

THE REGISTER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1851.

The completion of the work devolving on Mr. Chapman as Assistant Marshal in taking the census, enables him to again take charge of the editorial department of the Register, and release him from the responsibilities of its editorial management. Accordingly I now take my leave, believing that I have faithfully discharged my duty in speaking plainly on all occasions, without fear or reserve as far as consistent with the station I occupied. I have endeavored to be scrupulously true and the public good; and if error mark the course I pursued, it is to be attributed to other causes than base or sinister motives. I have the satisfaction to know that I have retained the confidence of the publisher, and, by an increased subscription list, his pecuniary interests have not suffered during his absence.

S. FULLER.

I have only time just now to say that I fully confirm what Mr. Fuller says of retaining my entire confidence. I believe that his whole course has been marked by honesty and sincerity of purpose.

CHAPMAN.

Came Home to Die.

How wonderfully mysterious and inscrutable as well as deeply affecting are some of the dispensations of Providence! How vain and futile are human calculations and plans of acquisition for the future often rendered, by unforeseen events occurring just as we are apparently reaching the summit of our hopes and aspirations, and grasping at the boon which was the aim of all our efforts! We are led to these reflections by the painful intelligence that Mr. John Gages, a prominent and well known citizen of Franklin in this county, who was on his return from California after an absence from his home and family of nearly two years, died on Tuesday afternoon of this week at the house of his brother in New Milford, having reached this near home, (within 4 or 5 miles) on Saturday night. He had enjoyed good health during his stay in California, and had been tolerably successful in getting gold. He had announced the joyful intelligence to his family of his coming, and was on his way thither with high hopes of a happy meeting, and with fond anticipations of future happiness in sharing with them the fruits of his toil in distant lands. But he was taken sick during his home voyage, (having probably contracted the prevailing epidemic at Panama,) and when he reached New York by the late arrival, he was barely able to proceed by railroad to Great Bend and reach his brother's in New Milford as before stated. His physicians, however, expressed hope of a speedy recovery, but he suddenly sank away and expired on Tuesday, leaving his deeply afflicted wife and family only the poor consolation of seeing him once more alive for a brief period, thus near to his own home.

THE COUNTY SEAT.—We are informed by some of the earliest residents of the place, that the County buildings, which were alleged to have been erected here at the expense of the county generally, but which we stated lately were built mainly or in part at least by the proceeds of donations of town lots &c., were actually built entirely from the latter source.

That the truth of the matter may be generally understood, we intend soon (next week if possible) to hunt up the record and give a full statement of facts in relation to the matter. If as we are informed, the various lots of land in and about our village that were given to the county, were decidedly expressly for the purpose of making it a county seat, and conveying the title only so long as it is occupied for that purpose, which land has since been sold unconditionally to individuals who will look to the county to defend their titles, (and much of it is now the most valuable portion of the village,) a removal of the county seat may be a more difficult and expensive operation than many persons are aware of.

THE WRONG MAN IN THE BOX.—A queer mistake was made in unsealing the Grand Jury of this county in our court last week. The name of William J. Case having been called among the Jurors, and Col. Wm. T. Case of Gibson, being present, he answered to the name, concluding that although no notice had reached him from the sheriff previously, he must be the man meant to be called. The Judge too supposing him to be the man, and knowing him to be worthy and well qualified for the post, selected him for foreman and actually had him sworn as such. But the sheriff suspecting the mistake, procured the correct list from the Prothonotary's office, when it was discovered that William P. Case, instead of William J. Case, was the man actually drawn. William P. Case, of Rush, having been summoned, was in attendance, and took his place in the box, which was vacated by our friend the Colonel.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—At a meeting of the Judges of the different counties in this Judicial District, held at Wilkes-Barre week before last, Henderson Gaylord Esq., one of the Associate Judges of Luzerne county, was chosen a Revenue Commissioner to meet those appointed from other parts of the State at Harrisburg, to adjust valuation of property according to existing laws.

THE WILKESBARRE ROLLING MILL for the manufacture of Railroad Iron &c. costing \$35,000, is said to have been sold by the Sheriff lately for \$9000. Yet the Loco papers would have us believe all these iron manufactures are enormous monopolies, flourishing prodigiously under the Tariff of 1846.

It is stated by the Danville Democrat that a fugitive slave who had been for some time at work in the Loco Works at that place, was quietly taken thence without resistance, he being very glad to see his "massa" and quite willing to be "carried back to Old Virginia." Rather a rare case probably.

The St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans, which was the most costly and extensive house of entertainment in America, was destroyed by a tremendous fire in that city lately, with two or three churches and the buildings contiguous. Loss estimated about one million.

Luzerne county contained only about 44,000 inhabitants in 1840 including Wyoming. It is now said to be near 60,000 without Wyoming. See what the coal trade is doing.

Ex President Van Buren is among the Delegates appointed by the N. Y. State Agricultural Society to attend the World's Fair in London.

The family of Ex President Harrison at North Bend Ohio, have been presented by some unknown donor with a splendid tomb stone for the lamented patriot.

The Bradford Reporter heads an article in relation to the election of Hon. Richard Brodhead to the office of U. S. Senator, "God save the Commonwealth!"

"You're a very striking countenance," as the donkey said to the elephant when he hit him over the back with his trunk.

The coldest weather of the season was last night and to-day—the mercury hangs down to 8° below zero this morning.

The Small Note Law.

The Democrat of last week is down upon Gov. Johnston severely, for not recommending the repeal of the law against small notes, in his last message. It says the Whigs "routed for its repeal the present session with the utmost assurance," and represents that his omitting to recommend it has disappointed public expectation and placed his friends in a dilemma. It should be recollected that the Whigs only predicted its repeal in case a Whig Legislature should be elected to do it. Does our neighbor suppose the people so green as to expect the Governor to repeal the law alone, without their previous action? And as for his omitting to recommend it, be it known that neither Governor Johnston nor the Whigs believe in that wrong-end-forward democracy that requires the executive to dictate to the Legislature what must be done in such matters, instead of the people themselves instructing their representatives. The Loco-foco Legislature last winter imposed that law on the people without any expression of their wishes for it; and the Governor, (who instead of recommending it, as was falsely stated, argued against the impracticability of enforcing laws against the public sentiment) did not think proper to veto it when by doing so he would have vetoed the whole law relating to banks in which it was incorporated; nor will he interpose any objection to its repeal whenever the people's representatives see fit to do it.

But the richest part of the Democrat's article is, that after denouncing the Governor's neglect, in not advocating its repeal, it turns around and applauds the law—complimenting Mr. Streeter with favoring its passage—promising the people lots of specie in place of small notes when they are discarded, among the happy and beneficent results; and finally, caps the climax of absurdity by announcing that there is now double the amount of specie in circulation than there was previously, which it attributes to the operation of the law; and then almost in the same sentence admits that the great mass of business men widely disregard it! What's the use of the law then, if specie is so abundant (from other causes, as it is well known, wherever it is plenty), when it is so entirely disregarded!

In conclusion it is asserted that "the Democratic party in this county are generally well united in favor of the law," and that "many, very many Whigs are becoming favorable to it." This is the latest news out. What Whigs in this county approve of it? and how many Democrats even, openly venture to applaud it!

The Democrat of last week seems to attribute to the late deputy editor of the Register, the article commenting on the proceedings of the Great Bend removal meeting, closing with the query why these proceedings were not published, or even alluded to in that paper. This was wrong. The article was written by the real editor of the Register; and if there was anything wrong or impertinent—"smart," or otherwise, about it, it is only to be blamed. The query was suggested on not seeing any mention of the meeting in the Democrat that week, (though our copy was received in time for the regular publication day,) and we knew not whether the removal folks were in the fault in refusing us to publish their proceedings and shirking our neighbors, or whether the latter chose to "keep dark" on the subject of their own accord.

MISSOURI SENATOR.—After a long contest and a vast number of trials, the Legislature have chosen HENRY S. GIBSON, a distinguished Whig to the U. S. Senate in place of Col. Benton, and thus ended the triangular strife. We presume all parties are tolerably well satisfied with the result. The Anti Benton Locos wanted above all things to defeat Old Bullion, Benton's friends would rather see a Whig in his place than one of his bitter enemies of their own party, and the Whigs would of course rather have a man of their own than one of either of the contending factions.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Up to our latest news no U. S. Senator had yet been chosen by the Massachusetts Legislature. A majority of the Senate was rallied for Sumner, the coalition candidate, but some of the Locos in the House continued to bolt the arrangement, his friends could not secure a majority in that body. It is now pretty generally given up that no election can be effected this session.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—At a meeting of the Judges of the different counties in this Judicial District, held at Wilkes-Barre week before last, Henderson Gaylord Esq., one of the Associate Judges of Luzerne county, was chosen a Revenue Commissioner to meet those appointed from other parts of the State at Harrisburg, to adjust valuation of property according to existing laws.

THE WILKESBARRE ROLLING MILL for the manufacture of Railroad Iron &c. costing \$35,000, is said to have been sold by the Sheriff lately for \$9000. Yet the Loco papers would have us believe all these iron manufactures are enormous monopolies, flourishing prodigiously under the Tariff of 1846.

It is stated by the Danville Democrat that a fugitive slave who had been for some time at work in the Loco Works at that place, was quietly taken thence without resistance, he being very glad to see his "massa" and quite willing to be "carried back to Old Virginia." Rather a rare case probably.

The St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans, which was the most costly and extensive house of entertainment in America, was destroyed by a tremendous fire in that city lately, with two or three churches and the buildings contiguous. Loss estimated about one million.

Luzerne county contained only about 44,000 inhabitants in 1840 including Wyoming. It is now said to be near 60,000 without Wyoming. See what the coal trade is doing.

Ex President Van Buren is among the Delegates appointed by the N. Y. State Agricultural Society to attend the World's Fair in London.

The family of Ex President Harrison at North Bend Ohio, have been presented by some unknown donor with a splendid tomb stone for the lamented patriot.

The Bradford Reporter heads an article in relation to the election of Hon. Richard Brodhead to the office of U. S. Senator, "God save the Commonwealth!"

"You're a very striking countenance," as the donkey said to the elephant when he hit him over the back with his trunk.

The coldest weather of the season was last night and to-day—the mercury hangs down to 8° below zero this morning.

Things at Washington.

The new Postage Bill has been reported in the Senate and referred to the appropriate committee since its passage in the House. We hope it will be speedily passed substantially as it is. It will be seen by the extracts we copy from other papers, that movements are being made at Washington for a slight improvement of the Tariff which there seems to be some prospect may be effected. The new "Pledge," of which we also copy some account is making considerable talk, though it does not seem thus far to be very extensively adopted. The N. Y. Tribune very pertinently inquires whether "agitation" in favor of, as well as against slavery is to be put down.

We copy again from the condensed proceedings in the Sussex Register, the doings in Congress up to last week.

In the Senate, on Friday, the 17th, Mr. Winthrop introduced a bill for the partial reformation of the tariff. Mr. Benton's resolution calling for information relative to the Contoy prisoners was adopted. Mr. Smith concluded his speech in favor of paying the French Spoliation Claims, after which the Senate adjourned.

The House occupied all the day with cheap postage, and finally passed the bill for that purpose by a vote of 130 to 75.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday, and the House occupied the day with the consideration of Private Bills.

In the Senate, on Monday, after the presentation of several reports, Mr. Clay presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of adopting more effectual means to prevent American vessels and seamen from engaging in the African Slave trade. The correspondence with the American Minister at Brazil in regard to the Slave Trade was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The House Postage Bill was received and referred to the Post Office Committee. The French Spoliation Bill was taken up and Mr. Hunter made a speech against it.

The House, on Monday refused to make five of the General Appropriation bills the special order for Tuesday and until disposed of. The House also refused to suspend the rules to introduce a bill giving relief to the landless. The bill to secure the prompt execution of the Bounty land law of the last session was taken up and discussed till the adjournment.

Both Houses on Tuesday talked about the order of business; the Senate slightly amended its rules, and the House thought of the mass of bills it was very unlikely to act on at this Session. And so another day was allowed to pass without profitable action, or progress of any kind worthy of note.

The Senate on Wednesday had a spicy morning debate on the African Slave Trade, the means of suppressing it, and the recent Pledge not to vote for any Slavery agitator for any office whatever. Mr. Clay's resolution instructing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of more effectual measures for the more effectual suppression of the African Slave Trade was agreed to—Yeas, 45, Nays, 9. The French Spoliation Bill was taken up in committee of the Whole, amended and reported to the Senate.

The House considered the Deficiency Bill in Committee and ordered that the debate on the bill cease at 3 o'clock on Thursday.

THE TARIFF.—The Washington correspondent of the North American writes thus of the prospects of a modification of the tariff:

"The chances for a moderate tariff are improving. None other can possibly pass. It is therefore the part of interest, as well as policy, to make the best of a bad bargain. The experience during the period when the act of 1846 was under consideration ought to admonish discretion at the present time. Let us therefore be warned by that lesson. The depressed condition of all the manufacturing interests has convened an unusual number of persons concerned in the tariff from the Northern, Middle and Southern States. They have conferred together, and with their representatives in Congress, without regard to political connections. After comparing notes, an informal understanding has been adopted, to urge a modification upon the following basis. Averaging the cost of iron for ten years, to impose a duty of forty per cent upon the ad valorem system. To restore the free list of 1842, which admits all dry-stuffs and other articles used in the manufacture of carpets, calicoes and the like without charge, and charges a nominal duty of 6 per cent on wool costing less than seven cents a pound. To require the duty to be assessed on the value of the imported article, as ascertained at the time and place of exportation, and finally, to fix a duty of ten per cent more on the manufactured article than on the raw material.

There is not much yet of peculiar local interest to our readers in this section, in the doings of the Legislature. The resolution in favor of amending the Tariff offered by Mr. Dobbin, a Loco-foco member from Schuylkill, and which we copy in another column, passed the Committee of the Whole in the House, and a test vote on taking it up showed a majority of 12 in its favor.

A motion was made in Senate last Thursday to take up a Bill reported for repealing an act against kidnapping, but the Senate by a vote of 10 yeas to 17 nays refused to take it up.

The organization of the State Agricultural Convention will be seen on our fourth page. We shall give something of its doings in our next.

ACCIDENTS.—We learn from the Democrat that the Abington Stage was run away with by the horses getting frightened, one day last week in going down the hill east of this village, by which the back was upset and a lady somewhat injured.

A horse took fright the other day and ran over the public well a few rods from this office, taking a gentleman and lady in a cutter right over it after him without hurting either or upsetting the cutter, though his upset and nearly demolished the well—or rather the well curb.

ORRELEY'S WING ALMANAC.—We have been favored with a copy of this valuable annual for the year 1851, containing as usual a great variety of useful and interesting statistical and political information for preservation. Our merchants should obtain supplies of them for sale, if they have not already.

Meeting of the Agricultural Society.

The Annual meeting of the Susquehanna Agricultural Society was held at the Court House in Montrose, on Monday evening, January 27, 1850.

There being no crops offered for premiums, the Society, after listening to an address from Judge Jessup, elected the following named gentlemen officers for the ensuing year.

WM. JESSUP, Pres't
Wm. J. TURNELL, V. Pres't.
ANDREW WELLS, Sec'y.
ABEL CASSEY, Corresponding Secretary.
J. B. SALISBURY, Recording Secretary.
Geo. FULLER, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.—Henry Drinker, Frederick Foster, M. L. Catlin, S. A. Newton, Wm. O. Ward, G. A. Grow, Nelson Tiffany.

The following amendment to the Constitution was offered.

Resolved, That the Constitution be amended so as to read: The Annual Cattle Show and Fair shall be held on the 1st Wednesday of Oct. in each year.

Adjourned, to meet on the 4th Monday in April at the Court House, in Montrose.

J. B. SALISBURY, Sec.

Card.

Mr. and Mrs. RULEY desire, with heartfelt gratitude, to acknowledge their indebtedness to their many friends who favored them with their presence, and so liberally manifested their interest on the afternoon and evening of the 21st inst.

They cannot fail to recognize in this renewed and increased expression of their kindness, in permitting them to "reap" so bountifully "their temporal things," their increased obligation and privilege more assiduously to "sow unto them spiritual things."

That they all may amply share in the bounties of the God of Providence, and especially be the participants of the richer blessings of his grace, must they ever earnestly desire and sincerely pray.

Attempted Escape of Smith O'Brien.

On Sunday and Monday, the Victoria Cutter, commanded by a man named Ellis, was observed hovering about the island, the wind being slight until evening, when it fell calm. Shortly before Sun-down, Mr. Smith O'Brien, who, notwithstanding his avowed intention of escaping, should an opportunity offer, has considerable liberty allowed him, went down to a sandy cove, one of the few places where boats generally land, and just as he reached the shore, a boat with three men put in, and he rushed up to his middle to meet it. A constable on duty, who was a witness of the act, covered him with his piece, and called to him to forbear, seconding this by rushing at the boat and knocking a hole in her bottom with his carbine. He then pointed out to all four of them the folly of resistance, and requested them to submit quietly which they did.

The officer in charge meantime having missed his prisoner, came rushing down to the beach, and secured him while still in the water. He was then conducted to his house, and the three men confined for transmission to Holport Town. A whale boat with six hands was sent on board the cutter, seized her and brought her in. She, too, with the parties on board, will be sent up immediately. It has not been thought necessary to impose any restraint upon Mr. Smith O'Brien greater than that to which he was previously subjected. In fact the precautions customarily taken are such as, without being obtrusive, render his escape all but hopeless.—Holport Town Cour., Aug. 29.

Congressional Pledge.

The following pledge is said to have been circulated at Washington, and pretty numerously signed by members of Congress:

The undersigned, Members of the 31st Congress of the United States, believing that a repeal of sectional provisions upon the subject of Slavery would be both dangerous to the Union and destructive of its objects, and seeing no mode by which such controversies can be avoided except by strict adherence to the settlement therefore effected by the Compromise passed at the last session of Congress, do hereby declare their intention to maintain the same settlement inviolate, and to resist all attempts to repeal or alter the act aforesaid, unless by the general consent of the friends of the measures, and to remedy such evils, if any, as time and experience may develop. And for the purpose of making this resolution effective, they further declare that they will not support for the office of President or Vice President, or of Senator or Representative in Congress, or as a member of a State Legislature, any man, of whatever party, who is not known to be opposed to the disturbance of the settlements aforesaid, and to the renewal, in any form, of agitation upon the subject of Slavery hereafter.

This is the weakest thing that has occurred in reference to the Compromise measures. If members of Congress are disposed to sign the TEMPERANCE pledge, they may do the country, and certainly themselves, some service. But political integrity must be at a low ebb, if men are obliged to sign a pledge to keep themselves in the line of duty to themselves and their constituents. If public men are not to be trusted without pledges of the sort they are not to be trusted with them. Such appliances are common with ultra abolitionists. We trust that conservative statesmen are not about to follow their example.

Massachusetts Election.

At a regular State election in Massachusetts in November last, only three Members of Congress were chosen—Messrs. Appleton, (Webster Whig,) Mann and Fowler (Free Soil Whigs.) In the other several districts there was no choice.

At the special election on Monday, three of the seven vacancies were filled by the election of James H. Duncan, George T. Davis and Zeno Scudder—all Whigs, and elected by handsome majorities. Mr. Scudder, whom the Washington Republic and a leading Whig paper in Boston called upon the Whigs to defeat, because of his declared opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, does not seem to have been set back much. Mr. Duncan voted for the Compromise measures generally, but opposed the Fugitive Slave Law. Messrs. Davis and Scudder will be new members.

There is no room for doubt that a Plurality law will be passed by the Legislature before another trial, when Messrs. Upham, Thompson and Goodrich (Whigs) and Allen (Free Soiler) will pretty surely be elected in the four districts which have not yet chosen.

No luck yet in filling the two vacancies in the present House. One of them (Pelley's district) has been trying for more than two years, but has not at any time had a Representative in the present House, and will not have. Is it not high time to discard a system which produces such results!—N. Y. Tribune.

Delaware.—An Opposition Senator.

Hon. James A. Bayard, opposition, was on Friday, chosen U. S. Senator for six years, ensuing, by the Legislature of Delaware, by a two majority. His father, of similar name, was a Representative in Congress from 1797 to 1893, and a Senator from 1804 to 1813, when we think he resigned to go to Europe as one of the Plenipotentiaries to negotiate a Treaty of Peace with Great Britain. His brother, Richard H. Bayard, (Whig,) was U. S. Senator from 1836 to 1839, and again from 1841 to 1845. He has recently been appointed Charge to Belgium.

Mr. J. A. Bayard, the new Senator, is a gentleman of ability and character, and will fill the post with dignity and suavity. He owes his success to two causes, the more immediate being the nomination of a Temperance Ticket in Delaware last Fall, upon which about four hundred votes were thrown away, and nearly every one a Whig vote.—This diversion has enabled the minority to choose the Governor, Legislature and U. S. Senator. (Have we not reason for our dislike of third parties?)

—But a deeper cause has been for some years undermining the Whig ascendancy in Delaware, namely—Slavery. The mass of the Whigs are well known to favor Emancipation, and a bill providing for it was lost a few years since by a single Whig voting with all the Loco-focos against it. The Slavedolling interest, like every other inveterate abuse and iniquity, takes shelter under the guns of the Democratic citadel. Thus Sussex county—which contains nearly all the slaves in the State, and is farthest away from cities, newspapers and other civilizing influences—was formerly the Whig stronghold of the State, and is now that of the opposition. No other county gave a clear Loco-foco majority in '48 or '50. Such lanes are long, but there comes a turn in them at last. Delaware is decidedly Whig to-day, and we presume Mr. Bayard knows it.—Tribune.

Latest from California.

The Steamship Cherokee, Prometheus and Falcon, have arrived in New York during the current week from the Islands, bringing a large number of passengers and over two millions of dollars in gold dust. Among the passengers are Gen. J. S. Darcy, Col. John R. Crockett, and G. F. J. Ford of Newark.

By these arrivals we have dates from San Francisco to the 10th December, and from Sacramento to the 14th.

The news, which is two weeks later than previous accounts, contains nothing of striking importance, though it is generally interesting and highly encouraging, both commercially and politically.

A number of candidates are already in the field for U. S. Senator, but who will be elected is difficult to say. The assembling of the Legislature can alone determine its political complexion, and of course the party affinities of U. S. Senator.

Improvements in San Francisco are rapidly progressing, and the city presents a far different aspect to what it did last winter.—The miners are hard at work, and their labors yield a fair return.

Thousands are wintering in the mines preparatory to commencing operations in the spring, and improving the opportunity afforded by the temporary cessation of the rains to work sufficiently to pay expenses.

An exceedingly rich placer has been discovered a few leagues from Monterey, where a company is forming to work the mine upon an extensive scale.

CALIFORNIA.—It will be seen by the following item which we extract from the Ledger, says the Wilkes-Barre Democrat—that our fellow townsman, Capt. Jas. Holdgren, is about ready to start for the "Land of Gold." Success attend him!

STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The two steamships recently launched by the Messrs. Barclays, of Kensington, for George W. Aspinwall, Esq. of this city, are being rapidly fitted out with their machinery at the Penn Works of Messrs. Ronny Neale & Co. One which is called the Quick Step, will be ready to start about the first of February. She has two engines, with 24 inch cylinders, of 2 feet stroke. Capt. J. Hodgdon is her commander. She will go round to New York and there load for California, being designed to ply on the Sacramento or between ports on the Pacific. Should the demands of trade make it profitable. She is rigged with three masts, schooner fashion, and her lower masts are painted vermilion after the manner of the bark Paladine, of Baltimore, which started for California on Saturday.

The other steamship is not so far advanced but will be ready to start for the same destination about the first of March, under the command of Captain McCarty. They are double decked vessels, of about 450 tons each.

A MAN OF DISTINCTION.—The Albany correspondent of the Syracuse Star says: "Mr. Kellogg, the member from Cortland county, a clothier by occupation, is the man to whom President Fillmore was appointed. He is unassuming in his manners, with a pleasant and intelligent countenance, straight forward, business habits, and an energy and decision of character which would well qualify him to train a boy in the 'way he should go.'"

The Washington letter of the Ledger says that the mineral wealth of Schuylkill county, Pa., so far as explored, according to the official census returns, is larger than that of California. The amount of tonnage at the usual rate per ton of coal actually exceeds per annum the gold dug in California, and but to the mark of the world.

In 1839, when Luther Bradish, a Whig was Lieutenant Governor of New York; the Democratic Senate, by a party vote, took from him the appointment of Committee and selected them by ballot. This year the Senate is Whig, and when Lieut. Governor Church, a Democrat, took his seat, the same game was played upon him. Thus attacked some home to plague its inventors.

Foreign News.

By the arrival at New York of the steamships Franklin and Asia, we have English dates to the 10th of January, but not for ten days later than our last advices.

Cotton was firm; money, and other commodities generally, rated as at previous accounts.

The steamer Asia, arrived at Liverpool from New York on the 28th inst. in 10 days 4 hours and 5 minutes, being the shortest passage by some four or five hours. The steamer Arctic arrived at Liverpool on the 1st inst. after a passage of 11 days.

From England, there is nothing new of importance. The papers are silent as to Popery agitation, and they were discussing law reforms. The arrangements for the Exhibition are actively prosecuted. The glass palace in Hyde Park, though not yet completed, was formally surrendered to the Royal Commissioners on the 1st of January. Tens of thousands of people flocked to see it and pronounced it to be the most wonderful structure ever beheld. Among the articles from India, is a pearl rope, valued at £7000 and a gold mounted saddle, set with precious stones, the property of the late Rung Sing, valued at about £6000. All Moore had contributed most magnificently toward the exhibition in embroidered work, manikins of quilts, enameled swords, &c.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have invited bids for the privilege of selling refreshments in certain prescribed parts of the building devoted to this exhibition. One of the conditions is, that "no wines, spirits, beer, or intoxicating drinks, can be sold or admitted by the contractor."

The news from the Continent confirms the previous indications of peace in Germany.—All is substantially settled there, though the Dresden Conference are now engaged in the business of smoothing off secondary difficulties. As regards the great question, that of precedence between Prussia and Austria, the submission of the former is complete. The infantry of the German Princes, and above all, of Frederic William of Prussia, is now carried to an ideal degree of perfection. The Elector of Hesse-Cassel, with the former Hapsburg, has returned in triumph to his capital. Every Constitution in Germany is now worthless; every ruler may play the tyrant without restraint. And finally a Prussian army is about to enter Schleswig Holstein along with an Austrian one to subjugate the Dutchies to Denmark, that is to Russia!

From other countries the news is of the usual texture. In Austrian Italy the revolutionary elements are far from submission; conspiracies are constant, and the gallows groans with the weight of detected patriots. Things in France wear a pitiful aspect just now. In Sweden the movement for a representative reform has met with a decisive defeat.

Letters from Rome announce that the U. S. States residents in that city have resolved on resistance to Pius IX's order to close their chapel within its walls.

The Golmes Polski announces that the fair of the Hungarian Refugees has been finally arranged. America has offered them an asylum which they have accepted, and has undertaken to provide for their wants; the Ottoman Government pays their expenses to Liverpool, and the English Government pays their expenses thence to America. This arrangement was proposed by the Ottoman Government and accepted by England and America.

Some astounding developments relative to the recent disappearance in Boston of a young girl, named Brown, the daughter of a highly respectable Abolitionist, have been made.—It appears that the father had expressed himself indifferent as to whether his daughter married a white man or negro. She too him at his word, and a few weeks since eloped with a black man, married him, and in his company went to the different dens of Ann street, in one of which she was discovered by an officer and carried to her father. She is now in the Lunatic Asylum. The affair has been hushed up here, on account of the high respectability of the parties.

GEORGIA ONCE A FREE STATE.—A Mr. Bryan, of South Carolina, in a pamphlet styled "The Rightful Remedy," mentions the curious fact, probably new to most of our readers, that Georgia was for twenty years not only a free, but a white colony. About the year 1782, the trustees for establishing the colony prohibited slavery, under which policy it languished until 1752, when they resigned their charter to the King. In 20 years after the introduction of slave labor, there were 30,000 slaves in the province.

A VENERABLE PRAECOR.—At a recent ordination of a pastor at Hempstead, Long Island, the Rev. Z. GREENE, aged 92, sat in the pulpit and closed the services with an address. He was in Washington's army; has been a minister of the Gospel sixty years, resides at Hempstead, and is the oldest Presbyterian clergyman living.

RHODE ISLAND.—The election for a United States Senator in this State is expected to take place this week. The candidates are Hon. James F. Simmons, formerly in the Senate, John Whipple, an eminent lawyer and leading Whig, and possibly, Hon. Robert B. Cranston, ex-member of the House.

The body of a young lady with her throat cut was found lying outside of her door, in Rochester on Monday night about 7 o'clock. Her brother-in-law, the murderer, was lying beside her in the agonies of death, four wounds inflicted upon himself.

"Jim, how's your wife?"
"Fat and strong; but 's your's!"
"Fiddle enough! I've got so I can lick her, and have every thing my own way."

"My lad," said a young lady to a boy carrying an empty mail-bag, "are you the mail-boy?"
"Yes, ma'am; I'm a female boy, but I've got my own way."

CONTRACTORS.—Places where dreary rogues go to learn the fashions.

Foreign News.

By the arrival at New York of the steamships Franklin and Asia, we have English dates to the 10th of January, but not for ten days later than our last advices.

Cotton was firm; money, and other commodities generally, rated as at previous accounts.

The steamer Asia, arrived at Liverpool from New York on the 28th inst. in 10 days 4 hours and 5 minutes, being the shortest passage by some four or five hours. The steamer Arctic arrived at Liverpool on the 1st inst. after a passage of 11 days.

From England, there is nothing new of importance. The papers are silent as to Popery agitation, and they were discussing law reforms. The arrangements for the Exhibition are actively prosecuted. The glass palace in Hyde Park, though not yet completed, was formally surrendered to the Royal Commissioners on the 1st of January. Tens of thousands of people flocked to see it and pronounced it to be the most wonderful structure ever beheld. Among the articles from India, is a pearl rope, valued at £7000 and a gold mounted saddle, set with precious stones, the property of the late Rung Sing, valued at about £6000. All Moore had contributed most magnificently toward the exhibition in embroidered work, manikins of quilts, enameled swords, &c.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have invited bids for the privilege of selling refreshments in certain prescribed parts of the building devoted to this exhibition. One of the conditions is, that "no wines, spirits, beer, or intoxicating drinks, can be sold or admitted by the contractor."

The news from the Continent confirms the previous indications of peace in Germany.—All is substantially settled there, though the Dresden Conference are now engaged in the business of smoothing off secondary difficulties. As regards the great question, that of precedence between Prussia and Austria, the submission of the former is complete. The infantry of the German Princes, and above all, of Frederic William of Prussia, is now carried to an ideal degree of perfection. The Elector of Hesse-Cassel, with the former Hapsburg, has returned in triumph to his capital. Every Constitution in Germany is now worthless; every ruler may play the tyrant without restraint. And finally a Prussian army is about to enter Schleswig Holstein along with an Austrian one to subjugate the Dutchies to Denmark, that is to Russia!