were becoming bankrupt; factories were out of employ, and furnaces out of blast. The same doleful, pitiable lamentations were revived. Bankruptcy and ruin were desolating the land; the pauper labor of Europe had again got the advantage. What was the result, sir? the tariff of 1842 was enacted; under a whig administration, which professed to abominate the tariff of 1828, and the protective features of the tariff of 1831. Whether any concessions was made this time or not, it is certain that the authors of the tariff of 1842 earnestly labored to prove it to be more liberal than either of the others: thus yielding ground that the others were not as equitable and just systems, as they ought to have been. But here again the democracy of the nation had to witness another humiliating spectacle at the hands of the Pennsylvania Legislature. In that fierce contest the democracy of this body instead of setting the noble example of falling; if fall they must, by their principles, again surrendered. Thus, sir, from time to time has been the course of democrats in this state on this question; until the opposition have got them bound fast. Sir, who have forged the chains that bind them? it is their own work. And what has been the effect of this desertion of a great principle? Has it not been to concede to the opposition all they ask for in the contest between them and us? that they are right and we are wrong; thus endorsing all the ruin panics, and humbugery about pauper labor by the opposition.

In the meantime sir, the people were progressing in knowledge on this subject of the tariff. Every discussion and agitation had exposed more and more the fallacy and sophistry sanctified as protection to American idustry. This magic language gradually ceased to have the charm it once possessed. The impotency of its charm has been yielding, as deformities are exposed, which like a mantle it has so long concealed. To no agency is the nation more indebted for the wide diffusion of correct principles on this subject than to Hon Robert J. Walker. That gentleman by his forcible and truthful exposition of the tariff, and the rights of the people under it has, at least with the democracy, dispelled all doubts; except it may be in a portion of Pennsylvania; and the trophies of his triumph may be seen in the Congress that now is, and especially in that which is to follow.

Standing as we now do, on this elevated position, with the harmonious concurrence of the Democracy of the nation on this question, it is mortifying to see how little has been done in Pennsylvania towards this, the sublimest political achievement of the country. And yet sir, it is again proposed to re-enact this folly, and democrats are standing ready for another alliance with the opposition; another surrender in a struggle against them. It is gratifying to believe that with this it may end. The advancing column has penetrated too deeply the citadel of the enemy ever to suppose it will retreat. There will be no such modification of the tariff of 1846, as is here asked for. There will be no returning to specific bounties, or specific duties. A modification of this tariff can be made only by a diminution of its duties, instead of raising them.—People demand less taxes; less burthens, and a just equalization of those they have to bear; the heart of the American people, I know, responds to this sentiment.

Mr. Speaker the history of the wrongs perpetrated by those who may have thought they were doing the democracy some service, does not end here. We all know what an intimate relation there is between the monetary affairs of the country and the operations of a protective tariff. An inflated currency is what it feeds upon. Reduce the circulating medium to an extent that it shall be equivalent to coin; restrain it to the legitimate purposes for which it is intended, and however protective your tariff, its object cannot be obtained. Unrestrained banking facilities and a superabundance of bank promises, makes the harvest, whereby a protective tariff, the temptation for investment and speculation becomes absorbsorbing. It is said that if American manufactures can be protected against foreign competition, that capital will be diverted from its present investment into manufactures. It is true, that capital will find its way to uses the most productive of profit; but sir, it is a well known and and obvious truth, that credit and not capital constitutes at such times the basis of much of the manufacturing enterprize.—Hence the more unlimited the facilities for discounts, the greater the temptation and inducement to improve the opportunity afforded by a protective truth, to engage in manufactures. Speculation becomes rife, and for a while the country seem to think only of the wealth pouring into its lap; but in every instance it is the calm preceding a storm. Surfeited credit and glutted markets, soon stagnate the healthy avenues of trade, labor is robbed of its reward; the palace of yesterday is the abode of poverty to-day. But sir, the past seems to have no warning to those, who have wedded their hopes of wealth on legislation. Any attempt therefore, to curtail the banking privilege, to prevent a redundant circulation of bank notes; or to expel those likely to be irresponsible; or any other wholesome reform in this period of legislation, has ever met the determined resistance of those who clamor for protection.

From the encouragement already received the federal party had reason to hope for a reasonable accession from the democracy in their crowning act to a stupendous scheme of encroachments on the constitution, and the subversion of the rights of the States. And sir, they were not disappointed. A democratic legislature of this state, in defiance of a cardinal principle assented to and sanctioned a bold proposition, for the general government to embark in a method of squandering the public treasury, which has been as much repudiated by the democracy of every other state, as it is now by Pennsylvania. It was done by the passage of the following resolution in 1832 and '33.

Resolved, "That our Senators and Representatives in Congress from this state, be requested to use their best exertions to obtain the passage of a law to enable the general government to open and render free, for the passage of boats and other craft, the Louisville and Portland canal."

Sir, it is surprising that something was not asked also in aid of the Gettysburg railroad, that was a grand link connecting something, somewhere. This system of internal improvements on the part of the general government, completes the great whig scheme known as the "American system," exploded and repudiated by the people. What share of the honor can Pennsylvania claim for securing the administration of the government, upon just and constitutional principles, by arraying itself against this "American system?" Upon every question its democracy in the legislature faltered, hesitated, and at last surrendered; and not until the battle was fought by the democracy of other States, and right principles vindicated and triumphant did the democracy in our legislature gather courage to endorse them; and sir, the way they would then talk about the glorious democracy of Pennsylvania, could not be beat, by the radical democracy of old Virginia. Notwithstanding all this; notwithstanding the people have on all these questios reversed the decision of their legislatures, yet the same thing is again to transpire on this question of the tariff; and the democracy in part, of this legislature, are to repudiate the distinguishing achievement of President Polk's administration, for which they have professed such exalted admiration.

Mr. Speaker, I have not called the attention of the Senate to this history of legislative instructions, intending thereby to reflect on the motives of any democrat that participated in them; their intentions may have been good, but with a view, if possible, of inducing democrats on this floor not to re-enact the same farce, and again make entangling alliances with the opposition. Have we not already experienced enough of it, by having our mouths sealed in every great political contest, by having such kind of democracy thrust into our face? What renegade from our faith, does not significantly quote these reslutions, and leave you with the best of the argument, that it is you, and not he, that has changed—where is there a whig that cannot make those resolutions the text-book of his democracy? Sir, they have on more than one occasion, been quoted for my edification, and I have as often repudiated them. The party, whose opinions they profess to reflect, has long since repudiated them, but the moral influence they have diffused we are still struggling against. Why conceal the fact? Why attempt to evade the responsibility of these questions? Upon each of these great national questions, the two great parties of the country were in direct antagonism; upon these their issues were made; their battles fought; and upon each the democracy have triumphed; and with the exception of what is left of the tariff question, the others are passing into oblivion. Where are the trophies for Pennsylvania in the triumph of these great reforms? What part of the honor, do the democratic legislators I have referred to, claim, for these achievements?—And now, just as the last of these great issues is passing away, its democracy in part upon this floor, still falter, preparing, I fear, to again surrender a cherished principle of our faith.

Mr. Speaker, permit me to inquire of Senators who favor the passage of any resolutions likely to be approved by this body, whether they really expect to influence the action of Congress in its legislation relative to the tariff? Can they seriously entertain any hope whatever? and if not what do they expect to gain? For I take it, that this movement is not without some object of the kind. If they cannot get a modification of the tariff of 1846, if this is beyond reach, as I conceive it to be, why is it that democrats in either branch of this legislature, desire at this time to renew an agitation of this kind? Can I resist the alternative which cannot be avoided, that the ides of November, 1852, have some potency here?—No, sir, I cannot. Is it supposed even in a race for high distinction at that period, that Pennsylvania will lead all other competitors, by truckling to the opposition, and receding from the triumphant position of the national democracy on this question: if there is nothing of this kind beneath the surface of what we see here, then sir, is this attempt to modify the existing tariff wholly inexplicable. What have we to lose by at once postponing this subject indefinitely? Nothing; I repeat it, sir—nothing. What have the opposition to gain? Everything. Relying upon a false position in which the democracy of Pennsylvania have been placed on this question, they are attempting to make what capital they can out of it. And they want our confessions to help them, as in days past. Let us meet the question, if it must be met, manfully and boldly. Let us make no concessions of principle. In this way only, can we vindicate the right and stand side by side with the democracy of every other state of the Union.

Sir, the measure which the legislature is asked to sanction, and which finds some favor as the best modification of the tariff that has been suggested, is the proposition of the distinguished member of Congress from Berks, the Hon. Mr. Strong; a gentleman with whom I have not a personal acquaintance, but for whom I have the highest respect. It is to sustain this proposition and with it undoubtedly his friend in Congress, that the Senator from Berks now feels most anxious. His amendment modified to embody that proposition, has already been passed upon by the Senate. It received my vote, as I know it did those of others, as less obnoxious than the original resolutions. The same amendment in substance, is now under discussion in the other House, and may be here again, and will undoubtedly have the effective aid of my friend from Berks, to carry it through this body.—Should such be the case, the period is not far distant, he may live to see it, when his vote in the journals of this Senate, upon these proceedings, will stagger his own credulity. I propose to examine briefly, the proposition of Mr. Strong; but before doing so, I will call the attention of the Senate to the amendment under consideration, as embracing the only true principle upon which a just and equitable tariff can be based. And allow me, sir, to observe here, that I have not entered into this debate intending to discuss at length the tariff question.

(To be Continued.)

THE DEMOCRAT.

The Largest Circulation in Northern Penn'a

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

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, April 17, 1851.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The Democratic Electors of the Borough of Montrose are hereby notified that an election will be held at the Court House in said Boro' on Saturday the 19th day of April, for the purpose choosing, by ballot, two persons to represent said Boro' in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Montrose on Monday evening, first week of April Court, to appoint Delegates to the State Convention, to put in nomination candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Supreme Court Judges. Polls open at 3 o'clock till 5.

H. E. Shipman, E. B. Chase, A. N. Bullard, } Committee.

An election for the township of Bridgewater for the same purpose, will be held at the House of Wm. K. Hatch, at the same time.

Abijah Bush, Levi Guernsey, H. Brewster, } Committee

April 14, 1851.

☞ We learn, just as we go to press, that the Governor has vetoed the Judicial apportionment Bill. Bradford, Susquehanna, and Sullivan were included in our district. Wyoming, Luzerne, and Columbia in one.

☞ Sims, the fugitive slave in Boston, has been delivered up to the United States Marshal, and returned to Georgia.

☞ We hope to be able to issue our next edition on much better paper. We have been obliged to use rather poor paper for a while on account of the failure of our manufacturer to furnish such an article as we contracted for.

☞ Next week commences the April term of our Court. We extend a hearty invitation to our friends in different sections of the county to call and see us. We shall be exceedingly happy to greet our old acquaintances and also to make new ones.

Mr. Sanderson's Speech.—We commence, this week, to publish the speech of our able Senator, Mr. Sanderson. We should have published it immediately after it was made, had not our columns been crowded with the Evidence in the Bank investigation. As a political document, however, emanating from this Senatorial District, we presume it will lose none of its interest by the delay. It will be concluded next week.

Not so fast.—We certainly meant to do friend Chapman no injustice, last week, when we spoke of his owning Stock in the Bank of Susquehanna County. Mr. Chapman will see that the evidence before the Commissioners discloses the fact, that *forty* shares stand on the books as bid off by him at the sale. If he did not bid it off, how came his name to be used in that connection? It was more reasonable for us to suppose that he did so, than that others had committed a forgery, and we see nothing "contemptible" in such a supposition either. There is evidently wrong somewhere, which our neighbor should explain in justice to himself. Such an explanation may throw some light upon the doings of the celebrated "Surplus Stock Company."

THE MINT, COINAGE, &c.

From the report of the operations of the Mint, in Philadelphia, for the past month, it appears that the greater share of the gold coinage is in half-eagles, eagles and double eagles. The same may also be observed with reference to the coinage for some months preceding.

We are right glad that this matter is attracting the attention and calling down the censure of the public press generally, and especially in this State.

The injustice, the great wrong inflicted on the people by this management, is manifest.—The evident object of the framers of the Constitution, in the regulation of the coinage, was, that for all purposes in the intercourse of community, commercially, gold and silver should constitute the circulating medium. The different denominations of our money, are peculiarly adapted to business purposes, and it is *the standard* by which value is measured.

The exchange of money in the every-day intercourse of men, aside from large towns and cities, is generally of small denominations.—We find but little use made of the large coins in the country, or of bills of a large denomination What the *People* want is emphatically "*change*;" and that they must have, and that it was intended they should have. How far they are benefitted by that provision and intention we shall hereafter see.

Our State, at the present moment, is flooded with bills issued from Banking institutions, of denominations from one dollar to those much larger. As a general thing it holds true, that, in proportion as these Bills increase in denomination, they are less used—that those representing value from one to five dollars are constantly passing from hand to hand; while those larger enter principally into the business of large commercial dealers. The same is true of coin. It is rarely, indeed, that we see in circulation Eagles, and very rarely double Eagles, or twenty dollar pieces. Such are locked up in the miser's chest, or hoarded in Bank vaults as a basis for issuing notes of a small denomination, but not for the purpose of redeeming them. So long as a Bank keeps plenty of them on hand, so long it is pronounced solvent, its bills pass readily, and community suffers the infliction of an indirect tax for the privilege of using shin-plasters. Asks the advocate of paper money, from whence arises the harm so long as these pass currently at the value they represent? Why, sir, just remember that for every dollar of paper that the Banks issue, they realize from ten to twenty per cent. for use thereon, while the man who would lend you gold and silver, without a Bank charter, at the peril of forfeiting the whole amount, takes no more than six per cent. It is the privilege extended by law to capital that we protest against. We say it is unfair, unjust and oppressive, and should not be tolerated in a country and government like ours.

From the operations of the Mint above alluded to, it appears that institution is assisting to carry on the schemes of capitalists and bankers—aiding on the crusade against Labor.—Instead of coining the large amount of the precious metals which is now flowing in upon the country, into half dollars, dollars, quarter eagles, &c., thus putting it in a shape to circulate generally, and drive out the mass of valueless paper, it is coined into large denominations inconvenient for general use.

We have often heard it remarked by persons that they could see no material alteration in the amount of gold in circulation since the vast discoveries of that metal in California—Millions of it arrives every month, goes to the Mint, is coined, and yet it is no more plenty than before. The reason for this may be found in the facts to which we have alluded, in connection with the foolish obstinacy evinced by the great mass of people, who cling to "small notes" at all hazards, and against their every interest; suffering themselves to be fleeced and taxed out of their earnings for the benefit of "money changers," instead of demanding and receiving that to which they are justly entitled—a real and permanent currency.

The law against the circulation of "foreign small notes," passed a year ago, in many parts of the State has done a good work. We regret that what little good it did here, when it first came into operation, is fast being lost.—For the "Free Banking Law" there is now but little hope. That measure, with its load of corruption, cannot, this session, become a law. But ever since that measure was first agitated, ever since the clamor of moneyed interests commenced, for the repeal of the "small note law," it would seem that all the powers of the Mint have been put in requisition to *force* the people to disregard the law on one hand, and to favor the passage of the other. Instead of giving us coin convenient to our wants, they have coolly disregarded positive duty, sacrificed the interests of the whole community for a few persons, comparatively speaking, and assisted greatly to curse us with an unsafe and valueless currency.

This wrong is too flagrant for endurance, and we hope, ardently hope, that the indignation now being roused will increase, till the corruption shall be fully exposed, and those engaged in it be made to feel the full measure of their iniquity from the hands of an outraged people.

WHIGS AND THE NORTH BRANCH.

Our readers will recollect the extraordinary efforts that have been put forth by the Whigs, for the past three years, to make to themselves capital by professed friendship for the completion of the North Branch Canal. Governor Johnston seized upon it, when a candidate, made a special mission to this section of the State, followed along the line of Canal, demonstrating his friendship to the enterprize in extravagant promises and solemn pledges. With these he strewed the North, while, at the same time, the advantages to be reaped by the State from the completion of that great work, were set forth, by the illustrious "Stumper," in rhetoric glowing and golden.

By reason of this course William F. Johnston was elected Governor. True, there were other causes that assisted in his election, but without the North Branch his hobby would have been incomplete and his defeat certain.—The next general election witnessed the same game played, though less adroitly and with no success at all. A little more than two years have elapsed (ample time to test Whig fidelity) and we find Governor Johnston covetly waging a fatal war against this very measure.—The same man who was elected to the highest place of trust in the Commonwealth because of his friendship to this measure, after having cheated the North and played demagogue to the South, when made to face his pledges, skulks behind the Executive chair and puts forth a convenient and supple tool to defeat the appropriation, virtually, in the Legislature.

Another State election is nigh at hand, and, from present appearances, this Proteus-like Governor will be a candidate for re-election.—When that time comes we shall expect to see him again in our old Court House at Montrose declaiming long and loud upon the importance of the North Branch completion without the least delay. We shall then expect, also, to see our prominent and active Whigs foremost in the van, crazy for the completion, and protesting most sacredly that they not only are, but *ever have been* the earnest and only friends of the work. Now mark our prediction, and see if it is not so; and then point the faithless impudents to their own record in the House of Representatives, just made, declaring the fact, that *every Whig but* SIX in that House, voted, virtually, against any appropriation for the completion of the Canal. Remember this, people of the North, when your votes are asked, next fall, for the men who have betrayed you by falsehood and duplicity. Remember it and give them their deserts.

Connecticut Election.—Seymour, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has a plurality of about 1000. There is no choice for State officers, consequently the complexion of the administration for the coming year will depend upon the Legislature, which will probably be whig by a very small majority.

It is certainly gratifying to the Democracy to see Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, the hot-beds of ancient federalism and modern whiggery, gradually giving away before the advance of liberal, democratic principles. The masses there, the real Democracy, are fast learning to repudiate the party of privilege, and are ranging themselves under the banner that displays their rights. From present appearances, a few years at the most will see those States soundly democratic.

Rhode Island "straight down and up."

The following is the glorious Democratic result in Rhode Island at the late election.—Philip Allen, Democrat, is elected Governor by about 600 majority over Josiah Chapin, Whig. The present Governor, Henry B. Anthony, is a Whig. The members of Congress elect are the same as before: George C. King (Whig) is re-elected in the Eastern District, and Benjamin B. Thurston (Dem.) in the Western. William B. Lawrence (Dem.) is elected Lieutenant Governor; Asa Potter (Dem.) Secretary of State; Walter S. Burgess (Dem.) Attorney General; and Edwin Wilbur (Dem.) Treasurer—all by about 250 majority. In the Senate, 13 Whigs and 11 Democrats are elected, and no choice in four districts. In the House, 25 Whigs and 31 Democrats are elected. In six districts there is no choice.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

N. Y. & ERIE RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE GREAT BEND DEPOT.

GOING EAST.

Mail pass.	Night ex pass	Way frt.	Catl ft.
11 20 A.M.	10 3 P. M.	6 20 P.M.	8½ P. M.

GOING WEST.

Mail pass.	Night ex pass	Way ft.	Catl frt
4 36 P. M.	3 49 A. M.	5 2 A.M.	6 20 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'clok 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 9 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 A. M. Arrives at 6 P. M. Mail closes at 9 P. M.

For Towanda, leaves on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M. Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 P. M.—Closes at 9 P. M.

For Carbondale, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 A. M. Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P. M.—Closes at 9 P. M.

For Owego, on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 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.
Chawunsisgo,	444	Harford,	Tuesday.
North Star,	—	Brooklyn,	—
Montrose,	450	Montrose,	Monday.
Springville,	464	Springville,	Saturday.
Lenox,	466	Lenox,	Saturday.

☞ Our friends in Liberty may rest assured that it was no lack on our part that they did not receive their papers last week. Ours, together with the "Registers," were forgotten by the Driver. We suggest to our friends that we should send them by mail. In a few weeks they will receive them by mail *free*, in which case they will get them regularly.

Robbery.—A young man, professedly from Rochester, N. Y., calling himself George N. Demming Mead, who entered his name as a Law student in this place some weeks since, suddenly disappeared last week, taking with him, besides various articles bought on credit, several items of borrowed money, a watch obtained on pretence of wishing to call on some of the ladies in town, about *two hundred* dollars, abstracted from the safe of Mr. Richards, with whom he was studying. Mr. R. has been in pursuit for more than a week, but whether he will succeed in taking the young man or not, remains to be seen.

Susquehanna Academy.—The examination for the winter term of this institution, closed Saturday last. We were unable to be present but a short time, but, judging from what we saw, and heard from others, we think it passed off very satisfactorily to the friends and patrons of the school.

Mr. Waters, the Principal, is evidently a fine scholar, a, thorough teacher, and a strict disciplinarian; the good effects of which, upon the minds of the students, were visible in the examination.

We heartily rejoice that Montrose can boast of an Academy that bids fair to stand prominently forward among like institutions of our State.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

At the first meeting of the friends of Temperance, held at the Court House on the evening of 22d March, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to draft Preamble and Resolutions to be offered and discussed at the next meeting, and that when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet at the Court House on Tuesday evening, April 29th.

The following named gentlemen were appointed upon said Committee: George Fuller, B. S. Bentley, James Deans, A. N. Bullard and F. B. Chandler.

Friends of Temperance, will you come out and lend your influence by your presence?

By order. C. W. Mott, See'y.

Montrose Lyceum.

The regular meeting of the *Montrose Lyceum* will be held at the Court House on Friday evening, the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock, at which time the election of officers for the ensuing term, together with the following exercises will be in order.

Inaugural by the Pres. elect, H. H. Frazier.
Essay—Solitude, by I. L. Little.
Oration—Historical reading, by S. B. Chase.
Paper by the Editor, L. F. Fitch.
The public are invited to attend.

J. R. Lyons, Sec'y. L. P. Hinds, Pres't.

Communicated.

Messrs. Editors:—I have just noticed in your paper a piece written "for the Democrat," headed "The Spread of Drunkenness," signed "New Milford." Now, the argument that drunkenness is on the advance is undoubtedly correct in many places, but as relates to the township of Springville I hardly think the charge would justly apply. I have been a permanent resident of the township a little over 45 years, and have some knowledge of "matters and things." On the 2d day of June, 1830, a temperance society was organized in the township of Springville, and I *know* of one of its members who has kept the plege up to the present time inviolate. Mr. New Milford seems to bear on to the peace officers of the county *severely*, for neglect of duty. He says: "Not a Constable or Justice of the Peace can be found, I verily believe, who does not personally know of the existence of these accursed dram-shops, which are daily pursuing their nefarious practice in violation and defiance of law. Is it not a gross violation of duty on the part of those peace officers?"

I grant, if the statement is correct, it would be; but I think Mr. New Milford has been *too severe* on the officers of justice in the county, inasmuch as he has made no exceptions, but says he believes there is not one "Justice or Constable who does not *personally know* of the existence of these accursed dram-shops." I wish it distinctly understood that there *are* peace officers in Susquehanna county who *have* moral courage enough to discharge their duty in cases of which Mr. New Milford complains. I think he is *too severe*. He had better become acquainted with all the Constables and Justices before he makes such a *sweeping* statement. Within the last two years it has been reported that there was a groggery in Springville: it was only by report that I know any thing of it, still I do not doubt but it was even true. But from good authority I am enabled to inform Mr. New Milford, as well as the public, that if there was a groggery in the township it is now *abandoned*, and there is now in place of that a respectable "Division of the Sons of Temperance," of some 40 members or more, and it is prospering finely. We have but one licensed house in town *now*, and that is considered as respectable as any house where liquor is sold, perhaps in the county. I do not know of any groggery or tippling house in the township.

I do not wonder at Mr. New Milford's horror at what he beholds from day to day, and even on the Sabbath, and I feel to sympathize with him as much as I can without being an eye witness to the scene. I hope he will not consider the state of society along the line of Railroad a specimen for the whole county; neither if the peace officers of that vicinity are negligent in duty, that *all* others in the county are.

I should not have troubled you, Messrs. Editors, with any remarks on the article to which this refers, had it not been for the *sweeping* statement in relation to peace officers. I wish the cause of Temperance, and all its votaries, prosperity. Springville.

Jury List for April Term, 1851.

GRAND JURORS.

Auburn—Daniel Carter, Treadway Kellogg, Michael Nead.

Apolacon—Thomas Fallahee.

Bridgewater—Hiram C. Guernsey, James Shaw.

Brooklyn—H. W. Kent.

Choconut—Horace Bliss.

Clifford—David W. Halstead, Sinton Yarrington.

Franklin—John Webster.

Friendsville—James Taggart.

Forest Lake—Hiram Allen.

Gibson—Griswold Bell, Jasper G. Stiles.

Herrick—James F. Waterman.

Jessup—N. C. Lathrop.

Lenox—Hugh Mead.

Liberty—Elkanah Lockwood.

New Milford—John Boyle, Jacob McLeod.

Rush—Dennis Granger.

Silver Lake—John C. Murphy.

Thomson—M. T. Whitney.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Apolacon; Richard Collins.

Auburn; John M. Franklin, George Haverly, Noah Baldwin.*

Bridgewater; Daniel Foster, Daniel McCollum, Robert More,* Perrin Wells*, N. C. Warner*.

Brooklyn—S. W. Read, Ferdinand Whipple Robert W. Gere.*

Choconut—David D. Brown, William Hurley, Thomas Foran.*

Clifford; Elias Stevens, Daniel Baker,* Aaron Hawson,* Mahlon C. Stewart.*

Dimock; Jabez Giles, Dyer Lathrop, Preston Tiffany, C. M. Tingley.*

Franklin; Nathan P. Wheaton.

Forest Lake; Joel Turrel, Chester Wright, Seth Warner, Daniel Kain.*

Gibson; Almon Clinton, G. L. Abel,* Reuben Tuttle.*

Great Bend; John Gillespie, Almon Munson, Thomas Dixon,* John D. McKinney.*

Harford; Amasa Chase, Milbourne Oakley,* Harvey Sibley.*

Harmony; James Comfort, John B Scoville, E N Smith, F H Burt,* William Potter,* Jonathan Taylor.*

Herrick; John Dunn,* Wheeler Lyon,* Caleb C Newton.*

Jackson; Reuben Hill, John W Stone, Joseph Washburn, jr., D. M. Farrar,* Cyrus Hall.*

Jessup; Elkanah Bolles.

Lathrop; John Wood.*

Lenox; Asa Titus.

Liberty; Rensselear Northrop, Charles Stanford, Russel Southwell.*

Middletown; Joseph Tierney, Charles Whited.*

Montrose; Daniel Brewster,* James Deans,* William Foster,* C M Simmons.*

New Milford; John Sutphin, Evi Dewitt,* Joseph P Miller.*

Rush; Daniel Garry, David M James.*

Springville; Landis Lyman.*

Silver Lake; John Shanahan.

☞ Those names marked thus (*) are for the second week.

Trial List.

SECOND WEEK.

Kellum vs. Cruser, in debt.

Commonwealth vs. Whitman, et al. appeal.

Kite & Williamson vs. Nobles, in Covenant.

Hutchinson, Adm'r. vs. Chamberlain, Adm'r In covenant.

Parsons vs. Newton, In debt.

Roberts vs. Hunter, jr., eject.

" vs. Hunter, sci fa.

" " " "

Wharton vs. Bennett, T T, sci fa.

Carmalt vs. H J Granger, trespass.

White vs. Johnston, In case.

Shelden vs. Lyman, trespass.

Shorman vs. Blasdell, In case.

Jameson vs. Brock, et al. eject.

Flannigan vs. Brookey, In case.

Mogg vs. Very, " "

Emley vs. Bank and Garnishees, attach't.

Cope vs. Hancock eject.

Anson vs. Smith, trespass.

Drinker et al. vs. Lee, et al., eject.

" " vs. Cole, " "

" " vs. Shannon, " "

Dunmore, adm'r vs. Township Rush sci fa.

Smith vs. Anson, appeal.

Special Court.

List of causes at Issue, and for trial, before His Honor, Horace Williston, on Tuesday, *first week* of April Term, 1851:

Searle vs. Lathrop, eject.

Bank of Susq'a Co. vs. St. John, in case.

Allen vs. Roberts, attach't.

Green vs. Guernsey, eject.

" vs. Wartrous, et al., eject.

Parish vs. Seamans, " "

Carmalt vs. Rose Estate " "

Rose Trustees vs. Howard "

Duell vs. Clark. "

SIFTINGS.

☞ The Anniversary of Henry Clay's Birth day was celebrated in New York City on Saturday last.

A destructive fire visited the city Utica on the 4th inst; the supposed work of an incendiary.

Texas.—Texas dates to the 1st inst. state that it is not quite certain that that State will be entitled to two Representatives in Congress under the new census.

Dodge, the vocalist has been arrested in Boston for a breach of promise of marriage with one of Macomber vocalist—damages laid at $6,000.

At the commencement of the Medical School in Philadelphia this Spring, on the 13th inst. Dipplomas were awarded to 508 students.

Pennsylvania's California.—A joint committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania estimate the value of the present annual yield of the coal mines of Pennsylvania at $17,000,000, and the annual of furnaces, forges and rolling mills at no less than $28,000,000. In about two and a half years—the time since the discovery of the gold mines of California—it is estimated that $95,000,000 have been taken out, or at the rate of $38,000,000. per annum.

A Small Reduction.—The fare from San Francisco to Sacramento and Stockton at late dates was *one dollar*.—A year ago it was *fifty dollars*.

Ring for Gen. Cass.—A ring weighing six ounces has been manufactured at San Francisco as a present for Gen. Cass from Geo. B. Blake one of the workman in Jacks & Brothers' jewelry establishment. The top is constructed with a box and glass containing four compartments with specimens of gold from four districts.

The following is a fair estimate of the annual receipts of the leading newspapers of New York:

Estimated receipts of the Tribune for 1850,	$160,000
Do. do. do. Sun.	120,00
Do. do. do. Courier & Enquirer,	160,00
Do. do. do. Journal of Commerce,	150,00
Official receipts of the Herald,	230,18

Marriage of Prof Webster's Daughter.—Miss Harrit W. (daughter of the late Prof. Webster,) was married at Cambridge Mass. on the 2nd inst., to Mr. S. W. Dabney of Paris, all the brother of her elder sister's husband. When her father was convicted of the murder of Dr Parkman this young lady who had for some time been betrothed to Mr. D., absolved him from his engagement which however was a manliness that did him honor, he would not accept. They with Mrs, Webster are about making a visit to Fayal.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate, April 5.—The bill to provide for the election of Judges of the several courts of this commonwealth, came up in order on its third reading when a motion was made to let the Senate go into Committee of the Whole in order to amend the bill by inserting at large the bill to re-organize the judicial districts of the State as read in place some time ago by Senator Packer which was disagreed to—yeas 9 nays 21. The bill was then passed.

The bill supplementary to the act regulating the militia system came up in order, was discussed at length and passed second reading.

House.—The Appropriation Bill was resumed and the section passed requiring the Canal Commissioners to locate a part under contract so much of the Railroad on the Eastern or Western slope of the Alleghany mountains or both as will avoid as many inclined planes as they deem practicable and expedient within the limits of $250,000 thereby appropriating the maximum grade not exceeding seventy-five feet to the mile. Yeas 56, nays 32.

The section authorising a loan of $250,000 exempt from taxation and bearing interest at five per cent., passed—Yeas 48, nays 38.

The bill then passed second reading. The rules were suspended and the bill was on third reading when various motions were made to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of striking out parts of said bill; pending which the House adjourned.

Senate, April, 7.—The bill revising the militia system of this Commonwealth came up in order and was passed—Yeas 16, nays 13.

The bill to incorporate the Allentown Savings Institution passed final reading—Yeas 12, nays 10

The bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Southwark Bank from two thundred and fifty thousand to four hundred thousand dollars was passed. Yeas 17, Nays 14.

House.—The Appropriation Bill passed finally.

Senate, April 9.—Mr. Brooke from Finance Committee, reported the general appropriation bill with amendments; and on his motion the bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole Mr Muhlenberg in the chair and reported the amendments. The bill was then taken up for the second reading.

Mr. Crabb moved to amend the 13th section by reducing the number of Judges in the first Judicial District from four to three. Agreed to. Yeas, 2; nays, 8.

Mr. Crabb also moved to amend by increasing the salaries of Judges in the District Courts to $2600.

Mr. Packer moved to amend the amendment by making the salaries $2,500 which was agreed to.

Mr Konigmacher moved an increase of salaries in the Lancaster district to $2000 per annum. Not agreed to. Yeas, 10 nays, 20

An appropriation providing for the payment of arrears of salary due Alexander I. Hay, Thomas M. Pettit, and Robert C. Grier, was discussed at length and passed finally.

Senate, April 10.—The consideration of the appropriation bill was resumed when Mr. Konigmacher moved to strike out the appropriation of $250,000 to the North Branch Canal and inserted instead an amendment authorizing the appropriation of $400,000 to the North Branch Canal; $500,000 to the Portage Railroad $100,000 for improving the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad; authorizing the payment of $300,000 in the Sinking Fund; and reducing the State tax from three mills to two and a half mills.