

THE REGISTER.

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

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1851.

Old Father Time couldn't be overtaken this week, with our lack of help. But we have now secured help enough to overtake him next week.

Our thanks are due to Governor Johnston for an early copy of his message, and also to our Representative, Mr. Rockbow, for his attentions in forwarding documents.

The Governor's Message.

This able document may be found on the first page of our paper, condensed only in the items relative to the receipts and expenditures of the State. It is unnecessary for us to bestow a word of praise, confident we are that the reader at the conclusion of its perusal, will have the same opinion with us, that Pennsylvania may justly boast of the best and most worthy of Governors. The message is characteristic of its author, plain, sensible, just. An ardent friend of the people, he advocates a system that will reward the toils of the laborer, invigorate the business of the country and lead to independence, happiness and wealth.

Governor Johnston is identified with the prosperity of the State; his regards her interests as his interests, and feeling a natural pride, as every true son of Pennsylvania should, in the improved and sound condition of the finances, and the high position we now occupy among the states of the Union, he justly congratulates the people upon these auspicious results. If we look back a few years and compare our condition then as a state with the present, the contrast is great. Then the state could not pay the interest on her debt, State Stocks were nearly worthless in the markets, the public works were stopped for want of means to go on, and still the debt increasing. Now the interest is promptly paid, the debt gradually diminishing, the credit of the state good, and the public works progressing to completion. Another contrast as important we think and as great: Then we had a Locofoco Governor, now we have a Whig.

Census of Susquehanna County.

The following are the full returns of the Census of this county for 1850, along side of that of 1840.

Townships &c.	1840.	1850.
Auburn	1113	1837
Bridgeport	2082	1561
Jesup (taken chiefly from Bridgeport)	1840	1840
Brooklyn	1474	1052
Chocoma	932	810
Lathrop (taken from Brooklyn)	1078	1078
Apollonia (taken from Chocoma)	1747	1257
Clifford (including Dundaff—296)	1872	1648
Dimock	998	1056
Forest Lake	600	777
Franklin	515	703
Gibson	1219	1459
Great Bend	559	1160
Harford	1178	1267
Harmony	522	1581
Herrick	623	924
Jackson	784	978
Lenox	800	1448
Liberty	554	833
Middletown	589	1137
Montrose (Boro.)	492	1910
New Milford	1143	1430
Rush	1118	1150
Springville	1029	1149
Silver Lake	907	1213
Thomson	325	510
Friendsville (Boro. from Middletown &c.)	185	2891

The village of Lanesboro, containing about 400 inhabitants, and the adjacent village of Susquehanna built up at the Railroad Depot, containing 627, are in Harmony, and help to swell its present population to more than treble what it was in 1840.

The village of Dundaff contains about 890 inhabitants, and the growing villages of New Milford and Great Bend contained respectively 240 and 216 on the 1st of June, and have of course increased considerably since. There are also growing villages in Harford, Gibson, Springville and Brooklyn, containing between one and two hundred each.

The whole gain in Susquehanna county is about 7,500, or a little over 35 per cent.

The Reason Why.

The inquiry has frequently been made why the St. Johns, who were indicted by the Grand Jury of this county several months ago, for the fraudulent transactions of the late Bank of Susquehanna County, have not been brought to trial.

That the public may be truly informed of what has been going on recently in relation to this matter, and understand the reason why no trial can yet be had, we would state, that as no person can be forcibly brought from another State for trial here without a requisition from the Governor, such a requisition was procured from the Governor of this State upon the Governor of the State of New York for the delivery of Ansel and Thos. P. St. John, and the Sheriff of this county was sent to New York after them. But the Governor of New York declined giving authority to deliver up Ansel St. John, on the ground that he was not a citizen of Pennsylvania fleeing from justice here, (though he is known to have been an acting Director of the Bank,) while Thos. P. St. John, who seems to have "got wind" of the Sheriff's mission in season, (and whom the Governor of New York had granted authority to be arrested,) had just "stepped out" into the State of Rhode Island, and could not be had just now. So the Sheriff came back without either, and so the trial for fraudulent Bank-breaking and embezzling the funds thereof again goes over.

Massachusetts has got into a strange fix in politics. The Whigs having failed of electing Fremont by a clear majority over all others this year, (though thousands ahead of any other,) the locos of every hue—Hunkers, Free Soilers and all united with the Abolitionists in the Legislature and chose the Hunker loco candidate, George L. Boutwell. To return for this all the other factions were to unite in choosing Charles Sumner, an eminent Free Soiler for U. S. Senator. Some of the locos yelled however, and at our latest dates no choice had been effected.

The Carbon County Gazette has passed into the hands of S. H. Taylor Esqr. Mr. Taylor is favorably known here as a writer of ability, and we hope he will find abundant success in his new enterprise at March Chank.

New York Fugitive Slave Case. [Continued.]

As this case has lost much of its importance from the fact that no opportunity now remains to test the constitutionality of the Fugitive Law, we shall hastily glance at the remainder of the proceedings and bring our account of the trial to a close.

The case was opened before the commissioner and testimony for the defence produced.

John Butler testified that he became acquainted with Henry Long in the city of New York in June 1848; fixes the time as he first saw him on the day that he [Butler] was engaged to Mr. Sturges as coachman; left Mr. S. the next February which will be two years next February.

Elizabeth Dixon swore that she was well acquainted with Henry Long the alleged fugitive; first became acquainted with him in New York, November, 1847, he boarded with her from that time until the winter of the year 1848; was positive as to the time she first knew him from the fact that there was sickness in her family at the time, and also has house rent receipts taken at the time which she had examined as to the accuracy of dates.

Elizabeth Stansbury testified that she resides in New York; first became acquainted with Henry Long in Nov. 1847, at Mrs. Dixon's; he left Mrs. Dixon's and commenced boarding with her in January 1848; continued at her house about two months.

Joseph W. Smith sworn—Resides in New York; knows Henry Long present; have seen him about New York for 3 or 4 years; recollect one circumstance in particular about Feb. 1848 when he saw Long; had seen him on several occasions before; don't know the exact time he saw him first; will swear it was as much as six months previous to Feb. 1848.

Proceedings were here discontinued before the Commissioner by claimants counsel, and the Commissioner requested to discharge the warrant which he was in the act of doing when the Marshal entered with a new warrant, issued by Judge Judson of the U. S. Circuit Court, for the arrest of Henry Long.

The testimony elicited in the trial before Judge Judson, is we believe substantially the same as before the Commissioner. The trial lasted several days but finally terminated in favor of the Claimant. Judge Judson, in giving his opinion at the close of the trial, alluded to the contradiction in the testimony, and stated that the four witnesses, on the part of the defence, who swore as to Henry Long being in New York in 1847 must be mistaken as to time.

Paine's Hydro-Electric Light.

The world is making rapid strides in improvements of every description. The present is emphatically an age of progress, and there is scarcely any thing so wonderful as to preclude it from the range of possibilities. Indeed, we hardly feel at liberty to dispute the claims of any one to discoveries the most marvellous, however much above our comprehension, or apparently beyond the reach of human ingenuity. Invention of the loftiest conception distinctly marks the time in which we live, and distinguishes it from all other periods of the world's history. Mind is at work developing its powers, its genius, and boundless capacity.

We had not ceased our fixed gaze upon the steamboat defying the winds and tide, wondering at the inventive skill of Fulton, when the "Iron Horse," with almost lightning speed, spanned the distance to the inland city and brought remote parts into immediate neighborhood. Upon the heels of this invention came the Electric Telegraph, outstripping even time itself, and annihilating space in the transmission of intelligence. But surprising as these inventions have been to us, they seem to be but a commencement, and destined to be thrown far in the rear by more important and perfectly astonishing discoveries.

Mr. Paine of Worcester, Mass., has invented an apparatus for producing hydrogen gas by the decomposition of water, converting the whole of the water into hydrogen, without the production of any oxygen whatever, by the means of electricity. This gas, by being passed through the spirals of turpentine in the process, is capable of producing a strong and brilliant light. The apparatus is simple, but the results are truly astonishing, so much so that many of our most scientific men are incredulous, and regard the whole operation as a humbug. But its successful operation, witnessed by men of the first respectability, seems to place the invention beyond the reach of contradiction. Several gentlemen from Boston and Springfield recently had a view of the whole machinery while in operation, and had the privilege of operating it themselves. They gave it a critical examination. They were "perfectly satisfied that the water was decomposed by the electricity from the magnetic machine, and nowhere else—to deny this," they add, "we must deny the evidence of our own senses."

There were two common horse-shoe magnets, and between the ends of these, a pair of helices so peculiarly constructed as to increase the power of the Magneto-Electric Machine indefinitely. From these magnets passed two copper wires—one from the positive, and the other from the negative pole—and fastened to other wires coming up from a common bell glass, open at the bottom and partly immersed in a glass jar of water. The top of this glass was closed tightly, and from this passed a tube into another glass vessel containing spirals of turpentine, terminating at the bottom. From the top of this vessel containing the turpentine, passed another tube to a jet or burner. The helices above mentioned were so attached to a wheel that, on turning the wheel they were set into rapid rotary motion. The gas generated in the glass containing the water, and being forced on through the gas-pipe or tube into the spirals of turpentine, becomes catalyzed, and a flame being applied to the burner to which the tube from the turpentine leads, a brilliant light is produced. This light will not cease until the machinery is stopped. What is still more remarkable, if possible, than all the rest, is that the turpentine is not consumed in the least, which has been proven by actual experiments by persons uninterested.

Mr. Paine and his friends claim also that these experiments he has discovered perpetual motion and a substitute for all other motive power. We do not feel competent to express any opinion as to the reasonableness of these claims. The invention is so far beyond our comprehension as to astonish us, and yet its truth is attested by so many competent witnesses as seemingly to forbid a contradiction. There are some things about it that look almost or quite impossible, namely—that oxy-

gen can be converted into hydrogen, and that the spirals of turpentine can impart properties to the gas generated without any deterioration.

We ought to have said, perhaps, in connection, that the wire which leads from the positive pole of the magnetic machine, is covered, and the ends placed in a glass of water. It was judged that the small machine in operation generated gas sufficient to light twelve rooms. Mr. Paine asserts that he has warmed a room continually for two months, and should have continued it longer but for the reason that the machinery used was wanted for other experiments.

Election of U. S. Senator.

The mountain has labored—and as some say—brought forth a mouse! Who of all the prominent candidates of the Locofoco party do you think our Solons at Harrisburg have selected for that high station? Judge Woodward? Judge Black? General Cameron? None of them; but Richard Brodhead of Easton!

We must inform our readers briefly how this was brought about. The Whigs being in the minority in joint ballot could not of course elect a man, though they unanimously tendered a nomination to Gov. Johnston, a compliment eminently deserved, but which he respectfully declined in a letter repeating his pledge not to desert the post the Whigs of this State had placed him for any other. The Locos however held a long caucus, and after 12 ballottings, in which Judges Woodward and Black were most prominent, Brodhead was finally nominated by 84 votes to 22 for Judge Woodward, 4 for Black, and 5 for Plumer. Many thought he could not be elected, but on Tuesday the members of the party swallowed him by giving him their entire vote on first ballot. The Whigs, after Gov. Johnston declined, made no nomination, and gave a scattering vote.

The Daily News, in commenting upon the selection of Brodhead, says: "He is, so far as regards capacity, as fit to Judge Woodward or Judge Black, as is Tom Thumb to Daniel Webster." The same paper thus explains how it was brought about:

Amongst those of his own party now in Congress Messrs. Strong of Berks, Thompson of Erie, Ross of Bucks, Wilcox of Bradford, and McLanahan of Franklin, are all men of much greater capacity, and any one of them would be able to represent the State in Senate with much more credit to himself than will Mr. Brodhead. How all these and many others of like talents came to be overlooked, and were made to give way to him may well cause surprise.

This mystery is, however, easily solved.—The friends of Buchanan were bound, at all hazards, to defeat any and every one known as opposed to Pennsylvania's favorite son, or to give up all hopes of nominating him for the Presidency. Judge Black was their choice, and Judge Woodward their most formidable competitor. Could they have elected Black they would have never touched Brodhead with a forty-foot pole; but it soon became apparent in caucus that no Buchanan candidate, known as such, could be successful, and that by adhering to Black the majority would finally unite upon Woodward. Hence, in order to prevent the nomination of an open opponent, and to cover up their own weakness as exhibited in the number of votes given for Black, they made up their minds to make a virtue of necessity, by uniting with the friends of Brodhead and secure his nomination. His election will now be claimed by them as a Buchanan triumph; but in truth, he owes his election to the very fact that he is neither known as a friend nor opponent of Buchanan's for the Presidency.

For the Susquehanna Register. The Sons of Temperance.

See! the tide of good is swelling,
Sons of Temperance! strike the blow,
Though Rum's fiends are round us swelling,
Onward, onward still we go!

To the list of the Order of Sons of Temperance in this vicinity we have the pleasure of adding "Springville Division, No. 464." This Division was instituted on Thursday evening, Jan. 9th. Strong delegations were present from the Montrose and Tunkhannock Divisions. The ceremonies were conducted by Geo. Fuller, D. G. W. P., assisted by the Officers of No. 450. The Officers elect of No. 464, for the ensuing quarter are: Wm. B. Handrick, W. P. S. M. Handrick, W. A. D. V. Hollenback, R. S. Miles, Priehard, A. R. Clark, Burr, F. S. Wm H. Fitch, T. G. C. Lyman, C. Orin Fitch, A. C. John Young, I. S. E. Birchard, O. S. Thos Jackson, P. W. P.

The members of Montrose Division take this opportunity to express their hearty thanks for the liberal hospitality tendered them, on that occasion, by the Bro's of Springville Division. May prosperity ever attend them, and Heaven smile upon their united efforts to benefit themselves and their fellow men. May they ever prove a valuable auxiliary in defending and promoting the principles of Love, Purity and Fidelity; and as their beginning is full of promise, may their progress be steady and sure, and their armor never be put off until our common enemy shall fly the field.

M. D. No. 450, S. of T.
W. B. DEANS, R. S.

A majority of the Locofoco State Central Committee have renounced the call for the Judicial Convention to assemble at Harrisburg, and have decided that it shall convene at Reading a few days after the assembling of the other convention. As the Chairman refused to have anything to do with this receding meeting of the Committee, its regularity is denied, and it is possible the public will get the benefit of three Loco State Conventions instead of two.

The Hon. Charles J. McCurdy, the new United States Minister to Austria, sailed from New York on Wednesday in the steamer Baltic.

The present population of Michigan is 400,000. Increase since 1840, 187,743.

The Grand Jurors of Tioga county, have presented the Small Note law as an injurious and unnecessary enactment, and in their opinion ought to be repealed.

County Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Susquehanna county in favor of removing the county seat to New Milford, convened at Great Bend January 8th, 1851, Sazzy Thawvaine, Esq. of Great Bend, was chosen President, and Benjamin Glidden of Friendsville, Jacob Taylor and Silas F. McKane of Lanesboro, Ogden Pratt of New Milford, Timothy Griffin of Apollonia, Wm. Dayton of Great Bend, John Martin of Franklin, Peter Gonsouls of Liberty, Frederick Foster of Bridgeport, Vice Presidents, and David Summers and M. L. Truesdell Secretaries. S. B. West, F. A. Ward, Benjamin Comfort, G. B. Wade, F. F. Badger and John Boyle, were appointed Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who reported as follows:

Whereas, the inhabitants of Susquehanna county have built one Court House and Jail at Montrose, whereby the citizens of said village have been largely benefited; and now, when there is great need of new buildings, the said citizens are anxiously striving to have them rebuilt at the expense of the tax-payers of the county; and believing as we do, and as we know, that New Milford is a more central point than Montrose, and that good and commodious buildings, suitable for county purposes, can be erected by the citizens of New Milford free of expense to the tax-payers of the county; which if built at Montrose must be done by a general tax, therefore

Resolved, that we are in favor of the removal; that we trust for that purpose, not only here, but recommend the citizens of every township, who feel the same interest, to hold meetings and petition for the like purpose; that equality, justice, and right demand it.

Resolved, that two greater part of the eastern portion of the county have had to travel for thirty-five years from eighteen to thirty-six miles to attend to business of the county and their own legal business, and now having become, by influence of internal improvements, the said citizens are anxiously striving to have the county seat removed to New Milford, (as we believe) the largest tax-payers, we feel it right to claim, and expect, if justice be done, as removal.

Resolved, that the taxable inhabitants of the eastern portion of the county not only pay the largest portion of the county taxes, but at the same time their growth in population and business interests, in our belief, far exceeds that of the western part; and as a principle of economy for those attending Court, we believe New Milford is the most eligible point at this time; and as to future choice in location, no better place can be selected.

Resolved, that we are impelled to this course of action by the evident jealousy on the part of the inhabitants of Montrose and vicinity in respect to the present prosperity and prospective increase of population in the eastern part of the county, as manifested by their indefatigable opposition to any and all internal improvement projects calculated to promote our own interests.

Resolved, that the interests of the east suggest the propriety of speedy and energetic action by the citizens of the several townships favorable to the proposed removal; and that we recommend the early call of meetings therein, and the adoption of measures for the general circulation of petitions to the Legislature praying for the necessary enactments for the accomplishment of our object.

Resolved, that John Boyle, E. A. Pratt, and William C. Ward, be a general Committee of Correspondence, to whom may be directed all signatures to petitions for removal, who are requested to hold themselves in readiness to report at any future meeting their actual numbers and the names of the townships whence they come; and further, that said Committee be desired to appoint Sub-Committees in the several townships, soliciting their aid in furtherance of the proposed removal.

Resolved, that the proposed removal is asked only on condition that the citizens of New Milford will erect suitable and appropriate County buildings at their own expense; and that such condition be expressed in our petition to the Legislature.

Resolved, that the general committee be desired to procure the printing of the necessary petitions, and effect their speedy and thorough circulation.

Resolved, that having noticed a call for a meeting to be held on Elk Mountain this day, favorable to a removal of the county seat, we do heartily concur therein. If the call was made in good faith, and the right kind of spirit, and if not, we are assured the tax-payers of Clifford are with us.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and that the editors of our county papers be requested to publish them.

SEELEY TROWBRIDGE, Pres't.

DAVID STRIMERS, M. L. TRUESDELL, Secretaries.

We cheerfully give place to the proceedings of the meeting at Great Bend in favor of the removal of the county seat, not only because they come to us well drawn up, in respectful language, and contain the names of highly respectable citizens as acting in the meeting, but because we mean to keep our columns ever open for the people of all sections of our county to advocate their rights and interests in a candid and proper manner. Our own personal interest in Montrose is not so great as to cause any jealousy in respect to the prosperity and prospective increase of population in any other part of the county, nor would we interpose any obstacle, even to the proposed removal of the county seat, if it can be shown just and proper under all the circumstances, and really conducive to the "greatest good of the greatest number."

But while giving these proceedings currency, a sense of justice and propriety constrains us to correct what seems to us to be some very erroneous assumptions in the preamble and resolutions.

1. They set out with the assumption that the public buildings were originally erected entirely at the expense of the county. Were there not liberal donations of lands in and about Montrose, the avails of which, when sold by the Commissioners in town lots, &c., were applied to this purpose?

2. They assume that there is now great need of "new buildings," and that the citizens of Montrose are anxiously striving to have them rebuilt at the expense of the tax-payers of the county. This is news to us. We have heard of no such efforts here.

3. By what process of reasoning they arrive at the conclusion that public buildings "can be erected by the citizens of New Milford free of expense to the tax-payers," but not at Montrose; we know not. Why can't the people here rebuild them without a "general tax," as well as those of New Milford?

4. The assumption that New Milford is "a more central point than Montrose," is a queer one indeed! A glance at any authentic map will show that Montrose is not over three miles west of the actual center, nor one half mile from the center as regards north and south, while New Milford is quite as far east of the actual center, besides being six miles nearer the north line of the county than the south. Either Harford, Dimock, Four Corners or Broad's in Brooklyn would be almost as near the actual center as New Milford. Col. Townsend's in Brooklyn would be nearer, and the Curtis neighborhood in E. Bridgeport nearer than all.

5. The assumption that the east pays the most taxes, though we suspect it to be fallacious, we leave the tax lists to decide. But a reference to the census returns in this paper will show that the east does not exceed the west in "growth of population." We thought so when taking the census of Harmony, which, including Lanesboro, &c., goes ahead of any other single town. But the great gains in Auburn, Middletown and other western townships put the west generally ahead after all. Leaving out Brooklyn and Lathrop which are on a central line between the east and west, and taking all west of them and of New Milford and Great Bend, the gains since 1840 amount to 3,908 and to only 3468 in all the rest, not counting Brooklyn &c. The former also shows a present population of over 2,500 more than the latter. The east however contains many advantages which we mean to notice hereafter.

Lastly—the imputed "jealousy on the part of the people of Montrose," does relative to the prosperity of the east, and their alleged hostility to all improvements for the interest of others, we know nothing of. We think the charge too sweeping at least, as we can't believe our citizens generally have any such feeling. We plead "not guilty" to any share of it at any rate.

Finally—we repeat our readiness, not only to Register the fair public expressions of our fellow citizens of whatever section of the county, but to lend our aid in any measure that may seem to us calculated to promote the general welfare.

Why don't some notice of this meeting appear in the Democrat?

Temperance Meeting.

The Lenox Temperance society held a meeting on the evening of the 10th of Jan. 1851, at the red schoolhouse near H. Mead's in Lenox. The evening was pleasant and the audience uncommonly large. The President, being absent, Elder Rial Tower was elected President Pro Tem. The meeting was then called to order and opened by prayer.

The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, and the Choir of the Harford University favored the audience with several appropriate and highly interesting songs.—The pledge of the Society was circulated and signed by twenty one persons. The following resolutions were then passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be tendered to the speakers and Choir for their agreeable and interesting entertainment upon the occasion.

Resolved, To adjourn to meet again at the same place on the evening of the first Friday in February next.

REMARKS.—Friends of the cause of Temperance, the cause in which you are engaged is the most glorious in which man was ever engaged. It is a cause that should engage all of every rank and station, of every sect and class. All should truly lend a helping hand to repel and if possible drive away the darning monster that is now invading our land, carrying desolation and sorrow to thousands of once peaceful houses and blasting the fond hopes of so many once happy and loving wives and mothers, such has been the progress of this black monster intemperance for a few years past, that vigorous measures should be taken in every community to arrest and stay his progress, and we sincerely recommend to the friends of reform in all parts of the country and particularly in Susquehanna County, to assemble and organize societies independent of sectarian or political parties—societies in which all of all sects and denominations can unite to stay the alarming progress of the now too common enemy let us gird our united strength and influence to render unpopular that which has long poisoned the people. Let love and kindness be our watchwords let us carry out the principle of Temperance in our lives and our influence will be great and our success without equal in the annals of reform.

Lenox, Jan. 13th. C. F. REED, Sec.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

We hear of the death of Abraham Shotts, formerly of this place, at Troy on New Year's day, under the following distressing circumstances:—He was upon a load of wood which was placed on end in the sleigh box, and upon going off a bridge near the village the wood pitched forward, throwing him under the horses' feet. His head was caught under the sleigh runner, and was carried, or rather shoved in front of the runner, some rods. His face and head were horribly mangled and lacerated, his neck dislocated, and when assistance reached him, which was but a few moments, he was already dead. Another young man, upon the wood, was uninjured.—Bradford Reporter.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF STEPHEN GIRARD.

The remains of Stephen Girard of Philadelphia were removed from the office of Mr. Garfield, undertaker to the Girard College, at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. They were taken into the chapel, at the College, and there was an appropriate service in presence of the Commissioners and Orphanists. The remains are deposited for the present in one of the rooms of the main building of the College.

TURKEY TRADE.

A company of fifteen gentlemen with a capital of \$20,000, are preparing and have nearly finished, on the margin of Haggitt's Pond, Mass., along the line of the Lawrence Railroad, buildings of a capacity of holding ten thousand tons. They "calculate" upon keeping Southern blood cool the next dog days. Last fall, at New Orleans, ice sold at \$5 a ton.

FOREIGN POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Asst. Post Master, Major Hobbie, will leave New York in the Cuban Steamer of the 11th inst., to make arrangements for mail communications with the adjacent islands. From thence he is to proceed to Panama on similar business.

EDWARD CURTIS.

Edward Curtis, alias Goldsmith, has been arrested in Charleston, on a requisition from Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, on a charge of receiving five hundred dollars worth of stolen watches.

Washington Things.

Mr. Benton keeps as busy as ever in the Senate. Mr. Downs hit him on Monday, by quoting at him, saying: "Yesterday he might have stood against the world," but I will not conclude the quotation. He might have recollected that when he made the memorable declaration that solitary and alone he set that ball in motion, he had a large mass of his fellow citizens to sustain him. But now, when he launches out against the coast survey, which has been in operation for years, which is applauded everywhere, against which I have heard no dissatisfaction from any quarter except from himself, he will pardon me for thinking that he will not only have to launch his bark alone, but that he will also have to row it and sail it to the end of the voyage "solitary and alone," as he started it or nearly so.

Mr. Benton. I wish to ask the Senator from Louisiana to finish his quotation.

Mr. Downs. I will do so, as the gentleman requests it of me. I do not recollect it perfectly, but I believe the remark was applied to Julius Caesar that "yesterday he might have stood against the world," but now "none so poor as to do him reverence." Mr. Benton. I will tell the Senator why I asked him to finish the quotation. I had committed it to memory and thought he could not repeat it. That is all the reason in the world I had for asking him to repeat the quotation. [Laughter.]

Mr. Benton also was conjugating Latin verbs on Monday. Mr. Davis of Miss expressed the hope that the Secretary of the Navy would retract his opinion as to changing the management of the Coast Survey from the Treasury to the Navy Department.

Mr. Benton. Well, we will take the word "retract," without saying anything further. "Retract" from retrahere, retrahere, retractum, to draw back. That is what the word means. [Laughter.] He hopes the Secretary of the Navy will "draw back." And now, sir, when this hope is expressed in an American Senate and goes over the country I hope the Secretary will have an opportunity of saying whether or not he feels that he ought to draw back.

A Candid Confession.

The following paragraph which we copy from the letter of the Washington Union—both writer and paper being Locofoco—is one of those confessions which a conviction of error, however late and tardy, often elicits from the most prejudiced partisans:

"Mr. Hampton has introduced a bill to grant to the State of Pennsylvania, a portion of the public lands to aid in the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad, and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, and the Ohio and Pittsburgh railroad. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and we shall see in time what will become of it. Of the countless thousands of acres granted to the new States for improvement, why should not the old come in for their share? Our party never made a greater mistake than it did when it repudiated the doctrine of dividing the proceedings of public lands among the States. In my opinion such a disposition was both equitable and politic."

Had the policy recommended and advocated by Mr. Clay and the Whig Party more than seventeen years ago been then adopted Pennsylvania would by this time have received as her distributive share of the proceeds of the Public Lands ten or more Millions of Dollars. Instead of that, the money received from that source has been absorbed in the general expenditures of the National Government without leaving a trace of good, while immense quantities of the lands themselves have been given away to the States within which they lie, and Pennsylvania has been cut out of any advantage flowing from this great common domain and inheritance. That was, indeed, a "Locofoco Mistake," which, in defiance of light and knowledge, and for mere blind prejudice and jealousy, prevented the adoption the Whig Policy of distribution. It is repeated of now; when it is too late; and yet, notwithstanding this acknowledgement wrong from it at last by the force of truth, Locofocoism expects Pennsylvania still to stick fast to its cause, and fight under its banner.—York Republican.

Col. John W. Forney, of the "Pennsylvania," has sued the editor of the "Spirit of the Times" for libel. Both these are locofoco papers, but they differ very widely on the Presidential and other questions. We believe the alleged libel consists in a charge made by the Times against Col. Forney, of having lately changed his course on the Tariff question, in consideration of 500 Whig subscribers to his paper, with advance payment.

TAPPING THE ERIE RAILROAD.

The report of the Committee of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad recommends its immediate construction, and states that the entire cost will not exceed \$20,000 per mile. The road will be seventy miles long. At Utica, New York, a meeting has been held to consider the subject of a proposed road from that city, down the Chenango Valley, to Binghamton.

TWO CENTS A DAY.—A case is reported in the Dublin Nation of a suit for wages, in which the defendant had tendered one half of a penny per week for eighteen days reaping, according to agreement. But the plaintiff demanded eighteen pence, two cents a day, saying he was obliged to work all day, and have nothing for supper but a bit of dry Indian gruel.

The Otsego County Bank, at Cooperstown was robbed Saturday night and Monday morning, the 28th and 30th ult., of about \$32,000. A reward of \$5,000 is offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of the burglars and recovery of the money.