

# THE REGISTER

J. W. CHAPMAN, Editor.  
THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1849.

### Our recent Journey to "Gotham"

Every thing connected with our recent excursion to the city of New York was conducted in too hurried a manner to allow us to prepare any circumstantial account of the journey of interest to our readers. Absorbed as we were with the sole object of the expedition, while seeking to accomplish it in the most speedy manner possible, we neither took any note of the passing incidents connected therewith, nor did we cast our eyes so briefly upon the grand and interesting scenes afforded by the newly opened mode of travel, or the way, or the infinite variety of objects to engage one's attention in the great metropolis. In fact, our journey was a hurried one in preparation and execution both. Scarcely was the day which announced the postponement of our plan of improvement, in our paper of April 18th, when we came to the sudden determination to make the excursion, to undertake the journey forthwith. And necessarily, with a few hours preparation, we were off—at railroad speed.

Who could have ever dreamed! some twenty or thirty years ago, when a journey from eastern New York or Connecticut to this "New Country" used to take a week's time; that (excepting two or three hours ride by stage) to reach the great thoroughfare (the distance to New York could be overcome between am and am)—or that in about a day and a night, a trip might be performed to many of the towns of New England? Had any one of the early adventurers from Connecticut, Massachusetts or Vermont, who some forty or fifty years ago came forth their way through the then wilderness, with ox teams—having frequently to cut their own roads through the dense forests to reach their chosen locations—been told that at this day, of an early period of time, the distance and the apparently almost insurmountable obstacles should be so speedily overcome by means then scarcely heard-of, it would have excited as profound incredulity as does now the project of reaching California by a patent flying machine. In short, the journey to this part of Northern Pennsylvania, which is now getting to be "about the middle of the world," was then considered about as formidable an undertaking as a journey to Oregon or California now is.

To those who are not yet familiar with the route of travel, we may say that some two or three hours earlier ride from this place by stage sets us down to breakfast at Great Bend, where we have time to look about a little previous to stepping on the train of cars from Binghamton at about half past seven, when the shrill whistle of the locomotive announcing "all ready," followed by its loud snorting, gives one barely time to get seated, and we are off, whisking by the fields, fences, forests, abrupt hills, and sharp bends of the river, at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour.

We get but a rapid glance at the stupendous company in passing the Susquehanna near Lansboro—the Starbuck bridge, a massive stone structure a little beyond—the immensely high works over Cascade creek still further on, and the huge deep cuts encountered in reaching the summit between the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers. One should spend days instead of fitting moments, in viewing these astonishing works of art, to gratify a suitable admiration, and be enabled to give an adequate description. A little more rapid descent to the Delaware at Deposit, and thence down that river, (which is crossed three times, before reaching Port Jervis)—passing various little towns, and depot stations, gives little time for any thing but a bird's-eye view of the grand and picturesque scenery along the route, including the various narrows passed through; the tremendously precipitous mountains of "shiners," over-hanging rocks on one side, and the massive embankments on the other, give the road a truly fearful aspect, however safely the carriages along the track, with unobstructed speed.

A passing notice should here be given to the place of refreshment at Narrowsburg, otherwise called Big Eddy, on the Delaware, a most admirably arranged house of entertainment kept by our friend, the Prince of Landlords, Maj. F. Frazar, formerly of the Pacific Hotel, New York,—late of the principal hotel of Farmers in Susquehanna county. (For genuine politeness and affability, ease and grace of manners, and all the requisites to constitute a gentleman in the true sense, we know not his superior among Landlords—or Farmers either. Nor should it be forgotten that he is withal a whole-souled Whig. At his establishment, a hot cup of Coffee with all the accompaniments of bread and butter, cold ham, cakes, &c., are ready on the counter for each hungry traveler to make good use of the ten minutes stop allowed; and he must be a big game of appetite, or he must be a true epicure, not tempted to partake at his beautiful board.

Another extensive eating house is kept at Port Jervis, where 15 minutes are allowed for the meeting and passing of the up and down passenger trains. Leaving here we pass up the valley of the Nervine, sink over the summit into the far famed grazing and better county of Orange, where rocks and stones are given more plentiful than in our own Susquehanna county; and in many places where the land is covered with stone walls into lots not much larger than good sized gardens, you can scarcely see that there are any stones missing from the ground. Farther down in Orange county, as we approach Guilford, Middle town, &c., the country has a truly fertile aspect, and all the way shows the marks of good farming, which is nevertheless gifted by nature with advantages by no means superior, we think, to what she has conferred on our own country, which with proper management in tillage, might be made in every respect as fertile as Orange.

Thus we pass into the still more rugged and rocky country very appropriately called Rockland, which abounds in the Hudson river, where we leave the cars and take the Steamboat, and are rapidly waded down among the romantic hills, surrounded here and there by elegant country seats, which skirt the eastern shore, and the abrupt and picturesque mountains, or rather rocky bluff, that rise the Jersey state of the Hudson.

As we descend the sun bade his face behind the horizon when we reach the city with its

shades lined with water, craft, of every description, whose masts and rigging obscure the view like the thickly set dry hemlock tops of a swamp or a millpond. At the wharf we encounter the burden of cabinet-makers, porters, waiters, &c., who will pounce upon you or your baggage, half a dozen at a time, with their officious offers to take you off—enough to distract a quiet traveller, unaccustomed to the scene of bustle and confusion of first landing in that busy city.

Should we attempt any notice of our brief stay in New York, of which all that we saw in our hurried business excursion could not interest our general readers very extensively, we should have to do it in another chapter, when time and room should permit. Had not our limited time and business arrangements imperatively demanded the most speedy return, we might not only have been enough to take note of for a week at least, but might have yielded to the strong enticement of a few hours extension of our journey to the revered land of our fathers in the "land of steady habits" further "down east." But that long cherished excursion must await more time for visiting rather than business, when not only we but ours must share in the gratification it will afford.

Before closing this hasty notice of our last journey homeward, we must bear testimony to the admirably prompt, punctual and regular arrangements we found on the New York and Erie Railroad line. [Such is the order and system to which they have attained, that not the least accident occurred during either the down or up trip, and probably not fifteen minutes variation of their arrival and departure at any one point from the time fixed by their regulations.] Whatever inconveniences others may complain of, (and there are fault-finders on every route of travel,) we certainly met with polite and accommodating treatment from all with whom we had to do on the line, and we take pleasure in acknowledging particularly the politeness and attention of Capt. MAREE, of the Steamer Erie between Piermont and New York, and of the Train Conductor, Mr. ISAAC WOOD, with whom we came up.

### Disastrous Fire.

The valuable and elegant dwelling and contiguous buildings belonging to the late Dr. ROBERT H. ROSE, at Silver Lake in this county, were all destroyed by fire on Monday last, towards night. The fire broke out apparently from the chimney in the upper part of the mansion, and when discovered was breaking out through the roof so furiously, as to afford no hope of saving it. Mrs. ROSE and family being absent, the work hands about the establishment directed their efforts to saving, as far as possible, the most valuable property within their reach. We understand the most if not all of the valuable papers of the estate were saved, but a large portion of the furniture was destroyed, and also the greater portion of the very valuable and extensive Library, which was probably the largest one in this part of the State. Taking together the mansion, the office and all the adjacent buildings, with their contents, it was altogether the most dire calamity that has occurred in this region lately, and the loss is deeply to be regretted by the whole community.

The TELEGRAPH.—Though Montrose was stated last week to be among the places deriving no benefit from the new Telegraph for want of an office here, there has since been an office established in the Fire-Proof building in this place, in the office of the Register and Recorder, Mr. CHARLES L. BROWN, who is to superintend its operation here, for the present. Talks were held with Binghamton, New York, and other places along the line, and we shall probably have important intelligence from all these places hereafter, with lightning speed; or at least after a few days, the arrangements being scarcely completed yet, so as to be ready for business calls.

### Howes & Co's Circus

to exhibit here next Monday afternoon and evening, as will be seen by their advertisement in this paper. Judging from what they say and the flaming barn-door handbills with which the walls of our public houses are papered, it would seem that as each successive circus company that comes along promises to give an entertainment a touch beyond any that preceded it, this is to excel any thing before seen here. It is of course unnecessary to urge the young folks of all ages and sexes to come out, as they will do that spontaneously from all the adjacent towns, let who will expatiate upon the demoralizing effect of such exhibitions. Those who have the change to spend for such amusements, will come to see them when they have a chance.

### C. E. LATHROP, editor of the Wyoming Whig, at Tununkhamock, has been appointed Postmaster at that place in room of N. C. Martin, who was lately appointed under the expiring Polk administration, on the resignation of Mr. Bolton. Mr. Martin was a Whig, we believe, as well as Mr. Lathrop, but knowing nothing of the sentiment and wishes of that community relative to the appointment of a successor to Mr. Bolton, we are unable to say anything more than the reasons for this last change. The announcement of a change in the Post-office at Hartford in this county, which we made last week on the authority of our neighbor of the Democrat, is thought to be premature, as we cannot learn from Hartford that any such change has been made there after all. B. T. Cook, Esq., whose appointment as Postmaster at Binghamton we also announced, seems to have been refused possession of the books and papers of the office by the former postmaster, who it is said received his appointment from the President instead of the Postmaster General, and would not give them up on an appointment made by the latter. Subsequently, however, it is reported that Mr. Cook has received the appointment from the President himself. Our neighbor of the Democrat charges us with misrepresentation and complains of libelous treatment of Mr. Taggart in the notice taken in this paper week before last of a reported speech said to have been made by that gentleman in the Legislature, as given in the Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper. The article for which our neighbor faults us, was prepared and put in type by one of the printers in this office during our recent journey to the city, and was not seen by us till it appeared in print, and as we discovered nothing in it abusive of Mr. T., being merely a sportive little notice of the burlesque on his speech making—or rather "speaking him" at his silence—who did not conceive it to be calculated to do him any wrong or injustice.

### Godley's Lady's Book

The May number of this splendid periodical is already before us. It still goes ahead of its promises as well as of its date, in the quantity of its reading matter (this number giving 24 extra pages) and the number and richness of its magnificent engravings, being embellished with four on steel and several more on wood cuts. We have had scarcely time to peruse and enlarge upon its merits. The best idea our readers can get of it is to take and peruse it for themselves.

### LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE

This charming monthly for May has also been received. Its merits, which we have heretofore commended are still worthy of commendation. The name of the lady who has its editorial charge, Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS is a recommendation to the literary world. Published by C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

### THE PENNSYLVANIA CULTIVATOR

from which we select several articles on our fourth page, is or should be winning its way into our parlor. Such an agricultural work as this, at the seat of government of our State, has long been wanted, and its editor, Dr. THOMAS ROSTER of Harrisburg, seems determined to merit a liberal patronage, by the manner in which it is conducted.

### The Wyoming Democrat

says that the reported marriage of Mr. Woodhouse (which we copied from that paper last week) has proved to be incorrect. Such matters should not be published but upon reliable authority, and the imposition by which printers are sometimes led to publish marriages erroneously, is an act of baseness that should be most severely frowned upon by community.

### CONDENSED ITEMS.

A most horrible and almost incredible account of a murder committed by a boy only 8 years, on his father, by cutting his head off with an axe, in Lisle, N. Y., will be found in our paper.

A child about 4 years old, a son of Joseph Wall, in Clinton, Wyoming county, wandered into the woods last Sunday and was lost. Search has been made in vain hitherto.

Six persons are said to have been drowned by the upsetting of a sail boat at Fall River, Mass., on Sunday last.

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### Those justly celebrated vocalists the Baker Family

we see are giving Concerts at Washington later. They entertained a party at the President's house on Tuesday evening of last week, when their performances were highly commended.

Snow fell week before last on the Lehigh mountains in the neighborhood of Mauch Chunk to the depth of from 16 to 20 inches.

James Kenner was drowned at Mauch Chunk on Monday the 23d ult., by falling from the stern of a boat he was repairing; into the Lehigh river.

A man named Samuel Lines was severely injured by a railroad car passing over him accidentally on one of the planes near Mauch Chunk, on Wednesday of the same week.

### Court Proceedings.

As many of our readers in this county take an interest in these matters, and as we were too much engaged during Court week to take any note of the proceedings, we copy the following report from the Democrat.

Com'th vs. Washington Lowrey, for larceny of oxen; verdict, guilty. Sentence, 6 months imprisonment in the county jail, and a fine of \$1 and costs. Chamberlin & Grow for Com'th, Bentley & Hodgdon for prisoner.

Com'th vs. De Witt C. Roberts, for assault and battery on J. F. Brandage; verdict, guilty. Rule to show cause why a new trial should not be had, was granted. Chamberlin & Bentley for Com'th, Richards & Grow for Deft.

Com'th vs. James A. Buchanan for assault and battery, on Nathan Stewart; deft't plead guilty, and was sentenced to one month imprisonment in the county jail, and pay a fine of \$1. Chamberlin & Bentley for Com'th, Little & Streeter for deft.

Com'th vs. David L. Meeker for keeping a tippling house in Silver Lake; deft't plead guilty, and was sentenced to \$20 fine and costs.

Com'th vs. Henry Osterhout in surety of the Peace—Elizabeth Osterhout prosecutor—deft't held to bail for good behavior for one year.

Isaac L. Tewksbury appointed Constable of Brooklyn, vice L. W. Kellum, who is unable to serve by reason of sickness.

Com'th vs. Hiram C. Conklin for assault and battery; sentence, \$50 fine, and costs.

### The Territory of Minnesota.

The new territory of Minnesota is destined to become one of the greatest and most flourishing states of the West. Its chief towns are St. Paul, situated on the Mississippi river, about six miles below Fort Snelling, and northern below the Falls of St. Anthony, and Stillwater, at the head of Lake St. Croix, which is the most northern point of certain steamboat navigation in the Mississippi Valley. St. Paul has a population of about 800 souls, and Stillwater something more than 1000. We notice that a newspaper has already been established at St. Paul. It is called the Minnesota Register, and the first number bears date April 7th. It is ably sustained by a deficit in the public funds. It is a highly interesting matter concerning the new territory—its boundaries, topography, climate, soil, waters, timber, agricultural and manufacturing capacity, better, settlements, and healthfulness. These varied subjects are treated in a most intelligent spirit, and in a style so clear and unambitious as to impart a very favorable idea of the ability and good sense that has directed the editorial pen of the Register. The paper is published by A. Randall & Co., and edited by Mr. Randall, who, by the way, has been for some years exploring the country as a geologist. The columns of the paper are well supplied with advertisements of various kinds from St. Paul, Stillwater, Marine, &c.; and already we find the "splendid steamers" Doctor Franklin, Capt. M. W. Lidwick; Senator, Capt. Orrin Smith, and Doctor Franklin No. 2; Capt. A. C. Montfort, advertised as "now running as regular packets" between those places and Galena and St. Louis. With such fields of travel, and the inducements held out by the rich soil and the beautiful climate of Minnesota's migration from the old States and from Europe, the settlement of that region will be much more rapid than was that of the first Western States.—Daily News.

### Robbery and Attempted Murder

—Wm. E. Gates, a butcher in Hartford, returning from Vernon on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., was seized when about four miles from the city, and dragged from his horse. Having partially arisen from the ground, a dagger was plunged at him, which passed through his coat and vest, but striking his watch, and after a fruitless attempt of some twenty or thirty hours, he was obliged to abandon his cargo and vessel total loss. She had a cargo of nearly \$40,000, belonging principally to the merchants of San Miguel. She was loaded with India and hides and bound for Lima, where she was owned, and an under the impression that nothing insured, owing to the fact that she was no way of insuring on this coast.

### Whig's Case

A paper published in Philadelphia, devoted to Universal Education, has a call for a National Convention of the Friends of Common Schools, which we intended to notice in an article, but the following from the Potomac, Emporium and Press sufficiently explains its object.

### Common Schools—U. S. Convention.

A number of gentlemen in different parts of the United States, zealous advocates of Popular Education, among whom we notice the names of Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Bishop Doane, and others of equal standing, have united in a call for a National Convention of the Friends of Common Schools, to meet in the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 22d day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the promotion of this paramount interest of our Republican Institutions.

This is certainly a noble and highly praiseworthy movement, one in which every well-wisher of our common country is entitled to be deeply interested. We sincerely hope it may be promptly responded to from all parts of the Union.

The Committee of Arrangements, of which Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, is President, and A. E. Wright, Esq., Cor. Secretary, has issued a circular in which they earnestly recommend to the friends of the measure in the several States of the Union, to assemble in State Convention, at their respective capitals, or some central location, on or before the 15th of July next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the said National Convention, and transacting such other business in reference to the interests of Common School Education within their borders, as may be deemed expedient. They recommend that the number of Delegates from each State be at least equal to its representation in Congress.

The committee also respectfully request State or Local Conventions of Teachers, or other assemblies of the friends of education, to appoint Delegates to the proposed National Convention.

A very large portion of the citizens of Schuylkill county, will be assured, readily subscribe to, and aid as far as in their power, the proposed measure; but being deeply involved in business, requiring their personal supervision, it cannot be expected that many of them could attend the time necessary to attend a State Convention, at so great a distance from home, as Harrisburgh. Nor indeed can this be necessary under the alternative offered by the Committee of Arrangements.

### Shocking Event! Horrible Murder in Lisle.

It is most unpleasant to state that our county has been recently the scene of an appalling tragedy. On Friday last (April 27) a son of James Houghtaling of Yorkshire, in the town of Lisle, Broome county, a boy only eight years old, cut off his father's head, with an axe! The circumstances, as we have learned them, are as follows: The father had been ploughing his field, and in a state of intoxication, left his team and lay down in a grove to sleep. The child, who was a fine, bright, intelligent boy, was left alone in the field, and, under the effects of liquor, literally severed his head from his body. We learn that an elder brother witnessed the fatal act. The boy, with blood on his person, immediately informed others of the deed, and boasted that he had done it because his father had drunk him the best before him. He then fled, and sought the best hiding place he could find, and was found by the sheriff. He will, we presume, be sent to some corrective institution where his early but dangerous propensities will have a salutary treatment.

### The following remarks of the Harrisburg Intelligencer

in reply to the railings of a few Locooco papers against the alteration of several Judicial Districts, will suit more latitudes than one:

### The New Judicial Districts.

The Harrisburg Keystone still continues to assail the new Judicial Districts. It admits, however, in the last number, that one of these new districts—the Berks county one—was necessary; and it admits that the bill to create the new districts was voted for, in part carried, by some of the locoocoes. However, it adds: "They did wrong in joining the Federalists in voting for this bill," and predicts that "few of these men will ever have an opportunity to misrepresent the Democracy again."

Now, when politicians, despite the denunciations of party leaders and the part press, will unite with their political opponents in supporting a measure, it is good evidence that it possesses real merit. They feel strong enough in its merits to contain, and sustain them, and look to the people at large to sustain them.

The Keystone says of the new Judicial district act: "It is in all intents and purposes a Federal measure, uncolored for by any real necessity whatsoever, and never would have been adopted, but for the purpose of providing places for political friends."

We fear what the Berks County Democratic Paper says about this act: "It was not a party measure, nor did any respectable man view it in that light, either in this county or at Harrisburg; but men of all parties viewed it as a matter of necessity, and we looked upon it as a remedy against the immediate division of the country." Says the Press, in still stronger language, "dreamed of voting for or against the bill on party grounds, and no reasonable man would place such a construction upon a measure, or vote of this kind, and any attempt to put the color of party upon it, will end in the disgrace of those who attempt it!" We hope the great expurgator of the party—the Jupiter Tonans of the Keystone—will put this opinion of the Democratic Press, in his pipe, and smoke it.

### A Case for General Taylor.

It is now about two months since Congress, in the "Spring of Our Gold Coins" at the U. S. Mint, yet, up to this moment, no such coin has as yet been made. The officers of our four Mints pretend to be getting the dies ready; but they make a wretchedly slow business of it, and it is notorious that they of their wisdom have decided the issue of Congress not to be made. Whereupon they are hanging back as stubbornly as possible, calculating that there will soon be a flood of gold from California, which will keep them busy coming in the old way and afford an "ad excuse for going as few Gold Dollars as possible."

Such, from all we can gather, is the disposition which controls the managers of the Mint at Philadelphia; and we respectfully request the President to move searching inquiry into the facts, and if they prove substantially as above stated, to remove the officers of the Mint engaged in or consenting to this contumacy. It was bad enough when the despotic President assumed to execute or nullify the laws of the land according to his judgment of their constitutionality and fitness; but to have such a job undertaken by third rate subalterns is really passing the tolerable bounds of official impudence.

It is not many years since a great party was prostrated in this State, and many others, in getting to let the people use small bank bills or not, as they should think proper. Whoever shall undertake a like operation with regard to small gold coin will be very likely to fall into the same category. Let us have gold dollars, silver dollars, and paper dollars, and let public convenience determine which shall be used or what proportion of each. We like them all, and do not believe either are likely to become too abundant. If the gold dollars prove a nuisance, either from the facility and profusion of counterfeiters, or from their minuteness, or from their resemblance at night to silver sixpences and half dimes, it will be very easy to disuse them and let them go back to the Mint for recoinage into larger pieces. We believe in no such bugbears, and it will be labor lost to attempt to diffuse a belief in them, unless by actual experience. Let us try the Gold Dollar.—Tribune.

### Suicide.

A man by the name of Robert More committed suicide this forenoon, [26th] by throwing himself in the Susquehanna river, at the head of the Island near the point in this village. The water was not too deep, and there was a man on seeing him go in the river, but a short distance off, hastened to him, he was dead before he could be reached; and the efforts of Dr. Burr for an hour to resuscitate him proved unavailing. He was very drunk at the time, and probably resorted to an unusual quantity of liquor, to accelerate his death. He was the day before turned out of a house, and himself and family consisting of a wife and three children, thrown on the streets. We understand that in consequence of threatening injury to others a warrant was issued against him and he was bound over to keep the peace. He was an American, about 47 years old, and had followed for some time past the business of sawing wood. His disastrous end is undoubtedly one of the legitimate fruits of the low groggeries with which our village is cursed. A coroner's jury has been summoned in the case.—Broome Republic.

### Political Prescription.

The Pennsylvania invites an issue, and demands a reform, in relation to the course which should be adopted by a party in power, in dispensing its patronage. There are but two parties before the country. That which opposes and that which sustains the present administration. Nothing has been said, nothing has been done, since the inauguration of this administration, which can excite a word of objection against an Administration, the Chief of which is one who has purchased the confidence of the country by a long life of rare virtues attested to brilliant exploits. Of Gen. Taylor, the press in the opposition does not utter a doubt in regard to his probity or his patriotism.

The Locooco party, which oppose the virtues it lauds, exclaims with emphasis against the appointment by the Administration of its friends. The issue is a simple one. Shall we support the friends of our opponents? If these are now in power, the enemies of the Administration to which we stand opposed, their doctrine and their practice have been open and fair upon this subject. They have spared no pains. But it is alleged that General Taylor expressed a decided sentiment against political prescription. So do we. So does the whole people, and we will not be pretense that there is political prescription in the preference of one favorable to the measures which carry out the views under which the President was elected, to the man who is opposed to him, to his principles, and to the policy which he considers necessary for the government. The opposition proclaims the doctrine of prescription. If it is practiced, it endorses, it exalts and exalts in it. The party is either right, and if so, it has privilege of complaint against us for doing what it has recommended by its doctrine and its practice, or it is wrong both in reference to principle and fact. If it be right, we are, in the appointments, within the line of its policy. If it be wrong, we are still in the right. There is not a word of the letters which are regarded as binding Gen. Taylor that reflect a censure upon his course in reference to any past removal. There is nothing that proves prescription, and a violation of nothing that Gen. Taylor uttered before his election, inconsistent with the boldest and freest exercise of the power which the constitution, holding the President responsible for the administration of the government, demands.—Daily News.

### ONE OF THE MARTYRS

—A clerk has recently been removed in the War Department, somewhat after this wise: One or more of his colleagues petitioned the Secretary of War and Chief Clerk for bills against the subordinate. The Secretary very properly refused to act the bill in the matter, and told one of the inexorable creditors that he ought to look to the man he trusted with his goods, to judge for himself of his character, and not to rely on the head of a department to collect his bill for him. The creditor thereupon addressed President Taylor on the subject, and the President, not knowing what had passed, turned the letter over to the Secretary of War. Gov. Crawford, thinking it now high time to act in a manner best calculated to get rid of the annoyance, instructed his Chief Clerk to intimate to the person complained of, that his resignation would be acceptable. The clerk refused to resign, and addressed a note to the Secretary, claiming his right to hold the office until he should be ejected by such process as he might deem valid. Gov. Crawford thereupon sent him a letter of dismissal from office.

### Hos. T. B. KINGS

—The Savannah Georgian of Monday last notices the departure of the Hon. Thos. Butler King, from that port in the steamer Falcon for Chongking. Mr. King goes to the Isthmus at the invitation of the proprietors of the line of Pacific Ocean Steamships, with a view personally to examine the route across the Isthmus, and to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the general condition of the great thoroughfare, which has been established mainly through his exertions as Chairman of the Naval Committee of Congress.—Mr. King will go on as San Francisco, and will return in time to resume his seat at the opening of the next Congress, and we doubt not the country will derive great advantage from the valuable information he will not fail to acquire concerning our new and extensive possession on the Pacific coast. Phil. Daily News.

### PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD

—A great meeting in favor of this road was held at Pittsburgh on Monday evening last, at which General A. K. Moorehead presided. Able speeches were made by Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., of Philadelphia, Gen. Moorehead, Senator Benton of Missouri, and others. A large amount of stock was subscribed, and was most cheerfully to the friends of the road.—American.

The new license law of Philadelphia gratuities the price of liquor from \$50 to \$350, according to the amount of liquor sold. The present number of liquor licenses is estimated at twenty-four hundred—nine hundred of which it is supposed will be cut off by the high price of license. It is also estimated that the revenue to be raised will be \$1,250,000, in the place of less than \$500,000 of the old system. What the moral effect will be, is not yet calculated.—Miltonian.

Independent? A correspondent of the North American, makes the following very sensible and true remarks about removals, &c.: "The policy of proscription for political reasons is a bad one, and would be a worse one, if it were to be carried out, and would rather be left to the hands of Providence than to the hands of man." Congressional Elections to be held in 1849: Virginia, April 21; New Hampshire, June 8; North Carolina, August 2; Alabama, August 8; South Carolina, August 14; Iowa, August 16; Kentucky, August 6; Maryland, October 8; Louisiana, November 6; Mississippi, Nov. 8; Texas, Nov. 8; Ohio, Nov. 8.

### From the Philadelphia Daily News.

### North Branch Canal.

The following are the provisions of the General Appropriation Bill, passed at the late session of the Legislature, looking to the completion of the North Branch Canal. The importance of the work does not seem to have been fully appreciated, and it has not been for the reckless course of a Locooco majority in the Lower House; the Legislature would have made ample provision for a vigorous prosecution of the work, that it might be completed as early as a day as possible. The North has contributed liberally towards improvements in other directions, but so far has been almost a total failure in the benefits flowing from an active participation of communication with our principal markets. We sincerely trust that the work, though moving slowly as it must under these provisions, may nevertheless, steadily and surely progress to completion.

§ 74. That the Canal Commissioners be and they are hereby authorized to appoint a competent engineer and superintendent, to construct and superintend the completion of the North Branch Pennsylvania canal.

§ 75. That whatever balance of money remains in the treasury unappropriated, after the payment of the August and February interest, in each year shall have been fully provided for, shall, for so long a period as may be necessary, and the same is hereby appropriated towards the completion of the North Branch canal.

§ 76. It shall be the duty of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, on or before the fifteenth day of August in every year, to report to the Governor the amount of money that can be applied to the completion of said canal that year, and he shall notify the Canal Commissioners thereof, whose duty it shall be to place under contract a corresponding amount of work.

§ 77. That no engineer or superintendent shall be appointed on this said canal until it shall be ascertained there will be the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

### Political Prescription.

The Pennsylvania invites an issue, and demands a reform, in relation to the course which should be adopted by a party in power, in dispensing its patronage. There are but two parties before the country. That which opposes and that which sustains the present administration. Nothing has been said, nothing has been done, since the inauguration of this administration, which can excite a word of objection against an Administration, the Chief of which is one who has purchased the confidence of the country by a long life of rare virtues attested to brilliant exploits. Of Gen. Taylor, the press in the opposition does not utter a doubt in regard to his probity or his patriotism.

The Locooco party, which oppose the virtues it lauds, exclaims with emphasis against the appointment by the Administration of its friends. The issue is a simple one. Shall we support the friends of our opponents? If these are now in power, the enemies of the Administration to which we stand opposed, their doctrine and their practice have been open and fair upon this subject. They have spared no pains. But it is alleged that General Taylor expressed a decided sentiment against political prescription. So do we. So does the whole people, and we will not be pretense that there is political prescription in the preference of one favorable to the measures which carry out the views under which the President was elected, to the man who is opposed to him, to his principles, and to the policy which he considers necessary for the government. The opposition proclaims the doctrine of prescription. If it is practiced, it endorses, it exalts and exalts in it. The party is either right, and if so, it has privilege of complaint against us for doing what it has recommended by its doctrine and its practice, or it is wrong both in reference to principle and fact. If it be right, we are, in the appointments, within the line of its policy. If it be wrong, we are still in the right. There is not a word of the letters which are regarded as binding Gen. Taylor that reflect a censure upon his course in reference to any past removal. There is nothing that proves prescription, and a violation of nothing that Gen. Taylor uttered before his election, inconsistent with the boldest and freest exercise of the power which the constitution, holding the President responsible for the administration of the government, demands.—Daily News.

### The Territory of Minnesota.

The new territory of Minnesota is destined to become one of the greatest and most flourishing states of the West. Its chief towns are St. Paul, situated on the Mississippi river, about six miles below Fort Snelling, and northern below the Falls of St. Anthony, and Stillwater, at the head of Lake St. Croix, which is the most northern point of certain steamboat navigation in the Mississippi Valley. St. Paul has a population of about 800 souls, and Stillwater something more than 1000. We notice that a newspaper has already been established at St. Paul. It is called the Minnesota Register, and the first number bears date April 7th. It is ably sustained by a deficit in the public funds. It is a highly interesting matter concerning the new territory—its boundaries, topography, climate, soil, waters, timber, agricultural and manufacturing capacity, better, settlements, and healthfulness. These varied subjects are treated in a most intelligent spirit, and in a style so clear and unambitious as to impart a very favorable idea of the ability and good sense that has directed the editorial pen of the Register. The paper is published by A. Randall & Co., and edited by Mr. Randall, who, by the way, has been for some years exploring the country as a geologist. The columns of the paper are well supplied with advertisements of various kinds from St. Paul, Stillwater, Marine, &c.; and already we find the "splendid steamers" Doctor Franklin, Capt. M. W. Lidwick; Senator, Capt. Orrin Smith, and Doctor Franklin No. 2; Capt. A. C. Montfort, advertised as "now running as regular packets" between those places and Galena and St. Louis. With such fields of travel, and the inducements held out by the rich soil and the beautiful climate of Minnesota's migration from the old States and from Europe, the settlement of that region will be much more rapid than was that of the first Western States.—Daily News.

### Robbery and Attempted Murder

—Wm. E. Gates, a butcher in Hartford, returning from Vernon on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., was seized when about four miles from the city, and dragged from his horse. Having partially arisen from the ground, a dagger was plunged at him, which passed through his coat and vest, but striking his watch, and after a fruitless attempt of some twenty or thirty hours, he was obliged to abandon his cargo and vessel total loss. She had a cargo of nearly \$40,000, belonging principally to the merchants of San Miguel. She was loaded with India and hides and bound for Lima, where she was owned, and an under the impression that nothing insured, owing to the fact that she was no way of insuring on this coast.

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### Hos. T. B. KINGS

—The Savannah Georgian of Monday last notices the departure of the Hon. Thos. Butler King, from that port in the steamer Falcon for Chongking. Mr. King goes to the Isthmus at the invitation of the proprietors of the line of Pacific Ocean Steamships, with a view personally to examine the route across the Isthmus, and to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the general condition of the great thoroughfare, which has been established mainly through his exertions as Chairman of the Naval Committee of Congress.—Mr. King will go on as San Francisco, and will return in time to resume his seat at the opening of the next Congress, and we doubt not the country will derive great advantage from the valuable information he will not fail to acquire concerning our new and extensive possession on the Pacific coast. Phil. Daily News.

### PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD

—A great meeting in favor of this road was held at Pittsburgh on Monday evening last, at which General A. K. Moorehead presided. Able speeches were made by Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., of Philadelphia, Gen. Moorehead, Senator Benton of Missouri, and others. A large amount of stock was subscribed, and was most cheerfully to the friends of the road.—American.

The new license law of Philadelphia gratuities the price of liquor from \$50 to \$350, according to the amount of liquor sold. The present number of liquor licenses is estimated at twenty-four hundred—nine hundred of which it is supposed will be cut off by the high price of license. It is also estimated that the revenue to be raised will be \$1,250,000, in the place of less than \$500,000 of the old system. What the moral effect will be, is not yet calculated.—Miltonian.

Independent? A correspondent of the North American, makes the following very sensible and true remarks about removals, &c.: "The policy of proscription for political reasons is a bad one, and would be a worse one, if it were to be carried out, and would rather be left to the hands of Providence than to the hands of man." Congressional Elections to be held in 1849: Virginia, April 21; New Hampshire, June 8; North Carolina, August 2; Alabama, August 8; South Carolina, August 14; Iowa, August 16; Kentucky, August 6; Maryland, October 8; Louisiana, November 6; Mississippi, Nov. 8; Texas, Nov. 8; Ohio, Nov. 8.

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