beginning of the year.

There has been an active demand for Iron during the last week and the market has advanced. Gartsherrie, No. 1, is selling at 47s 6d a 48s per ton, and the other brands, No. 1 at 47s. The shipments to the United States have been limited and will continue to do so for some time. We look for a further improvement in this market in consequence of the short make, although there may be an occasional fluctuation and low price for a time obtain.

Yours, truly, S. R.

Here we have the cause of the importations of Foreign iron into our market. The business in Europe has been overdone, and the masters have been made bankrupt. Iron has been sold at an enormous sacrifice and of course comes to this country.

The history of the iron business in this country since 1842 is well known. The Whig Tariff gave such a stimulous to the trade that capital and labor rushed into it, and now we find a glutted market. The Tariff of 1842 raised prices and increased productions; but it did not increase the consumption. We now see the result.

But the *Tribune's* foreign correspondent looks for a further improvement. Of course there must be an improvement, in both countries. And if foolish legislators will only let the trade alone, to be regulated by natural laws, there need be no more disastrous depressions.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Dispatches have been received from Hon. James B. Clay, stating that our claims upon Portugal will be paid, including the Armstrong claim.

Death of Rev. J. N. Maffitt.—Some of the secular papers give appalling accounts of the last moments of the Rev. J. N. Maffitt, the once distinguished divine. These particulars seems too horrid to believe.—We had supposed that Mr. Maffitt was comparatively popular in the South—in consequence of the decided stand taken by him for the Southern division of his church—but if the statements given in the Mobile (Alabama) press are true, it would seem as if he died forsaken by God and man.

On his arrival in Mobile, it appears that four or five hundred copies of the New York National Police Gazette, charging him with every abomination—incest among others—had been circulated in that city. He was driven from every pulpit, derided, jeered, insulted, whenever he appeared in public. He was threatened with a mob, and retired to a village four miles from the city. Here he supplied a house with all the pendants of an armed castle, learning that he would be pursued. His sudden fate then sharply closed his restless and unhappy life—not (it is said) without his own agency in the matter. Whether this be so or not, it must have been a terrible thing to die under such a cloud of shame, and amid the pitiless peltings of such a storm of hate.

We cannot vouch for all this. Our readers must receive it as a matter of report and give it the credit, they think it to be worth.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

Telegraphic Marvels.—The following appeared as a veritable telegraph dispatch from Washington, in the Wisconsin Democrat of a late date:

"*Another fracas in the Senate—Clay and Benton at Blows—Wentworth shot!!*—On the 27th of June, Mr. Clay and Mr. Benton had a fisticuff rencounter in the Senate—blows passed between them. It was supposed that the military would be called out by the President. The excitement was tremendous. Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, passed between them, when he received a pistol ball in his left arm. The war steamer, Independence, is opposite the city, prepared to protect the bridge—every thing is in frightful confusion, and God knows when it will end."

Sick Calithumpians.—A rather serious joke occurred lately in Lowell, Ill., growing out of an attempt at the foolish and impertinent practice of serenading newly-married couples with a horrible discord of all sorts of noises. A party of rowdies had collected near the residence of the couple in question, firing guns and pistols, and giving utterance to every hideous sound when they were surprised by a good-humored invitation to partake of wedding cake, which was handed round. They ate heartily unconscious that it contained powerful tartar emetic; and the result was that the music of sheep and cowbells was soon changed for a tune of decidedly a different nature. We hope all future Calithumpians will be treated in the same style.

Pennsylvania and the Cabinet.—It is a source of general complaint among the Whigs of Pennsylvania, as well as a portion of the Democracy, that the Keystone State is without a representation in the Cabinet of Mr. Fillmore. We regard Pennsylvania as peculiarly happy in this respect. There is not even a Whig within her limits, who deserves to be placed in official juxtaposition with Corwin. The Keystone suffered quite enough by its representation in Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, and we cannot but thank Mr. Fillmore for sparing us any further degradation.—*Times.*

The Compromise.—There is scarcely a friend of this bill, who has not offered an amendment of some shape. This arises from the consciousness of the inefficiency of the bill to attain the object at which it aims. It must not be forgotten, that while this rage for amendments is in progress, there is no apparent abatement of the conviction, on the part of its authors, of the complete triumph of the Compromise.

From Dansville, Pennsylvania, the advices of yesterday say that the effects of the storm there are most disastrous. Thousand upon thousands of shocks of wheat floated down the Susquehanna. The lower part of the borough was accessible only through boats. Several iron establishments were obliged to stop; amongst others, the Mountain Rolling mill, the fly wheel being five feet under water. The farmers on low lands suffered immensely.—*Evening Post, July 20.*

☞ The Cabinet Ministers of the United States, since the commencement of the republic, have been taken from the respective quarters of the Union as follows:

	Slave States.	Free States.
State Department,	14	4
Treasury "	6	12
War "	12	15
Navy "	10	12
Postmaster Generals,	5	8
Attorney "	15	7
	—	—
	62	59
Secretary Interior,		1

☞ It has been determined that the body of the late President of the United States, General Zachary Taylor, shall remain in the Congressional Burying Ground, he having expressed a wish before his death to be buried where he died. Mrs. Taylor will take up her permanent residence in Baltimore.

Speed on the Erie Railroad.—The Express train on the Erie Rail Road on Saturday the 13th ult., is said to have made the trip from Piermont to Jefferson, at the foot of Seneca Lake, a distance of 281 miles, in eight hours and twenty-six minutes. This is at the rate of 33½ miles per hour, including stoppages. The speed during a great portion of the time, must have been at the rate of 40 miles per hour.

A telegraphic report, dated Norfolk, Virginia, July 23, says:

The U. S. Steamer Vixen arrived here yesterday from Havana. The American prisoners had all been given up by the Spanish authorities, and placed on board the U. S. Sloop-of-war Albany, to be taken to Pensacola. The Vixen has left for Washington.

Jenny Lind is to sing at Liverpool on Friday the 16th, and Monday, the 19th of August; and on the following Wednesday she is to leave that town for America. For the three nights in Liverpool she is to receive [illegible] Armstrong claim.