J. W. CHAPMAN, Editor.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1851.

Correct Your Errors. We noticed last week that the North American, in pretending to give the census of this county, by re a typographical error, gave it as 26,691, instead of twenty-right thousand six hundred and ninety-one, as it truly was in the official returns. Since then dg we see it going the rounds in several other papers. d | as erroneously given in the North American, show-I al ing how hard it is for truth to overtake error when bli once it gets the start. It may seem a small matter to ask those papers which have thus copied it to correct the error, but we insist they ought in and justice to us to do so. Two thousand, though comparatively; a small number in the population of a El State, or of the United States, is more than we can afford to love in what has been called "little Sus quehanna" An inch on her nose is as much as an inch on any body's else; and since our county has formerly been cried down for diminutive size, population, and products, we want at least to have justice done her by giving her all the credit she is entitled to. We worked hard enough in all conscience from August till the last of December in . traversing our half of her territory to count the billot, where Fish was certain of being elected. people and take note of their products, and we Thus by persisting in preventing any choice in the know there were 14,390 names in our part, and are assured by our colleague that there were 14,301 in his. We will not, therefore, put up with anythingshort of 28,601, in the whole county. We are thus particular because, the North American in giving the population of 1840, (21,195) and the increase since, which is 7.493, exposed its own blunder, yet the N.Y.Tribune, which sends truth or error all over creation, almost, undertook to remedy the discrepmey by giving the increase as only 5,496 to correspond with the erroneous figure in the population, and then gave our increase as only 25 per cent. whereas it really is over 35 per cent. It ought to be known, and we mean it shall be as far as our paper goes, that Susquehanna county is not behind many of her sisters in general improvement and increase of population.

And furthermore, we quest we can show when we get at the aggregates in our colleague's portion, that Susquehanna is behind fewiff any of them in the amount of her staple products, (Butter especially.) in proportion to her size and population.-Finally, we can challenge the world for purer springs and sparkling brooks. Sweeter grass and better herbage, among taller hills and deeper valleys, straighter sugar maples or taller hemlocks, stauncher Trings or more rantankerous Locofocos, nenter house-wives or sweeter flairy-maids-and. (if we were a lachelor as we were once.) we might ff add from what we saw in our late perambulations -more amiable, intelligent and pretty girls, in perfect confidence of not being beaten in Census-

Horrible Murder at Owego. We learn from more direct sources besides the

telegraphic desputches in the city papers that a most attrocious butchery took place at Owego on Friday evening last. A man named Garrison, said to have been a respectable gitizen of the place, was deliberately killed by his dwn brother-in-law named Thurston at the house of the latter, who deof liberately chopped his head open with an axe, in the presence of their respective wives and other members of the family, while sitting in a chair with his own child in his lap. It is said that some elight difficulty had existed between Garrison and his he wife, and she had left him and gone to the house at of her mother and brother the Thurstons; after a sending for Garrison to come there, as it is said. el apparently for the purpose of a reconciliation, the murderer deliberately went out and got his axe. and coming in behind Garrison, struck the whole but of it into the back side of his head, killing him s instantly; and then, amid the exclamations of those t present repeated the blue in the fore port home bly mangling his victim! He then got a light to view his mangled form, and held him up in the chair while the people came in to wimess the sional proceedings, of anything peculiarly interestbloody scene. Ha gave himself up to the officers of justice, and justend of expressing any regret or computation, boldly averred that he had done the will of God!

store of our late townsmen James N. Elaridge & there has been strenuously contended for by her bed of goods to the amount of some \$300. Since others have contended that the old mint in the latthen some half a dozen young men of that place ter city was amply sufficient for coining all the participation in thise robberies, one of whom is establishment of one so near as New York, would harglars and thieves, some of whom have not yet Whole. The project of establishing a Branch at been caught. Many of the stolen goods have also San Francisco was yet under consideration. A A Bill been recovered. Between this and the arrest of was passed in the Senate on that day, to secure a has been the scene of much excitement lately.

Misrane The Honesdale Denocrat has the following:

"Susquehanna County.-The citizens of Great Bend have held a public meeting to adopt measures act o secure if possible the removal of the county seat be from Montrose to that place. They allege that it the opening of the Eric rullrand has so changed the current of business as to make Great Bend the guost suitable locality for the public offices."

Our friend at Honesdale has evidently took but a summary glance at the proceedings. No effort has been made to get the county sent removed quite so far out to one side as Great Bend. The meeting held at that place went in for its removal to New Milford only, whither all the late movements have been directed. The latter place is not on the Eric railroad to be sure, but on the new Liggett's Cap railroad now being built, which will connect with the other at Great Bond. The proposed location at New Millord would be only from three to four miles north, and about the same distance east of the centre, while Great Bend would be almost on the extreme northern borders of the the 25th ult., destroying an old storehouse belongcounty and state. Either of those villages would he a pleasant location for a county sent to be sure, if a removal from its present location were neces-

paper me are compelled to defer till our next. Western papers for the Presidency.

We intimated last week that ere our paper wen Whige in the Senate, and in the House of some choice of an individual, and if each by a clear majority of all its members present chooses one and the same person, he is declared duly elected without further ceremony. But if one person is choosen on the part of one House, and another on the part of the other, then both Houses must meet and choose by joint ballot. On the the given day last week, therefore, the House of Representatives made choice of Goy. Fish as was expected. But in the Senate one of the 17 elected as Whigs, (James W Beekman of New York city.) conspired with the 15 Locos to defeat him by evading the law, each give ing a scattering vote so that there could be but 16 votes cast for any one against 16 scattering. All the Locos as well as Beekman took good care to vote unlike each other, lest enough of the sixteen Whigs by voting for one of their men, might give him the required majority, and so carry it into joint | Presidential Candidate. Senate at every vote, the election was defeated for the day and probably for the session unless the law is changed so as to spoil the trick. The secret of this opposition is that there is a small faction of the Whigs in the State of New York, and especial y in the city, who under pretence of being the exlusive friends of the Union, attempt thus to force an expression in favor of the Fugitive Slave law and against Ex-Gov. Seward, now in the U. S. Senate for opposing that law, by making the election of the new U.S. Senator to be chosen in place of called a reading community, and as far as news-D. S. Dickinson, to depend upon this question .--Considering Gov. Fish to be rather favorable to Seward, this faction (usually known of late as the tance that we have our newspapers, by which we unless the majority would pass at the same time some expression sustaining their peculiar views.--But there was only found this Beekman bold enough (however disposed some more of them might have been) to thus openly conspire with the Locos to defeat an election. What nice principled men some of those Locos must have been who professing to be Free Soilers, could conspire thus to defeat an election on this ground.

Taings at Harrisburg.

We are destitute of late papers from Harrrisburg by reason of the detention of the mails by the uncrossable state of the river for a few days past. Among the various petitions presented they well assorted and well regulated library. And it are quite numerous for a free Banking Law and the should be regarded, nourished, cherished, fostered, project seems to be growing in favor wherever the perpetuated and enlarged, with all that zeal and subject has excited due examination. Both branches of the Legislature were discussing the Tariff Resolutions during two or three days last week. Mr. Sanderson of Bradford offered in the Senate a sort of Free Trade or anti-protective amendment which he advocated with much zeal, but his proposition ed by Mr. Walker of Erie was carried by a vote of 18 to 14.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Legett's Gap railroad, passed the Senate on Friday. We learn through the New York papers that the nvestigate the affairs of the Bank of Susquehanha County has at length been presented to the Legisacture. We are not yet informed as to the charcter of the Report.

for the nomination of candidates for Governor &c.

Things at Washington.

Loan indeed are all the late reports of Congresing to our readers. A sharp contest which has been going on for some time between New York and Philadelphia, or the respective advocates of the interests of each, relative to the Branch Mints. was however brought to a close on Tuesday of last GANG OF THEFES. Among several burglaries week, by striking out the proposed mint in New committed in Owego recently, the Boot and Shoe Nork. While the expediency of establishing one Co., was broken open one night last week, and rob- representatives. Mr. Chandler of Philadelphia and and vicinity, have been arrested and imprisoned for gold and silver of the Atlantic States, and that the said to have been induced to turn State's evidence; be an extravegant and unnecessary expenditure. and expose the existence of quite h gang of these It was finally voted down in Committee of the Thurston the murderet on Friday night, Owego just and proper appraisement of the value of mer- gation? chandise imported into the United States so that duties might be assessed thereon correctly.

On Thursday, the 6th, the new Postage Bill was called up in the Senate and made the special order for Monday last. A debate took place between day evening Feb. 7th. The weather being some-Messrs. Clay and Benton relative to a claim of Missouri on the United States, urged by Col. Beaton, which was finally decided against him by a pated; but notwithstanding there was a respectable vote of 14 to 30. In the House some matters relative to Oregon were under consideration, and a report was made against a claim of a Delegate from the Territory of New Mexico to a seat in the House. der. The Society being disappointed about a speaksetts, presented to the Senate the certificate of the election of Robert Rantoul to the place temporarily occupied by himself by an appointment of the and the meeting was one of uncommon interest to Governor, and then vacated his seat, upon which t long debate arose whether he was not yet entitled to the seat until they had some evidence of the acceptance of the Senator elected. Nothing of consequence was done in the House.

A fire occurred at Wilkesbarre on the night of ing to the estate of the late Abraham Thomas, whereby a horde of persons of various colors, who had made it a temporary habitation, were—as well sary of called for by the general interest or conver as the rats-turned houseless into the streets,

Col. Benton since his re-election to the United One or two articles communicated for this States Senate has been nominated by some of the

that there was not a serious loss of life by the late to press we might hear of the election of Ex Gov, accident on the N. Y. & Eric Railroad monr Aque-Fish to the U.S. Senate by the Legislature of the nunk, briefly mentioned last week. By the break-State of New York. With a clear majority of two ing of one of the frosted fron rails, the hindmost car was thrown off in one of those narrows along. thirty odd, it was thought there be no doubt about the Delaware rolling over and over down the steep his election, after receiving the nomination. But it bank into the river, striking the water some 300 seems his election was deteated (for the present at feet from the track. It was the night tracked least,) by a sort of trick not very creditable to those only 18 persons were in that car, only two of concerned. The law of that State requires each whom were seriously injured. One on these was branch of the Legislature on a given day to make Walter Ogden of Owego and the other Gldeon Hotchkiss of Windsor. The first was taken home next day, and the other, though too much burt to be moved so soon, was likely to recover. The rest. though of course bruised some by the furious tumbling and emashing of the car down the rocky bank, and some of their ducked in the river almos miraculously escaped any serious damage.

> SLAVE HUNTERS .-- It is rumored that considerable excitement prevails at Wilkes-Barre in consequence of the visit of some persons from the South in pursuit of fugitive slaves.

> Gen: Houston, the hero of the Texan revolution and now one of the U.S. Senators from Texas, has accepted an invitation to visit Harrisburg on the 22d of February. There is evidently a design on the part of some of the Locus of making him a

Gen. Case has been re-elected U. S. Senath 13 the Legislature of Michigan.

For the Register.

Sociai Libraries. Allow me, fellow citizens, to offer for your consideration, a few ideas on the utility of social libraries; and here may I be permitted to say, that in my opinion, based upon experience, there is nothing more conducive to moral and intelletual improvemont, our religious institutions excepted; than they are, whenever and wherever established. Ours is papers and fashionable periodicals and journals are concerned it is unquestionably so. It is of impor-Silver Greys,") were enwilling to see him elected obtain the current intelligence of the day; and the light reading and novelty of fancy magazines and pamphlets to a certain extent, is of unquestionable utility. But surely it must be acknowledged generally, that this is not enough-that something more solid and enduring ought to be induced by form correct morals and babits, and to fit the mind for usefulness. To balance this defect, many among us have, at considerable expense, made an approximation towards a library and realized the benefit thereof to ourselves and families, while we beliefd our means too limited to complete the enterprise an enterprise which nothing but social libraries can complete. Every township ought because its mor al and intellectual interests demends it, have its care that a kind and provident father would encourage schools and the colucation of his family, since education, on a more extensive scale may be derived-from the same.

Allow me to draw a picture for your contempla tion. Suppose one hundred persons should each was defeated and the protective resolution offer- pay the moderate sam of three dollars making fine round sum of \$300; with this sum from 150 to 200 volumes might be obtained. Let each proprietor make a draft for the specified tim; and when the volume is introduced into his family, let him make it a rule inviolable, to spend one hour at deport of the Bank Commissioners appointed to least out of every twenty-four, in reading that volume. Yes, let the labors of the day, without doors and within, be so arranged, that the family circle may be formed at least one hour before retirement to rest, and let the volume be read by some one of HENRY M. FULLER, E-q., Chairman of the Whig the family, or by several in turns, while the others Central State Committee summoned the Com- hear. And I would propose that the hearers should inittee to meet at Harri-burg last week to make at the same time, act as connoisseurs or prompters, arrangements for the call of a State Convention to correct the readers for any defect or fault that may be committed, either in accentuation, pronunciation, emphasis, cadence or enunciation er with the freedom of remark and commentary on the subject, at the close of the exercise.

If any one perchance to doubt the utility of the introduction of the above, or a similar system? but him try it for a few weeks, and experience will remove every doubt. He will soon find that a taste for reading will generally be superinduced; that the exercises, so far from becoming a task and irksome, will be amusing, animating and entertaining as well as instructive; and the beauties and sweet enjoyments of the domestic fire-side and bright family circle, will withhold the feet of incautions youth tions of types used, it may answer just to state that we use, say for a common average of a, 8,500; from the bewildering and ruinous paths of vice, revelry and dissipation.

Having myself seen the utility of social libraries and having heard some desire expressed by suina of our citizens, that they might be established among us, have induced me to offer these remarks, at the same time cherishing a hope that they may

The Lenox Temperance Society held a meeting at the Red School House near H. Mend's, on Friwhat unpleasant and the going anything but good, the assembly was not as large as had been autici-

The President being absent, L. M. Hardy was elected to the Chair, and the meeting called to or-On Friday the 7th, Mr. Winthrop of Massachus er the meeting was addressed by several young men-members of the society, and the effect upon. the audience was extremely faxorable to the cause, all and especially to one aged man, who, struck with the force of the argument presented, prose and addressed the meeting; he said it was the first time in his life that he had attended a meeting of to the cause in this place.

The Society adjourned to meet again at the same place on Friday evening March 7th.

Lexox, Feb. 10th, 1851.

Taris Discussions

By the following bit of correspondence of the North Amirican from Harrisburg, under date of Feb. 4, it will be seen that all the late candidates of the Locoloco party for U.S. Senator found it iecessary to profess themselves favorable to such a modification of the Tariff as would afford greater protection to the Coal & Iron interests of Pennsylvania, however much some of their papers may prato against these interests in sections where they are are not so immediately affected by them. It should be understood that both Messrs. Bonbam & Rhey, who participated in this discussion are mem-

"We had quite a sceno in the House this after "We had quite a scene in the House this afternoon. The Tariff resolution was called up, and elicited a debate, in which the merits of Democracy,
and the exact meaning of the word and the doctrine of the party inade a large figure. The ball
was opened by Mr. Rhey, with a fierce attack on a
motion made by Mr. Bonham to postpone the whole
subject indefinitely. Mr. Rhey made a very expressive speech, and he stated facts which serve to preserve speech, and he stated these which serve to explain the views of some of the leading Locofocos of the State. He stated that every prominent man who presented his name to the Locofoco caucus as a candidate for U.S. Senator was known to be in favor of a modification of the present Tarift, so as to give greater protection to the coal and iron in terests of Pennsylvania. Mr. Woodward gave a writen pledge to the cauchs, in which he took ocwriten pledge to the cauens, in which he took oc-casion to explain his precise position on the subject. Judge Black stated biten in Harrisburg that he far-vored a similar change. Mr. Plummer had express-od the same spinion: Mr. Poster, of Westmoreland, was of that class called "Tariff Democrat," and fa-vored the same suggestion. Mr. Brodhead, had given no pledge on the subject, but his public life had shown his attachment to the doctrine of pro-tection, said there was no doubt of his position. The principal presses of the State and in Washington.

Mr. Rhey stated these facts, one of which—in relation to Mr. Brodhead -- goes to corroberate the

relation to Mr. Brodhead—goes to corroberate the statement I made at the time, of Mr. Brodhead's friendship for a change, and the claim I made of his election as a Tariff victory.

Mr. Bonham made a few remarks in favor of postponement, in which he took occasion to restate his apposition to the protective principle. Mr Rhey very pointedly asked him whether hedid not know that their party had marched in 1842 under the banner of Polk, Dallas, Shunk, and the Tariff of 1842." Mr. B., although at that time a politician of some note in Cumberland county, did not know whether they had done so or not! No wonder to lushed when he made the reply. He frankly and boldly denied that he had ever marched under such a banner; but when asked what his party had done, e, with great embarrassment, replied he did not know. His memory's very bad—accurate enough to know what he had done, but not what the whole community had done. The fact is, the question was too hard, and it brought back upon him, as it must upon all the parties to the infamous fraud which that champaign saw perpetrated, the consciousness of having basely deceived the honest citizens of the State, and attempted to blast the prespects and ruin the hopes of the dupes of their cunning

During the discussion of the question, and while Mr. Bonham was indvocating the doctrine of Free Trade and insisting upon its being the faith of the party. I observed Gov. Porter in the Hall of the House, whose presence brought to mind, as fully as any other fact could have, the change which had come over the counses, of the opposition. When he was governor of the State, and the organ of the Democracy, he strongly urged the protective policy; he pledged his party to it, and sought to acquire for them all the benefit of the connection.

Facts in Printing.

Common or letter press printing, such as books newspapers, &c., is carried on by a large number of tools or types, every one of which cost money, la bor, or lagenuity, to fit for use. There are but two or three men in the United States who can make the matrice in which types, are east, so peculiar, complete, proportioned, uniform and exact must the work be done. The letters are made principally of lead, mixed with the other metals, in order to harden it audicine the metals, in order to arden it sufficiently when cool.
For every sized and differently shaped type, new

natrices have to be made, and each with the same exactness, or the font is defective. In Roman, each letter must be made five times—large and small capitals, lower case, points, figures, and other indispensable characters. To give some idea of the number of characters and letters which go to form a font of types, we will state that there are two cases, as the printers call them, the lower case con-taining all the common or small letters, with the figures and points of punctuation, double letters. spaces, and quadrats; this case has fifty-four boxes, and every one is occupied. The upper case containing the large and spiall capitals and numerous marks and characters, which are in common use, has ninety-eight looses. Thus its ensures the type founder, in order to supply a common fout of Roman letters, has to have constructed 150 matrices, and the Halics are not included here, which will make over 100 more-just to manufacture letter, de., of size and corresponding faces. Here, then there must be about 250 characters, and some f them a good many times over, to print a news-

To give the unitiated the number and propor That we use, say for a common average of a, 8.500; b, 1,600; c, 3000; d, 4,000; c, 12,000; g, 1,600; h, 6,000; i, 8,800; j, 400; k, 800; l, 2,000; m, 3,000; n, 8,000; o, 8,000; p, 4,000; q, 550; r, 5,000; s, 8,000; t, 2,000; u, 4,000; v, 1,000; w, 2,000; x, 5,000; c, 2,000; x, 2,000; c, 2,000; x, 2,000; c, 2,000; c

Nothing is here said of points, figures, double letters, and other characters, which would swell the list amazingly. And all this makes one item in a subserve some benefit to our community. Will you ruminate upon the subject, and give it full investigation?

Putto.

Temperatice Meeting.

Its amazingly. And all this makes one item in a common newspaper office. Nor is anything said of the numerous pictures, flowers, ornamental shades, condensed, extended, de., types used in job and newspaper printing, all of which are necessary to make the stock of an ordinary newspaper establishment. The types cost from 30 cents to 83

A common newspaper office ought to be suppli-A common newspaper office ought to be supplied with from 1000 to 1500 lbs. of type These, with some \$200 worth of wood type, \$250 for a hund press, a good many dollars for brass rules, and still more for iron materials, ink, de, will make a very large abstraction from \$1.500. The usual width of newspaper columns is about 17 m's. An em is the thickness of a line. On an average, nearly three types will go, into

on an everage, nearly, three types will go into an em, counting spaces. For every 1000 ms a printer sets, he handles 3000 types; and if he sets 6000 ms, which is a days work, with correcting the same, distributing enough for next day, he handles are the same of the sense of the dles not far from 36,000 types per day.

The remark is often hade that there are so many

errors in the paper, and it is true, but let 90 out of 100 who make the observation try the experiment, and make fewer-if they can.

The six members who composed General Harrison's Cabinet are now assembled in the kind, and was astonished at 'the force of the Washington, and all in the enjoyment of arms, remarks, and had there formed the resolution to be perfect health. Ten years have rolled by a temperance man, and that in future he would be ginea they were called to the Capitol to form cause. As he is a man of no small influence among made little if any impression upon any one those that are accustomed to taking drams upon a of this number. There are few more remarkmoderate scale, he will no doubt be of great service able examples of any equal number of men, who became connected together at the same period of life, being in such a state of preservation now. Two of the six, Mr. Webster and Mr. Crittenden, are members of the present Administration - Honcodale Dem.

Governor Briggs and Governor Boutwell.

Gov. Briggs, upon relinquishing the gubernatorial chair made the following courteous address to his successor:

"May it please your Excellency: Seven years ago I was introduced into that chair by a distinguished citizen, who had been chosen Governor by one of the political parties which have placed you in power.

In obedience to a command of a majority of the Legislature, uttered according to the forms of the Constitution, I now surrender it to you and retire.

No human institutions are perfect. But I believe that the sun does not shine upon any political community, numbering a million of people, which enjoys greater physical, civil, ducational and moral blessings, than the people of Massachusetts enjoy.

Allow me, sir, to say that whoever may dminister her government, as long as I live shall rejoice in her prosperity, her houer, nd her renown.

To which Gov. Boutwell replied:

"Governor Briggs: I have accepted the o the Constitution, with the greatest distrust of myself, and with the deepest solicitude; but the entrance to its duties has been rendered pleasant by the kindness you have exended to me on this occasion.

It is your satisfaction, sir, that you retire from the position which you have so ably and honorably occupied, with a degree of popular support which neither was nor could have been accorded to any other man.

And however honorable may be the situition of the public servant who enters upon the discharge of the important duties, the position of the public servant who retires with at the height of twenty feet from the ground, the consciousness of having justly performed he made a rope fast to a limb. While he them, is much more enviable.

If, at the close of my term of office, such shall be my fortune, as it now is yours, that which he said was in another tree, occasion will be more agreeable to me than the present."

The Irish Exiles.

The following extracts from a letter written by a gentleman residing in Van Diemens Land must be interesting to the families, friends, and admirers of the exiled Irish lead-

In your last you inquired auxiously for Mengher. I must now tell you that we are on intimate terms with all the exiles. We have met Meagher, Martin and Mitchel .--The two latter are stationed but a few minutes walk from this. As to Mengher we went twenty-five miles to see him, to the lakes, the trysting-place, where the three dis-tricts meet, but, after all were disappointed. It seems hard of the Government to continue each to one district after they had given their parole not to escape. However, they

do not adhere strictly to the wishes of the

Government. Soon after our excursion to the lakes Mengher visited Bothwell, with his friends Mitchel and Martin. We then made his acquaintance. He has been getting a fine boat built, to beguile his time on the lakes, and he is about building a hermitage on one of the islands, where he purposes residing. He asked Miss—, a friend of mine, to go up and christen his boat, which is to be called Speranza, in compliment to the fair poetess; but as we all agreed that the weather was too cold for ladies to travel, we deferred the christening till Spring.

Smith O'Brien, who you know refused his parole, is confined to Maria Island, but is low allowed more liberty than at first, havng a horse to ride about the island, which is beautiful one.

Mitchel's countenance is very fine, hus great variety of expression; he has the stamp f a leader. His health is much improved by the climate.

Martin is a great favorite of us all-he is so kind, frank, humble, and honest—his health is also good. They are on most friendly terms with all the neighborhood.-Three days never pass that we don't see some of them. A few days since we had a great laugh at them; they got tired of their longings (anything but comfortable) took a cottage and kept house three days exactly. The first evening they came and poured out their household griefs at our fireside; the next they went to our friends, the the third, Mr. Mitchel, declared he could stand it no longer, and returned, bag and baggage, to his former housekeeper, declaring that no house could be kept without a woman.

A subsequent letter contradicts the report of Mr. O'Brien's attempted escape, for which the writer says there is not the least ground.

A young man by the name of Vickery was to have been married at Cleveland, Olifo, on the 18th ult., but in consequence of the illness of his intended the wedding was postpoued two weeks, but he died a few days afterwards. He had an affection of the heart, which, when excited, troubled him very much. On the evening of his death he had been reading to his intended the story of Walter Errick." It was a very exciting tale of "love and murder," and under the circumstances wrought deeply upon his feelings. When he had finished the reading, the last paragraph ending with the sudden death of "Errick," he remarked that "he hoped he should not die thus suddenly."-The young lady looked at him and saw his hand falling which held the paper, and his countenance changed to a deathly hue. Sho took hold of him from her chair, when he the Senate. gently leaned towards her and died in her

A LEGAL CURIOSITY. The other day, in ort his utmost influence for the advancement of the a Whig administration, and yet the time has the Superior Court of New York, a cause came on for argument, when the defendant's answer was produced to the Court in the time, met at Darrow's Mills at which Winn shape of a document of some six thousand was foreman; a dispute aroso, and Winn folios. Judge Dues inspected the prodigy of plending, and then gravely suggested that eral blows on the head, breaking in his skull. dustry !

Confession of Dunbar.

We published lately an account of the execution in Albany, of Reuben Dunbar, who was convicted of mu rdering two children by the name of Lister. Dunbar has made a confession of his crime, of which we give the following abstract. He says-

The only object his had in view in committing the deed, was personal aggrandizement. He had no ill feeling towards the children, but he thought if they were out of existence he would stand a chance to get a large share of Lester's property. But he pretends that the murder was not premeditated. and that he did not take his wife away for the purpose of giving him a better opportunity of committing the deed. He was in the barn sharpening his sickle, and while there, the youngest boy came to get his permission to go a fishing. It was then, for the first time, that he conjured up in his brain a plan for killing them. After some conversation he induced him to go to the woods for the purpose of getting woodcock; and while he was drawing his attention to a place where the child was induced to believe he could office to which I have been called, agreeably find them, he struck him on the head with a swingle tree. He simed well, and with one blow life was extinct.

He covered the body with leaves, hid the tick under the log where it was found, and returned to the houss. How to get rid of the other child was then the all-absorbing thought. After some reflection, he concluded to entice the child off into the woods to gather butternuts; and while engaged in this, he asked the boy if he would like to see a crow's nest, to which he replied affirmatively. He told him to climb the tree, which he did, Dunbar following him up; and when was engaged in making a noose, he directed the boy's attention to finding out the nest,

He then slipped it over his head, but while he was doing it the boy said, "don't, Reuben, don't." When he had secured it tight around his neck, he kicked his feet from the limb on which he was standing, and the child must have been instantly strangled by the full, as he did not move afterwards. When he forced the child off the limb his cap fell to the ground, which Daubar took and plaend on the limb just above his head. No one was on the farm at the time but his mother, who, it appears, became alarmed about the children. On the return of Lester and Dunbar's wife, much alarm prevailed about the absence of the children, and a general search was commenced, and the boys were found just as he had left them. He fully exonerates his mother from any

participation in the crime, and says that on the day he committed the murders she was sick, and must have been lying down when he committed the deed. With regard to the pail of water, the facts are the same as were stated on the trial; but he denies endeavoring to draw off the attention of persons engaged in the search from the place where the children were hid. He never became fully conscious of the enormity of the crime he had committed till the evening of the day of the murder, when he retired to bed. He never thought of concealing the bodies, but was auxious to have them found. being confinced that he never would have been charged with the murder. Up to the time he made this confession, he denied having any knowledge of it, or being in any way implicated in the murder. He did not even inform his counsel, nor did he for a moment imagine, from the testimony given, that he would be convicted, and even then he appeared satisfied that the Governor would interpose, and it was not till all these hopes had failed—as did his attempt to break jail that he confessed his guilt to Dr. Beecher.

GENERAL SCOTT .- The Ciucinnati Chronicle says it observes a strong feeling pervading all sections of the country favorable to the nomination of General Scott to the Presidency. Among the evidences of this feeling it notices the speech lately delivered at Wismington, Del., by the Hon. John M. Clayton, and remarks that, without any knowledge of what may be the intentions of the Warwicks at Washington, the movement originated in Delaware is destined to become eminently popular, and ultimately to receive the overwhelming sanction of the people. Speaking of General Scott, it says :

"He stands on high and peculiar grounds. He is obnoxious to no popular prejudices. His name has been mixed with none of the excitements which have recently agitated the country. His whole carreer has been marked by an explicit subservience to the laws, and his brilliant history is as familiar as a household word in every village and hamlet in this land. These things conspire to gire him a position which peculiarly fits him for a candidate of the great Whig party and which holds out the promise of a triumphant success."

TEMPERANCE IN ILLINOIS. - A bill has passed the Illinois House of Representatives which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one quart, unless sold by druggists and physicians, in good faith, for mechanical, medicinal or sacramental purposes. If sold to an adult, the fine is \$25 for every breach of the law, and if to a minor under 18 years of age, the penalty is not less than \$30 or more than \$100. The act also repeals all former laws upon the subject, and completely destroyed the license system. Action has yet to be taken on it in

MURDER.—A murder was committed at Aurora, Eric county, N. Y., on the night of the 30th ult. Two men named Charles K. Winn and Abraham Smith, between whom there has been a grudge existing for some seizing a piece of scantling, struck Smith savthad by all means better be sent to the Smith died the next morning. Winn said World's Fair as a specimen of American ineed under arrest. Hogeadale Dem.