

work alongside of the negro, or for a negro's wages! The depressed and down-trodden white population of Europe, when they came amongst us, never seek the rewards of labor in the Slave States, because there labor is performed almost exclusively by an inferior and servile race. Carry out the schemes of the abolitionists, and either divide the Union, or refuse to comply with our constitutional obligation of sending the fugitive African back to his master, and you would do the laboring white man at the North more injury, than you would work good to the African. The poor white laborer runs against the colored man all over the country, and he is everywhere in full often enough now, in all our Northern cities and towns, in seeking subsistence for himself and little ones. Why add to his burdens, or lessen his chances to rise in the path of comfort and prosperity? When I see any of those who have fled from the harts of want and woe in the old world, joining in the cry of "free soil" and "abolition," I cannot but feel how false they are to their own best interests, as well as how mistaken in the just policy of the country! So, if the free colored people, who have homes and who have become domesticated amongst us; he is no true friend of theirs, that seeks to swell their numbers by accessions of their colored brethren from the South, whose means of happiness, and even whose political privileges are scarcely increased by coming to the Northern states; for here they are, and must ever remain, a disfranchised and dependent people. Liberia is now the only land of promise for the African; and Congress would be sustained by the humane and earnest rest of the people, in speedily providing cheap and regular means of inter-communication with that colony.

Why then should we hesitate to maintain with all reference, the sacred charter of our national existence; and do not honor, probity and patriotism alike require us to regard all its provisions! Let the principle be once established, that a direct and solemn political compact may be created even in part, without moral or political offense, and human foresight cannot anticipate the calamities which may ensue. Away with all cant and sophistry upon such a subject: to evade a promise, is, in the eyes of Heaven, as high a moral offence, as openly to violate one; and he is as vile a traitor who stealthily stabs at the life and honor of his country under the mask of piety, or sheltered by some legal quibble, as he who openly strikes at her existence in the face of Heaven, and before all the world! In this light the Pennsylvania Statute of 1847, as far as it was designed to prevent the compliance by the people of this State, with their constitutional obligations in regard to fugitive slaves, is equally transgressable and disgraceful; and it is much to be regretted that the able and manly efforts of the Hon. ANDREW BEARNOT, of Luzerne, and those who acted with him, last winter, failed in erasing it from our Statute books.

If there be any one feature of this agitation more deserving execration than another, it is the attempt to convert the subject of slavery into a theological question. I am aware that some of the prominent leaders of the abolition party—by their avowed disbelief in, and open denunciation of the Bible and its teachings, have freed themselves from this allegation. But the prevailing and more numerous class of abolition leaders, have dragged the question to the very altars of the church; and desecrated the sanctuaries of the God they profess worship, by setting up there, new tests of fellowship in the faith of the Redeemer. In vain are they told, that these proceedings fall under the awful denunciation against adding to, or detracting from, the teachings of the Gospel. In vain, is it urged that, at the very time of our Saviour's advent, and throughout the ministry of his Holy Apostles—human slavery existed in a degree a thousand times more oppressive than any which now exists in this country; and that, whilst He, and His disciples, with their lives in their hands, denounced in terms, and in every form, and phrase, the inspiration taught—yet *not one word* is to be found in all their blessed teachings affecting slavery, or any other provision of human law, or incident of governmental institutions. by the contrary—the lesson expressly inculcated by them, was, that of "non-interference" with such affairs—obedience to rulers—and rendering to Cæsar that which was Cæsar's, and to God, whatever was His holy right.

To witness, as all may have done for a years past, scattered throughout our nation, a Legion of presumptuous priests, setting up new standard of piety, and busily engaged in indoctrinating those old women, *males* and *males*, who have surrendered their political sciences into such holy keeping, was painful and sickening enough. And when this has been continued and extended, until, through such instrumentality, a political faction drawn out and banded together, sufficient numbers, by playing between the two parties of the country, to attain the dignity being courted by the demagogues of both, was food for execration; as well as contempt. Not when, at last, we behold grave men, experienced in the affairs of state and of world, so far yielding to the influences of priest-ridden faction, as to rise up in the name of the United States, with an air of dissimulation, and in the whining tone of prate about a "higher law" than that of justice which had been solemnly called God's witness they would support, there is room for astonishment and alarm. There is no remedy of the old "Rump Parliament" England—(Praise God Barrenness in the north) with all its blood-thirsty tyranny and hypocrisy, rushes instantly to our startled minds.

This religious interference in the affairs of life, has ever, in all countries, and in all ages of the world, been ultimately attended by:—and religious domination, in such a form, uniformly been followed by political corruption, popular degradation, and national ruin. O, how often, in this world's history, the cloak of religious fervor, covered the stained brow of guilty ambition, and in the name of political power! If well-known leaders, sanctioned by a reflecting people, are executed by the hapless consequences, by this dissipated spirit of the nation, we have a sad passage of scripture, interpreted by history testifying to their own past and prejudices, and to evil their own past

what is to become of the bright hopes of our fathers, in regard to a free and stable government? Let us not too easily yield this principle, in relation to our glorious Constitution, and we hazard every thing: the whole sacred fabric of human rights—all personal liberty—all freedom of action and of the mind, as well as the form of a written Constitution, may be swept away, by some dogma, deduced from the songs of Solomon, or Isaiah, by a set of ignorant, canting, sanctimonious hypocrites; and our people become the sport of priests and parasites like those which swayed mankind in the darker ages of the world. The "Rochester Spirits," with their "mysterious knockings," suitably interpreted, may yet dispose of the affairs of State, like the Delphic spirits of old Greece; and the "Rochester Douglass," black and brazen as he is, be called from the daily abuse of the memory of Washington and our Revolutionary fathers, to preside over the waning destinies of this Republic!

Is it not time, gentlemen, I ask in conclusion—high time, that there should be a strong, united, and continued effort, amongst national and reflecting men of all parties, to check the dark conceits and insane delusions, which threaten to overwhelm all, that we hold dear and sacred, in Government and Religion?

Very respectfully, your friend and ob'ser'r.

C. L. WARD.

To Messrs. Rufus Hosley, Chauncey Guthrie, and others, Committee.

Towanda, Penn., Feb. 20, 1851.

**THE GERMAN OPINION OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.**—The following is translated from the *Grenzboten*, a paper published at Leipzig, in Germany. With a great deal of truth it contains some egregious errors;—"America is that country of the earth where perhaps the press has the least of useful influence and where at the same time, there are the most newspapers. The American newspapers are almost exclusively devoted to news. This material part of journalism has absorbed everything; talent is of little account and America subscribes for some paper or other, the only thing is to get ahead of other papers with the latest intelligence. To do this the publisher of an American journal is capable of every sacrifice and every exertion. Expenses, couriers, extra trains, are put in requisition, and the electric telegraph employed to an extent unheard of in Europe. Even the President's Message, a very long document, is regularly dispatched by telegraph. The steamers too, coming from Europe are boarded miles from land by boats kept for the purpose by the journals. As soon as a boat gets its dispatches it makes off with all speed for their publication. One conquers his competitor by means of an arrow shot across the water. Every city even the smallest, has several papers. Rochester with 30,000 inhabitants has five papers which, however, contain nothing but advertisements, communications, and often slanderous abuse. "The Americans," says Tocqueville, in his excellent work on America, "would dare to propose to restrict the liberty of the press. The recklessness of the North American press surpasses all bounds. "Too often says the *North American Review*, "the newspapers are the organs of the meanest and basest passions." They contribute little to serve no useful or honorable interest, and are no disgrace to the country. In England there are about 870 papers for twenty-six millions of human beings; America, for fourteen millions of inhabitants there are 11,000 newspapers. A traveler in the United States, and the most respected statesmen of the country itself, we cite only Webster—are unanimous in their condemnation of the mean and reckless tone of the, "American Press."

**The Census of the United States.**

The National Intelligencer is indebted to the kindness of the Superintendent of the Census for the following table of the population of the United States, as near as can be ascertained at present from the certificates of the marshals; the ratio of representation and number of Representatives in each State which that amount of population will give; and the fractions left to each State, &c.

States.	Free population.	Slaves.	No. of Representatives.	Fractions.
Maine,	582026		6	2/3
N Hampshire,	318003		3	3/4
Massachusetts,	994724		10	62/100
Vermont,	314422		3	54/100
R Island,	147549		3	1/10
Connecticut,	370913		3	3/10
New York,	3008318		33	24/100
New Jersey,	450868	52	5	24/100
Pennsylvania,	2341204		25	11/100
Ohio,	1081940		21	25/100
Indiana,	900258		10	58/100
Wisconsin,	305596		3	26/100
Illinois,	397576		4	24/100
Michigan,	350000		9	11/100
Iowa,	352000		2	5/100
California,	200000		2	13/100
Maryland,	492661	90355	5	80/100
Virginia,	940000	260000	13	4/100
N. Carolina,	675000	480000	8	4/100
S. Carolina,	290000	350000	5	20/100
Georgia,	555000	365000	8	20/100
Florida,	45000	22000	1	0/100
Alabama,	440000	320000	6	7/100
Mississippi,	300000	320000	5	2/100
Louisiana,	260000	200000	3	9/100
Texas,	120000	50000	1	8/100
Arkansas,	150000	45000	1	3/100
Missouri,	500000	91547	6	8/100
Tennessee,	800000	250000	10	1/100
Kentucky,	782000	211000	9	7/100
Delaware,	90277	2332	1	0/100

222

**ENTIRE POPULATION.**

Free.	Slave States.	Free.	Slave States.
Free States	13574797		
Slave States	6409938		307
District and territories	197985		
	20182720		3,07

The entire representative population is about 21,710,000. The ratio of representation will be about 93,170.

As the law of 22d May, 1850, diminishes the number of representatives as and as but 222 of these are provided in the foregoing table, without taking from fractions it will be necessary to add from the States eleven having the fractions to each of which are to be assigned a representative, to make up the required number.

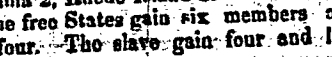
The States entitled to representatives for equal fractions will most probably be Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Kentucky—11.

The States which gain representatives of the fraction will be Pennsylvania 1, Illinois 1, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 1—6.

The States which gain in all are as follows:—Arkansas 1, Indiana 1, Illinois 1, Massachusetts 1, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 2, Pennsylvania 1—10.

The following States lose: viz: Maine 1, New Hampshire 1, New York 1, North Carolina 1, South Carolina 2, Vermont 1, Virginia 2, Rhode Island 1.

The free States gain six members and lose four.—The slave gain four and lose six.



**THE DEMOCRAT.**

The Largest Circulation in Northern Penn'a

S. B. & E. B. CHASE, Editors.

**MONTROSE, PA.**

**Thursday, April 3, 1851.**

**Wood! Wood!**

Those of our subscribers who wish to pay us in Wood, can do so now. It is a good time to get it, and we will take all that may be offered, if brought soon.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

"The young Soldier's Reflection,"—with some slight alterations in measure &c., might be much improved. Had the author given his name after making the suggestions, that he might alter accordingly. Without such alterations we fear it would appear faulty; besides, we make it an invariable rule to withhold all articles when the author's name does not accompany them.

"Contentment"—is more than welcome. It will appear next week.

Some interesting facts, from a friend in Lenoxville, with the author's permission, we will digest and arrange, somewhat, for publication soon. Mr. S. will please accept our thanks for the favor.

"New Milford" came too late for this week. We will give it in our next.

**THE FREE BANKING BILL.**

The passage of this Bill through the Senate is not wholly contrary to our expectations. The Whig majority, including the Speaker, renders its triumph in that branch of our Legislature, certain on a party vote; and the fact that one or two Democrats, in that body, were favorable to the measure can not be concealed, however much it is to be regretted.

We have opposed this system from the outset, and have endeavored from time to time to give our reasons for so doing. Our opposition to the measure is not based on personal or sectional considerations, and could we see in it the perfection of Banking systems, such as permanence, safety, and purity, that is claimed by its friends as long as we must be afflicted with such a flood of paper currency, we would most cheerfully acquiesce in its becoming a law. The notorious imperfections of the present system, we think, as our residents of Susquehanna County, can fully appreciate, and we would gladly yield to any expedient that might promise security for the future with a certainty of being realized. But when the proposition is to establish a system, the security of which is as visionary as the wildest day-dream, and when too that very system is calculated from its nature to open wide the flood-gates of speculation, taking from the Legislature, and what to the people the exercise of any, and to the State, of all the prerogatives over our currency; placing limitation under the circulating medium of our State in the hands of men heart-seared and conscienceless by their associations with insatiate, grasping capital; we say when such a scheme is originated we cannot give it our support. How can others may think and act, we should be reproached to our daily doing we not expose and reprobate monstrous features.

We may sometimes judge measures by the most prominent in putting them forward. Yet are they not besetting our Legislative Hall alive, with patriotism and harlequin with love to the people, who see no favor for the Commonwealth but in the passage of this Bill? Who they who sacrifice time and money so industriously; who bring wealth, talents, energy and industry to bear; indiscriminately, upon this project? Are they men who represent the real and the interests of the State? Have a call from the whole lot in our work-shops, on our hill-sides, our valleys and the bowels of the earth sent to us? No, further from it possible. No work of reform has its origin there. Whence this feverish anxiety for the passage of this? A glimpse at the originators, the "blowers," plotters, answers our inquiry in a moment. They are men of wealth, of money who sport on speculation and fatten on those doomed to plod. They are the slaves—the tools—"of artificial monied Corporations" who would wring from the afflicted labor still another percentage, in the shape of their own paper at a discount. Forge, cast, built, coal and iron mines worked, Rail Roads constructed, Factories and Mills erected by having the right under a Free Banking system to set, affect their empty, hollow promise under the name of money, when there is a certainty that thousands of it will never return, a enormous usury be realized on that which is never repaid.

We say all this, and under the proposed system, be done, and the hundreds of thousands by capitalists from such a speculation in currency, which should be and was intended, unretarded by legislative interference, is directly and indirectly from the returns of industry. By the provisions of the Bill under consideration ten millions of paper money is proposed to float the coming year. Nor is the five millions stayed there. Two millions per year, for five years, according, are authorized and legalized, six years swelling our already choked and clogged circulation twenty millions! And to the banks to realize six per cent. (which is one half) on this issue, we have the sum of two hundred thousand dollars sent to be drawn from the people of the Commonwealth the coffers of the capitalists. This enormous sum is paid to for the privilege of having a paper currency, when we are justly and legally entitled to a safe and permanent currency, created and signed for us by the constitution and laws of our common country.

We say, in the name of Reason, to whom we owe as a State, approaching? Is it not

for the purpose of securing themselves from indifference and apathy; The most flagitious wrong—the most unpardonably devised scheme—is being forced upon the community that was ever conceived, under the pretence of real regard for their interests. The web is artificial and woven, so blended with speculative theories and not concealed by visionary masks, that few indeed can trace out its subtleties and expose, clearly, its monstrous forms.

But, we are told, twenty millions added to our currency will make money so plenty, and money will be so safe. Grant that it would make money so plenty; how can it be safe without specie with which to redeem it? And if we have specie in our State sufficient to warrant such an issue of paper, in the name of honesty and fairness let us have the specie, and thus save to ourselves almost two millions annually, which this system proposes to draw from our pockets.

To talk of security in connection with this system is about on a par with the security that the "Surplus Stock" of the Bank of Southampton County gave to the note holders of that institution. The security of the one was "Stock," the other is "Srock," but somehow, the holders of the "Stock" are the only ones benefited by the "security."

In reference to the security of the free banking system, we are often significantly referred to New York. So be it. We ask such gentlemen a simple question: Pray tell us why the notes of the "Atlas Bank," based on this system, are now selling at thirty per cent?

No person can look upon the policy of our present State Administration, impartially, and fail to discover that it is wild, reckless, extravagant, and visionary in the extreme. We look in vain for the cautious and prudent counsel that characterized the policy of the fallen Shunk Measures, based on notions empty as air—projects as unreal as the mermaid's song, are devised and hurried into execution with a recklessness regardless of consequences and the results. The projectors of these have, for their polar star, the policy that has been pursued, late years, in the State of New York; and, the more effectually to put people on guard, we purpose to examine that policy next week.

Our Auburn friends will not wonder that they did not receive their papers this week when we tell them that the Carrier took them from the Post office, and while passing our office threw them out on the steps, at the same time whipping up his horse, that he might get out of sight as soon as possible. He was halted, and replied that "he could not carry them this week." We mention this that our friends may see where the fault rests. We have frequently spoken to the Carrier about his carelessness, but as yet we see no amendment.

**FEMALE EDUCATION IN GEORGIA.** The first female school in Geo. was founded at Mount Zion, Hancock county, we believe by the Rev. Dr. Beman, now in Troy New York. School after this model were soon established in different parts of the state; and now it is said, that the state in the Union is advancing more rapidly in this species of improvement.

The Supreme Court at Washington has adjudged, having finished an unusually large quantity of business in the course of which they delivered several very important opinions. There were two hundred and fifty cases on the list, and they despatched one hundred.

Grace Greenwood thinks "Gen. Houston would fill the Presidential chair prettily well"—only let him be put under bonds not to whittle the arms off!"

Both Branches of our Legislature have passed a resolution to adjourn on the 11th instant.

Hon. Daniel Webster is now at Harburg, visiting the Legislature.

**OUR BOOK TABLE.**

*Littell's Living Age*, No. 359, commenced a new volume, and presents its usual variety of valuable and interesting reading matter. *Littell & Co.*, Boston. Terms, \$6 a year.

*Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion*, is a new paper, whose beautiful typography and splendid embellishments are unsurpassed. In execution, every department of paper seems almost perfect. It is printed on a double sheet of the best satin surface paper and richly ornamented with spirited woodcuts. Its reading matter is of a high order, and it fully entitles it to a high rank among the literary works of our age. F. Gleason, Museum Building, Tremont street, Boston. Terms, \$3 a year.

The *International Magazine* for April, commences the third volume of this valuable standard work. It opens with a portrait of Jefferson Fenimore Cooper, the celebrated novelist, giving a sketch of his life, and his characteristics as a writer. It has some dozen other engravings, and 160 pages of matter. Terms, per year. Stringer & Townsend, 223 Broadway, New York.

*Peterson's Ladies' National* for April, is a splendid Miscellany, called "Feeding the Curious," a fashion plate, and several other engravings. Its articles are varied, able and interesting.—T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

*Livingston's Law Register*, containing name, Post-office, County and State of every Lawyer in the United States, with many valuable statistics, has been received. It should be in the hands of every Attorney, as it is a valuable directory to those who wish to entrust business in other State competent hands. Will Mr. Livingston send us the March No. of his Law Magazine?

We would also acknowledge the receipt of the following works:

*Phrenological Journal* for April.—Fowler & Wells, New York.

*Ladies' Keepsake* for April, John S. T. Will Mr. Taylor send us the January number of this work?

Genesee Farmer, March.—Rochester.

Van Court's Detector for April. —Court, Philadelphia.

American Flora for March. Green & Co., New York.

Natural History for March. Green & Co., New York.

The celebrated trotting mare Suffolk, was beaten by Lady Jane, at Orleans on the 11th inst. for a purse of \$500.—Three miles heats, beat out of

N. Y. & Erie Railroad.				
TRAINS LEAVE GREAT HEND DEPOT.				
GOING EAST.				
Mail pass.	Night ex pass	Way fr.	Call fr.	
1 34 A.M.	10 7 P.M.	6 58 P.M.	9 P.M.	
GOING WEST.				
Mail pass.	Night ex pass	Way fr.	Call fr.	
4 46 P.M.	9 37 A.M.	5 A.M.	2 54 A.M.	
POST-OFFICE, MONTROSE, PA.				
Arrival and Departure of Mails.				
For Great Bend, leaves every day, except Sunday, 7 o'clock, A. M. Arrives at 10 o'clock P. M. Mail closes at 9 o'clock P. M.				
For Wilkesbarre, leaves every day, except Sunday, at 7 o'clock A. M. Arrives at 9 P. M. Mail closes at 7 P. M.				
For Binghamton, leaves every day, except Sunday, at 9 o'clock P. M. Arrives (every day except Monday) at 9 P. M. Mail closes at 7 o'clock P. M.				
For Providence, leaves every day except Sunday at 8 P. M. Arrives at 6 P. M. Mail closes at 9 P. M.				
For Towanda, leaves on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3 A. M. Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 P. M. Closes at 3 P. M.				
For Carbondale, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 A. M. Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P. M. Closes at 8 A. M.				
For Owego, on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 A. M. Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P. M. Closes at 9 o'clock P. M.				
For Silver Lake &c., on Fridays, at 5 A. M. Arrives on Saturday at 9 P. M. Closes at 9 P. M. Thursday.				
For Skinner's Eddy, on Mondays at 5 A. M. Arrives same day at 10 P. M. Closes at 9 P. M. Sundays.				
Sons of Temperance of Susquehanna Co.				
Division.	No.	Location.	Meet on	
Chawansburg,	444	Harford.	Tuesday.	
North Star,	450	Brooklyn.		
Montrose,	455	Montrose.	Monday.	
Springville,	466	Springville.	Saturday.	
Lenox,	464	Lenox.	Saturday.	
<p><b>THE PLANK ROAD.</b>—Mr. Hall, the gentlemanly and accomplished Engineer of the Montrose and Harford Plank Road Company, has completed an exploration of the route proposed. From Montrose to the Depot at McMillan's, the grade is very dry. From thence to Harford it will be more difficult on account of the abruptness of the ascent to the first summit. A grade can be obtained there, however, short of four degrees. A "big pile" will be required to build the road, but we are assured it will be completed from this place to the Depot in October next, and to Harford at an early day, if the Harford folks pile up the necessary.</p> <p>Montrose is 643 feet above the bed of McIntosh's Creek. Harford is 330 feet higher than the Creek. Montrose, 323 feet higher than Harford.</p>				
Serious Accident.				
<p>We learn, with deep regret, that our friend Chapman of the <i>Register</i>, met with a serious accident yesterday. The circumstances were as follows:—He was riding on horseback towards Brooklyn, and his horse—a spirited steed—either took fright or stumbled, landing the Editor full length on something harder than a "ding heap"—the Turnpike. He was not hurt in the least, and now can give no correct history of the occurrence. It is supposed the horse rolled completely over him, from its flattened appearance. Our neighbor has been unfortunate with horses, since he commanded the "horse marines."</p>				
Wyoming Ahead on the Turf.				
<p>We were shown a letter the other day by Col. Daniel A. Bardwell, giving an account of the black trotting horse sold by him a short time ago to William S. Wells of Wilkesboro. Mr. Bardwell sold for \$300—Wells sold him in a short time for \$500 or \$600, so which, the letter states, he has been sold to J. H. Newark and Newark's fleet footed steed for \$30,000 at Baltimore for \$8,000. It states that he has made time at 2.26—the fastest trotting on the annals of the turf, and places Wyoming far ahead of all competitors for fast nags. Let the high metttled, blooded of the South boast of their pure blivored imported chargers; but Wyoming's classic hills are soon to wear the laurels of victory. This is a big country.—<i>Wyoming Democrat</i>.</p>				
<p>In reference to the above article, a friend of Springville, well acquainted with the circumstances, sends us the following:</p>				
<p>Messrs. Edrsons:—The above article appeared in the Wyoming Democrat of last week and at first sight it was thought best to fling Winchester enjoy the boasting of fast trotting on the annals of the turf," self, but on a more careful examination it deemed expedient to correct neither its chest, as it was evidently a great misapprehension perhaps by not having any else to brag over, and to let Wyoming cry, the world, "and the rest of mankind!" that old Susquehanna is the place for the finest women and the fastest nags.</p>				
<p>Now, the facts are these: The "Black ting Horse" was sired by the celebrated Diamond, owned by Garwood Sherman of Escott of Springville, and the dam of fastest trotting horse on the annals of the was owned by John Bronson of Dimock ship, and at the age of four years Mr. Bron sold him to Isiah Main of Dimock, who was sold by Mr. Main to Mr. Bardwell.</p>				
<p>The great speed of the horse was discussed here, and it is no way surprising, as the of the horse was the best in Northern sylvania, and the dam the fastest trotting in the world. Therefore, this county claim the victory, and as she will ever d claim all competition, it is no use, friend Witer, to try any more.</p>				
Removal Report.				
<p>The petitions for the removal of the seat to New Milford were referred to a committee, of which Mr. FEELEY, of Berks chairman, who recently submitted the following Report. It seems to end rather ab leaving us in the dark as to what will be the final disposition of the matter.—<i>Ens.</i>—L.</p>				
<p>The committee to whom the subject of removal of the county seat of Susquehanna was referred, report—</p>				
<p>That the county of Susquehanna was created for judicial purposes in the year 1800, and that the seat of justice was located at New Milford.</p>				
<p>The court house was soon after built and in the erection of public buildings</p>				

lands on which the town was to be built," in consideration that the seat of justice of the county of Susquehanna should be fixed and established near the house of the said Isaac Post, conveyed ten acres of land to be used for the public buildings, ten more acres to be divided by the county into town lots, and forty-two other town lots, containing about seventy-two perches. These town lots were favorably located and of great value. Upon similar consideration George Clymer and Timothy Pickering, Esqrs., who owned land in the immediate vicinity of the town made a similar grant. Part of the town is built upon the land conveyed by Mr. Clymer. The town lots thus held by the county, have been sold and are mostly built upon. The persons whose occupations and sole business is connected with the public business of the county, are the purchasers from the county and owners of many of these lots. They have, upon the faith of the location of the county seat, invested large sums in the buildings on these very lots.

It is not necessary to discuss in this report the question of whether a removal of the seat of justice from Montrose, would violate the title of the county to the property thus conveyed, for the palpable injustice to those who, in the faith of a public act, have bought and paid to the county for the lands, would seem to forbid any action which would tend to such wrong. If there were any paramount public interests which required a removal, it would be quite evident that damages to those who would be injured ought to be amply provided for, before any injury should be inflicted.

The petitioners ask for the removal upon these grounds, viz:

1. That the public convenience requires it.
2. That the public buildings are inadequate to the wants of the county, and that the people of New Milford are willing to build their free of charge to the county.

In relation to the first ground, your committee, from the facts and map laid before them are of the opinion that it is not sustained.

The town of Montrose is nearer to the geographical centre, and to the centre of population, than New Milford is. Indeed, when the town of Montrose was fixed upon as the seat of justice, the county was almost an entire wilderness, and roads have since been laid out and opened so as to give facilities of communication with that town.

The facilities for transacting the public business, are much greater at Montrose than at New Milford; all the members of the bar, two or three exceptions, reside at Montrose; none at New Milford. Not less than thirty-five mails arriving, by nine different routes and reaching every township in the county; their direct course are weekly delivered at the post office. One of these mails on its way from Montrose to Great Bend, passes daily through New Milford, affording the great proportion of their post office facilities to the latter place. An office of the New York and Erie Telegraph line is kept in Montrose, the population and mercantile business, and mechanical and other conveniences the trade of the town, compare almost in the ratio of five to Montrose and two to New Milford. Within the last two years, a large Academy has been erected by the citizens of Montrose at an expense of about six thousand dollars and is now in flourishing operation. All newspapers printed in the county, are established at Montrose; The town is compactly built. The side walks of the streets are well paved with stones, &c. The public buildings are good, and public entertainment.

New Milford is without a lawyer, a newspaper or a sidewalk, and although these may be provided for in process of time, yet there are no vested interests there which can suffer by the county seat remaining where it is.

These and other facts laid before the committee, have satisfied them fully that the public convenience of the citizens of Susquehanna county is much better promoted by the county seat remaining at Montrose, than it would be by any other place in the county.

The second reason for the removal asserted is that the public buildings of the county ought to be rebuilt, and that the citizens of New Milford are willing to build them.

It may be unnecessary to discuss the propriety of the position that a county of nearly ten thousand population, who have already received from the citizens of the town sufficient for the erection of the public buildings *once*, under the penalty of removal, require the people forever to rebuild their buildings, especially when a large portion of them purchased from that very county the lands upon which they live! The oppression and injustice of such a course would be apparent.

But the citizens of Montrose, by their moral have expressed their entire willingness to submit to such an amount of additional taxation, as may be reasonable for erecting buildings, whenever either the Legislature or the constituted authorities of the county authorize such buildings to be erected.

## SIFTINGS.

Martin F. Topper, Author of the verbal Philosophy, was a passenger on the steamship Asia; and intends to tour in the United States.

Hon. George W. Woodward declared himself a candidate for the Supreme Court.

Mileage.—Dr Gwin's constructive wage for the extra session of the Legislature amounted to \$11,200. Wright and G for their journeys to and from California \$5600 each.

It is estimated that within the last years 32,000,000 of Bibles have been distributed over the earth, translated in hundred dialects.

The amount of Gold shipped from California since the first discovery, is \$57,591.

Mr. John Harvey, (Eng.) organizes, as a great roller to the eyes is going, to print with white ink on a green paper.

Jonny Lind's seven concerts in New Orleans, for which the tickets sold at a minimum of from three to twenty dollars, realized from \$140,000 to \$160,000.

The eighty-six gamblers lately benighted in Boston, were brought

proportional share for the costs. The gamblers appeared to be mostly young men, and were engaged to public exhibition at the Maryland State Fair, and was visited, says the *Commonwealth*, by more than 20,000 persons of both sexes.

**Accident.**—A serious accident occurred at Pittsburg last week, by fire damp, by the sudden explosion of which, three men were killed, and several others very much injured. It was at the Penn's Coal Company's Mine, at Fort Griffith.

**Massachusetts.**—The Senate of Massachusetts has passed a bill, by which members of Congress can be chosen on the second trial by a plurality of votes; and presidential electors by a plurality on the first ballot.

It is said that the fortune of the Rollin Childs is not less than \$735,000,000.

The "Anti-Prolegist" is the name of a new paper devoted to the "rappings." It is friend suggests that it ought to have been called the "Wrapping-paper."

The Post Master General has ordered weekly mail between New York and San Francisco.

A *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the case of Gen. Quitman and others of the alleged Cuban invaders.

Fanny Kemble is about to deliver in Paris a series of Shakespearean readings.

Hamilton College, N. Y., has made brilliant arrangements for the celebration of its next Commencement. G. P. R. gave the distinguished novelist, is to deliver an Address before the Literary Societies; A. Saxe, the most humorous poet in England, after Holmes the Poet; Gen. W. Clinton, the Alumni Oration; Professor Hopkins, the Address before the Society of Christian Research; and Wm. E. Robinson, the celebrated "Editor of the Tribune," is to Address the Convention of the *Fort Union* friends; and Mr. Parker of Kansas pronounce a Poem.

**Fugitive Slave Law in Ohio.**—The House have passed a resolution in favor of immediately modifying or amending the Fugitive Slave Law, by a vote of 30 to 1. The Senate refuse to act, upon this resolution at this time.

Recovered of the trustees of Destiny 14 fifteen dollars bearing in foil for payment.

The above is a verbatim copy of a note written by a prominent opponent of the Free School System in Cortland Co. — *Whitehall Democrat*.

Mr. Walker presented to the House Monday, a petition asking that women should not be taxed one dollar per head for school purposes, to be devoted to the education of illegitimate children—demanding to be allowed in cases where a man gets a girl to have him—which was referred to a committee of legislation thirty years of age, with Mr. Fitz as a member.

Three counties of Ohio—Wayne, Adams and Ashland—raised over four million bushels of wheat last year. Ohio raised wheat enough to feed all England.

James Henry Bell, for 20 years connected with the Press of Philadelphia, died last week.

**LEGISLATIVE.**

March 22.—In the Senate several bills relating to the City of Philadelphia and no general interest were passed. In the House, a Supplement to an act to provide remedy for injury, passed a second time.

March 24.—In the Senate the Bill providing for the payment of the 1st contingent of Pennsylvania Volunteers served in the Mexican War was passed 22, nays 6. The Bill repealing certain sections of the Law of 1847 relative to kidnapping, was taken up, and warmly discussed until time of adjournment.

March 25.—The Senate passed a bill relative to taxing merchandise and passengers on the York and Cumberland Railroad, after a lengthy discussion.

The resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to include in the appropriation bill this session, a sum sufficient for the repair of the public bridges over the canals and railroads in this commonwealth, was taken up and killed by a tie vote to 15.

House.—A bill was passed to give the price of lands of which purchase is due to the Commonwealth.

The supplement to the act to provide remedy for the injury was defeated 20, nays 67.

March 26.—The Senate resumed consideration of the bill repealing sections of the kidnapping law of 1847, 3d, 1847.

Various amendments were submitted, discussed by Messrs. Muhlenberg, Peacker, Buckalew, Carson and others. The bill was finally passed, repealing the 6th section of the act of 1847, which prohibited the use of jails of the Commonwealth for the temporary detention of fugitive slaves.

The bill to erect a new county out of parts of Washington, Fayette, Westland and Allegheny counties, to be Monongahela, was called up and lost by a tie vote.

House.—The bill providing for the election of Judges of the several counties of the Commonwealth, passed.

So as to provide for a separate trial of Judges of the Supreme Court. All Judges are required to be learned in the law, to be voted for in separate districts, except so far as relates to Philadelphia and county.

The bill providing for the registration of births, deaths and marriages, was passed to be transferred for a third reading 54, nays 36.

March 27.—The Senate was occupied with matters of little general interest in the House the general Appropriation was considered the most of the day.

March 28.—In the Senate the Committee on the Militia reported against a bill for a heavier fine, for neglect of military duty; also, against the petition for the passage of a law providing