

# THE REGISTER

J. W. CHAPMAN, Editor.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1851.

As we have a little snow again, we hope our wood hauling customers (or those who talk about it at other seasons) will improve it by bringing some stove wood immediately. The Printers are out again.

A piece of poetry intended for this paper was handed in since the poetry page was made up for this week. It may be looked for in our next. A communication relative to "Social Libraries" is also deferred, being overlooked till to late for this week.

The length of the two important communications relative to the removal project, compels us to abridge our editorial department somewhat this week. The one addressed to the citizens of the county generally, and signed by several of the old residents of the place, gives a full and correct history, as we believe, of the manner and means by which the county buildings were originally erected, which renders it unnecessary for us to detail the facts upon that subject as we proposed last week. It will be seen by it, that instead of the people generally in Montrose receiving any extraordinary favor by the location of the county seat here, the great mass of them settled here since, and paid the full value of their property—many of them to the county itself—of the consideration of the county seat being established here, and on the faith of its continuance.

We feel no disposition to censure our New Milford friends for their efforts by any fair means to effect a removal; but every impartial mind must see the manifest injustice of such a measure, with all some remuneration to those who have invested their money in property here, on these considerations.

## New U. S. Senators.

The Locos seem to be in luck this year in the gaining of new Senators. Taking advantage of the state of things in Massachusetts, by a coalition with the abolitionists they have not only got the State Government for one year, but after bolting their part of the bargain so far as not quite to elect Sumner, the Free Soiler, to the U. S. Senate, they have since got the others to go with them in choosing Robert Kantool to that station.

They have also succeeded in electing J. A. Bayard a Senator in little Delaware, usually a Whig State.

Stranger still, they have last week chosen one Gen James A. U. S. Senator in Rhode Island, where the Whigs seem to have been unaccountably divided with two prominent candidates.

The Whigs, however, have some triumph to offset in the gain of a U. S. Senator in Missouri, in place of Col. Benton, and probably ere this goes to press we may hear of the election of Ex Gov. Fish of New York in place of Senator Dickinson.

By the latest telegraphic despatches from Ohio, the Legislature of that state had made several fruitless attempts to elect a U. S. Senator. Griswold, whig, stood highest, Payne, hunker, next, while the free soilers were giving about a dozen votes for Giddings.

**STUDENT DEATH.**—On Thursday last while many of the citizens of Franklin were returning from the funeral of their neighbor Mr. John Green, old Mr. David Banker, fell from his horse and expired, whether from a fit of apoplexy or from the effects of the fall, the conflicting reports do not determine.

**ANOTHER.**—We are informed that a young man named Jonathan Merrill, a son of Amos B. Merrill, Esq. of Brooklyn, died last week from the effects of a hurt received in a playful scuffle on the slippery ground. Ruiner at first said his back was broken, but it is more probable it was merely an injury of the spine, if the accident caused his death as reported. Either way it should warn young men against careless scuffling and wrestling.

**A HORRID MURDER AND SUICIDE TOOK PLACE AT PENFIELD NEAR ROCHESTER, N. Y., ON THE 26th ult.**—One Charles Everett became furiously jealous of the attentions of another man to his sister-in-law, a Miss Sharp, with whom he himself had been too intimate, and after sharpening his jack-knife, he called her out and cut her throat from ear to ear, and then cut his own. The fool said in a communication addressed to her, and afterwards found in his pocket, "You make my feelings mad, and for this I die." What a criminal maddening jealousy!

It is said that two Baptist clergymen in Georgia, offered, one a thousand and the other fifteen hundred dollars to any one who would find a passage of scripture in the New Testament authorizing Infant Baptism. A Methodist clergyman accepted the challenge, and offered Matt. xviii, 19, 20—Mark ix, 36, 37—Mark x, 13, 16—Acts ii, 38, 40—Romans iv, 17, 19—Gal. iii, 25, 29. Each party had thirty minutes for comment, and the judges decided after some deliberation, that the attempted proof was a failure. How far is this game from being a proof?

**BENJAMIN W. CROWNSHIELD.**—A telegraphic despatch, received from Boston, announces the death of the Hon. Benjamin W. Crownshield one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most respected citizens of Massachusetts, who expired in Boston on Monday morning of apoplexy. His death occurred suddenly in a store in Federal street. The deceased was Secretary of the Navy during the latter part of the administration of President Madison, having been appointed in 1814, and held the office until the accession of President Monroe in 1818.

**LATE ARRIVAL.**—The Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Monday noon, bringing one week later news from Europe. No news from the steamer Atlantic by this arrival, which has disappointed the anxious expectation of many. Her fate is therefore in the dark. The main items of news by the Canada are the preparations for the World's Fair, Papal agitation in England and some little political ferment in France.

It is reported that some of the Lococohe leaders at Washington, held a meeting lately and mainly agreed upon running Gen. Cass for President, with Gen. Sam Houston for Vice President.

## Things at Harrisburg.

We are again indebted to Mr. Beckhow of the House, and Mr. Sanderson of the Senate, for several recent attentions. From the latter we received just after our last paper was out, the intelligence that on his motion the bill to incorporate the Montrose and Harford Plank Road Company, was taken up and passed finally by the Senate on the 25th. It has now passed both branches of the Legislature and by the approval of the Governor has become a law. It will be seen in another part of this paper, a notice to take stock and organize the company is already advertised.

A bill for the incorporation of the Wilkesbarre and Scranton Railroad company, has also been passed. This will give a railroad connection hence through the Wyoming Valley, and may be by the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad now in operation, part of a chain of entire communication with Philadelphia as well as New York.

Numerous petitions are presented from various parts of the state for a Free Banking Law, and many for a repeal of the law against small notes. Petitions for a repeal of the exemption law are also quite numerous.

On the resolution in favor of a modification of the tariff for the better protection of Pennsylvania interests, introduced lately by Mr. Dobbins, a Lococohe member from Scaykill, it is evident the majority dare not come out openly against it, but in order to shirk any direct action, a motion was carried on the 30th to refer the matter to a select committee of 5. This was carried by a vote of only 46 to 45, and the committee appointed were Messrs. Penniman, Brown of Easton, Brindle, Bonham and Killinger. Our latest news says the committee disagreed, and that Penniman has made one report on his own hook, Brindle and Bonham another, and Brown and Killinger a third.

We see it stated that a bill has been before the House to incorporate the City of Carbondale.

A bill has been reported in favor of changing the time of holding the township elections to the same day with the General election on the 3d Tuesday of October.

## Things at Washington.

The Hon. Mr. Kaufman, a Member of Congress from Texas, died suddenly at Washington, on Friday last. He was in his seat that day apparently in usual health, but feeling unwell he went to his lodgings in the afternoon and died that evening. Cause—a disease of the heart. Congress accordingly did nothing next day but to announce his death and make arrangements for the funeral.

It will be seen that the Senate Committee on Post office affairs reported amendments to the cheap Postage bill, among which they struck out the free Postage section for newspapers in the county or within thirty miles of the place of publication. We trust, however, the friends of the country press in the House will insist on this privilege.

The first topic of interest in the Senate on Monday, was the bill to pay Missouri the amount of a certain reserved fund, for which it is claimed that the United States is indebted to that State. Mr. Clay said that the United States owe no such debt, and that he would prove it some day when his health was better. The bill was accordingly postponed. The California land bill was then discussed, after which there was no quorum, which resulted of course in adjournment.

The House on Monday, was mainly engaged on the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations of the current year, but did not arrive at any other result than an early adjournment.

California land titles consumed the time of the Senate on Tuesday, and were not disposed of at the hour of adjournment.

The Tariff Amendment bill lately agreed upon was moved on Tuesday in the House by Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania—and for a half-way measure it is a pretty good one.—The main features of this bill are that appraisers shall take an average valuation of iron for the last ten years, and assess duty on that. The rate of duty is to be 40 per cent, instead of 30 per cent, as at present.—To woollens there is to be added 10 per cent, to the present rate of 35 per cent. In all cases where there is a duty of 10 per cent, on the raw material, 10 per cent is to be added to the present rate of duty.—On a direct motion to lay on the table Mr. A. Johnson's Free Land Bill, the House refused so to dispatch it by a vote of 90 to 72—eighteen majority for free homes! The bill was afterwards referred to the Committee of the Whole, and there it will probably rest for the remainder of the present session.

The California Land Bill was further discussed in the Senate on Wednesday, but no action was had on it. Amendments to the Cheap Postage Bill were reported by the Committee raising the postage to five cents on unpaid letters, striking out the provisions allowing newspapers to go free within thirty miles of their place of publication and reducing postage on Magazines 50 per cent, when prepaid, as well as the provision intended to compel papers to advertise uncalculated letters.

The House on Wednesday, was occupied with the Tariff and the Mint Bill. The action of the House upon the proposed amendment of the Tariff, indicated that the proposition would be defeated.

**Tax Census.**—The North American publishes a table of the Census returns of the several counties of the state (a few of which are not quite complete but estimated however,) making the whole population of the state a little over 2,821,000. We notice that by a misprint they have got Susquehanna down at 26,671 instead of 28,691.

A Splendid Gold Medal voted to Gen. Scott by the Legislature of Virginia, was formally presented to him at Washington lately, with a complimentary speech, to which the General replied in a very handsome manner.

The Mayor of Princeton, N. J., Dr. Jared I. Dana, was lately killed by being thrown from his Sulkey in returning from the Governor's inauguration at Trenton.

Two sons of Rev. Asber Moore, of Philadelphia, fell through the ice while sliding on a mill pond at Hightstown, Chester co., and were drowned.

## To Seelye Trowbridge, Esq.

Sir—Will you permit an old citizen of the county, to make of you in kindness, a few inquiries. An acquaintance of nearly thirty years has given me a very high opinion of your character as a gentleman and a citizen, and I think you would not intentionally speak and publish any falsehood of your neighbors; and if I am wrong in the inquiries I make or have misapprehended your meaning, I trust you will correct me.

You were the President of a meeting held at Great Bend on the 8th of January, and signed the proceedings of the meeting, giving thereby the sanction of your high character, to those proceedings and making yourself responsible for the truth of the statements therein contained. May I ask you to state the acts done by the citizens of Montrose upon which you found the following assertion contained in one of your resolutions "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."

I deny sir, the truth of this resolution entirely.—It is a gross slander upon "the inhabitants of Montrose and vicinity." So far from being Jealous of the prosperity of Great Bend or any other eastern town in the county they have endeavored to promote that prosperity. Had you enquired of some of the citizens of your own town they could have informed you that the inhabitants of Montrose had been urged to turn the course of their Trade and travelling down snake creek to its mouth. That large inducements had been held out to them to lead them to that course, and that their reply had been, "we are interested in the welfare of Great Bend and we prefer to give our trade and business to that Town rather than build up a rival Town in New York."

You know that the level route down Snake Creek has very many advantages over the road across the hills to Great Bend, and yet so solicitous were these same inhabitants of Montrose to aid by their business their own town of Great Bend that when a plank road was proposed to be built to the New York & Erie Railroad, and they were solicited, to lay it down Snake Creek, they utterly refused to have any connection with the New York people in that direction, because of its injury to Great Bend. These are facts of which some of your citizens are well aware.

Will you do me the favor to specify one instance in which the inhabitants of Montrose have manifested any opposition to any internal improvement project calculated to benefit the eastern section of the county? I do deny in direct terms that any project has been attempted which they have opposed.

You are aware that laws were passed authorizing Plank Roads to be built from Montrose, to the N. Y. & E. Railroad, and you are yet to know that but for the making of the Leggett's Gap Railroad, which comes within six miles of Montrose, that the energies of the Town would before this have been directed towards the completion of that Plank Road.

It is true our friends in New Milford were hostile to that project unless it came by their town and ended there, and that some of them when it was proposed the Plank Road would be built, held out offers to the Montrose people to end their road at their Depot, and avoid Great Bend altogether; and it is equally true that the Montrose people declared that if they had to choose between Great Bend and New Milford they should go to the Bend, and for very obvious reasons.

1st. They could get to Great Bend in twelve miles and a half with only one Bridge to pass over, 2d. That it would save a trans-shipment from the N. Y. & Erie to the Leggett's Gap road, 3d. That it would save three miles and a half in distance, and 4th. That the people of Great Bend were much more liberal in their offers of making the Road than they were at New Milford.

It is also true that when the Leggett's Gap Railroad was located it was rendered reasonably certain that in three or four years it would be extended to New York and the distance from Montrose to that city be shortened by more than sixty miles.—When by an actual survey it was ascertained that a Plank road could be laid at a distance not exceeding seven miles, on a grade of not more than three degrees of elevation, that the citizens of Montrose determined to make that Plank road. They did not expect, and certainly did not merit any course for that course, and least of all from the citizens of the Eastern part of the county.

Our object was to give better facilities to the citizens of the Eastern part of the county to visit the seat of justice, and to give you an opportunity to come from Great Bend to the Court House in less than an hour without inconvenience or fatigue.

I know very well that our New Milford friends were desirous that our Plank Road should terminate at their Depot and that we were urged to locate it there; but as in their efforts to divert us from Great Bend we thought them very unreasonable.

1st. Because it would increase our distance three miles or nearly that.

2d. It would make us six miles additional Railroad travelling.

3d. The greater portion of all the freights must at present come to us from the South, and for Montrose alone, about two thousand tons of coal will be required next year.

4th. We should have no right to increase the distance so much for all the county lying west of us which must seek an outlet by the Leggett's Gap Railroad.

In thus Judging, are we not in the right, and are not our New Milford friends very unreasonable to desire us to make three miles of Plank road and travel six miles of Railroad and put that additional cost upon all the farmers in this region of Country, for the mere purpose of giving them the benefit of our trade at their depot!

I know sir, you will give an affirmative answer to this question, and so will every intelligent man in the county.

The people of Montrose in seeking for themselves and the county around them the greatest facilities for a market, are governed by no jealousy and certainly by no opposition to any interest in the eastern part of the County.

They have done nothing to oppose any projects which have had a tendency to profit our eastern

brethren—we have projected a plank-road to the Railroad. We hope to make it if the Legislature will give us a charter, next season; and to have it done by the time the Railroad shall be completed.

It is probable it will be made on the most favorable route nearly half way to New Milford, and we should be happy to have our New Milford friends construct a road from their Depot to intersect ours. Some of our people will help them, and no one will give the least opposition.

When meanness and low jealousy and ungenerous motives are imputed by a public meeting to a whole community, and that meeting is endorsed by so worthy and estimable a gentleman as yourself you must excuse an humble member of the slandered community for asking thus publicly for the grounds of that slander. I am aware of the situation of an officer who presides over a public meeting, and that he has only a qualified responsibility; but when the proceedings of that meeting impeach the motives and derogate from the integrity of a whole community, you must permit a very humble member of that community to demand of right that the assertions be either supported or retracted.

Yours,  
A CITIZEN OF MONTROSE.

## To the Citizens of Susquehanna County.

Fellow Citizens—The undersigned, citizens of Montrose and vicinity, take the liberty of submitting, in this public manner, to your consideration, a few facts in which we are in common with many of our fellow citizens at this time feel a deep interest.

You are aware that on effort is being made to remove the Seat of Justice from its present location to New Milford, and that for a variety of causes this effort is most earnestly urged upon your consideration. So far as it is pressed fairly and honestly we have no objection to raise. We admit the right of the gentlemen in New Milford, who wish to increase the value of their property, to use all lawful and proper means therefor. If they had confined themselves to what seems to us a fair and honorable course, we should not trouble you nor ourselves with this address. Our apology is, that the facts are misrepresented, and the character, acts, and motives of the citizens of Montrose, unwarrantably assailed and aspersed for the purpose of forwarding the removal.

The Seat of Justice was established here in 1812. For the purpose of aiding the county in the erection of the public buildings, Messrs. Post, by their Deed dated the 24th of July of that year, conveyed to the county ten acres of land on which the public buildings are erected; ten acres, which were divided by the county into ten lots, and sold; also forty-two town lots, located in various parts of the town, and of an average value equal to the remaining lots reserved by the Messrs. Posts. This Deed is recorded in Deed Book No. 1, page 97. The town plot showing the location of the lots is also recorded in the same book. The lots thus conveyed to the county were all sold, and many of us have all our property invested in buildings on these lots. That they were valuable, a reference to only a few of them will convince you. No. 11, one of them, is the lot on which Gen. Warner's Hotel and Judge Tyler's Store now stand. No. 43, another of them, adjoining this, and the residence of S. S. Milford, is upon it. No's. 84 and 85 are occupied by the dwellings of C. F. Read, J. B. Salisbury, Judge Tyler, Mr. Bullard and Mr. Deans. The ten acre lot is bounded on the south by a line between the house and office of Judge Jessup, and extended north to the Borough line. You can judge of the value of these lands without any estimate from us. The Deed to which we have thus referred, was, as therein expressed, made "for and in consideration of having the seat of justice for the county of Susquehanna fixed and established near the house of the said Isaac Post." There was, at the same time, a large subscription toward erecting the public buildings paid to the county, by the citizens of the vicinity. The late Doctor Lose, as we are credibly informed, gave one thousand dollars; Isaac Post, in addition to the land, gave two hundred dollars; and nearly four thousand dollars in all, were, as we are informed and believe, subscribed and paid in cash to the county. Col. Pickering conveyed one hundred acres of land near the town—the same in part now composes the farm of Gen. D. D. Warner, on the New Milford road. The late George Clymer conveyed upon the same consideration, one hundred acres adjoining the town. This lot is principally occupied by Judge Jessup as his farm. The Methodist Church is on this lot. This last lot, while in a wild state in 1812, was sold by the county to the late Judge Scott of Luzerne county, for one thousand dollars, and the money was all paid to the county.

We hesitate not to assert, that the lands and money here contributed to the county were at a fair valuation much more than sufficient to have paid all the expenses of the public buildings erected by the county. Is there truth, then, in the assertion made by the meeting at Great Bend, "that the inhabitants of Susquehanna county have built one Court House and Jail at Montrose whereby the citizens of said village have been largely benefited?" We answer in the negative, and the records furnish us with the proof.—We affirm that the citizens of Montrose, and those who owned lands in the vicinity, have for nearly thirty-five years furnished for the people of Susquehanna county a Court House and Jail, and that if the lands thus conveyed to the county had been properly managed, there would now have been a fund sufficient nearly to rebuild all the public buildings.

We are well assured that of these facts our highly respected and respectable fellow citizens who composed the 8th of January meeting at Great Bend, must have been entirely ignorant. We could not impute to them any intentional misrepresentation upon this subject. The character and high reputation for probity which many of them sustain, forbids us to entertain any such supposition.—At this point then, fellow-citizens, we present to your consideration this case: The Seat of Justice for common use, was located here. As an inducement to you to place it here, Messrs. Posts gave you forty-two town

lots and ten acres of land, which you divided into ten lots and sold to us. The value of these fifty-two lots which you sold to us arises from the location by you of the County Seat here; and that value has been paid by some of us into the coffers of the county in faith of this location. You have for more than thirty years had the use of the money we thus paid you for these lots, and now we ask, would it be just in you, for the purpose of getting more money, to deprive us of that for which we have given you a fair and full consideration?

We must fully admit, that if there were any great public object to be accomplished, and proper compensation were made, we might properly be called upon to yield our just claims to the higher demands of the public. But we appeal to your good sense, fellow-citizens, to determine whether any such overwhelming necessity exists for the removal of the Seat of Justice to New Milford.

Montrose, as you are well aware, is nearly in the geographical centre of the county.—There is little difference in the quality of soil in the different portions of the county. There is nearly the same amount of population west of Montrose, including Bridgewater, as east of it. The location of the roads, most of which are in good order, give, as you are well aware, greater facilities for reaching Montrose than for reaching any other place in the county. Nor do we feel, fellow-citizens, that we are justly chargeable with any disregard of the obligations we are under to consult your comfort when in the discharge of your duties you sojourn among us. Our public houses, we believe, are as well ordered, as convenient, and as well provided as the public wishes require. Neither do we feel that as private citizens we are lacking in hospitality to you, when upon public occasions you make us an occasional visit.

We have endeavored to make our town pleasant, as well for your use as our own.—How far we have succeeded you will determine. We have supposed it was a convenience to the public who were called upon to visit frequently the County Seat to have collected there a large number of merchants, mechanics of various kinds, mill and other means of public utility, and we are assured that you will decide that in all these particulars we offer you much better advantages than can be elsewhere afforded at the present time in the county. Another consideration which we also suggest, is, that in consequence of the location of the roads, mail routes connecting directly nearly every township in the county with this place are established, and upon many of them daily mails are carried. Not less than six mails from various parts of the county, upon an average, are delivered at our Postoffice. In addition to this, one of the principal lines of Telegraph, connecting the great West with the East and the South, has at a heavy expense to the citizens of this place been recently established here. In the convenience and important advantages derived from this source of speedy communication, you share, without grading on our part, equally with us.

It is true, fellow citizens, and we freely admit the fact, that your patronage and business have largely contributed to make our town what it is; and while we acknowledge this, we must be permitted to claim that it has been our aim so to serve you as to make the obligations under which we rest, mutual. If in this we have failed, it is our misfortune, certainly not the result of any design on our part.

And now, we should close this Address were it not a manifest obligation on our part to deny in express terms, some of the wrong aspersions cast upon us by the resolutions of the Great Bend meeting.

We explicitly deny any "jealousy in respect to the present prosperity and prospective population in the eastern part of the county." We deny that the people of Montrose have ever "manifested their indefatigable opposition to any and all internal improvement projects calculated to promote the interests" of the respectable gentlemen who held that meeting. We again say, that there is not to be found any evidence of even the shadow of any hostility. We regret that our friends who held that meeting had not exercised a little more reflection before so broad and unfounded a charge was laid upon this community. We now feel—we have always felt—that with the prosperity of the county our own prosperity was identified; and if we have not done all we could, or been so public spirited as we might have been, still we challenge a comparison with our fellow citizens in any other part of the county, and most willingly submit ourselves to your unprejudiced judgment in this as in every matter.

We profess to be willing to bear our full share of the public burthens. More than this, we feel assured, you will not demand at our hands. Should the proper authorities deem it proper to rebuild the public buildings, we are entirely willing to bear our full share, and if it could be fairly ascertained, we should not hesitate to submit to our fellow citizens to decide what we ought to do. We know the great mass of them are lovers of justice and would do no wrong. The judgment of that tribunal upon a fair hearing of the case, it would be impossible to obtain; and as our friends in New Milford are making an appeal to the Legislature, we are perfectly willing to submit the whole question to them, and to petition that Honorable Body to authorize such a tax to be levied upon us for rebuilding the Court House, Jail and Offices as they in their wisdom may deem proper.

S. S. Milford,  
E. W. Rose,  
D. D. Warner,  
G. Z. Dimock,  
J. B. Salisbury,  
George Keeler,  
F. Avery,  
Albert Chamberlin,  
E. W. Hawley,  
R. F. Jameson,  
B. R. Lyons,  
F. B. Chandler,  
George Fuller,  
Benjamin S. Bentley,  
H. J. Webb,  
Abel Turrell,  
Henry Druker,  
William J. Mulford,  
A. Lathrop,  
Harvey Tyler,  
B. Sayre,  
E. S. Park,  
George V. Bentley,  
M. C. Tylor,

Charles F. Reed,  
M. S. Wilson,  
Benjamin Case,  
Leonard Seale,  
W. W. Smith,  
A. Smith, jr.,  
T. A. Lyons,  
William Foster,  
S. P. Koeber,  
A. Merriman,  
W. H. Boyd,  
A. Baldwin,  
James Deans,  
George Frink.

**IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.**—We learn from the Honesdale Democrat that Mr. E. White, of that place has succeeded in constructing a furnace by which glass is manufactured with no other fuel than anthracite coal. The result adds the Democrat, is so completely satisfactory that Mr. J. M. Brookfield, the proprietor of the Glass works, has dismissed all his wood-choppers intending as soon as the fires are extinguished for the coming season to rebuild his furnaces upon Mr. White's plan. Anthracite coal has never heretofore been used in any part of the world in the manufacture of glass.

**DREADFUL STEAMBOAT CALAMITY—Terrible Loss of Life.**—A despatch from Louisville, Ky., of the 29th, says: "The steamboat John Adams, bound from New Orleans to Cincinnati, sunk yesterday at 3 o'clock A. M. at Island 80, near Greenville, in the space of five minutes. Her cabin partition from the hull and broke in two; it floated to Greerfield and grounded. All the deck passengers (over 100) were lost; also the deck hands and firemen, except two. The cabin passengers are all safe, but they lost all their effects."

**MORE FREE TRADE FRUITS.**—At the last Court in Clarion county 53 Blast Furnaces were sold at Sheriff's Sale, at about \$85,000 (the last having been bid off at \$1500, but put up again under an arrangement between creditors, and sold to them.) After sacrificing some \$20,000 worth of property, the creditors will suffer in the aggregate a loss of about 60,000, and leave the former owners hopelessly insolvent. The lost claims bear heavily upon the laborers and farmers in this vicinity, whose want of acquaintances with the danger left them second to the sanguine merchant creditor.

During the same week another Furnace that county failed, the proprietors of another confessed judgments sufficient to subject it in a short time to the Sheriff's services. Hurrah for "Polk, Dallas, and the Tank of 1846.—Cittizing Press."

**RAILROAD DISASTER.**—On Thursday morning about two o'clock, as the train of cars from Hornellsville was proceeding over the Erie Railroad to New York, the last passenger car broke loose when about 200 miles from the latter city, and fell over an embankment forty feet high into the Holesawer river. It rolled over several times in its descent, breaking into many fragments. All the passengers were greatly bruised, and it is thought that two gentlemen who were at Narrowsburg would die of their wounds. Three or four others, it was feared were lost. Several ladies were with difficulty rescued from the water. A defect in the rail caused the accident. The night was intensely cold, and the passengers who fell in the water suffered from the freezing of their wet clothes, in addition to their bruises.

**NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27th, 1851.**  
Our city last evening was the scene of one of the most terrible tragedies that have occurred for many years—one of which was enacted at the Verandah between two men named Errington and Byrd in which the latter received two fatal stabs, and almost instantly expired. Byrd's brother died in the same way but a few days since at Lexington, Miss.

The others occurred at a ball—the parties being a Mr. Tato and Miss Sheppard. The former asked the lady to clove with him, to which she answered, "No,"—when he drew a pistol and shot her dead. It appears the parties had been previously engaged to be married, but the parents of the young lady were opposed to the match.

**ROBERT M. BARD,** an able lawyer and distinguished Whig, died at his residence in Chambersburg, Pa., on Tuesday morning, the 28th ult. of an affection of the heart, under which he had been laboring for many months. He was the candidate for Congress in the 16th District, at the late election and was sick throughout the canvass.

**FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.**—A New Haven paper reports that one hundred American gentlemen have subscribed \$25,000, and engaged a first class vessel for a trip to the World's Fair at London. During their voyage they intend to make their home aboard their ship which is to be superbly furnished and used for entertainments, parties, &c.

**THE OLD SQUIRE.**—Col. S. —, of Vermont, was an officer in the war of 1812, and did good service on the Canadian frontier during that memorable struggle. He was small in stature, but of a good spirit, and without being a blustering war hawk as Cassar. Moreover, according to the fashion of the day, he was something of a pugilist and talked a formidable antagonist at fistfights. A better natured man never lived, but when he was provoked by intentional insult, which was not often, the officer rarely escaped chastisement. Soon after the close of the war, the Colonel joined the Methodist Church. Meeting one day "Squire H.—", a fat, lubberly lawyer of great size, and an old enemy, the latter designing to take advantage of the Colonel's profession of religion, began to ridicule and insult him with unmanly jibes. At all these the Colonel only laughed till the Squire, angry at his equanimity, told him that he was a coward, and his father before him. The Colonel could stand it no longer, and with all the spirit of the soldier, he retorted thus: "It's not much matter what I am, but my father was a brave man and an honest one and I should be ashamed of the religion I profess if I could allow my name to be insulted by a coward! Now sir," said the Colonel, squaring up to the Squire, "you must swallow your words or your teeth!" The Squire chose the former alternative, and did not again venture to insult an old soldier because he was a Methodist.—Boston Post.

The Rev. Walter Colton, Chaplain of the United States Navy, and widely known as an accomplished writer, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Wednesday. It is said that he has not been well since his return from California, where he officiated as Chaplain of Monterey.