From the Bellfont (Monticello) Watchman.

ANTI-RENT TRIAL.

The great anti-rent trial, the details of which are furnished in our columns of this week, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff upon the facts in the case. We apprehend, from all we have heard and seen, that this result is entirely satisfactory to the whole community, save those who are of the anti-rent portion, and those who, for sinister purposes, sympathise with them.

The Judge, during the progress of the cause, gave every latitude that could possibly be given, consistent with the rules of evidence, to those who defended the suit; and yet the jury felt constrained, under their oaths, to decide in favor of the plaintiff, and by their verdict declare that the Rochester trustees do not own lands covering the greater part of the towns of Neversink, Fallsburgh and Liberty.

As some of our readers may not be disposed to read all the testimony which was given in the course of a trial which lasted some eight days, we propose stating the controversy briefly as follows:

The plaintiff claimed that she owned the lands in dispute, and that they were in Great Lot No. 4 of the Hardenbergh patent. The defendants denied that these lands were in the Hardenbergh patent, and insisted that they were in the Rochester tract, and that the trustees of Rochester had sold the same to Neil Benson, by whose permission they claimed to do the acts complained of

The plaintiff showed a regular claim of title, beginning at the patent from Queen Anne in 17[illegible] to Hardenbergh and others, and down to Chancellor Livingston, and the Englishman, and, down to Mr. Ridgeley, the wife of the late Commodore Ridgeley, and from Mrs Ridgeley to the plaintiff, who is the daughter of Mrs Ridgeley.

The plaintiff also proved that about one hundred years ago, the owners of the Hardenbergh patent made a division of their lands, and great Lot No. 4 fell to the Livingston proprietor, and that in 1776, about the beginning of the Revolutionary war, the line between the Rochester patent and the Hardenbergh patent being uncertain and in dispute, the inhabitants of Rochester, at their town meeting, chose three persons as a committee to act and consult with the three trustees, on the subject of settling the disputed line between the two patents.—These trustees and the committee entered into an agreement in writing to settle the line, and fixed on a certain point at which to begin to run the line They employed two experienced surveyors of the names of Cocklaus and Wigram, to be sent to the monument agreed upon and the line was run with great care. About a year or two thereafter, two of the trustees and the committee signed a deed, recital of the agreement and the survey, and some of the Hardenbergh patentees, among whom was Mr. Livingston, also signed it as a final settlement of the line—and it seems to have been considered the true line ever since. The trustees of Rochester deed[illegible] years previous to 1815 [illegible] it, when they sold it to Neil Benson, who is the plaintiff's [illegible] the same line, have been occupying the same, leasing, building roads, [illegible]

The defendants did not produce the deed to Neil Benson. Whether they thought it would injure the cause or otherwise [illegible] for us to say. But they insisted that the deed of settlement was void for several reasons, and that therefore the line was not settled, and that they had a right to prove that the "*great* mountains called the blue hills," described as the westerly bounds of the Rochester patent, were in Liberty, some where near the house of Joseph Young, Esq.

But the jury have decided in favor of the settlement line as fixed in 1776, and we think rightly. There cannot be a doubt that the line was intended to be settled permanently; and if so, to break it it up after all those who participated in establishing it are dead and gone, upon such evidence as rumor and suppositions, is destroying the stability of farm boundaries all over the country. No man can be safe in the possession of his property, if, after the lapse of so many years, his boundaries can be changed.

It is said that Benson, who is the real defendant, intends to have the cause carried to the higher courts; and we think it probable that he will do so, if the tenants can be induced to contribute the necessary funds. We fancy, however, that many of them begin to see the folly of throwing away money which should be hoarded up for the purpose of buying the farms they occupy.

ADDISON AND THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—It is curious to observe how often that which is regarded as fantastical and chimerical in one age, acquires the character of a solid reality in another. Strada in one of his prolusions, says Addison, "gives an account of a chimerical correspondence between two friends by the help of a certain loadstone, which had such virtue in it that if touched by two several needles, when one of these needles so touched began to move, the other, though at ever so great a distance, moved at the same time and in the same manner. He tells that two friends, being each of them possessed of these needles, made a kind of dial-plate, inscribing it with twenty-four letters, in the same manner that the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary dial-plate.

They then hazed one of the needles on each of these dials in such a manner, that it could move round without impulsion, so as to point to any of the twenty-four letters.

Upon their separation from one another into distant countries, they agreed to withdraw themselves punctually into their closets at a certain hour of the day, and to converse with one another by this their invention. Accordingly, when they were some hundred miles asunder, each of them shut himself up in his closet at the time appointed, and immediately cast his eye upon the dial-plate. If he had a mind to write anything to his friend, he directed his needle to every letter that formed the words that he had occasion for, making a little pause at the end of every word or sentence, to avoid confusion.

The friend in the meanwhile, saw his own sympathetic needle moving of itself to every letter which that of his correspondent pointed at By this means they talked together across a whole continent, and enjoyed their thoughts to one another in an instant over cities or mountains, seas or deserts."

If M. Scuddery, or any other writer of romance, continues Addison, and introduced a necromancer, who is generally in the train of a knight errant, making a present to two lovers of a couple of those above-mentioned needles, the reader would not have been a little pleased to have seen them corresponding with one another when they were guarded by spies and watches, or separated by castles and adventures.—"In the meanwhile, if ever this invention should be revived or put in practice, I would propose that on the lover's dial-plate there should be written not only the twenty-four letters, but several entire words, which have always a place in passionate epistles—as darts, darts, die, languish, absence, cupid, heart, eyes, hand, drawn, and the like—This would very much abridge the lover's pains in this way of writing a letter, as it would enable him to express the most tender and significant word with a single turn of the needle." Addison wrote this in 1711 Had he lived a hundred and forty years later, he would have seen not only the sympathetic needle of Strada, but even the alphabetic dial literally realised.—*Dunlap University Magazine.*

Wealth of the United States.

The following from the *American Railroad Journal* speaks flatteringly of the vast mineral resources of the United States and the future prospects of the country as this great source of our national wealth is more fully developed:

[illegible] resources [illegible] tures in the progress [illegible] made for the past ten years. Our superiority over the countries of Europe in the extent and value of our mineral wealth is as decided as our agricultural superiority. With California, we are certainly much richer in minerals than any nation in the world; and we are soon to take the lead in the production of nearly all the valuable metals, as we have already done in one of the leading agricultural staples.

In a few years more we shall not only produce all the copper we want for our own consumption, but we shall export largely to other countries. On Lake Superior we have the richest copper mines in the world. Some of these mines will soon be added to our 1000 tons of copper annually, and a small number of them will suffice for our domestic wants. In addition to these copper is very abundant and is probably worked in many other parts of the country, particularly, in Missouri where large bankable supplies are found to exist in its remotest[illegible] and it may be expected the ores found there have [illegible] Tariff [illegible] that the increased [illegible] years will turn [illegible] as to introduce it [illegible] use than it has at present obtained.

We have in New Jersey, particularly, inexhaustible supplies [illegible] zinc ore. Large [illegible] gives to wool [illegible] which usually goes to waste [illegible] attacks at a very [illegible]

Legislation [illegible] world. It has [illegible] equal California in [illegible] gion is undoubtedly a [illegible] erals, equally useful, [illegible] which will bring the [illegible] diligent states, receive attention, and be [illegible] sought. This will and [illegible] be the richest mineral region [illegible]

Our lead mines in the [illegible] their appropriate [illegible] is in full [illegible] production. Lead [illegible] are found in abundance [illegible] State in the Union, and [illegible] rise to see [illegible] extent [illegible]

Thus far we have found but little silver. But from indications, it will [illegible] be found in abundance in New Mexico, California. The only valuable mineral [illegible] to any extent in the arts, which we do not find here is *tin*. Thus far it is found only to exist in trace.

Our iron ores exist in inexhaustible abundance of the best quality. With regard to gold, lead, copper and zinc, the superior richness of our deposits puts us beyond the injurious influence of foreign competition in their production, will to some extent checks our progress in [illegible] ufacture. We are the second nation already in the extent of production, and with a reasonable protection we shall soon become the first

With our richness in the most valuable of the metals, we have vast coal fields scattered over the country. Modern science had rendered *coal* the great motive power of the world. It is to it that gives value to our great mineral wealth, and dependent for use. The nation that is without coal, (unless some new motive power is discovered) must always remain a peripheral upon those that possess it. In all the elements of wealth which are to be found in mineral deposits, we stand unrivalled.—These are now being rapidly brought into use, and with their development our country is destined to take a new start and move on with a vastly accelerated speed.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Information is wanted of a young man, named Jacob C Hull, aged about 23 years, who left Wilkesbarre, in the year 1835, by his distressed mother residing in Clearfield county. Having to will find it to the interest to [illegible] where abouts. Any information concerning the said *Jacob Cook Hull*, whether dead or alive, will be gratefully received by his friends.

Address Levi L. Tate, Bloomsburg.

☞ Editors will largely subserve the cause of humanity by copying or noticing the above.

October 10, 1850.

☞ A Party of Thirteen Fugitive Slaves passed through Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, last Friday, en route for Canada. The next day they were followed by two individuals, who, engaging the assistance of our constable, followed on in their pursuit. The pursuers succeeded in overtaking the slaves at Wilkesbarre; but owing to the strong expression of feeling manifested by the people in their favor, they were forced to beat a hasty retreat. The constable was induced to follow them under the impression that they were horse thieves, but on learning otherwise, he refused to render any further co-operation.—*Phil Ledg*

NOTICE.

The Convocation of North-Eastern Pennsylvania will meet in St. Paul's Church in Montrose, Friday, 1st of November. Public service will be held in the church three times on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. On Sunday morning the Holy Communion will be administered. Introductory service in the church on Thursday evening, October 31st.

JOHN LONG,
Rector of St. Paul's Church, Montrose

Oct 21, 1850

MARRIED,

On the 15th inst. in Carbondale, by the Rev. C. Perkins, of Dundaff, Mr Joseph Moser, Jr. Esq. of Cortland, N. Y. to Miss Ruth A. Peckness, of the former place.

In Montrose, on the 15th inst. by Rev D. Dimock, Mr Isaac Dwight of Brooklyn, to Miss Lucy P. Stevens of Tunkhannock, Pa.

In Brooklyn, on the 29th inst, by Rev Lemuel Richardson, Mr Oliver M. Goodrich of Bloomsburg, Pa. to Mr Christopher C. Overpeck of Mount Cobb, Pa.

(Extra copies of the wedding cake wanted at room)

DIED,

In Starrsdale, after a short but severe illness, Wyman Sayre, aged Brooklyn, Susq County 21 years.

[illegible] of North-East Township, on the [illegible] Nov 1842 and was [illegible] according with rites and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Brother Thomas Dickson was called by the Church to officiate on the occasion. Brother Fitch Reynolds were adopted by the Church and North-East Township.

Resolved That the ministers and members of the Church deeply deplore the death of their late Brother, and tender the sincere sympathy of the church, in view of the untimely death of a man in the meridian of manhood.

Resolved That [illegible] be [illegible] copy of these resolutions be [illegible] the Rev. Thomas Dickson, and the brethren [illegible]

J. S. TEWKSBURY, R. S.

In Harmony, Susquehanna County, Mr. Ebenezer [illegible] aged 75 years.

In Dundaff, on the morning of Sept 29th, Amorus N. Gray, aged 7 years, 3 months and 25 days.—On the 29th, Ezra A. Gates, aged 2 years and 27 days—the youngest son and daughter of John and Minerva Gates.

In New Milford, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 1st, Mary, only daughter of Alexander and Sally Hay, aged 22 years and 7 months.

In the [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] Sept 29th, [illegible] Mr. Ira Gates, aged [illegible] years, 3 months and 25 days.—On the 29th, Ezra A. Gates, aged 2 years and 27 days—the youngest son and daughter of John and Minerva Gates

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[illegible]

Executrix' Notice.

[illegible]

A. BALDWIN

Notice.

[illegible]

Register's Notice.

[illegible] Estate of Thomas Dean, late of Bridgewater, Susq. Co. Pa. deceased, Supplemental Inventory of Goods, Chattels and Effects of said deceased, Supplemental Inventory of Goods, Chattels and Effects of said deceased, Supplemental Inventory of Goods, Chattels and Effects of said