

lawyer, who is a man of such excellent judgment—drink! drink! and drink he did, when the toast to which he responded was given.

Mr. Wilnot shall we hear from you? and all eyes turned toward him, as he arose. He rigidly brief, his speech was nevertheless richly material, and happily delivered, and the applause at its conclusion pronounced it one of the happiest efforts of the evening.

The speech was ended, but not so was the thirst for drink. Such an appetite is not overcome by a short struggle, and now that fresh fuel was added to its dying embers, it again blazed brightly up. He drank moderately that evening, and when he returned home, it was only to recline with an uncommon flow of spirits, the occurrence of the evening.

But the next day his spirits were depressed. They were so, when he arose, and will more when he had gone to his office; and the depression was accompanied by a banking for attention. It happened that there was an unusual amount of business to be done that day. It must be done but could not be, with his then feelings. After waiting in the office a short time, and trying to bear up as well as he could, but all to no purpose, he went out and drank a glass of brandy. It satisfied his craving, braced up his system, and returned a temporarily well man.

Need we go on, and detail what, with the same and places changed, is the experience of every inebriate? Shall we relate how each indulgence was succeeded by a depression, requiring a regular increase of stimulus to dispel it? Shall we relate how soon his quick witted and loving wife discovered his relapse? Shall we attempt to speak of her unutterable sorrow, at seeing her bright hopes so soon "blasted"? It will suffice to say, that two months from that time, Mr. Wilnot was more than ever confirmed in his previous intemperate habits. As a necessary result, he became inattentive to business, less and less attached to his home, and more careless of his company.

(To be continued.)

The Parting Advice of a Veteran.

The Washington Union of Thursday last contains the valedictory of Thomas Ritchie, a gentleman who has been connected with the public press of this country for nearly half a century. We annex a portion of this parting words:

One word more to my brethren of the press, and I have done. They have called me the veteran of the press—Father Ritchie—and all those amiable epithets which seem to give me some right to speak to them in that character. You have a profession, gentlemen, of the highest importance to our country. In fact, I do not see how a great republic can be supported without an immediate organ, which shall make known the acts of their agents to the people, or the opinion of the people to their agents. But in a thousand ways the press is inestimable to the people. It should of course, be a profession of high honor to those who officiate at its fountain. It would certainly be one of the most dignified pursuits in society if it were conducted in the spirit which becomes its importance with talent, independence, a gentlemanly liberality, and with a decency and a courtesy which are due from one editor to another.

I have often asked the question; How can editors expect the respect of the world, if they do not show some respect for each other? No man knows better than the retiring editor of the Union, the difficulties, the sacrifices, the drudgery which attend the profession; and yet it becomes you to overcome them all when your duty requires it. You must, therefore, carry into your task an indomitable spirit which quails under no difficulty. You should fear nothing but the neglect of your duties and the reproach of your own conscience. You should think to every man who will tell you the truth; and when you have made up your own opinions, carry them out in a firm spirit of a free press. In our profession, gentlemen, there is a necessity for great energy of character for much endurance, as well as much exertion. I go further. Energy is not a sufficiently strong word. The true secret of success in every business is *perseverance*. I would especially recommend to you a careful attention to your finances; but in this respect let my course be a warning, and not an example to you. In making these suggestions, I give you the result of a long experience, dearly enough bought.

But the curtain falls, and my best wishes go with you all.

THOMAS RITCHIE.
Washington, April 15, 1851.

A LUCKY MAN.—The barkeeper of the steamer Webster, lately destroyed by fire, was reported drowned. "was found on a pile of drift wood and picked up with, as he supposed, only the clothes on his back. He was unable to swim, but preferring the water so fire, he jumped overboard, and fortunately floated to the drift wood. After reaching New Orleans, as we learn from the *Bayou*, he found himself the fortunate holder of a ticket which drew the \$12,000 prize in the Havana lottery. This was making a pile very unexpectedly.

Extra Railroad.—The Directors of this road are adopting rules and regulations which must render it not only popular, but the most desirable route for passengers from the West to New York. We understand that baggage is ticketed through from St. Louis to New York, as well as passengers. Those who know the annoyance of constant change in the cars, and the necessity of looking after baggage, occasion, will readily see how popular such an arrangement may become. Besides, the passenger has only to designate the house he wishes to stop at in New York, and his baggage will reach his hotel as early as himself. Thus the annoyance of Porters Hook-Dresses is avoided, and travellers have no further anxiety about their baggage after they leave home, until they go to their hotel in New York.

Ohio.—There proves to be five Democratic members in the Connecticut House of Representatives, and three Whig majority in the Senate. Democratic officers are elected in the House, and Whig officers in the Senate. Thus stands the Whig side of the State.

Riot at Hoboken.

Two persons killed, several seriously wounded, and Macarty's Tavern and other houses damaged.

A terrible riot is reported in the New York papers as having occurred at Hoboken where the Germans were celebrating their annual Pentecost holiday. The *Journal of Commerce* describes it as follows:

Yesterday the Germans residing in and about New York, celebrated according to annual custom, their May festival at Hoboken, and the weather being fine, the number was greater than usual. It is said that as many as 15,000 persons were assembled for the purpose of enjoying themselves, and that some sixty wagons crossed the ferry occupied by those who brought provisions with them, including a plentiful supply of beer. The day, intended to be devoted to pleasure, terminated instead, in one of the most serious riots ever witnessed in the neighborhood of New York.

The origin of the disturbance is variously accounted for. One report is that a number of rowdies, known as the "Short Boys," attempted to help themselves to the beer belonging to the Germans, and were resisted by a number of men in white coats and black felt hats, belonging to it is believed, either to some gymnastic club or a military company, who drove them back, when the rowdies took shelter in Macarty's tavern, which was seriously damaged in the attempt to dislodge them. Another version is, that the Germans commenced quarrelling among themselves on the Wax Hill cricket ground, and that some of them went their way to Macarty's tavern, in the Elysian Fields, where they demanded brandy, which the house being conducted on temperance principles, they could not obtain. On this, they became troublesome, assaulted Mrs. Macarty, and began breaking bottles and decanters.

At last, in self-defence, Macarty was compelled to use fire arms, and accidentally shot one of the citizens of Hoboken, named Grishell, who, with others, was coming to his assistance. This was something about five o'clock in the afternoon. Samuel Browning, Esq., justice of the peace, who was on the ground, and endeavoring to preserve order, was himself very seriously wounded, the rioters having seized hold of the bottles about the place, and torn down a fence to procure weapons. Among other persons who were injured, were John Hickley, the master of a ship, Charles Clarke, and Aaron Nage, who were reported to be seriously wounded; and a ship's carpenter, name not ascertained, who was strangled badly that he died in the course of the night. The furniture, bottles, glasses, decanters, &c., of the tavern, were completely destroyed, and both Mr. and Mrs. Macarty, seriously hurt.

Whatever was the cause of the riot, the Germans appear, by their behavior, to have openly provoked a considerable feeling against themselves, and as they made their way back to the ferry, smashed the windows of the houses on the road there; and when some of the inhabitants, to avoid the missiles thrown into the lower rooms, went on to the roofs they were there—pelted by the rioters. This provoked the residents to so great an extent, that they assisted the constables, Messrs. Francis and Havens in securing about forty Germans, who were handcuffed and bound with cords, and taken in wagons to Bergen jail, where they were lodged for the night. On the road there, the prisoners attempted to induce some of the country men who they met to rescue them, and some disposition to do so was at first manifested by blocking up the way with wagons; but on constable Francis producing a revolver, and plainly intimating a determination to shoot the first man down who offered any impediment, they reluctantly gave way.

As night was coming on, and very great excitement still prevailed in the neighborhood of the ferry, especially among those who believed that the Germans were in the first place interfered with, and were unjustly treated in being sent to jail, a requisition was sent to Jersey City for the assistance of the military; and by the speedy arrival of James Sayles, Esq., sheriff of Hudson county, and Capt. Pollard, with 40 of the Jersey City Continentals, and Capt. Riley of the Wight Rifles, with a company also of forty men, the disturbances, which had been partly quieted by the previous capture of so many prisoners, was effectually put a stop to, but without the presence of the military, the approach to the ferry for women and children, of whom many were unable to get away till past 11 o'clock at night, would have been difficult and hazardous.

Mr. Havens, who was for eleven years a police officer in New York, says the riot in appearance was far more formidable than any that occurred there in that time, not excepting the Astor place riot; and it is considered fortunate that the military were not on the spot at the time it was at its height, as great loss of life might have resulted.

All appeared quiet at half-past eleven o'clock last night, though the military still remained at Hoboken. At the New York, side of the ferry, the reports had been so rife that many lives had been lost and that the riot was still continuing and was of so serious a character, that the ferry master cancelled all who had not actual occasion to go there, that they had better remain away. About nine o'clock in the evening the ferry boats were compelled to land the passengers at a dock at some distance from the usual landing.

We copy from the *N. Y. Evening Post* of last evening, the following additional details as to the origin of the riot, &c.

At first the Germans, on account of the number of women and children, with them were disposed to avoid a conflict, but finding it impossible to do so, and getting exasperated by repeated insults of their opponents, they sallied out against them, and drove them to the Elysian Fields.

It was about seven o'clock before the Germans left the Elysian Fields, and proceeded on their way to the ferry. As they passed along they were assailed again by the rowdies, who had secreted themselves in various places along the road, when they discharged stones and other missiles, injuring several severely. They, no longer, however, reached the village, than a young ruffian, about 18 years of age, named Will Robinson, commenced throwing bricks at them from the top of one of the houses in this street. This was the signal for another attack. The Germans assaulted the house in this street with stones, breaking

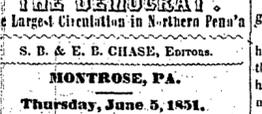
in the doors, smashing the windows, and otherwise damaging the buildings. The store on the corner of Newark street, belonging to B. M. Gilmore & Co., was sacked, and a great part of its contents destroyed. John Hickley, residing in the vicinity of this street, was so severely beaten with clubs that he is not expected to survive his injuries. John Mitchell, a German was also severely injured.

After some close fighting in this street, during which the houses were entered by several Germans, Robinson was forced to leave his position. He, however, effected his escape, but the police are on the look out for him, and when arrested, he will, it is hoped, be punished in a most rigorous manner. It is said he was the chief cause of this second riot. When the Germans arrived at the ferry, they were again attacked by a regular organized party consisting of residents of Hoboken, some rowdies of New York, and the militia company of Jersey City.

The company endeavored to preserve the peace, but they could not restrain those with whom they were associated, from savagely maltreating the Germans, who were arrested. The number of prisoners taken, and at present in Bergen Court house, is seventy-five. These it appears, were bound hand and foot and thrown indiscriminately into carts, and other conveyances and taken to Bergen, where the whole matter will be investigated. We were unable to ascertain the names of those arrested, as no examination has yet taken place. About twenty of the prisoners are more or less injured.

It is impossible, at present, to give the names of all the wounded, as many were taken by their friends to this city. A large number, who were unable to get a passage on board the steamboats, were ferried over in small boats.

Among the persons injured were Jacob Cook, mortally wounded; Mr. Hirsch, of Heister street, severely; Mr. Kutiz, of Houston street, shot in the head; Mr. Schell of Second street, stabbed; Charles T. Clarke mortally hurt; and Wm. Mott, who died this morning. Many of the houses in Hoboken are completely riddled with stones, especially in Washington and Bloomfield streets.



Thursday, June 5, 1851.

Join Work.—We invite our friends wanting Job Work of any description to give us a call. We will do it cheaper, better, and more expeditiously than any other establishment in this section of the country.

Will our subscribers, whose papers now go by Drivers, inform us to what offices they will have their papers sent after the first of July? As after that time the "Democrat" will go free within the County, we are anxious to send as many as possible through the mail, if we can.

Will Post Masters interest themselves in this matter, and send us this information as far as they can obtain it?

The Contingent Campaigner—An Offer.
Our Democratic friends, the various sections of the County, are aware that the ensuing fall election is one of the most important ones that we have had for years—one, the result of which will be pregnant with much good or evil to the party and the state. We do not design to go into detail of all the interests which will be more or less affected by this result; at some subsequent date, when the campaign shall have fully opened, we shall do it; then let it suffice here for us to say, that it is one of the greatest importance, and every Democrat should put his shoulder to the wheel and lift his mite. In view of this coming struggle with Whiggery, and the importance of having an extensive circulation of facts and principles, that the people may know how to discharge their duties at the Ballot Box, we have concluded to make the following offer to those who wish to become campaign subscribers to the "Democrat":

We will furnish the "Democrat" from the fifteenth of July to the fifteenth of October next, a period of three months, as follows:

Four Copies \$1—Ten copies \$2.00, sent to one office.

Now this we think is an excellent opportunity for our friends to get the facts before the people, before election. By raising a club of ten names you get the paper for 20 cents a copy, and free of postage, as our friends are already aware that after the first of July, County papers go free through the mails. This an every one will see is no pecuniary object to us, we only make the offer, that our paper may be more generally read by Democrats; they aroused to the contest; and prepared to give successful battle to the forces of our enemy. Friends, will you stir yourselves and respond to our call, with the same liberality with which we make it?

We purpose to make still greater improvements in our paper, on or before the first of July, which will add much to its present appearance and interest.

Orders may be sent us by mail, the money in all cases accompanying. Recollect, the terms: 4 copies \$1, 10 copies \$2, sent to one Post Office.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN NEW YORK.—The result of the election for choosing Senators in place of those who recently resigned their seats is not yet fully ascertained in all the Districts; but enough of Whigs have been elected, to secure the triumph of the Erie Canal Bill, authorizing the nine million loan, to enlarge this work. We suppose that many of the Democrats along the line of the Canal, united with the Whigs, in order to secure the passage of this Bill, hence we wonder not three out of the twelve Senators were defeated. The Tribune rejoices heartily over the defeat of Hon. H. B. Stanton, in the XXVth District. Very natural for Whigs to exult, who great and faithful Democrats are struck down, to give place to weak and supple men of their own party.

EDITORIAL MEMORANDA.

This week's events are not of very great importance, though enough has been found to employ busily telegraphic reporters, and Printing presses. Attention is variously directed. Some are looking at the World's Fair, and watch every new development of this great exhibition with an earnest eye—others are exhibiting nearer home—Politics, Railroad elections, President making speeches, and the latest style of ladies dresses. We all want the news, both the learned and the illiterate—the world wide traveller and he who has never left his own School District—both want it, and are equally interested, the latter evincing just as much satisfaction to hear the result of the School meeting as the former to learn the action of a Congress, met to decide the fate of an empire. But to our news Memoranda.

From our National Capitol, we learn, that there has been a difference of opinion between Secretary Corwin, and his accounting officer, Mr. Whittlesey, in the Treasury Department, relative to a draft for fifty thousand dollars, authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, and approved by Secretary Corwin, for the purpose of carrying out a treaty with the Minnesota Indians. The two Secretaries are reported to have talked high; but, at last accounts, Mr. Whittlesey stood firm, and would not allow the draft. What the result of the affair will be remains to be seen.

Claims to a large amount are about to be presented against our government for damages done by Indians, in our newly-acquired territory, to the property of Mexican citizens. It seems that the U. S., in its treaty with Mexico, covenanted to protect the property of Mexican citizens upon the frontier from the Indians, which has not been strictly kept.

From Canada, we learn, that a petition has been presented to the legislative assembly for a charter to enable a company to build a railroad to the Pacific. Our Canadian friends must be very anxious, if they think they can overcome the moans of their latitude, so as to build a railroad of this character. They now talk of passing a bill enabling foreigners—that is, Americans—to hold real estate in fee simple; supposing, no doubt, that some of our enterprising capitalists would be induced to invest some of their spare funds there.

The prospectus of the *Great Republic*, a new Magazine of progress and reform, is issued, and proposals for its execution are invited, from printers in Washington or New York.

The corrected census returns of the U. S., give a population of 23,000,000.

At Buffalo, large and enthusiastic meetings have been held, rejoicing over the result of the recent Special election, in that State which has made an addition to the State Debt of nine millions. A resolution was passed to illuminate the city.

The trial of Scott, at Boston, for aiding in the rescue of the alleged slave Shadrach, at our latest advices, had progressed as far as the introduction of the evidence for the defence. The testimony against the prisoner is represented to be such as will lead to his conviction.

Since the completion of the N. Y. & Erie Railroad the business has very greatly increased. The *Dunkirk Journal* says, that merchandise arrives freely from Buffalo for Cattaraugus and Allegheny counties.

The first shipment of cattle from Chautauque county for the New York market was made on Monday, the 19th ult., and the same train took a lot from Ohio.

A party of young men, four in number, from Potsville, took a fishing excursion, near Ellis Tavern, in Cherry township, Sullivan county, and returned, after an absence of six days, with upwards of fifteen hundred trout, many of them very large. What luck! The party also shot a number of wild Ducks, and brought home with them in triumph, a large Bald Eagle, which they fortunately captured alive. It measured seven feet from tip to tip of its wings.

Shirt dresses are now all the rage. What is considered a strange innovation in few bold reformers in Seneca Falls, N. Y., is now generally admired. Many of our leading public journals are advocating the new costume, while none oppose it; save the "Carpet Bag" of Geo. Thompson, who rather excites the mirth of his readers than anything else. A *Tribune* correspondent from Lowell, Mass., writes as follows:

"The Turkish dress has at length made its appearance in this city. Four young ladies have been perambulating our streets all the morning, dressed in light blue De Laine skirts, long enough to reach below the knee, with full Turkish trousers of the same material, and next blue garters to match. They certainly made a very neat and pretty appearance, and behaved themselves in a very modest and becoming manner. This change in the ladies' costumes is much approved of by every body here, and bids fair to become the rage, particularly among the factory girls, of whom we have some twelve or fifteen thousand.

The appearance of a lady in Chestnut street Philadelphia, dressed a la Bloomer, attracted general notice, and created a great sensation among the elite of that city. As yet the new costume has not been adopted by the ladies of Montrose, but we are on the constant look-out for some fair one to be promulgating our streets in this new array.

The grand parade of the Sons of Temperance took place in Philadelphia, last week. There was a large turnout, and the display was a very imposing one. The counter-marching of the Divisions in their rich and beautiful regalia, with banners waving and bands playing, was a magnificent and thrilling sight. There were nearly sixty Divisions in the line, which at the time of starting extended full fifteen squares. Some of the Divisions carried a hundred men, many fifty, and very few less than twenty-five. They probably averaged very nearly forty each. The total number of Sons of Temperance in the procession could not have been much less than 2500.

PROS CALIFORNIA.—The steamer North America arrived at N. Y. on Monday from California, bringing 400 passengers and \$800,000 in specie and Gold Dust. Her intelligence is not of special interest. The mining prospects are good, and daily brightening. Lynch Law still prevails in many parts.

The Democratic Convention for nominating Governor and Canal Commissioner, assembled at Reading yesterday (Wednesday). Gen. J. Blanding Representative, and E. R. Chase, Senatorial Delegate, substituted in place of F. B. Streeter, Esq., the Delegates from this County. Next week we shall give the full proceedings of the Convention.

The Convention for nominating Supreme Court Judges meets at Harrisburg on Wednesday of next week. The action of both bodies will be watched with deep interest.

Jenny Lind's Concerts.—Jenny Lind's concert expires with Mr. Barnum, after nine more concerts, when she will return to Europe.—She gives her last in N. Y. next Friday evening, at Castle Garden, and the remaining eight are to be given in Philadelphia and Boston; which will close one of the most brilliant musical careers that the world ever witnessed.

MARRIAGES, BRITISH, AND DEATHS.—A Bill providing for the registration of marriages, births, and deaths in books furnished by the State, for the Register in each county, reported by Mr. Armstrong of the House, was passed by our late Legislature. The bill provides that, whenever a marriage is celebrated, the officiating clergyman, magistrate or clerk of the meeting shall certify the fact to the register of the county. When a birth or death takes place the physician, midwife or coroner shall, in like manner, certify the event to the register. In all cases the expense is to be paid by the county. Duplicate copies of the register are to be forwarded to Harrisburg, and there kept, to provide against the original being destroyed by fire or otherwise.

Such a system of registration as this will, in time, make the descent of every person in the State a matter of public record; which must remove the present difficulties of proof, in our Courts of Justice, that often make the innocent deeply suffer. Besides there are now many inducements to forge family records; that this Law will destroy.

We give below the Act passed at our last Legislature, regulating the Licensing of Beer houses and stores to vend liquors, in this and Wyoming counties, which will doubtless be of interest to our readers. It places such dealers on the same footing with our Hotel keepers, and is this right:

Three Sections of an Act.
Entitled an Act regulating the Licensing of Beer Houses and Stores to sell liquors in the counties of Susquehanna and Wyoming; relative to the New York and Erie Railroad; to change the name of the Leggett's Gas Railroad Company to the Germantown Gas Company, and to the release of Christian Hasbun, surety to Jacob Sallade.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the expiration of the several licenses heretofore granted to Merchants, Beer Houses, Taverns, Alleys, Restaurants, or any other person or persons under or by virtue of which they are permitted to sell strong Beer, Ale, or other malt liquor in the counties of Susquehanna and Wyoming, no such person shall receive a license authorizing or permitting him or her to traffic in or sell any such liquors unless he or she or they shall have first advertised his or her or their intention to apply to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in one or more newspapers of the said counties for such license for a period of four weeks preceding such application.

2. That from and after the passage of this act, the power to grant licenses to sell any such liquors in the counties aforesaid, is vested exclusively in the said Court which shall have the same power in considering such applications as is now vested therein by existing acts of Assembly relating to the licensing of public Inns or Taverns: Provided, that the Court shall in no case grant such license, unless satisfied of the necessity of so doing.

3. That the power of licensing for other purposes than the sale of liquor, shall remain as heretofore, and all acts of Assembly inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed so far as the same relate to the said counties of Susquehanna and Wyoming.

The following extract from a speech of Major Allen, the Engineer of the Erie Railroad, gives some interesting facts in regard to the early history of Railroads in this country:—

Having occupied your time with these statements of perhaps no general interest, but the omission of which would have been an act of injustice, I have thought that on this great Railroad occasion a reference to some of the incidents in the early Railroad history of this country might be appropriate.

To bring before you, as strikingly as in my power, it has occurred to me to lead your imagination to the conception of the scene which would present itself, if on some fine morning you were placed at an elevation, and gifted for the moment with a power of vision which would command the Railroad movements of the whole United States. There would be presented an exciting picture of activity in the thousand Iron Horses starting forth from the various Railroad centres, or traversing the surface of the continent in all directions. Where the imagination has attained to some conception of this scene, let it seek to go back to the time when only one of these iron monsters was in existence on the continent, and was moving forth, the first of this mighty race.—When was it? Where was it? And who awakened its energies and directed its movements. It was in the year 1825, on the banks of the Lackawanna, at the commencement of the Railroad connecting the Canal of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company with their Coal Mines—and he who addresses you is the only person on that locomotive. The circumstances which led to my being alone on the engine were these: The road had been built in the Summer; the structure was of hickory timber, and the rails of large dimensions, notched on to caps placed far apart.—The timber had cracked and warped from exposure to the sun. After about 500 feet of straight line, the road crossed the Lackawanna Creek, on trestle work about 20 feet high, and with a curve of 350 to 400 feet radius.—The impression was very general that this iron

monster would either break down the road, or that it would leave the track at the curve, and plunge into the creek. My reply to such a apprehension was, that it was too late to consider the probability of such occurrences; that there was no other course but to have the trial made of the strange animal, which had been brought there at such great expense; but that it was not necessary that more than one should be involved in its fate; that I would take the first ride alone, and that the time would come when I should look back to this incident with great interest.

As I placed my hand on the throttle-valve handle, I was undecided whether I would move slowly, or with a fair degree of speed; but believing that the road would prove safe, and preferring, if we did go down, to go down handsomely, and without any evidence of timidity, I started with considerable velocity—passed the curve over the creek safely, and was soon out of hearing of the cheers of the large assemblage present. At the end of two or three miles, I reversed the valves, and returned without accident to the place of starting—having thus made the first Railroad trip by locomotive on the Western Hemisphere.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—We learn that this very important road is to be speedily constructed; but what place will be the terminus, is not yet decided. The *Broomer Republican* says that Binghamton will probably be the place, but thinks it will depend entirely upon the action of their citizens. They fear it may terminate at Great Bend or Susquehanna, and proper effort from us might secure it at one of these places.

The Syracuse Star, speaking of this contemplated road, says:

We are informed by the Hon. Mr. Snow, of Oneonta, that there is every probability that this road will be constructed. Mr. Delevan, of Albany, has taken \$40,000 of the stock, and other citizens of that place have made liberal subscriptions. The grades are reported to be favorable—not exceeding 40 feet to the mile in any place, and not exceeding 8 feet to the mile for a long distance.

It is intended to construct this road with a 6 feet track, and to run the freight cars thro' from Albany to Dunkirk, without transshipment at Binghamton. The coal trains will also be loaded at the Leggett's Gas mines for Albany at half a dollar a ton, which will enable the Company to deliver coal in Albany at \$2 per ton, as stated by Mr. Snow. If this be so, coal can be delivered in this city by the Syracuse and Susquehanna Railway for at least as low a price, as Syracuse is 50 miles nearer the mines than is Albany.

The Albany and Susquehanna road will be in some degree a feeder to the Syracuse and Susquehanna road; as the latter will also be a feeder to the former. Travelers from Oneonta, Delaware and Chenango Counties, destined for the north-west, will take the Syracuse road at Binghamton; and travelers from the north-west destined for those counties will take the Albany road at the same place. A market for Syracuse salt will also be opened along the line of this and the N. Y. and Erie Roads.

OUR BOOK TABLE.
A Beautiful Pictorial Sheet.—Wilson & Co., New York, have just issued their mammoth double Brother Jonathan for the National Jubilee, July 4th. It has a valuable and interesting collection of original pictures and historical documents relative to America and American Independence, which we have not room to enumerate. For young readers two mammoth pages of the paper are devoted to fun and adventure. This Brother Jonathan is really and truly a grand affair, and the editors promise for themselves at least one hundred thousand circulation. We have no reason to doubt their expectations will be realized considering the wonderful cheapness of the sheet, which is but 10 cents a copy, or ten for one dollar.

United States Monthly Law Magazine, for May and June, comes richly freighted with a fund of legal information. This standard work of the legal Profession, contains:

- 1st. Judicious Essays upon legal topics, the most useful and interesting to the profession.
- 2d. Biographical sketches of distinguished lawyers, now living, with excellent portraits.
- 3d. Early Notes of the more able and important decisions of the courts, in America and Great Britain.
- 4th. Alphabetical digests of all cases of general interest in the Superior Courts of law and equity, both in the United States and England properly classified and arranged for a reference.
- 5th. Critical Notices of New Books, and a list of all new law publications &c. It is well worth the patronage of the profession. Address John Livingston 157 Broadway N. Y.—\$5 a year.

We thank Mr. Livingston for a copy of the March No., containing a finely executed portrait of Chief Justice Gibbon, of this State, so widely celebrated as a Jurist.

The Christian Parlor Magazine, for May commences a new volume of that excellent periodical for family reading. Its pages are filled with contributions from able writers, presenting a great variety of topics, and discussed in an attractive and popular style.

The Hawley Chronicle, is the title of a new paper started in Hawley, a new and flourishing village in Wayne County, by R. Denton. It is a large sheet, neatly printed, and ably conducted. It starts out with professions of neutrality in Politics. Our best wishes for its success, worthy as it is of a liberal patronage.

The American Phrenological and Water Cure Journal, for June 1851; published by Fowler & Wells, 131 Nassau st. N. Y., are received. Both of these Journals are well filled with valuable and interesting matter and whether the reader likes or dislikes he cannot fail of being benefited. \$1 a year, each—20 copies \$10.

Merry's Museum, the popular Magazine, so anxiously looked for by the young of both sexes, has been received for June. Take it and read it by all means.

International Magazine, for June, has been on our table for some time. Our acknowledgments are due to the Publisher, for the receipt of this invaluable work. This is the Hamburg, but a magazine of real bona fides; it and one well worth double the subscription price. Terms \$3 per year. Strangers to Townsend, N. Y.

Littell's Living Age, No. 368, of this interesting work has visited us. E. Littell & Co. Boston—\$5 a year.

Illustrated Natural History, by Dr. A. J. Strong and J. D. Post, for the present comes with four beautiful plates of animals, and full descriptions of their manners, habits &c. The character of the plates is interesting and well calculated to please. We have received the American Flora, by the same gentlemen—Address Green & Spencer, 67 Broadway, N. Y. Terms \$1 a year each.

The Bulletin of the American Art Union, a monthly Journal of Art, devoted to the interests of the Art Union. It is embellished with superior engravings, and contains the fairest and plain of the institution, with interesting varieties of art literature, including essays, descriptions, anecdotes, criticisms, and foreign and domestic correspondence, &c. It is published for the members of the Union alone.

Van Courts Counterfeit Detector, for June has been sent us. It is well arranged, readable, and convenient for reference. J. Van Court, Philadelphia. \$1 per year.

The Daguerrean Journal, Vol. 2d, No. 16, May, 1851. Mr. L. L. Hill, the discoverer of the wonderful and beautiful "Hillogy" process, is, in future, to aid Mr. Humphrey in editing and conducting the "Daguerrean Journal." We predict that Messrs. Humphrey and Hill will produce a work eminently worthy the attention of the operating Fraternity, and of scientific men. We especially recommend it to the raw recruits in the great army of Artists. [If the Journal has been previously issued, Mr. Humphrey will much oblige by sending Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, which we have not received.]

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Mail pass. Day ex pass Night ex pass
10 55 a.m. 3 53 p.m. 3 28 p.m. 12 25 p.m.

GOING WEST.
Mail pass. Day ex pass Night ex pass
5 55 p.m. 2 04 p.m. 2 03 p.m. 3 30 a.m.

Sons of Temperance of Susquehanna Division.

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