

THE REGISTER.

J. W. CHAPMAN, Editor.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1850.

The Mexican War and its Warriors. A very interesting history of the late war with Mexico...

Our acknowledgements are due to Hon. Wm. M. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury at Washington for a bound copy of his Report on the Finances with accompanying documents.

Scarcely ever have we known such a backward season as this has been thus far. Very little could be done at planting or sowing or even preparing the ground up to this time in May...

CONSUME DESTROYED.—A terribly destructive fire occurred at Corning, N. Y., on Saturday last, which destroyed all the business part of the town...

CONQUEST OF CUBA.—The long talked of expedition to take possession of the island of Cuba seems to be now going forward in earnest. It is said that some five or six thousand men with arms, ammunition and supplies have simultaneously embarked from New Orleans, Mobile and the Atlantic cities...

In the Vermont Tribune of May 10th, the very first thing under the editorial head is the question in bold capitals, "SHALL WE BE UNITED?" By a notice under the head Matrimonial in the same paper, it seems a certain fair one, lately bearing the name of Miss Harriet L. Ellis, (now Mrs. Rogers) has answered the question affirmatively.

Things at Harrisburg. The Legislature finally adjourned on Wednesday of last week, May 15th, making the session 135 days or within a week of being twice the length of the Whig Legislature of 1847. Of course the Apportionment, the Appropriation and other important Bills which were drafted along with the very last, were finally passed and signed by the Governor. The first mentioned Bill, however, was after all passed in such an objectionable shape that the Governor felt constrained to give his reasons for signing it, which will be found in another column. It is much fairer in many respects than the one vetoed some time ago, and being the least objectionable of any they could get, most of the Whig members finally voted for it, and the Governor signed it rather than gratify the "rule and ruin" spirits who seemed bent on breaking up and leaving anarchy and confusion to take place in the government of the State, unless permitted to have every thing in their own way.

As we stated in a Postscript last week, the House after the disgraceful scenes of Monday, in which the Locos presented a re-consideration of the Apportionment by refusing to answer to their names, finally on Tuesday came to the work by voting to re-consider. Several of the Locos and most of the Whigs voted to adopt the Bill as reported by the Committee of Conference, which was carried by 45 to 43, and having been previously adopted by the Senate, the Bill went to the Governor, and being signed by him became a law.

Among the doings at Harrisburg which we have heretofore overlooked, was the final passage through both Houses of the Bill to set off the new county of Montour from the lower part of Columbia. Danville, which used to be the county seat of Columbia, was almost in one corner, and a contest was had for years to get it removed up to Bloomsburg, which was finally accomplished. And now by the formation of Montour county, Danville again becomes a county seat. This is said to have been a darling measure of Mr. Senator Best, for which as Speaker it is alleged he has played sometimes into the hands of one party and sometimes the other—just as he could make the most strength for his new county—he being editor of the Danville Intelligencer, and of course identified with the interests of that place.

NEW SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.—The Best man, who has been Speaker of the Senate during the late session, resigned according to custom on the last day of the session, so that the Senate might elect a new one to stand over, whose term does not expire this year. The Whigs voted throughout five ballottings for Mr. Crabb, giving him 16 votes. Mr. McCaslin of Greene, also received 15 Locofoco votes, and on the first vote 16, as he voted for himself; but Mr. Best as well as Mr. Crabb voting scattering, there was not a majority for either. On the sixth vote; however, Mr. Best voted for McCaslin, and two of the Whigs declining to vote, Maxwell McCaslin was chosen Speaker. Let it be remembered by those who so furiously denounced Speaker Best for voting for himself that Speaker McCaslin has done the same thing. The difference is that Best voted for himself only the last time and got elected, while McCaslin did it the first time and gave up afterwards when he found his own vote would not effect it.

COINCIDENCE.—The Whig State Convention in Ohio, has nominated for Governor Hon. WILLIAM JOHNSON (or Johnson, as some of the papers have it) of Cincinnati. It would be quite a remarkable coincidence if Pennsylvania and Ohio should both have Governors of the same name, all but the initial F. for a middle name.

LETTER'S LIVING AGE.—The prospectus for this valuable periodical will be found in our advertising columns. For those who would store their libraries with such a variety of substantial reading we know not where nor in what way it could be so effectually, cheaply and conveniently done. It is highly commended by the leading Presses of the country, some of which commendations, with a complimentary notice from the late J. Q. Adams, are appended to the prospectus.

Apportionment Bill. The following is the Apportionment Bill as it was agreed upon by the majority of the Committees of Conference, consisting of two Whigs and one Loco on the part of the Senate, and three Locos on the part of the House, and as it was finally passed by both Houses. It contains some gross inequalities which the Whigs tried in vain to have amended, while the main body of the Locos opposed it because it did not contain still more outrages to give them the advantage.

Table with columns: Taxes, Philadelphia city 2, 22,730; Do. county 3, 64,654; Montgomery, Chester and Delaware, 20,034; Berks, 16,282; Bucks, 18,151; Lancaster and Lebanon 2, 28,552; Northampton and Lehigh, 12,338; Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, 12,102; Franklin and Adams, 14,087; York, 13,009; Cumberland and Perry, 13,449; Lycoming, Sullivan, Centre and Clinton, 13,408; Luzerne, Columbia and Montour, 17,619; Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming, 44,827; Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clifd & Jeff., 13,934; Merber, Venango and Warren, 14,086; Erie and Crawford, 18,564; Butler, Beaver and Lawrence, 15,065; Allegheny 2, 21,795; Washington and Green, 14,476; Bedford and Somerset, 11,210; Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion, 16,703; Juniata, Mifflin and Union, 11,634; Westmoreland and Fayette, 19,229; Schuylkill, 12,867.

Table with columns: FOR REPRESENTATIVES, No., Taxes. Adams, 1, 5619; Allegheny, 5, 28,547; Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson, 3, 13,795; Beaver, Butler and Lawrence, 3, 17,658; Bedford and Cambria, 2, 9828; Blair and Huntingdon, 2, 9766; Berks, 4, 16,282; Bucks, 3, 18,151; Bradford, 2, 8669; Chester, 2, 14,769; Cumberland, 2, 17,554; Crawford, 2, 8130; Centre, 1, 4048; Clearfield, McKean and Elk, 1, 4729; Columbia and Montour, 1, 6721; Dauphin, 2, 4083; Delaware, 1, 5267; Luzerne, 2, 8389; Franklin, 1, 4447; Green, 1, 5530; Indiana, 1, 6447; Lycoming, Clinton and Potter, 2, 9080; Lancaster, 5, 22,844; Lebanon, 1, 4901; Lehigh and Carbon, 2, 11,028; Luzerne, 2, 10,929; Monroe and Pike, 1, 3085; Mercer, Venango and Warren, 3, 11,036; Mifflin, 1, 3172; Montgomery, 3, 13,516; Northampton, 2, 8908; Northumberland, 1, 4655; Perry, 1, 4455; Philadelphia city, 1, 22,730; Do. county, 11, 64,654; Schuylkill, 2, 12,867; Somerset, 1, 4924; Susquehanna, Wyoming & Sullivan, 2, 9027; Tioga, 1, 5237; Union and Juniata, 1, 8462; Washington, 1, 10,929; Wayne, 1, 4575; Westmoreland and Fayette, 4, 19,229; York, 3, 13,009.

It will be seen that the double districts for Senators are abandoned, excepting where the taxables of one county alone required it, and Lancaster, which without Lebanon was insufficient for two. But the Locos themselves forced upon the Bill the greatest inequalities that exist by persisting in attaching Delaware to Chester instead of Montgomery; though Chester had over the required ratio for a Senator and Montgomery less—thus making one district contain over 20,000 and the other adjoining it only 15,516. Cause why—little Delaware might sometimes overstep the Loco majority in Montgomery if put with her. They also chose rather to have Fayette and Westmoreland—two heavy Loco counties, in one district, making over nineteen thousand, leaving Somerset with Bedford, with a little over eleven thousand, than trust Fayette with Somerset and put Westmoreland with a smaller county, making both much nearer the ratio.

In the Representative districts the unnecessary clubbing together of counties to elect two, three or four members together, is carried to a great extent, which the Whigs were unable to prevent. Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson are strung together for three, when the first two would be better off with one each, and Jefferson with Clearfield or Elk would have made another. Beaver, Butler and Lawrence, might as well have one each, or at least Beaver with one and the others with two, as to be strung together for three. Mercer, Venango and Warren make another unnecessary gerrymander, as each would be better off with a single member than with three together. But Mercer, and possibly sometimes Warren, might choose a Whig member if left alone; and though the extremes must be from 80 to 100 miles apart, Venango, a strong Loco county which lies between, is made the connecting link to secure three Loco members. But the most glaring Locofoco outrage forced upon the Bill was the piling Juniata on to Union for one member only, when Union alone had near 500 more than the ratio! The two together have 8462 taxables, which is more than several other districts which have two. It is even more than Susquehanna and Wyoming have, which our neighbor thinks ought to have two, without little Sullivan attached. But Union is a Whig county, and that makes the difference.

All these inequalities the Whigs labored to have remedied, but the Loco majority would not let them; and now because most of the Whigs united with the more reasonable portion of the Locos in passing the Bill as it is, rather than to submit to still greater outrages or have no apportionment at all, the Loco leaders are growing like bears with their heads at being prevented from inflicting greater injury.

ANTI-RENT TRIUMPH.—An important trial of the Van Rensselaer title to certain lands in the State of New York has recently been decided by Judge Hand of Albany in favor of the people. Great importance seems to be attached to this decision in some quarters, but whether it materially affects the case of the Anti-Renters generally, we know not.

Mrs. Hutchinson of Atkinson in Maine, in a fit of mental insanity cut the throats of her three children and her own also.

Things at Washington. There has been much amount of talking in Congress but not much doing there of late, worthy of record. The Report and Speech of Mr. Clay in support of his plan of adjustment of the great conflicting questions, have impressed many with the purity and patriotism of his designs who do not entirely fall in to his plan, and the whole subject is yet a matter of doubt. The House, however, voted last week to close the debate on the California question on the tenth of June. A motion made to obtain a test vote on the separate question of admitting California, failed in the Senate by a small majority.

On Monday last, in both houses of Congress resolutions were offered calling on the President for information relative to the expedition to Cuba. In the meantime President Taylor has been taking active measures by the despatch of naval forces to prevent any acts of aggression if possible from citizens of this government against a power with which we are at peace.

The Census Bill which ought to have been passed two months ago has been finally passed—both houses on Monday adopting the amendments of the Committee of Conference. Most of the Southern members of Congress have signed an address urging the people of the South to support a new paper which they recommended to be started at Washington under the editorial control of Elwood Fisher, to be the special organ and advocate of Slavery. Fifty of old Father Ritchie of the Union is not ultra enough for them on that score.

CONDENSED ITEMS. The Passenger train of cars going east on Tuesday night, overtook and ran on to a Freight train about two miles west of Binghamton, smashing 2 cars, killing 2 oxen and doing considerable injury. C. R. Buckalew and C. E. Wright of Doylestown, are appointed as the committee to investigate the affairs of the Susquehanna County Bank in accordance with the bill passed by the Legislature for that purpose. Col. Asa Dimock has the post of Chief Clerk of the State Treasury under the new Treasurer, Mr. Bickel.

A fire occurred at Bethany a few days since, which destroyed the store house of Judge Manning, and a fire occurred at Honesdale that didn't destroy the building it caught in. Female pickpockets are said to be getting prevalent down east. No less than six ladies are said to have had their pockets picked by them in Boston within a few days, and one lady was robbed of several hundred dollars while purchasing her fitting out for a wedding. A Slave insurrection planned in Monroe county, Virginia, has been divulged by a colored servant girl, and sixty slaves concerned in it have been arrested. They were to murder the whites and escape to Ohio.

One Ralph Hulse of Freehold, N. J., has returned sick of California. He says as long as he can get a roast potato and a bowl of buttermilk in New Jersey, he'll never go to California again. Peter Hallack was lately killed on the Railroad between Carbondale and Blakely while removing some obstructions from the track.

A correspondent of the North American, writing of the incongruous selection of Legislators for certain duties, and of the closing scenes of the session, says:—

It can readily be imagined that a congregation of one hundred and thirty three men of all ages, characters and qualifications, forms as motley a crew as the inmates of a beehive. Many are unskilled in the science of legislation, and are placed on committees, without any reference to their fitness. It is not unusual to see a practically useful man in some unimportant position and a popinjay assuming to finance for the Commonwealth. I have known men to whom had been assigned the pleasing duty of originating laws to punish and prevent crime, who were infinitely more skilled in the science of neck-tails and nooses. This is a misfortune and not a fault. One thing, however, is a fault. The first three or four weeks of the session are really and truly idled away. The first week is amply sufficient to get familiar with their duty, and to inspire a zeal in its performance. This however, is not the case; and the third or fourth week is generally necessary in steadying the nerves and brushing from the brain the cobwebs of debate and dissipation. The closing scene of this farcical tragedy reminds one of unruly school urchins at the approach of holidays. This betrayal into boyish joy, by grave and potent Senators must be excused, or at least pitied. A large portion of both branches have various and prolonged duties to perform; but they are industrious, and in the morning take repeated "reads" so that by 11 o'clock many have "large loads." Pen-ink, orange-rind and paper pellets, make the ammunition of these gentlemen, and are a happy substitute for wit, sarcasm, and argument.

DEATH OF MR. POWELL.—The Pennsylvania Intelligencer has the following just and appropriate notice of the deceased:— "It is with more than the common feelings of regret which death causes by the removal of friends, that we announce the death of JAMES M. POWELL. An intimate intercourse of years made us well acquainted with his character and his virtues. Courteous in his manner, generous in his disposition, and warm in his attachments, he deservedly enjoyed the high esteem and friendship of his acquaintances. Called away in the prime of his life, he has left a void not easily filled, and a wound which time alone can cure. To his friends, there is a melancholy satisfaction left that our loss is his gain, and to the will of Providence, we bow in humble submission, while we retain in lively remembrance the many generous traits that adorned him while living. W."

The Legislature. This body adjourned sine die on Wednesday (15th inst.) at 12 o'clock, after one of the most protracted and stormy sessions we have had for many years. A large amount of legislation was done, upwards of five hundred acts having been passed, most of them private and unimportant bills, and amongst them, no doubt, many of a very pernicious character. Amongst the public and most important acts, are the following:—

The General Appropriation Bill. The Apportionment Bill. The Revenue Bill. The bill for the election of Auditor General, Surveyor General and County Surveyors. The bill for the election of Deputy Prosecuting Attorneys. The General Bank bill—a crude and ridiculous humbug. The bill relative to the amendment of the Constitution for the election of Judges by the people. These are the most important laws passed. We have not time or room to refer to them now in detail, but will do so hereafter, and will publish some of them in full. The Apportionment Bill is given to-day in another column.—Pa. Intell.

The Whig Members and the Apportionment Bill. We have received in an extra from the Pennsylvania Telegraph, an address from the Whig members of the House of Representatives to the people of the State, stating the reasons which impelled them to vote for the Apportionment Bill, as it was reported from the committee of conference, containing, as they believe, unjust and unequal provisions, giving as it does, certain opposition districts great advantages, while it deprives certain Whig districts of such representation as they are in justice entitled to. They say:—

"The Democratic districts of Berks, York, and Cumberland have a representation greater than in justice they could claim, while the Whig counties of Union, Allegheny, Butler, &c., are deprived of three members of the House, which, by a fair and just apportionment, they would have. The Senatorial districts of Chester and Delaware, and of Montgomery are obnoxious to the charge of gross inequality and injustice. The county of Chester alone has more than a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to a Senator. Yet the strong Whig county of Delaware with a taxable population of over five thousand is attached to her, whilst Montgomery, which also borders on Delaware, without a sufficient number of taxables is, by this bill, given a Senator.

The opposition party resisted every attempt to unite Montgomery and Delaware. The uniting of Indiana, Armstrong and Clarion in one Senatorial district is another feature of the bill, which, in its political aspect, is peculiarly objectionable to us as Whigs, and we made every effort to form a district, which would have been less objectionable to the people of the old district, but without success. But, without enumerating further inequalities in the bill, they proceed to state the embarrassments and difficulties with which they were surrounded, one of the principal of which was a desire on the part of some of the more dependent Whig opposition—after Governor Johnston had vetoed the first bill passed—that the Legislature should adjourn without passing any apportionment bill, a course which would have been fraught with the most dangerous consequences. In this state of things, and contending for the rights of their constituents against the designs of a powerful and unscrupulous majority, it became necessary, in meeting their obligations to the constitution, to accept the best bill that could, under the circumstances, be obtained. The address thus concludes:—

"Under a full sense of the responsibility we have assumed by voting for a bill which we believe has done great injustice to our party, and has obliged some of us most unwillingly to sacrifice the feelings of our own particular districts, to subserve the great interests of the party throughout the State, and to protect our common constitution against the inroad of a torrent of revolutionary disorder, fatal to their peace and security, we throw ourselves upon a constituency for judgment and support, believing that they will appreciate our motives in voting for a bill, certainly not such a one as we wished, but the result of a compromise—and probably the best under the circumstances that could be obtained."

The Apportionment Bill. The Governor signed and returned the Apportionment bill to the Legislature on Wednesday morning, accompanied with the following message:— To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. GENTLEMEN.—The bill, entitled "An act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives and form the State into Districts, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution," has received my approval, and, therewith, become a law.

I have signed this bill with great reluctance, and feel that a brief statement of the peculiar circumstances in which I have been placed will furnish satisfactory reasons for my action thereon. The Constitution requires the apportionment of the State to be made by the present Legislature; that duty was the most important devolving upon your honorable bodies, and its omission would have been a gross wrong to the people, whose confidence in your wisdom and patriotism had induced them to invest you with the powers and trusts of Representatives. A failure to perform this sacred and onerous obligation would have produced wide spread excitement and alarm, and would, if the voice of passion and prejudice was heard and obeyed, have resulted in great outrage to the peace and prosperity of our beloved Commonwealth. It is fair to presume, that for some valid reason, a bill for the purpose of re-districting the State was delayed in its presentation to me until the 4th day of April last, being a period of three or four days after the meeting of the legislature. This bill I could not approve, and to prevent any unnecessary delay in the transaction of the public business, within five days, to wit: on the 9th of April, I returned the same to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections detailed in an explicit form as it was possible for me to put them. From that time until the 14th day of May, being a period of more than one month, no other bill for a similar purpose was presented to the Executive Department. At 4 o'clock yesterday evening, within less than 24 hours of the time fixed by both branches of the Legislature for final adjournment, the act now under consideration was presented to me; thus allowing the Executive less than half a day for the consideration of a measure, to the deliberation and construction of which a co-ordinate branch of the Government had devoted, among other less important measures, upwards of four months.

I was thus suddenly called upon either to approve the bill presented to me, or, by refusal, permit the great constitutional injunction, requiring the apportionment to be made at this session, to be neglected and disregarded, or, as an extreme measure, to call together the Assembly by Proclamation, to enable them to perform a constitutional duty, the obligation whereof they knew existed at the time of their adjournment. I believed that a refusal to sign the bill might be productive of great injury to the Commonwealth, disturb the peace of the community, spread confusion and outrage over the land, and possibly do violence to the great charter of our liberties. The re-assembly, by Proclamation, of the present Legislature, might, and most probably would, have resulted in the adoption of no practical measures, while the moneys of a tax-burthened people would be unnecessarily consumed. I had most distinctly informed the Legislature of the inequalities of the former bill. I had suggested doubts of the constitutionality of its provisions, and had expressed a decided disapprobation of the policy of connecting counties in forming Representative districts; and, as now believing that it was anti-republican in its conception, and well calculated to remove the just responsibility of the Representative; a fatal error in a Republican Government. That these suggestions had no influence upon the Legislature is apparent by the unnecessary connection, by the present bill, of the counties of Fayette and Westmoreland, of Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson, and many others that might be enumerated. It is equally manifest that the remarks in relation to counties created since 1790, have produced no impression.

In that message, without the slightest wish to regard the preponderance of political parties, my views of a fair and equitable apportionment were given to the Legislature. From the apparently disregard of my suggestions in the construction of the present bill, I could not expect to find, from a continuation of your session, any change in the opinions of members, and hence was forced to believe that all efforts, on my part, to carry into effect the spirit of the Constitution, as I understood it, would prove abortive in recording the dissimilar sentiments entertained upon the subject. Impressed with the conviction that it was unsafe to have no legislation on the subject, and that the

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, May 16, 1850. W. F. JOHNSTON.

The Compromise. The report of the Committee of the U. S. Senate, appointed to digest a plan for the settlement of the vexed questions, which are supposed to be alienating the feelings of the people of the North and the South, and nourishing the seeds of disunion, has been published; and the leading points are just now attracting a considerable degree of public attention. For the benefit of our readers we subjoin a summary of the Committee's scheme of Compromise. The views and recommendations contained in the Report are briefly these:—

- 1. The admission of any new State or States formed out of Texas to be postponed until they shall hereafter present themselves to be received into the Union, when it will be the duty of Congress to receive and faithfully to execute the compact with Texas by admitting such new State or States.
2. The admission forthwith of California into the Union, with the boundaries which she has proposed.
3. The establishment of territorial governments, without the Wilmot Proviso, for New Mexico and Utah, and for all the territory recently acquired by the United States from Mexico not contained in the boundaries of California.
4. The combination of these two last mentioned measures in the same bill.
5. The establishment of the Western and Northern boundary of Texas, and the exclusion from the jurisdiction of all New Mexico, with the grant to Texas of a pecuniary equivalent. And the section for admitting California, and establishing territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico.
6. More effectual enactments of law to secure the prompt delivery of persons bound to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, who escape into another State.
7. Abstaining from abolishing Slavery; but under a heavy penalty, prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

continuation of your session or your re-assembly would result, for the reasons stated, in the enactment of no more equitable laws than the present, I have felt it to be better, under the circumstances, to give my assent thereto; and although it is far from being such legislation as I could have desired, it is infinitely preferable to the infliction of the wrong upon popular institutions that might, and most probably would, have resulted from your separation without the passage of any law on the subject. In my humble judgment, so gross an infraction of the Constitution would leave the lives, reputation and property of the citizen, without the protection and safety guaranteed by a faithful observance of the organic law. This statement is submitted that my fellow citizens may know the reasons that have influenced me to sign a bill which, I feel, is not of doubly just to all sections of the State, and which has been voted to the great party, with whom I have the honor to concur in political partialities.

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THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.—Amongst the appropriations contained in the General Appropriation bill are those for the ordinary expenses of government, repairs of the canals and railroads, and the payment of the several amounts of interest on the public debt. Also, towards the completion of the North Branch canal \$250,000, provided there is a surplus to that amount in the treasury after the payment of all other appropriations. For the completion of the Insane Asylum \$50,000. For the completion of the Western Reservoir \$45,000. There is also an appropriation for a survey to avoid the Inclined Plane on the Portage railroad, and for the payment of domestic creditors.—Pa. Intell.

Arrival of the Steamship Hibernia. One Week Later on Europe. The steamship Hibernia arrived at Halifax at noon on Wednesday; but, owing to the deranged state of the eastern wind, an excellent breeze of her bows did not reach this city until an early hour yesterday morning.

The Hibernia sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst, and therefore brings seven days' later intelligence from the old world. Her advices are in every respect highly satisfactory to our commercial interests. A further advance of 10 to 12 had taken place in cotton, accompanied with heavy sales; and it may be added, as a significant fact, that 35,000 bales were taken by speculators. An advance has also taken place in breadstuffs. There was a fair demand for provisions at full rates. American securities were still in request, at a slight improvement in United States, Ohio, and Massachusetts bonds.

The most important political item is the election of Eugene Sue, the socialist candidate. ENGLAND.—The Queen was safely delivered of Prince on the 1st of May. Beyond the fact that the Ministry have been again left in a minority on a point of little moment, the proceedings of parliament possess no general interest. FRANCE.—Eugene Sue received the votes of full one-half of the party at Paris, and beat his opponent by 8000 votes. The election passed off quietly. The socialists are greatly elated with the result. GREEN.—The Greek difficulty is neither settled nor likely to be.

MARRIED. At the Hotel of Wm. K. Hatch, in Montrose, on the 16th inst., by Rev. M. Tenney, Mr. WILLIAM SHAW of Lemon township, Wyoming county, to Miss LIZZY R. HARVEY of Leuz, Susquehanna county, Pa.

In Binghamton, N. Y., on the 16th inst., by Rev. Dr. Paddock, Mr. JOSEPH A. BROWN, formerly of this village, to Miss ISABELLA C. LACEY of Laceyville.

At Six Lakes on the 6th inst., by Rev. M. O'Reilly, Mr. J. S. WATSON, a lawyer, to Miss MARY WARD, of the above place.

DIED. At Milford, Lagrange county, Ind., March 31st, 1850, Mr. SYRACUS EDWARDS, in the 83d year of his age; for 50 years a resident of Great Bend in this county, where he was well known and much respected.

At Chefford, Lagrange co., Ind., April 7th, 1850, Mrs. PENELOPE HARRIS, wife of Oliver Hatch, deceased about 40 years, and also formerly of this county.

In Rushville, on Sunday the 12th inst., GEORGE K. TAYLOR, aged 37 years. And thus has death's restless hand snatched from a wife and children dear, A husband and father. They mourn the loss of him, but all in vain: he's gone gone; the tears of grief can never call him back again to earth. His spirit has ascended up to God. From whence it came, and in the same cheerless grave his ash must now repose until the resurrection morn. When all the saints shall rise, and Meet around the throne of God. To rest with Christ forevermore. S. H. P.

In New Milford on the 6th inst., HENRY ARON, son of Enos B. and Clarinda E. Doubilet, aged 23 weeks and two days.

Dear parents, if you could but hear The golden harps around us ringing, You would not shed another tear, But kiss the wing that we are singing. And could you come, and in the smile, Cheerless grave his ash must now repose until the resurrection morn. When all the saints shall rise, and Meet around the throne of God. To rest with Christ forevermore. S. H. P.

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