STILLMAN FULLER, Acting Editor, uring the absence of the publisher in the duties of his appointment as Deputy Marshal.]

THRSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1851.

I am yet too much engaged in other duties give my ewn personal attention to the newsparthis week. I intended to have given the Cons of the whole county by townships this week, at having not yet heard the entire result in the rich of the county traversed by Mr. Nicholson, cannot be given all together at this time. There Il be much interesting information to be gleaned on the returns in due time.

CHAPMAN. CHAPMAN.

As some slight return for the hospitality wn the editor of this paper while travelling on late tour of duty, the Register has been sent to veral persons hitherto, gratis, who we shall take for granted do not wish it continued much longunless some indication to the contrary is receiv-Such, of course, will not take the omission as y mark of disrespect; but there are some oth-a, who, if they miss the Register after this, may

Another word on personal matters:—I want o be borne in mind by all those in arrears for e paper &c., (as well as by those who would ve 50 cents by paying in advance,) that Court seks (commencing January 20th) will be a connient season to call, or send by others, and pay old scores. I want money to meet the current penses of the office, and must have it of some of se long indebted, to make the concern pay its vn way, instead of waiting for the earnings of othbusiness, in which I have travelled and toiled rly and late on expense for several months, in pes ultimately to get something to help me out debt. I therefore give timely notice to a large ass of delinquents who have had the paper for cay (except in some few instances where I choose,) ed if there are some who can but will not pay, (in ese days of exemption laws,) they may look for eir names to be exposed on the Black List. J. W. CHAPMAN.

Excuse us this once for an unusual delay in issue of the Register. Several days absence d subsequent illness of one hand on whom we epended, and the exertions of another to fulfil inspensible engagements in job work, has put us ear behind time. We will try to overtake and erenfter.

_ The City Press.

We have been almost disposed on several occaons to speak out our mind in relation to the exacons of the City Press. A renewed case of taxing our atience induces us to call the attention of certain ty publishers, who seem to think that they have undoubted right to levy say amount of contribuon they please upon the country press, and we of ourse bound to submit. Since our temporary conection with the Register, we have been surprised a see the amount thus required of country newsapers by their city cotemporaries. Nearly every eek, more or less of Magazines, Pamphlets, and ew papers are sent to our address, very politetely requesting a "puff", or the insertion of an adertisement of some two or three squares, to bring neir new paper to the notice of the public. Never cent accompanies the request for the insertion of hese advertisements, but modestly say, "Editors who will publish the above two or three times shall be entitled to exchange." We have made it a point, a most instances, not to submit to these unjust exactions. In nine cases out of ten the country newsatter is to the former. The city paper depends apon the country for support; and it is through the secomes known. Articles of general interest are often copied from able city exchanges, and duly credited to the paper from which they are taken; and in articles of their own, the country papers ofen acknowledge the source of many of the facts ntroduced and in this way bring the city papers lirectly to the notice of their readers. By this neans the newspapers of our cities are indebted for thousands of their subscribers. This they well understand, however much they may seem by their exhorbitant demands to underrate the value ker) about February, 1848, and he remained till tricis.

We do not wish to disparage the importance or nsefulness of the city papers. We only wish to remind the city publisher that the country press is about this time two years ago at Harkins & Libclaim to free advertising as a condition of exchange. he had ran away. We do think that city publishers, who are so very anxious for country patronage, can afford to pay for the insertion of their prospectuses and grant an even exchange; and so far as dollars and cents are concerned, be none the worse off for the bar-

There are many city papers that do not exact this tribute of their country exchanges. We would here acknowledge our thanks to be due the New York Tribune, the Philadelphia North American, but Mr. Western denied the soundness of the opinand the Daily News, for favoring us with semiweekly, tri-weekly, and daily papers in exchange for the Register. They are all ably conducted journals, and are indispensably necessary to us as exchanges.

The Democrat thinks that one week's time is not sufficient to purify the Locofoco State Convention of the corruptions which may be produced at its meeting for the nomination of State officers. Seven days was the time allotted anciently for the purification of the unclean; but the Democrat seems to regard the political infections of its party nearly as bad as the leprosy of the Israelites, and the High Priests of the party ought to look twice or even thrice upon the plague spot before pronouncing the

subject clean. The inference to be drawn from the arguments of the Democrat favoring the two Conventions, as well as the excuses for changing its position, is decidedly rich, and places its party in an unenviable light before the public.

The funior editor of the Democrat DID make i speech, in fact two or three of them, at the Baptist Church on the Fucitive Slave bill, and evinced most conclusively that every man is not a Cicero. We received a communication touching his mighty orstorical efforts on that occasion, from a person not a Whig, but thought it unkind to show up his mental deficiency, and therefore refused to publish it. We thought he might be a "man for a that."

James S. Calhoun of Georgia has been appoint ed Governor of New Mexico,

New York Pagitive Slave Case.

We have informed the readers of the Register that a Freeman was arrested in the streets of Philadelphia, dragged before the U.S. Commissioner, and, without being allowed the privilege, of witnesses to attest his right to freedom, was manacled and 'summarily' hurried off to Marvland within a few hours of his arrest as the property of another man. It is quite probable that many may think we ought to have published the proceeding in detail as preferable to the one now pending in New York as the sequel of the Philadelphia case determined the iberty of the certificate-made slave. We think otherwise. Our columns have to a considerable degree been occupied with articles relative to fugitives and the law which was ostensibly enacted for their rendition. We can give but a little part of the proceedings through the country which may be clearly traceable to the unwisdom of the act.-Had the law as effectually guarded Freedom as it does slavery, or in other words, had the law guaranteed to the alleged fugitive a full, fair and impartial trial, and respected the consciences of men in regard to participating in the chase, we should have had no occasion for the articles we have pub-

The New York case mainly, aside from the mestion of personal liberty, receives its importance in the fact that every step of the defence in the trial is taken with the view of carrying the case to the highest judical tribunal, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law and ascertaining the rights that may be claimed by the fugitive on his trial. The Philadelphia case, we believe, is but the legitimate fruits of the unwise provisions of the act; and our hostility to the law is not at all increased by its practical operation. It is alone owing to the honesty of the Marylander that the kidnappers' victim, Adam Gibson, is not now a slave, and that we have the knowledge that the commis sioner's decision was wrong. If the man had been dishonest and taken the negro, we should have heard nothing from the quasi 'Union' journals but fulsome

-The particulars in the trial of Henry Long, an alleged fugitive slave, we gather from the Tribune and the Express;

Long is about 30 years of age, and at the time of his arrest was employed as waiter at the Pacific pep up with the old gentleman more constantly Hotel. The warrant was issued by Commissioner Charles M. Hall on the oath of Wm. P. Parker of Richmond, Va., who claimed to hold a power of attorney from John T. Smith of Russel caunty, Va. Long was arrested December 23d, at the Hotel, by Deputy Marshal Walsh, and brought before the Commissioner. Mr. Whitehead, hearing of the arrest, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Parker testified that he knows the man Henry: he is the property of John T. Smith; first saw him in Russel county in 1846; afterwards Henry was sent to him by Smith to be hired out at Richmond; let him out for a year at a store. where he escaped; Mr. Smith lives 320 miles from Richmond; don't know that Henry was a slave,

except from what he had heard in Russel county. Capt. Swack of the schooner New York, testified to having seen Henry working at the store of Haskins & Libby in Richmond, in 1848 or part of 1849; heard them say he had escaped did not know that Henry was a slave, but there are no free persons of color in Richmond that work in the stores.

Mr. Whitchead here desired for a postponement in order to procure testimony, which was opposed by Mr. Parker, as the law called for "summarv" proceedings. The Commissioner was in doubt as to his power to adjourn the examination, when Mr. Arthur Tappan alluded to the fact that Judge Grier had done so, and it was finally agreed to ad journ till next day.

Bail was offered, but refused by the Marshal, as he thought be had no power to release him from his custody.

The case was continued according to adjournment, Mr Henry W. Western appearing as the counsel for Mr. Parker, and Messrs. Joseph L. White and John Jay on behalf of the accused.

Mr. Parker was again called and further testified that Haskins & Libby hired Henry of him (Parof an exchange with the papers of the rural dis- about Christmas, when he left; he (Parker) advertised and made effort to find him, but could not; had authority to act as agent in regard to him.

Captain Lamkin testified to having seen Henry of entirely unserviceable to him, even waiving his by's. Two or three days after, was told by them

Mr. Western here rested his case.

Mr. White moved for the discharge of the prisner, which was not granted. 🧍

Mr. Whitehead handed to the Commis writ of habeas corpus, granted by the State Supreme Court and returnable on Thursday at ten

Mr. Western said they would not obey the writ Mr. Jay referred to the opinion of Mr. Crittenden. ion under the law.

The Commissioner said he should most certainly obey the writ, and would adjourn the case till Thursday at 12 o'clock.

On Thursday no additional testimony in the case was given. An order from the Supreme Court was read postponing the hearing on the Habeas Corpus till Friday at ten o'clock, which canned considerable argument by the gentlemen engaged as counsel as to the power of the State Court over the matter.

The Commissioner adjourned the case till Friday at 11 o'clock.

On Friday Commissioner Hall returned in an swer to the Habeas Corpus, that he had no such person in custody as Henry Long.

When the case was opened before the Commis ioner, a Habeas Corpus issued by Judge Campbell of the Superior Court, was served on the United States Marshal to produce the said Henry Long before the Court. The Marshal renaired with Henry to the Superior Court, and made return that he held the custody of the man by virtue of a writ is aned by Charles M. Hall, U.S. Commissioner.

Mr. Western denied the authority of the Court

o act. Mr. White contended that Mr. Hall was not reg darly appointed Commissioner under the law of 1850, and therefore had no authority to issue the warrant he being only a Deputy Clerk, receiving proaching, and there was no certainty of finding his appointment from the clerk and not from the the way if they proceeded; and they faired to ble to effect his escape by detention in pockthat ground that the man be discharged. The with the rattlers and other pestiferous enappers. Wade.

Court postponed the matter till next day for a Reverse of fortune had now evidently turned further hearing.

der of the proceedings till next week. We do not This checked their steps and paralyzed their evpretend to give the whole of the proceedings of the ery effort; and they sank down upon the tufted points in the evidence. Although the case excites to the changes of the night. break of any kind has as yet occurred.

We learn from to-day's Tribune that Henry Long has been given up to the Southerners and taken back to Slavery.

Things at Harrisburg.

The delay in getting out our paper this week, enables us to give the result of the organization of the Legislature which met on Tuesday last.

In the House, John Cessna of Bedford, who received the nomination of the Loco Caucus, was chosen Speaker; and subsequently Col. Jack was reelected Clerk.

In the Senate which stands 17 whigs to 16 Locofocos, it was apprehended that no one could be elected Speaker by a clear majority without voting for himself. But after several ballotings in which the Whigs mainly supported Benjamin Matthias of Philadelphia, and the Locos, Maxwell McCaslin of Greene, a few of the Senators declined voting, leaving Mr. Matthias to be elected by a vote of 16 to 12. No better selection could be made. Mr. M. is not only a gentleman of talents, but mild and amiable in his manners, and distinguished for his accurate knowledge of Legislative rules, being the author of a manuel upon the subject. He will make an excellent presiding officer.

The Governor's Message was delivered on Wednesday, and has been received here. From a hasty perusal we believe it is a noble document, which we shall take pleasure in commending to our readers in our next paper.

"The Daily American" is the title of a new paper reently started at Harrisburg. In politics it is thoroughly Whig, and warmly supports the State and National Administrations. It is devotedly attached to the Union, but does not think the Fugistroy our glorious confederacy. It takes the right ground, and we cheerfully commend it to the patronage of the Whigs of Pennsylvania. This new paper takes the place of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, the proprietor of which, Mr. McCurdy, has an interest in the American.

The Daily American is published by Geo. Bergner & Co. at four dollars per annum. A Weekly American is also issued at the same office, at the low price of one dollar.

The Harrisburg Telegraph will also issue a Daiy during the session of the Legislature. The Telegraph is a spirited Whig paper, and whoever subscribes for it will get the worth of his money.

THE ELECTION in the 11th Congressional District held on the 31st ult, to supply the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of Hon. Chester Buter, resulted in the choice of John Brisbin, Esq., of Tunkhannock. Mr. Brisbin was the regular Democratic nominee, and succeeded by 342 majority over E. L. Dana of Wilkesbarre, who ran as an in dependent candidate. The Whigs made no nomination.

For the Susquehanna Register. The Contrast.

FRIEND FULLER-It may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to read a singular incident in the history of Blackberries. It may not be necessary, perhaps, to tell you, that rattlesnakes are on all sides the rustling of the leaves, the creaking quite numerous in and about our vicinity in time of blackberries, and that it is not always safe to ramble among grasses and shrubbery at such time: nevertheless, it is no uncommon thing to see our hills and brier patches swarming with men, women and children in pursuit of the above mentioned fruit. During our last blackberry season, a party of nedestrians (the fair sex rather outnumbering) came to a very conspicuous place, on one of the high ridges of land which diversify our region of country. Here the prospects of the place were very inviting; for here one could look into the distance below and behold the picturesqu and sublime, interspersed here and there with roughness and impregnable ascents; and here too, he could see on either side fertile valleys stretching themselves out before him, studded with the homesteads of happy and prosperous veomanry.

In addition to these, Providence seems to have added much interest to the place itself; for here the fruits of the earth were spread out in wild luxuriance, pleasing to the eve and delicious to the

Our party alluded to, gained the goal of general invitation with much assiduity and patience. Having arrived upon this delectable spot, they would gladly have rested their weary limbs, had not wonder and surprise led them to believe that they had already and unconsciously discovered the confines of the Garden of Eden.

Their wearisomeness, therefore, gave way to pleasure and exhileration, and their patient endu rance of the fatigues and turmoils of the day were forgotten in the view before them. Without hesitation, business was commenced in good earnest and in their eagerness to fill their ample stores. and to satiste themselves with the black and shining fruit; which was so profusely spread out in every direction, they forgot that night was approaching, and that darkness in that wild retreat would be rendered more gloomy and horrible in consequence of rattlesnakes and wildcats. How ever, nothing was thought of, except their nurelenting war upon the Brier to deprive it of its own production—an aggression for which they suffered. as I am about to relate.

On! on! the war of extermination raged, until. a clap of thunder aroused them to a sense of their danger, when they discovered, but too late, that the zephyrs of night were beginning to fan the last rays of the setting sun.

All were instantly thrown into consternation and confusion, and with minds unstrung for action, they ran hilter-skilter, here and there, until the thoughts of the rattlesnake restored a proper equilibrium.

They now halted and assembled together, to consult upon what course must be taken A thunder storm was nearing itself with a threatning voice and with liquid fire: night was fast ap-

against them, and to all human probability, their We are obliged to defer publishing the remain- war of extermination had reverted upon themselves. trial-only the important particulars and the main moss of the evergreen, and consigned themselves

intense interest, in the city all is quiet, and no out. They now sought repose to relieve them from their fearful apprehensions; but oh! repose came not to their aid; for night as she approached brought her horrid spectres of every hue, that danced and played their gambols before the imagination of their unhappy visitors in many a fear- come woe. Together with the sons of Tem-

> At length, the fear of death, excited by these fantastic visions, created an artificial and temporary sorrow for purturbing sins; and as the Grim Monster presented himself more forcibly in shape of rattlemakes, or something else more hideous, worldly desires gave way to seriousness, and refractory passions to deep contrition of heart.

Security now became the grand object of consideration. It was now evident that no time was to be lost, nor parley to be made; for death appeared horrible in the extreme, in consequence of the stains of their own wickedness, and the compunction which a guilty conscience urged upon them. A reformation must be commenced or their condition would soon be hopeless.

Some one must muster moral courage enough to break the ground, and raise the standard of repentance. The question now to be decided was, who shall make the first intercession? For they were now more than convinced that delays were dangerous, and to procrastinate any longer would be exposing themselves to an interminable fate. At length a flash of lightning, and anon the roll of Jupiter's thunderbolt gave a sudden and renewed shock to their minds that were already agitated with fearful apprehensions; for every soul quaked with fear, and every heart trembled with desperate emotions.

At this moment an elderly woman sprang upon her knees and implored the interposition of Providence. Although a spirit of prayer or even a relitive Slave law right in all its details, or that its gious idea had never before found its way to her amendment would invade the Constitution and de-heart, she nevertheless, round most forweitly from 'n consciousness of her own wickedness, as well as from a well grounded apprehension that it was the only means left by which she could anticipate any security. She therefore recommended herself and companions to Him who overseeth and sustaineth all things, and besought His tender mercies to protect them from the gathering storm and the fatal bite of the rattlesnake.

One circumstance, though laughable in itself, served as a source of great inconvenience to them. It seems that while they were running about without one sober thought what course to take, a large snapping bug, by misfortune or otherwise, became snugly ensconced in a vessel that they had not had the good fortune to fill. Finding himself, to his great inconvenience, thus imprisoned against his will, he kept up a constant snapping through the livelong night, much to the annoyance of his captors. No one dared approach the vessel from the fear which their imagination, prompted by their own suggestions, had created, that a huge rattlesnake was lurking about it. But this was not all. The flashes of light, emited by the electric fluid ever and anon, brought the monster to their visionary view, who, while he lashed the vessel with his quivering tail, kept himself in an easy position to give the fatal blow, should the intruders approach any nearer. In this manner they were successfully barricaded from the fruits of their labors, while and clashing of the forest trees, as they nodded and ashed each other: the roar of the falling rain. flashes of the forked lightning, and the roll of near and distant thunder, all conspired to render the scene truly awful, and to bring to the ears of the affrighted company the imaginary screams of the wildcat, mingled with the vociferous and loud laughter of devils, as though they were holding a iubilee over the unalterable state of the damned. Who would not under such circumstances, have shrunk from fear! Or what heart, however calsous, would not have melted into humility?

It seems under circumstances above narrated. that religious exercises became pretty general; and that their Reverend Leader became more and more engaged in prayer as the tempest increased in vioence, or as night's spectors and hobgoblins brought visions of ghosts and rattlesnakes to her affrighted

However, the night with all its horrors passed away, leaving the victims of despair to meditate upon the adventures of the previous day; and when the orient sun displayed his genial rays to lighten their hearts, and dispel the gloom which had so long weighed down their troubled souls in terrified imagination, they discovered with great chagrin that one great source of their horror through the night consisted in a harmless enapping bug.

Nothing, however, of a serious nature happened except wet backs. Good seed no doubt was sown. but the night was of too short continuance for it to take deep root; for it withered away before the rising sun, and left the ground more barren and the heart more callous than before. In conclusion, suffice it to say, that for some time after this adventure, the brier was permitted to remain in perfect solitude, in quiet possession of its own wealth, unmolested by its predatory visitors. INCUBUS.

A "HELL" OVERHAULED .- Under this Startling head the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian gives a long account of the breaking up, by the police of that city of a subterranean gambling den, located about twenty feet below the surface of the earth, in a public part of the city. This secluded den, which was poetically styled the "temple of fortune," had to be lighted by candles at mid-day and was arranged with two underground passages one for the ingress and the other for the egress of the wicked pack that was accustomed to enter the infernal human kennel of vice. The officers having obtained a clue of the "temple," descended the steps of one of the passages with as much expedition as possible. but the alarm had been given the clan, and it made its exit through the other passage. So that when the men of the law entered but one person was to be found, who proved to be the keeper and the gambler upon whom fortune had smiled and who had been unaTemperance Meeting.

In accordance with previous arrangements meeting of the Sons of Temperance was held at the Presbyterian Church in Montrose, on Wednesday the 25th alt. There were in attendance members of the order from the Tunkhannock Division, Harford Division, Brooklyn Division, and Benton Division, who came in pursuance of invitations tendered their divisions, by the Montrose Division, making a very respectable array of those pledged to the Temperance cause, come weal perance and others in attendance the congregation was swelled to nearly the full capacity of the large house in which they met. The exercises were of a character which gave to present the Memorial of the annual meet addressed by Messrs. S. B. Chase, A. O. Warren, E. B. Chase, Hon. Wm. Jessup, H. A. Riley and Geo. Fuller, and entertained at intervals with appropriate songa by a choir of young gentlemen who generously voluntered for the occasion, and who acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to them as performers. As a whole, the affair passed off well, and it is to be hoped, not without leaving some impression for good on the minds and in the hearts of all present.

Montrose Division of S. of T.

At a meeting of the Division, Dec. 30, 1850, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved. That the thanks of this Division are due, and are hereby tendered to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Society of Montrose for the use of their house at the late convocation of the Sons of Temperance in this

Resolved. That we are under lasting obligations to those Brothers of Sister Divisions who favored us with their attendance on that occasion—and we hope that the free interchange of sentiment and feeling touching the great enterprise in which we have embarked which the occasion afforded, has " done them gred as it did us."

Resolved, that the "Glee Club" is entitled to our hearty thanks for their generous and very efficient aid.

Kesolved, That in view of the dreadful devastation around us, every man who loves his fellow and his country, is imperiously called upon to put forth a willing hand and a strong arm to roll back the billows of intemperance; which at this moment bids fair to overwhelm and enguinh in total rain many to generate the power which shall put the in our midst, who appear to be ardent votaries of the thing that entices to destroy

Resolved, That Br. S. B. Chase is hereby requested to furnish a copy of the Address delivered by him at the late meeting in this place for publication, and that the editors of our village papers be requested to publish

the same in their columns. Resolved. That the editors of the "Democrat" and "Register" be requested to pub-

lish the foregoing resolutions in their respective papers. Per order Division. WM. A. CROSSMAN, A. R. S.

British Iron.

for the Products of his farm. The last report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company contains the following the night was a severe one, the little ones

significant passage: "It is proper the stockholders should be apprized that, since the date of the last annual Report, | children could, pass a winter's night upon supply of 22,000 tons of iron required for the tire road between Cumberland and Wheeling terminated in a contract with Messrs. Thompson and Foreman of London. This large contract was accomplished mainly through the instrumentality of Mosers. Baring, Brothess & Company, and by the aid of their guarantee of the company's Bonds, to the extent of the purchase say \$566,666,67. These Bonds with the endorsement of the Mesers. Baring have been sold in the foreign market at rates vary ing from 105 to 108 per cent.

The amount of iron already delivered under the contract, at the Company's wharves at Locust Point, exceeds 17,000 tons; and active efforts are as practicable, so as to avoid the centingency of an advance in the existing rates of the tariff.

The Board take this occasion to acknowledge

their obligation to Messra, Baring, Brothers & Co., for their seal and promptuess in bringing about an arrangement so advantageous in all respects. The average cost of the rails when delivered will be about \$40 per ton, including a commission of 2½ per cent. The iron has been manufactured with the greatest care, and it is to be believed will compare favorably with any that has heretofore reached this market."

Commenting upon these facts, Mr. John S. Skinner, in the December number of his valuable periodical "The Plow, the Loom and the Anvil," makes the following forcible and pointed remarks. It is a view of the case which has often been enforced both in the newspapers and in Congress; but we do not remember to have ever seen it more forcibly put than it is in the subjoined paragraphs:

"We entreat our southern friends to mark the fact that the men who make this iron for them, consume at this time scarcely even a mouthful of American food, and are so poor that they can purchase but little clothing, and are consequently poor customers to either farmer or planter; while the men who for years previous wrought in our mines and furnaces, and mills, ate no food but that which was raised within the Union, and being able clothe themselves as became freemen to be clothed, were consequently large customers to both farmer and planter.

"We are told that this iron is cheap; but why is it that England now selfs us cheap iron ! It is because of our own great capacity for producing iron and maintaining competition with her. In 1842, the total product of the Union scarcely exceeded 200,000 tons. Five years after, under the benign influence of the tariff of 1842, it had reached the extraordinary extent of 800,000 tons and would ere this time, have reached a million and a half, making a market for seventy millions of dollars of the products of the earth; for from the earth comes every thing that enters into the making of iron, the food the clothing, the house room, and the kitchen Court as the law required. Mr. White moved on wander about lest they should come in contact eting his winnings. His name was Darby representatives of the food and clothing of the men employed in production.

The Cheap Postage bill is the chief topic of inicrest in the House. We believe an opin-ion prevails among the mambers generally

that a reduction in Postage eaght to be made. But a variety of opinion exists as to the extent of that reduction, and we fear Cheap Postage will be lost in the multiplicity of amendments which will load the bill. The country press has many able and warm advocates; we have hopes that, in whatever shape the bill may pass Congress, a free transmission for newspapers by mail in the county or Congressional district where published will be seemed.

Congressional Proceedings.

On the 4th inst, Mr. Julian saked leave nterest to the occasion. The assemblage was ing of the Society of Friends n Indiana oppoeing Slavery and asking the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill. He desired it to be referred with matructions for the repeal of the Law. The suspension of the rules was denied by a vote of 119 to 68.

The Senate is considerably engaged in discussing Mr. Bradbury's resolution about re-

movals from office.

The new Sension from South Carofina has arrived and taken the required eath to supnort the Constitution and laws of the Com-

try. [Rather a bitter pill for a second.]
The correspondence between the Austian Charge, Mr. Hulseman, and the State Department, concerning the appointment of a confidential Agent to Hungary during the struggle for her Independence, has been laid before the Senate. Mr. Webster's reply to Mr. Hulseman is written in his usual forcible and convincing style. He successfully vindicates the United States against the charge of interference in the internal policy of foreign Governments.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Her territory contains about 46,000 square miles.

Her wheat crop of 1847, reached 14,160. 000 bushels.

Her coal fields, anthracite and bituminous are estimated to cover 15,000 square miles. Her product of Iron (pig and castings) in 1846 reached 338,000 tons.

She has iron enough to supply a continent of a hundred millions of inhabitants with the endless variety of household and agricultural implements and to construct their ma-

chinery for manufactures and transportation. She has coal enough to warm them in winter, to cook their food at all seasons, and machinery in motion, to manufacture the various fabrics which the necessities or comforts of civilized life demand, or which luxury and taste desire, and last, but not least, to send their steamships to any part of the world.

THE BABES IN THE SNOW .-- A COTTESPONdent of the Boston Transcript narrates a singular incident which happened in the village of Piedmont, N. H. last week. Two little children, one five and the other three years. of age strayed from home. Not returning at dark a general search throughout the night was made by the people of the village. In the morning the children were discovered in The way to deprive the farmer of a market an open field, lying upon the frozen ground and locked in each others arms, one sleeping soundly and the other awake. Although have shown as yet no ill effects from the exposure. It is wonderful how two such little he frozen ground without perishing.

If a slave comes to this State from Charleston we are all bound, under heavy penalties, to aid in his capture : but if a free colored seaman goes to Charleston he is thrown into iail and deprived of his liberty, and all men are expected to approve of the outrage. The whole power of the General Government is to be brought to bear to send fugitive slaves back to bondage but not a finger is to be raised to prevent the unconstitutional capture, imprisonment and sale of Freemen.-Such is the part of the "compromise" to which the "Union party" is to be pledged.

Ex-Governor Plumer died at Epping, New Hampshire on the 23d inst., aged 92. He was the sole surviving member of the Convention which framed the first constitution of New Hampshire, as

Eve. Jour.

Ex-Governor Bell, also of New Hampshire died at Chelsen, on the 23d. - He represented his State in the United States Senate from 1823 to 1829

Wyoming county has a population of 10,-702. Tunkhannock borough 561. This county was formed since the census of 1840 was taken.

Alexander Hutchinson, charged with the murder of Nathaniel Edmunson, has been tried at Holidayaburg and found guilty of murder in the first Degree. The convict is but 19 years of age.

A message in New York, designed for a correspondent in Egypt, was received in Loudon by the Atlantic steamer and forthwith despatched by telegraph to Triest and thence by steam to Alexandria the entire distance from New York, having been traversed in nineteen days.

METHODIST MISSION .- The domestic misons of the Methodist Church, according to Bishop James, comprise 320 stations, a employ 337 missioneries. Connected with these, are about 30,000 charely members.

FLORIDA U. S. SERATOR Letters from Plorida state that owing to divisions existing among the Losse in the Legislature, no Secator can be elected during the present see nice. with well and the second time.

State Convention until October next We shall the disselfation will have to be seen to time, a for made the Milberto delegate

Fifty years ago the 14th of Dec., George Washington died