

Whig State Nominations.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, OSBEVA DUNGAN, of Bucks county. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, HENRY W. SNYDER, of Union county. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, JOHN H. HENDERSON, of Washington.

Our thanks are due to Hon. D. Wilmot for the volume of documents, relative to California matters accompanying the President's Message.

We would call special attention to the section of the Borough Ordinances published this week by order of the Town Council relative to the burning of Fire crackers &c.

It is not uncommon for mortifying typographical errors to escape the eye of the proof reader, but still more provoking errors sometimes occur in the hurry of making corrections from the press, even when the first errors are seen and speedily marked for correction.

Among other improvements going on in our rough, for individual benefit or for public convenience, utility or ornament, we are pleased to announce that ground has been broken for a large reservoir in the lower end of the Public Avenue, near the Liberty pole in front of Seal's Hotel, which will be a most valuable resource in case of fire in the central part of the village.

Whoever borrowed a large and substantial umbrella from the umbrella stand in front entry on Saturday week just at night, will confer a favor by returning it to this office during this showery weather, as it was the last one had, to use or to lend.

LARGE STRAWBERRIES.—A cluster of the largest and most beautiful strawberries we have ever seen presented us last week from the garden of Mrs. Jessup in this borough, some of which measured over 3 1/2 inches in circumference.

The Swartwout Organ talks about the "endorsement of the Galphin Swindle" by the late Whig meeting, because they passed resolutions in favor of the administration.

It is reported in favor of paying the principal of the Galphin claim in such a way that it is understood that the Locofoco leaders (according to the rule laid down by their organ) sanction and applaud the plunder of millions of dollars from the National Treasury.

SENTENCED.—We learn that Geo. Baldwin whose conviction of the Great Bend Mail robbery was mentioned last week, was sentenced at Williamsport on Monday the 24th to ten years in the Western Penitentiary.

A young man named Gearhart was also convicted of robbing the Post-office at Danville, where he was acting as a Clerk, and was sentenced to the same time in the Western Penitentiary.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—The Steamer Pacific has arrived from Europe with later news than that in our columns, the most important of which is the defeat of the British Ministers in the attempt to arrange the Greek difficulty with France.

FALL OF TABLE ROCK.—News from Niagara Falls says that on Saturday afternoon last, a large section of what is called Table Rock, overhanging the falls on the Canadian side, fell with a tremendous crash into the chasm below.

Things at Washington. The great question before the Senate continues to be the question. Several amendments offered by the extreme Southerners have been voted down, and on Friday last, at Mr. Clay's desire, it was agreed that a final vote should be taken on the engrossment of the Compromise Bill on Wednesday of next week.

The House, after all the time that has been spent in investigating the Iowa contested election case, in which it has been proved beyond all dispute that Miller, the Whig candidate, was cheated out of his seat in Congress by stealing the poll-book in one precinct of the district, so as to give Thompson (Loco) a small majority, though the missing return now recovered, would give it to Miller, voted 96 to 94 to give the seat to him, but Cobb, the Speaker, gave a casting vote to make a tie—95 to 95—thus denying Miller the seat after all!

On Saturday after quite a struggle in the House on the Iowa contested election case, in which it was attempted on the part of some to crown the outrage of refusing Miller the seat, by declaring Thompson entitled to retain it, a vote was finally taken declaring the seat vacant and referring the whole matter back to the people of the district.

Hon. James Cooper addressed the Senate on Saturday in a long and able speech in favor of the Compromise Bill, and was to conclude his remarks on Monday. His effort is highly spoken of in some of the papers.

SCIENCE AT WILKESBARRE.—The Wilkesbarre papers state that Mr. Eleazer Porter of that place who several years since kept a confectionary and Barber's shop near the Phoenix Hotel, committed suicide on Friday week, by cutting his throat in an out-building adjacent to his boarding house—his wife being absent on a journey. He had himself just returned from a journey, (we saw him in this place only a few days previous), and having become apparently somewhat mentally deranged, it is supposed, from rather dissipated habits of late, he probably made the attempt on his life in a fit of melancholy—having first tried severing the arteries of his arms, and that method proving too slow, he despatched himself as above, and was quite dead when found.

The publicly acknowledged maligner and falsifier who yet conducts the loco-federal organ, re-asserts the falsehood of his own coining, that we had not corrected the first statement (made, as every one knows who read the telegraphic reports of Legislative proceedings, in the city papers at the time), that Mr. Streeter instead of Mr. Packer was the mover of the three dollars a day motion in the Senate. Our readers know that after giving the statement as it first appeared, we gave the counter statement of Mr. Packer being the mover, as soon as we saw it so announced. But that falsifying organ while repeating its falsehood—as if to hoodwink its readers, while prating so constantly upon Mr. Streeter's not being the mover of this matter, carefully conceals the fact that he as well as Mr. Packer voted for it. As we have shown heretofore that the imputation of "intentional falsehood" does not touch us therefore, let us see how the fabricator's coat made for others, fits his own shoulders.

His refusal to set the matter right, [that Mr. S. voted for it if he did not move it,] is the clearest proof that the lie is intentional, premeditated and malicious. "As the organ persists in cloaking [the above fact] we suggest the propriety of disabusing the minds of its readers whenever opportunity occurs." The character of the man who will coin a falsehood (for we defy him to find a paper containing the first telegraphic report from Harrisburg that did not state Mr. Streeter to be the mover), and then stick to it so pertinaciously [as he has stuck to the notorious falsehood of its originating here] we say nothing about.

The organ, which could swallow the late Williamsport Convention "smut, tail and all," (to use its own language), though gagging somewhat at the Baltimore platform, undertakes to distort the resolutions of the late Whig Convention into something of a non-committal character, though every man who can read, and has read all the resolutions for himself, knows that a more decided and emphatic expression in favor of Free Soil in California and the territories in which there is a contest against the introduction of slavery, could scarcely have been formed in the English language.

The Swartwout Organ talks about the "endorsement of the Galphin Swindle" by the late Whig meeting, because they passed resolutions in favor of the administration. Then according to its own doctrine, the Locofoco party every time they pulled the administrations of Jackson, Van Buren and Polk, "endorsed" the Swartwout, Price and other swindles, and the "Galphin Swindle" too, if reporting in favor of paying the principal of the Galphin claim in such a way that it is understood that the Locofoco leaders (according to the rule laid down by their organ) sanction and applaud the plunder of millions of dollars from the National Treasury.

There are other reasons for coming to the same conclusion. In one passage he states that one reason for this "bounding the track of the gentleman with the most bitter, malignant and unrelenting ferocity, is his good and faithful service in the private ranks." This seems to me to be a most cowardly insinuation upon one who has ever been considered one of the ablest of the very talented men who now have charge of the Democratic party in this county. They have chosen this man to be their Senator, and yet the organ praises him for being a good and faithful "private!"

There are other reasons for coming to the same conclusion. In one passage he states that one reason for this "bounding the track of the gentleman with the most bitter, malignant and unrelenting ferocity, is his good and faithful service in the private ranks." This seems to me to be a most cowardly insinuation upon one who has ever been considered one of the ablest of the very talented men who now have charge of the Democratic party in this county.

Probably he soliloquized somewhat in this style during the few moments that he thought—if he had cause—before writing the editorial in question. "Now Mr. Streeter is coming home. That Federal Legislature, in which we had a majority until they bought Beas, has adjourned. He is, coming home, and hasn't made much of a speech on the Bank. Here I have been hard at work all winter, trying to make capital out of the Bank for the pe-

The U. S. Circuit Court—Baldwin's trial. The editor of the Hemmington Journal, who attended the late term of the U. S. Circuit Court at Williamsport as a jurymen, and who was called on the trial of Baldwin, writes home giving an account of the trial, and speaks in flattering terms of his Susquehanna acquaintances as follows:

"The first criminal case before the court, was that of Geo. Baldwin, former Postmaster at Great Bend, Susquehanna county, Pa., for the robbery of the mail at that place, in 1849. I had the ill-luck of being called on this jury. The weather was oppressively warm and the trial lasted three long days. The robbery was admitted and the plea of insanity set up by the counsel for defence. The plea was urged with great ability by Messrs. Campbell and Maynard, counsel for defendant. The counsel for the U. S. however, so successfully rebutted all the slight evidence of insanity adduced, that the Jury had no difficulty in returning a verdict of guilty. The sentence of the court will be pronounced on Monday. The shortest term of imprisonment allowed by law for mail robbing is ten years. The unfortunate prisoner has our deepest sympathy.

During the trial of Baldwin, we had a large number of witnesses examined from Susquehanna county; and I must say that the appearance, manner and language of those witnesses gave a most favorable opinion of the general intelligence of the county from which they came. Many of them used the "down east" mode of expression, which had a tendency to excite my risibilities. For instance a witness was called to the stand, and the question propounded, "Are you the Sheriff of Susquehanna county?" The response was "I be." Among the witnesses we had the pleasure of meeting our esteemed friend, J. H. Dimock, Esq. Mr. D. is a Democrat, but a gentleman for whom we have ever entertained a high regard. Whether the North remains Locofoco, or goes with Wilmot for free soil, (which is probable,) or what would be more in accordance with her interests, comes out boldly Whig, we cannot but continue to admire and respect her citizens for their intelligence and superior social qualities and think we shall pay them a visit the first opportunity.

So do, Friend Clark. We shall be happy to welcome you to our Northern hills and dale, and give you a right hearty shake of the hand. A serious affray is reported to have occurred at Rhoca last Thursday evening at the performance of the Circus—probably the one that was here recently. Several persons were severely hurt, and one man had his head badly smashed.

For the Susquehanna Register. FRIEND CHAPMAN.—The controversy which has arisen on an editorial published in the Democratic entitled "F. B. Streeter, Esq." seems to me to have its origin in a wrong conception of the design of the article. And this misapprehension of the motives which actuated that production, has induced a controversy which would never have been commenced if the point of the editorial had been perceived by "Boetianum." This mistake seems to have been partly attributable to the ability with which Mr. O. G. prepared his article, and partly to a little inattention on the part of your correspondent. He seems to think that Mr. O. G. intended to give the Whigs a scorching. This is his great mistake. He intended it as a thrust at the Hon. Senator himself.

How does he commence his article? The title of it is "F. B. Streeter, Esq."—not Hon. F. B. Streeter—our worthy Senator—or any one of those titles with which false editors are wont to address their patrons, but merely his name with the Esq. appended, which Esq. he used in a most ironical sense. He has the greatest hatred of law and the lawyers, and for very obvious reasons. He once attempted to become a Professional gentleman himself; but finding that the material of which he was composed was not of that quality, which can be inspired—as non-conductors cannot be made permanent magnets—he is no longer a teacher of evangelical truth, but a dealer in unvarnished falsehood. Want of success in one of the professions has given him a contemptible opinion—his opinions are all contemptible—of the others; and the principles of the rights of persons have been taught him in a summary manner that he has become very wary in relation to lawyers. At the best he esteems them but necessary evils—necessaries when an editorial needs altering two or three times before publication, lest it may be libellous.

His first attack upon Mr. Little was headed with this same sarcastic "Esquire." If Bostonian had reflected a little upon this title, he would have arrived at this conclusion—that the thing was conceived in the bitterest irony.

There are other reasons for coming to the same conclusion. In one passage he states that one reason for this "bounding the track of the gentleman with the most bitter, malignant and unrelenting ferocity, is his good and faithful service in the private ranks." This seems to me to be a most cowardly insinuation upon one who has ever been considered one of the ablest of the very talented men who now have charge of the Democratic party in this county. They have chosen this man to be their Senator, and yet the organ praises him for being a good and faithful "private!"

Probably he soliloquized somewhat in this style during the few moments that he thought—if he had cause—before writing the editorial in question. "Now Mr. Streeter is coming home. That Federal Legislature, in which we had a majority until they bought Beas, has adjourned. He is, coming home, and hasn't made much of a speech on the Bank. Here I have been hard at work all winter, trying to make capital out of the Bank for the pe-

I've abused my best friends, and nobody stands by me. I've lost advertising, lost subscribers, lost friends, and all for the cause of Democracy. That I brought libel against me, and Mr. — wouldn't bail me: he said I had abused his best friend. It is dreadful to think what a sacrifice I've made of myself. Streeter, I thought would stand by me. He said if I would print his petition and put it in circulation, he would attend to the matter; 'must not stir about it until he had left the county, or somebody would say that he got it up'; and then he promised to make a tremendous speech and vote to those that called him a native in '47, and voted against him when he ran for major. But he didn't do it. Perhaps those Democratic Bank Directors kept him still. It wouldn't do to offend them. What a pity that they were not all Whigs! Ah, if I had been there wouldn't I have 'lambasted' the 'defunct carcass'! He used me as a tool to find out how it would do to make a speech on the Bank, and when he found it wouldn't elect him Senator another term, he deserted me. But the next Democrat shall set it right. I'll whip him over the shoulders of the Whigs. I'll say, the Whigs say so, and so—that they abuse him privately. I'll call him F. B. Streeter, Esquire: not the first Hon. or worthy, will be get from me. They never have said anything against him in the paper. But if I commence I think they will find his tender places. And then under pretence of answering them, I'll keep the matter before the people. He is about the best friend that I've got left among the leaders, and I may lose him. But who cares? I'm going to sell out. He might have been great; but he ain't. His speech on the Bank wasn't as long as his will—"Good clever little fellow"; indeed! I'll fix the little clever gentleman!"

This exposes the real design of the article—an article that will ever be admired by the lovers of pure English, for the purity and simplicity of its style, and the cutting shrewdness with which it is written. Such perfect command of adjectives, so as to be able to furnish three or four for every noun, is rarely ever met with; and I venture to say that never before was the character and standing of a man so much put in jeopardy by one article ostensibly written in his defence and by a friend. "Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel, He nursed the pain that impelled the steel." ALDRABOON.

The following Borough Laws were passed on Monday, July 1, 1856, by the Town Council: Borough Laws. 1. If any person or persons shall fly any Kite within the limits of said Borough, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay a penalty of Two dollars, to be collected before any Justice of the peace of the County of Susquehanna, as debts of like amount are by law recoverable.

2. Any person who shall cut, injure, deface, or tarnish any public building, or any property, belonging to said Borough, or any well, pump, fence, tree, arning, or any useful or ornamental improvement, or public work in said Borough; or shall fasten or hitch any horse or horses, or other animals, to any ornamental or shade tree, or trees, in said Borough, or who shall, aid, abet or assist therein, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of Five dollars for each offence, to be collected for the use of the said Borough, before a Justice of the peace, as debts of like amount are by law recoverable.

3. No person shall fire, or set off any gunpowder, cracker, squib, rocket, or fire work, or throw any fire ball, or make any bonfire, or aid or abet therein, in any of the Public Streets, Lanes or Alleys, or on the Public Grounds within said Borough, (excepting on the Fourth day of July, and then only on the public green or common) under a penalty of Five dollars, for each offence, to be collected before a Justice of the peace for the use of said Borough; as debts of like amount are by law recoverable.

Provided, however, that the above, shall not be construed to prohibit any person who shall be engaged in building, from burning his shavings between the hours of six and ten, o'clock in the forenoon, under the charge, watch and care of some careful person or persons, but not otherwise. BENJ. S. BENTLEY, Pres. WM. J. TURELL, Secy. Montrose, July 1, 1856.

Henry W. Snyder. The Union Star published in the county in which Henry W. Snyder, the Whig candidate for Auditor General resides, in a notice of him, says he is the son of Simon Snyder, whose administration as Governor of Pennsylvania will ever reflect honor upon his name and cause his memory to be cherished by all those who love and value the prosperity of the Old Keystone State. We need not refer our German friends, says the Star to the conduct of Simon Snyder while Governor. They already know it. They know him to have been a prudent, sound and practical statesman, and our good old Commonwealth prospered greatly during his administration. His son, Henry W. Snyder, our candidate for Auditor General, has inherited his father's integrity and sound judgement. It is altogether superfluous for us to tell the people of Union county, that Mr Snyder is eminently qualified to fill this office. But we would send it abroad throughout the Commonwealth as the united voice of Union county, that we who know him, can and do bear testimony of his honest, integrity and ability. As an accountant Mr. Snyder has few if any superiors. He possesses excellent business habits, an obliging disposition, an enlarged experience, and every other qualification requisite to make a popular, faithful and competent officer. Mr. Snyder being of German descent has a thorough knowledge of that language, and is identified with the interests and feelings of our German population. His name will be a tower of strength in the German portions of our state; and wherever the friends and admirers of Old Simon Snyder live, Henry W. Snyder we predict, will receive a strong vote.

SENATOR DICKINSON of New York was honored with a public entertainment, by his political friends, at Tammany Hall, N. Y. on Monday evening, the 17th inst., in consideration of his spirit of compromise, in reference to the "vexed questions" of the day. While the entertainment was in progress, the "subterranean democracy," who couldn't afford to pay \$5.00 a ticket, assembled around the steps below, and were addressed by Mike Walsh and Capt. Rynders. The "unaffiliated" sent several invectives to the Hon. Senator to come down and address the 'people' but he declined.

North Branch Canal. Circumstances show most clearly that connected with securing an appropriation to the North Branch Canal, has been an unworthy motive to accomplish through it political ends. We do not believe for a moment that all who were prominent in favoring an appropriation descended to or embarked in the political scheming. But we have no doubt there were those who looked more to political bearings and ends, than to securing the appropriation. Hence as soon as the appropriation is made a hue and cry is raised that the Whigs opposed it. It having been so said in a paper in this community, it may be proper to revert to facts in the case, as well to show the falsity of the assertion, as the unworthiness of the motive which prompted it.

We have before said that Gov. Johnston in his first annual message, recommended an appropriation to the Canal. Thus the subject, which had long slumbered when the other party was in power, was brought before the Legislature of 1849, in which on joint ballot there was a majority of Whigs—That Legislature passed a law of which the following is one section: "That whatever balance of money remains in the treasury unappropriated, after the payment of the August and February interest in each current year shall have been fully provided for, shall for so long a period as may be necessary, and the sum is hereby appropriated to the North Branch Canal."

Under this law, through the perseverance of the Whig State Treasurer, the F. L. Democratic Auditor Gen. yielding, after first opposing, an appropriation of \$150,000 was made to the Canal and the work was commenced.

When the Legislature of 1850 convened, Gov. Johnston in his message again urged the completion of the canal, and expressed the opinion that \$300,000 could be spared to it this season. The Legislature passed a law to the effect that 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 & 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 if in the opinion of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, there is likely at any time to a deficiency in the revenues of the Commonwealth, to meet the interests 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 these objects.

This law, when under consideration, was believed by many Whigs and others, both in the Legislature and out of it, not to be as good as the law it virtually repealed, because it limited the sum, and had a more objectionable proviso, as the reader will see by referring to extracts made from both. Those Whigs who voted against this last law, did not, in so doing, vote against an appropriation. That was not the question. The voting against the last law was a vote in favor of the old law, which law it was believed was preferable to the last one, as it gave, on certain contingencies, all the money in the treasury, while the latter limited the sum to \$250,000, and gave it on certain contingencies also.

Now what is the result? The Whig State Treasurer, in May, left the treasury in so good a condition as to secure the appropriation, paying over to his successor nearly \$300,000 The Auditor General and State Treasurer soon after made their estimate, and certified that after paying the demands on the treasury, and paying the State interest, and \$250,000 to the North Branch Canal, there will still be a surplus of \$26,708.32. This certificate gave the \$250,000 to the canal. And under the old law, in August next, the same certificate would give to the North Branch Canal the \$250,000; and the \$26,708.32 also.

It is wicked, deceptive, and dishonorable, to say that those who voted against the last law, preferring to keep in force the old one, voted against the appropriation to the North Branch Canal. The result shows, according to the certificate of the L. F. Dem. Auditor General, and L. F. State Treasurer, that under the old law the appropriation would be \$276,798.32, while under the last law it is only \$250,000—but is set apart a little earlier.

We apprehend the true state of the case, is that under a Whig Administration money having been provided, and the North Branch Canal put in progress of completion, there are those of the other party who, fear that giving due credit to the Whig Administration, would have some effect politically, and to prevent which such unworthy means are resorted to.—Wilkes-Barre Advocate.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—A great industrial exhibition of productions from all parts of the civilized world is to take place in London in 1861, and we notice that active preparations are in progress for transmission of the productions of American ingenuity and skill. A meeting of the central committee for the United States convened at the national institute, in the Patent Office, Washington, on Thursday, the 12th inst. Hon. Millard Fillmore presiding, and Prof. W. R. Johnston acting as secretary. Among the various communications read at the meeting was one from the secretary of a former meeting, held on the 27th of last month, containing the names of those appointed on the central committee, among which are the following: Hon. Millard Fillmore, Hon. Levi Woodbury, Professor Joseph Henry, and Alex. D. Bache; Com. C. Wilkes; Lieut. M. F. Maury; Col. J. J. Abert; and Thomas E. bank; and others; twenty one in all.

Binghamton Water Cure. As some inquiry is made about this concern we copy the following notice of it from the Binghamton Republican:

This establishment, which we noticed recently as having been commenced at "Prospect place," at the base of Prospect Hill, is progressing rapidly to completion. Its opening will be hailed with joy by a multitude of invalids, who will flock thither on our accessible thoroughfare to partake of its treatment, and to enjoy the medicative influences of its fortunate locality. We venture to say there is no spot in the country that combines so many advantages for a successful Water Cure institution, as the one selected here. In the first place, it is easy of approach—being situated on the Erie Railroad, midway between the Ocean and the Lakes; and at the terminus of the Chenango Canal, on which a pleasant and commodious Packet performs its daily trips. In the second place, the beauty and attractiveness of its particular location are unequalled. It is situated in a delightful grove, at the sloping base of the famous "Prospect Hill," sufficiently elevated, to command the most eligible view of the picturesque valleys of the Susquehanna and Chenango, which wind their way through a village whose name is by common repute synonymous with beauty and romance.

The establishment is located on the borders of Binghamton, within less than a mile of the Court House, sufficiently near to partake of the conveniences and pleasures of a populous village. A plank Road leads to it from the village. Around the establishment are extensive and romantic promenades, leading through groves and by springs to the top of "Prospect Hill," which presents an unrivalled view of the village. The place abounds in unfailing springs, which will supply the water for not only all the necessary purposes of the Establishment, but for ornamental fountains with which it will be embellished. In fine, Nature seems to have specially prepared the place for its present purposes, and from what we can learn we have no doubt that Art will be her faithful ally. We predict for the Binghamton Water Cure Establishment a signal success.

New Mexico and Texas. The Washington Union, as well as its Texas cronies, is as indignant as its amazement will permit, at the recent proceedings in New Mexico. It had not yet heard on Wednesday morning (though we published the fact on that morning) that the New-Mexicans had elected their Delegates in pursuance of Col. Monroe's Proclamation, held their Convention, formed a Convention, framed a Constitution prohibiting Human Slavery forever and defining their Boundaries in accordance with History, Nature and Justice yet the bare prospect that this might be done sufficed to set The Union into convulsions. How must it relish the news that has since fallen like a thunderbolt on its astounded ears? NEW-MEXICO IS A STATE! NEW-MEXICO REJECTS SLAVERY FOREVER! New-Mexico seizes and defies the preposterous claim of Texas to subjugate her people, wrest from her Capital and destroy her existence! Let her be sustained in her noble, her glorious attitude, and our entire Territory North and West of Texas, is closed forever against the inroads of Human Bondage. Hear The Union: USURPATION IN NEW-MEXICO.

The Southern mail of last evening brings us, in the Houston Telegraph of the 13th inst. and in the Galveston Journal of the 14th, the following extraordinary order of Col. Monroe, which had been referred to in a late telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans. We find it too true that a proclamation, touching the movements of the people in New-Mexico, has been issued by a military officer, under the auspices of the Executive. We can scarcely find words sufficient to express our indignation at this daring movement.

Rev. JOSEPH LEWEL C. F. FREY, a well-known Baptist clergyman, converted from Judaism died at Pontiac, Michigan, in the 70th year of his age, on the 8th inst. He was born of Jewish parents, in Germany, and was for several years a reader in a Synagogue.—When about 25 years of age he became a Christian, and soon after a student of divinity at Berlin. He subsequently engaged nearly all the time in efforts to convert the Jews. It was at his suggestion that the London Missionary Society for prosecuting Christianity was founded in 1808. In 1816 he came to the United States, and was for a time pastor of a Presbyterian church in this City, but changing his views upon the subject of baptism, he joined the Baptist church, and was settled over congregations at Newark and at Sing-Sing, until through his means, the Society for Meliorating the condition of the Jews was founded, and he became its missionary. He wrote several books, which display considerable learning and an amiable and honorable temper. The most popular of his productions is one entitled "Joseph and Benjamin," designed to illustrate the points of difference between the Jews and Christians.

ANOTHER CUBA EXPEDITION.—A New Orleans correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon, says that he has reason to believe, from what he has heard that a second expedition against Cuba is in contemplation. He says further that it "will be composed of material which will fully test the practicability of the whole thing. If it is organized and once lands on the enemy's shores, its motto will be success or extermination, as Cortez like, it will burn the transports and render retreat entirely out of the question.

SUIT AGAINST MR. FORRESTER.—Mr. Edwin Forrest has been held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 under an order of arrest issued by Justice Campbell, of the superior Court, in an action for assault and battery, brought by Mr. N. P. Willis, in which the damages are laid at \$10,000.