

Wright's Pennsylvania Justice. Few copies of this almost indispensable work newly selected Justices of the Peace, have just received for sale at this office.

The Mexican War and its Warriors. Very interesting history of the late War with Mexico, with a sketch of the principal Generals and an account of the principal battles, and is now nearly finished, and will be published in a few days.

For Sale at this Office.

Improvements about Town. Besides two or three handsome dwelling houses, progress toward the eastern extremity of our city, the new Academy building, fronting on public square, between the Fire proof building and the old Academy, is now nearly finished.

Ab specimen of internal improvements, we mention a very decided improvement in the new store, of L. L. Post & Co., who have recently enlarged the same by the removal of partitions, letting the whole front of the building on the east into one spacious room, making the most pleasant and commodious store room in town.

We mention these matters in part for the edification of our distant readers, who from being far residents, or acquainted here, take an interest in these improvements.

The new Foundry bell too, should not be forgotten. We were startled a few days since by the cry sound of a bell ringing in an unusual tone of direction—as if echoed from the south-eastern street of the town, when looking that way we discovered a new bell had been erected over the Foundry, which daily sends forth its peals in musical tones to call the workmen from labor to restment and from refreshment to labor, at the stated periods assigned.

"More of the Bank Gentry in Limbo." As the exulting cry of the St. Johns' Bank organ some weeks ago. If the real Bank gentry are not "in limbo," it cannot be the fault of the Grand Jury of this county. After having found a true bill of indictment against the Editor of the said Bank organ on two counts for Libel on Henry Brinker, as we mentioned last week, that Jury also found a Bill of Indictment on his masters, Thomas and Ansel St. John, for Conspiracy and Fraud in their management of the Bank.

The Libel suit against its editor, on which the Grand Jury indicted him last week, undertakes to impugn the motives of the Prosecutor by saying it is to stop his mouth in relation to the "rotten old Bank." We had supposed it was rather for his personal base and misrepresentations of an individual in no way connected with the Bank, and who cares not a fig how much he bawls about the "rotten old Bank," which he used to crank up for its solvency, under the St. Johns' management.] He says it was "to gratify a spirit of vindictiveness" that this prosecution was commenced; but we should hardly think the Grand Jury viewed it in that light, nearly all of whom, if we mistake not, are of his own party and could not be supposed to have been prejudiced against him; nor could they have deemed it a mere attempt to "muzzle the Press," as he charges. He asserts that he has "taken up on the side of the people" in this matter, and declares his determination to persevere therein; but they must have apprehended his valorous exploits to have been directed not so much against the real "Bank Gentry" who made the concern "an abominable swindling shop," as they were against individuals in no way connected with the fraudulent transactions, which he says have "robbed and plundered the people out of thousands and hundreds of thousands." Had he been content with "lambasting" the Bank and its managers, instead of rather screening them, and attacking persons having no interest therein, we can hardly think his cause would have called up the attention of the Grand Jury.

FIRE!—We learn that during night before last the dwelling house of Mr. Henry Dewers in Rush township took fire and was burned to ashes. It was a good two-story house nearly new. The particulars, as to how it caught fire, or the amount of his loss, we have not yet heard.

Our edition ran short last week so that we had to curtail many of our Exchanges. Any persons having copies of last week's Register, which they do not wish to preserve, will oblige us by returning them to this office.

PERPETUAL APPRENTICESHIP.—The Bradford Argus, commenting upon the North Pennsylvania's modifying the term Slavery into the more mild sounding appellation of Perpetual Apprenticeship, quotes Mrs. Swishel, the Pittsburg editress, who says this must mean the right to "horsewhip a woman and sell her baby."

A Vermont paper of last week says they have had 140 days of constant sleighing during the winter, which it seems has continued in that region till the date of this paper. We have snow now in our office, which fell fifteen years ago, and which our "Devil" can exhibit to any who doubt it.

Eye laid by a man.—The Editor of the Burlington Free Press says a man named Parkhurst has laid an egg on his table that does him great credit, it being nearly 3 inches long and 2 in diameter. Won't he be a case for Mrs. Partington?

Things at Harrisburg. During the last week the Legislature has made some progress toward framing another Apportionment Bill, which finally passed the house on Thursday last, in a shape a little fairer than the one voted by the Governor, though liable to some of the same objections which that was. As it may still undergo some alterations we will not copy it till perfected. After various efforts made by the Whigs to have it amended in some measure, some of them voted for it on its final passage in the House, as the best arrangement they could get probably.

When the Apportionment Bill came before the Senate on Saturday, Mr. King moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a new Bill which he offered as a substitute. His bill was read, but the Senate refused to substitute it by a strict party vote, yeas 16, nays 17.—Mr. Speaker giving the casting vote against it, and every proposition of the Whigs to amend it to make it fairer, was negatived by the same vote. The question being put on its final passage, the vote stood 16 to 16, Mr. Best declining to vote either way. So the Bill was lost by a tie. Whether Mr. Best will propose a new one as a compromise, remains to be seen.

North Branch Appropriation Voted Down.—When the Appropriation Bill came up before the House on Saturday last, the section appropriating \$300,000 towards the North Branch Canal was lost after a protracted discussion by the following vote—yeas 44, nays 49. The Telegraph says that Judge Conyngham made a very able and convincing speech in favor of the North Branch on Friday, but it seems that it was all in vain. After the injudicious course pursued by certain Locofoco members from the North, in relation to some other matters during the session, which arrayed prominent members from other sections of the State against it, it was predicted that the North Branch would be defeated, and the prediction seems to be verified. Judge Porter of Northampton, whose hostility to the measure was thus excited, went against the appropriation as was apprehended, with all his influence.

Another project up.—After various motions and amendments in trying to get some sort of an appropriation for the North Branch, the following section was finally adopted, making a sort of conditional appropriation of \$250,000, like the conditional one of \$150,000 of last year. Sec. 34.—There is also hereby appropriated toward the completion of the North Branch Canal, the sum of \$250,000, in addition to the sum of \$150,000 already appropriated, and in lieu of the appropriations for the current year, under the provisions of the act of April 10, 1849, in pursuance of the report of the Auditor General and State Treasurer to the Governor, made on the 14th day of August.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the State Debt, and in the opinion of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, there is likely at any time to be a deficiency in the revenues of the Commonwealth, to meet the interest of the State Debt, the ordinary expenses of government and the repairs of the Canals and Railroads, heretofore completed, it shall be their duty to withhold all, or so much of the appropriation made by this act to the said North Branch Canal, as shall be requisite for those objects.

The Bank Bill, which has been tossed back and forth from one branch of the Legislature to the other with various amendments, has finally been agreed upon in a modified form and signed by the Governor. It will be seen, however, by an article we copy from the Telegraph, that the Governor sent it back to have a great blander of its framers corrected. With all the great flourish those Locofoco Bank tinkers make about restricting and taxing the Banks, they had it so worded that the Bill would not compel the Banks to pay the tax but once during the existence of their charters, as the word "per annum" was left out; and but for the Governor's scrutiny this blunder would have been passed over unobserved.

Judge Porter of Northampton, from a committee of the House on the Governor's veto of the first Apportionment Bill, has made a pettifogging report on the veto—arguing against various positions which the Governor did not assume, without touching the main grounds of his objections at all. And although Porter himself had voted with his party against printing the Governor's message for circulation, they are now not so very comical as to refuse to print the report to go with it; though they were unwilling to have the counter report of Mr. Smyser of the same committee sustaining the veto, printed therewith. The Democratic Union has found a place for Porter's report, and we presume other organs of the party which would not let the Governor's reasons be seen in their columns, will readily find room for this pretended reply to it.

On Monday last the re-charter of extension of a number of new Banks under the new law, passed the Senate, among which was the Wyoming Bank at Wilkesbarre. Several new Bank charters also passed the Senate. No day of adjournment fixed yet.

More Hasty Legislation Corrected. After more than one hundred days of anxious incubation, the Locofoco of the Legislature have succeeded in hatching a purely Locofoco Bank bill, and as soon as the young crocodile was fairly out of the shell, they sent it to the Governor for his approval. But yesterday the unanimous consent of the Senate and house was asked and obtained to insert in one section of the bill the words "per annum." There was something so novel in the matter that we made some inquiry into it, and found that after the bill had been handed to the Governor, on examining it, he found that all banks by its provisions were only required to pay a tax of four and a half mills on every dollar, for the whole fifteen years of their charter!! Governor Johnston immediately sent the bill back to the Comparing Committee, that it might be ascertained if some error had not been committed in transcribing. Upon examination it was found that no error had been committed, and this fatal error was found to be incorporated into the bill, by this unrelenting anti-bank Legislature. What was to be done? The Governor had pointed out the error, and Laird's egg was in danger.—To escape from the dilemma of another veto, with the exposure that would follow, the only way was to make the amendment by unanimous consent. Thus by the care and attention of Gov. Johnston, hundreds of thousands of dollars were saved to the State, and the Legislature saved from the odium of contempt in passing a bill with such an absurd provision. In acknowledgment of their own carelessness, and of the sagacity and wisdom of the Governor, both Houses by unanimous consent inserted the words "per annum," and thus made a yearly tax on the banks, which by the bill was payable only once in fifteen years, while every tax payer is obliged to pay taxes annually.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Things at Washington. The summary of the Sumner Register has the following condensed proceedings in Congress of last week. In the Senate, on Monday the 15th, the day was spent in the consideration of the Appropriation bill. In the House, after some eulogistic remarks from Mr. Thayer respecting the character of the late Clerk, Mr. Campbell, that body adjourned. In the Senate, on Thursday, the bill to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for 1850 was amended in several particulars and passed. A motion of Gen. Cass to strike out the appropriation for the outfit of Austria was lost—17 to 28. Mr. Foote's motion for a select Committee of Thirteen was made the special order for Wednesday, after some unimportant conversation. The House balloted four times for Clerk on Tuesday, without coming near a choice. There was a look at last as if the Locofoco vote might be concentrated on Judge Young of Illinois, and probably elect him. Mr. Prindle of New York, would seem to be the leading Whig candidate. Mr. Speaker Cobb decided that the late Clerk's deputies have no right to continue discharging the duties which he assigned them until the House shall have chosen another Clerk, so that any member might compel them to desist at once by merely objecting—a decision in defiance of the dictates of common sense.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the question of raising a compromise committee, to settle the admission of California, and the erection of territories, was carried. The North (says the Tribune) was beaten badly, and is to be beaten. Col. Benton alone from Slaves States voted against the compromise; even the Delaware Senators came up missing—one of them silent, the other voting with the South, while from Free States Messrs. Cass of Michigan, Dickinson of New York, Sturgeon of Pennsylvania, and Bright and Whitcomb of Indiana, voted not to lay the compromise on the table and take up the California bill by a four majority. It is some consolation for even such a defeat to have Wm. Sumner back on the right side—we fear too late, as usual.

A very exciting scene occurred in the Senate on Wednesday between Messrs. Benton and Foote, the particulars of which are given in another article. On Thursday a committee of investigation relative to the disturbance between Messrs. Benton and Foote was announced in the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Dodge of Wisconsin, Webster, King, Phelps, Rusk, Bell and Shields. Mr. Dodge asked to be excused on account of the peculiar relations existing between him and Mr. Benton, and his request was finally granted. A final vote was had on Foote's motion for a select committee to whom the questions relative to California, the Territories, &c. should be referred, and it was carried by 30 to 22. On Friday the Senate proceeded to choose the 13 members of the select committee on the Compromise Resolutions. On the first ballot Mr. Clay received 28 votes to 1 for Mr. Benton, 1 for Mr. Bell, 1 for Mr. Mangum, and 4 blanks, for chairman of said committee, after which Messrs. Cass, Webster, Dickinson, Phelps, Bright, Cooper, King, Mangum, Mason, Bell, Down and Berrien were chosen for the rest of the committee.

The House, after a number of ballots for Clerk in place of Mr. Campbell, deceased, in which the vote was scattered among the numerous candidates, finally succeeded in electing Richard M. Young of Illinois, late Commissioner of the Land Office, by a bare majority. He is a man who seems to stand pretty fair, having not only succeeded in getting the South Carolina ultras, but the Free Soil Locos also. After the choice of the Select Committee on California, a motion was made and adopted to postpone the further consideration of the California bill to two weeks from Monday.

In the House the same subject was under consideration on Friday. Mr. Cleveland of Connecticut, who professes to be a Free Soil Loco, claimed for the Free Soilers the credit of keeping Slavery out of California. [How!] He declared he did not believe there were a hundred men in Connecticut in favor of Slavery extension—said he had no fears of dissolution of the Union—that the Nashville Convention would be a second Hartford Convention, &c. News by last night's mail says a little flare-up occurred on Monday between Benton & Fordland.

The choice of Mr. Clay as Chairman of the Select Committee on California and the Territories, by so large a vote of the Senate, shows how great a confidence is reposed in his wisdom, sagacity, and impartiality, by the Senators generally of all parties. For our own part, we are free to confess, that the plan or principles insisted on by Col. Benton, of letting the admission of California stand alone upon its own merits, has seemed to us the most just and proper, with the light we have upon the subject. But who can doubt the integrity and patriotism of HENRY CLAY upon this subject, after his bold and solemn declarations repeatedly made against aiding in the further extension of Slavery? Impressed as he and others who supported the reference seem to be with the view that the admission of California and other desirable objects would be more surely, speedily and amicably accomplished by such compromise, we look with confidence for a right result from such a committee of which he is the head, even though he may deem the *Proposito* an unnecessary cause of jealousy and irritation, in the organization of Territories, in which he believes Slavery will not naturally gain a foothold, and cannot be established except by the enactment of laws to sustain it.

TAKING SLAVES TO CALIFORNIA.—A Havana correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "On our vessel are quite a number from Kentucky, several taking with them slaves under an agreement to give them their freedom for two years' services in the mines. Will the slaves adhere to the contract? They will! They are honest, and will not violate their word—they had opportunities to leave on the Indiana shore; every inducement was offered at Evansville and other places for them to leave—they resisted all; and then they leave behind families for whom they have the same interest that we have in ours, whose freedom they expect in time to purchase."

The North American denounces the originators and advocates of the Nashville Convention, and disposes of all concerned in the following summary manner: "Whether the delegates shall play the traitor by attempting to dissolve the Union, or play the fool by an empty display of smoke and fanfarons, the consequences will be the same. The Hartford Convention will be more than rivaled in mischief and rebellion; its history will be read in men's faces. Every man will come out of the Nashville Convention—should it ever be held—a marked man; and he will live and die a marked man—marked with disgrace and odium, from which he can never escape—marked by the people whom he has wronged, and by the republic whom he has outraged. The walks of ambition will be hereafter closed to such a man."

Great Row in the Senate. The U. S. Senate which in time past has been regarded as a more dignified body than the House of Representatives, was the scene of a most disgraceful row on Wednesday the 17th, between Colonel Benton and the backguard Hangman Foote of Mississippi. It is to be regretted that a man of Colonel Benton's age, standing and character for dignified bearing should allow himself to be so much disturbed by anything from such a quarter; but it seems his indignation was excited to such a pitch, that he could scarcely be restrained from approaching him in a hostile manner, while Foote drew a loaded pistol upon him in the body of the Senate! We extract from the reported proceedings the following, which shows what led to it: Mr. Benton addressed the Senate in support of his amendments. His object was to show by the votes of the Senate, on the several points which he had presented, that the fears of the South had been groundless—that there was no danger to the rights of one section of the Union. He also incidentally alluded in no complimentary terms to the Southern address, and those who originated it. Mr. Butler said that the Senator from Missouri was much mistaken if he supposed the Southern people would be satisfied with votes upon truisms such as were voted were not to be safety valves by which to vent the dangers impending. Mr. Foote arose to address the Senate. The Vice President reminded him that the question before the Senate was upon the appeal, and suggested that he confine himself to that point. Mr. Foote declared his design to proceed to order. He had endeavored to avoid discussion, as the Senate would bear witness. He felt that the time had come when patriots should unite for the purpose of saving the republic from the danger which he would not, after circumstances which had occurred, here condescend to notice any thing coming from a certain quarter, (Benton,) if it were not that an unjustifiable attack had been made upon a measure with which himself and other gentlemen were identified—the southern address—which many of them had been proud to sign. The history of that address was a glorious one, and would live in the esteem of patriots in the future, when those who impugned it should long have been forgotten. Who was its author? The senator from South Carolina, over whose death the nation now mourned; and who was it that attempted to impugn that address, and to designate those who signed it, as agitators? It was an individual known as the oldest member of the Senate. Mr. Foote was proceeding with some sarcastic and pungent remarks, evidently in allusion to Mr. Benton, when he was interrupted by an oppositionist to justify the chair in calling him to order, when Mr. Benton rose, much agitated, and throwing his chair from him, proceeded by the narrow passage outside of the bar, towards Mr. Foote's seat, which was on the outside of seats, near the main entrance to the Senate chamber. Mr. Dodge of Iowa, and Mr. Dodge of Wisconsin, and others, apprehending a collision between Mr. Benton and Mr. Foote, endeavored to detain the former from moving from his seat. Overcoming all resistance, he continued towards Mr. Foote, who, leaving his place, stepped down the main aisle, and took a position in the area just in front of the Vice President, at the right of the Vice President, at the same time drawing a pistol from his bosom and cocking it. The scene which ensued is indescribable. Loud calls for the Sergeant-at-arms were made, and cries of "order!" resounded from all sides of the chamber. Many persons rushed from the Galleries, and out of the chamber, in apprehension of a general melee. Several Senators surrounded Mr. Foote, among whom was Mr. Dickinson, who securing the pistol, locked it up in his desk. Mr. Benton in the meantime was struggling in the hands of his friends, who were endeavoring to prevent him from reaching Mr. Foote. While thus pinioned, as it were, and yet almost successfully resisting the efforts of those who held him, Mr. Benton boldly denounced Mr. Foote as an assassin, who had thus drawn a pistol in the Senate to murder him. He said, "I have no arms—examine me—I carry nothing of the kind—stand out of his way, and let the scoundrel and assassin fire."

In uttering this sentence, Mr. Benton threw off from either side, those who held him—tore open his coat, and showed the hilt of his antagonist's pistol. Mr. Foote, in the meantime, was restrained from advancing towards Mr. Benton. The Vice President, after repeated and vigorous efforts, succeeded in restoring a comparative state of quiet. Mr. Benton and Mr. Foote having resumed their respective seats, Mr. Foote rose and inquired if he could proceed to order. Mr. Benton (in a very loud tone and much excited) demanded that the Senate shall take cognizance of the fact that a pistol had been brought here to assassinate him. Mr. Foote explained, he had no intention to attack anybody. His whole course has been that of the defensive. He had been informed that an attack would be made on the part of the South, when the Senator from Missouri advanced towards him, that he was armed and designed to attack him, he had himself advanced to the centre of the chamber, in order to be in a position where he could meet Mr. Benton, in the main aisle, upon equal terms. Mr. Benton protested against an intimation that he carried arms. He never did so. The Vice President requested Mr. Foote to take his seat until it could be ascertained what course was proper for the Chair to pursue. Mr. Hale regretted the necessity which seemed to have itself upon him, one of the youngest members of the Senate; but, if no one else moved in the premises, he should deem himself unworthy of his seat, if he could let such a transaction as had just been witnessed, go out to the country without investigation. The Senate owed such course to itself. Mr. Foote, (in his seat,) I concur it. Mr. Fordland said he had apprehended no danger, and instead of the matter being a serious affair to be investigated, he thought it one on which the Senate should be ashamed, and should say as little about it as possible. Mr. Foote expressed his assent to the proposition for investigation, but solemnly protested that he had only aimed himself in view of a premeditated attack against which he had been warned. Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, thought a court of investigation should be appointed. He stated that he had known Mr. Benton thirty-five years, and never knew him to carry arms. Mr. Benton, (in his seat, still much agitated,) never! Mr. Dodge moved that a committee of seven be appointed to investigate the subject. It was a duty to the Senate and the country. Mr. Clay expressed the hope that Mr. Benton and Mr. Foote would go before a magistrate, or else in the presence of the Senate, pledge themselves not to commit a breach of the peace, in the further prosecution of this affair. Mr. Benton—I have done nothing to authorize a charge of intention to commit a breach of the peace, and I will not in jail before I give a promise by which I admit such a thing—(even by implication). I carry no arms, sir, and I'll lay and cowardly to insinuate any thing of the kind against me. Mr. Clay said his suggestion had no reference to the past, but to the future. Mr. Foote said he was a constitution-loving, and law-abiding man. He only wore arms when he had reason to believe he was in danger of being attacked. He preferred another method of settling difficulties, and had always left the door in-

side open in order to avoid the necessity for any other mode of settlement than referred to. He declared that he had no design of proceeding further in the immediate controversy which had occurred, but intimated that as a man of honor, he felt bound to take the proceedings elsewhere. Mr. Benton greeted the last remark with a contemptuous laugh—loud enough to be heard throughout the chamber. After some further debate, a motion to appoint a committee was agreed to, and before any further action was had, the Senate adjourned.

For the Susquehanna Register. Railroad Meeting. At a meeting of numerous respectable citizens of Auburn township, Susquehanna county, on the 20th of April, 1850, JOHN REILLY being appointed President, GERSHOM BUNSEL and JOHN TWEEDBURY Vice Presidents, and Ezra Alger and John P. Lambert Secretaries. Milton Harris, Esq., and Henry S. Low addressed the meeting, stating the object thereof, viz: to confer upon the most practicable route for the Leggett's Gap Railroad by the way of Tunkhannock, through Auburn, to the forks of the Wyalusing. The following Resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That Milton Harris, Esq., H. S. Low, and J. P. Lambert, be appointed a committee to visit the Chief Engineer, and to apprise him of the intention of the committee to view out the most efficient route, and to appoint a day when they will conduct him through it. Resolved, That it is the belief of the members of this meeting that there is a more feasible route than has yet been viewed or surveyed, both in respect to direction, distance or grade, and that an expense of many thousands of dollars may be saved by the Railroad Company in the construction of their Road, by locating through the above named route. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Montrose and Tunkhannock papers. JOHN REILLY, President. GERSHOM BUNSEL, Vice Presidents. JOHN TWEEDBURY, Secretaries. Ezra Alger, J. P. Lambert, Secretaries.

For the Susquehanna Register. Railroad Meeting. At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the western townships of Susquehanna county, held April 20th, 1850, for the purpose of obtaining a survey of the proposed route for the Leggett's Gap Railroad, CALVIN CARMALT was appointed Chairman and Hon. Calvin Leet Secretary. Information being received that Henry Pepper, appointed at our last meeting to communicate with the Railroad Company, had conferred with the officers, and that they had offered to survey the route suggested at our last meeting upon condition that the inhabitants along the line would provide the necessary funds; and further, that in case the route should be adopted, the Company would refund the monies so advanced. Whereupon it was Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed to solicit subscriptions, and pay the money that may be collected to Nelson Camp, who is hereby appointed Treasurer. Brink L. Canfield, Norman Ross, and Robert Steadwell were appointed. Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized and directed to apply the monies so received by him, to the survey of the route proposed under the orders of the Engineer of said Company. Resolved, That this meeting consider itself as representing only the inhabitants who reside along the route between the State line and the forks of the Wyalusing; and they respectfully request their fellow citizens along the other parts of the line of the proposed Road to raise their proportions of the necessary funds. Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the county papers. CALVIN CARMALT, Chm. CALVIN LEET, Secy.

Letter from Dr. Webster's Daughter. The following communication from a daughter of Dr. Webster, in reply to a letter addressed to her, has been handed us by the gentleman to whom it was directed, with a request for its publication.—Boston Herald. CAMBRIDGE, April 8, 1850. DANIEL MARSH, Esq.—Sir: I this morning received the very kind letter you addressed to me, and which I hasten to answer, to thank you, in the name of my mother, my sisters, and myself, for the true sentiments you entertain respecting my beloved father. You believe him innocent, and you believe with a true heart, that he is in circumstances, a deeply injured man. That he is innocent, we, his family, know and nothing on earth will ever take from us this conviction. We have never, from the moment he was snatched from his home, had a shadow of a doubt on our minds, and whatever the world may say or do, we shall ever have that feeling to support us. The knowledge of his innocence supported my father during the hours of suffering in the court-room—that it is that gives him and us calmness now, amidst the many sources of sorrow that have overwhelmed us. Far different from what we anticipated was the result of the trial, for we had been assured throughout the writer that our father could not but be restored to us, and that at the trial he must receive justice from the many wrongs that had been heaped upon him. But justice fled from the court-room, and prejudice took her place. Yet hope still lingers with us, for we trust that the public voice will be raised against the gross injustice that has been committed, and will not allow our country to bear such a stigma on her name, such an everlasting stain, as will be that of the sacrifice of one so truly innocent as my father.—And if one word from us, sir, can add a feather's weight to the efforts that are being made, O, may we give you the deep assurance of our hearts, that we feel grateful for the interests that you express and feel, and for what you are doing in our behalf. May God in His infinite mercy, look down upon you, and bless the efforts that are being made, and if it is His will to bring the truth to light, and to allow this awful mystery to be explained, may He enlighten the minds of those into whose hands the case will pass. I must again thank you, sir, for the kind feelings you express towards my dear father. Nothing that the world can do now gives us greater consolation, than the knowledge that others believe him innocent. Sympathy has flowed abundantly from many hearts towards us, his family, but how much more prized by us is that sympathy, when expressed for him. That our beloved father may be restored to us, is the fervent prayer of our hearts, and we wait tremblingly in the hope, that those who are now to decide in this case, may see the terrible injustice that has been committed, and has inflicted so much suffering on so many. Believe me, sir, gratefully yours, HARRIET W. WEBSTER.

An exchange paper says that a man was lately indicted in New Hampshire for keeping his mouth open on Sunday, as being contrary to the law against keeping dram-shops open on the Sabbath.

The Benton and Foote Difficulty. This now pretty evident if it was not from the fact, that Mr. Foote was very much frightened at the threatened attack of Mr. Benton. He published a card in the *Intelligencer*, explaining the purpose of gaining a convenient position for defence. Mr. Benton has also published a card, which runs thus:—C STREET, April 18, 1850. To Philip R. Fendall, Esq., U. S. District Attorney.—Sir: A pistol was drawn upon me yesterday in the Senate Chamber; and, although the Senate has taken notice of that act, and commenced a proceeding upon it, yet this proceeding is no bar to the action of a court of justice, and bestows this power of the Senate is limited. I think it a proper subject for a court of justice, and wish it to be brought before the Criminal Court of this District for the examination and decision, which the laws would give it. I enclose a National Intelligencer of this morning, an official report of the Senate proceedings, and have marked the passages to which I invite attention. I do not send the paper as evidence, but as a guide to the inquiry of the Grand Jury, and have to add, that I will be ready to appear before that body, if required, and perhaps to give the names of some persons as witnesses. Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS H. BENTON.

Crazy men get up some queer ideas now and then. We saw a man once that attributed his ruin to a very singular cause—having been broken down in his attempts to roof the streets. He had for arches second hand rainbows, over which he spread a web of silk netting. To render the whole water-proof, he filled the interstices with sheepskin as he had luck would have it, a long drought set in, and so struck the pege, that they all fell out.—To remedy this disaster, he hired a man to sharpen them at both ends and sell them for cents. Just as his crop was finished, down went the rain market, till dais, were worth less a bushel than pege. The consequence was, he had to saw them again, and sell them to a shoemaker, who two weeks afterwards failed, and paid a wax and on a dollar.

Arrival of the America. Two weeks later from Europe. The steamship America arrived at Halifax on Thursday night April 18, from which the city papers have the following telegraphic news: Since the sailing of the previous steamer, Parliament has done little more than vote the supplies, and transact other business of a local and uninteresting character. During the Easter recess, Lord John Russell passed sometime at Manchester. In addition to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland it is stated that the government have it in contemplation to abolish the Irish courts of law and transfer the whole machinery for government to London. Both measures are violently opposed by the Irish press. The new Catholic primate of Ireland, Dr. Cullen, has issued his first pastoral, which emanates from Rome, and is free from all allusion to politics. Agricultural operations, both in England and Ireland, are being carried on this year on a most extensive scale. The protectionists still continue to hold meetings in the apparently vain hope of re-imposing a tax on the importation of articles now free. The repeal agitation has been partially renewed in Ireland, under the auspices of John O'Connell but there is a lack of former spirit. The trade in the woollen districts has sensibly improved of late. Frightful Shipwrecks. The English coast was visited by a severe hurricane on the 30th of March, causing much destruction of property and a frightful loss of life.—Amongst other vessels lost was the John K. Skiddy, which was driven ashore on the coast of Wexford, and totally wrecked. Capt. Shipley, the passengers and crew, were saved. The Howard, from New Orleans, was also wrecked at the entrance of the Mersey. The steamer Adelaide, from Dublin to London was lost near the mouth of the Thames, and every soul on board numbering 200 were drowned. The coast everywhere is strewn with portions of corpses that have fallen a prey to the elements. Smith O'Brien and his Companions. Advice from Hobart's Town: Van Dieman's Land, have been received, announcing the arrival of Smith O'Brien and his associates in the Irish rebellion of 1849. The fellows were granted tickets of leave on condition of their engaging that their liberty should not be used as a means to effect their escape. All except O'Brien, accepted the boon. He has been sent, under surveillance to Maria Island. India. Another mail has arrived from India, bringing dates from Bombay to the 2nd of March, and from Calcutta to the 20th February. There are evidences of growing uneasiness on the part of the people, and several rather serious demonstrations have been made against British rule. As an inevitable consequence, more valuable territory has been annexed to the East India Company's possessions. Trade at Bombay was unsatisfactory, except for produce, which was scarce. The Money Market was stringent. At Calcutta affairs presented a more encouraging aspect. France. At Paris, although there is increased excitement and greater bitterness between conflicting parties, the only marked events of the fortnight have been: First—The revolt of one of the regiments, which the government has not succeeded in quelling. Second—A popular demonstration, in a small way, against Louis Napoleon as he passed through the streets. Perhaps the most significant event in the Legislative Assembly was the proposition by M. de La Rochejaquelein, a friend of the President's to the effect that on the first Sunday in June, the nation should be called upon to pronounce definitely on the form of government which it should choose to select—that every elector should be called upon to inscribe on his ballot, monarchy or republic—that if a republic should acquire the majority, it should be proclaimed in the Chamber by the President of the republic; and if the Monarchy obtained the majority, it should