

THE REGISTER.

J. W. CHAPMAN, Editor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1851.

To the Whigs of Pennsylvania. A STATE CONVENTION will be held in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, June 24th, 1851, for the purpose of selecting Candidates for the office of Governor and Canal Commissioner, and also Judges of the Supreme Court.

RAILROAD FROG.—We have heard reports of a serious fray taking place lately on the Railroad line in Martin's creek valley, but have heard nothing more definite about it than the following particulars given by the last Democrat. Some of the laborers on the road came into a grocery, kept at Orson Case's in Lenox and in a quarrel with the keeper, some of them struck him with a pound weight, whereupon Mr. Case, who is a fearless and resolute man, jumped over the counter and went at the assailants, who being too numerous to be driven out by him, gave him a very severe beating, pounding his head and face in a most dreadful manner. A constable was sent with a warrant to arrest the offenders the next day, who offered forcible resistance with clubs &c., after which as the report says, the officer called on military aid to assist him, and took some of the ring leaders to justice of the Peace for examination.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE.—This valuable publication, (by E. Little & Co., corner of Tremont and Broadway streets Boston,) is worthy of commendation, as a cheap and practical method of storing a family library with useful and entertaining reading. It contains about 48 solid pages weekly, of substantial matter at 12 1/2 cents a number, or near 5000 pages a year for 26, in a form convenient for binding into books. We now receive it promptly by mail, each No. unbound being only subject to newspaper postage. Two numbers however, 28 & 29, have been missed during the past year, from some cause unknown, which if the publishers will supply to make our file complete, they will greatly oblige us—and especially our better half, whose more ample opportunities for perusing the numbers as they came, enables her most highly to appreciate them.

The long windy arguments of some of the Locofoco and speech makers in the Legislature against the project of Banking security based upon State stocks amounts to this: That State stocks are apt to be fluctuating in the market (as they have been formerly under Locofoco administrations) and that they are therefore unstable security; and in the next place, that as the State debt is now in a way of being gradually paid up (under the Sinking Fund operation) and will be extinguished in the course of 40, 50 or 60 years, the State Stocks would be in existence after a term of years, and the Bank security will therefore have vanished!

GEN. SCOTT AND THE WHIG MEMBERS.—Forty of the Whig members of our State Senate and House of Representatives have joined in signing the following recommendation of Gen. Scott for the next Presidency.

The undersigned, Whig members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, respectfully suggest to the friends of Gen. SCOTT throughout the State, to meet and consult together upon the expediency and propriety of presenting his name for the next Presidency.

The Philadelphia Daily News quotes with approbation from the Delaware Republican, an article sharply rebuking this movement as follows:— "The people delegate no such power to their public servants in the Legislature, and those who attempt to dictate in this or any other manner, have but little respect for themselves, and less for their constituents."

New Post offices.—We saw it announced some time since that a new Post Office had been established at Douds Mills in the south-east corner of Lenox township, to be called Leavertville, and that B. D. Tompkins was appointed Postmaster. We were led to doubt his taking the office from his not using the banking privilege in a letter upon business of the office lately, but since latter that he was appointed through he probably forgot his privilege as Postmaster.

Another new Post office has been established at Clifford corners and John Husted appointed Postmaster.

We are again indebted to the polite attention of Messrs. Sanderson of the Senate and Representatives of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg for continued favors.

The population of the State of New Hampshire is about two hundred thousand, that that

For the Register.

Wonders of Science and of (black) Art.

That the "gullibility" of the yankee nation is very large and somewhat on the increase, is manifested by the eagerness with which every new theory or doctrine is caught at, and if there is anything that looks plausible, it is at once "gulped down," without even inquiring whether it is digestible or not. Thus it is that we see men of science and of some philosophical reasoning, ready to admit that there is something supernatural in (so called) "Mysterious knockings," while some, would be knowing ones, pretend to solve the whole mystery by asserting that the sounds are produced by the toe, ankle, or knee joint, while others, as well read in anatomy, declare that it is impossible to produce such a succession of sounds, without doing irreparable injury to the joints thus exercised. But as it is easy, it is not my purpose in this article to attempt to explain how the "mysterious knockings" are made, nor to denounce them as a humbug, as I have never had an opportunity to witness their "wonderful power" and investigate the subject; but I will merely narrate an instance in which it chanced that I was the "prime actor," and which, at the time, created nearly as much excitement in the quiet village of S—, as have the "knockers" in Rochester and other places; thus showing how easy it is to make things that are natural appear supernatural to those uninitiated. I discovered that there was an invisible agency which could be applied to any inanimate body, that was not too heavy, such as a fire-shovel, tongs, poker, cane, broom &c., and could render them apparently subservient to my will without touching them. After this discovery I frequently amused my friends, in the private circle by causing the shovel or tongs or whatever was most convenient, to stand up in the middle of the room and allow any one to put a nail on top of it, I would then cause it to follow me around the room, dance the polka and perform many wonderful and amusing tricks, to the astonishment of all who witnessed them; and I am confident that had I been so disposed, I could have paraded these feats off upon the roads of the credulous as something supernatural.

In February of '50, business called me to the village of S—, in the State of Vt. It so happened that the night after my arrival, there was to be a lecture on the Science of Psychology, together with experiments in the same, delivered, as was asserted in the hand-bills, for the purpose of "convincing all of the genuineness of this wonderful Science. Admittance 12 1/2 cents. Having seen considerable in the public prints of the wonders performed through the agency of this "new science," I availed myself of this opportunity to witness that I had read of and be "convinced" that it was truly scientific. Well the lecturer commenced, and in a very eloquent manner proceeded to explain the "why and wherefore" of the science, until the audience appeared to be perfectly satisfied, until he attempted to prove by actual experiment what he had asserted, that "all were susceptible to this power," when he found that the "green mountain boys" partook too much of the spirit of Old Eggon Allen to become subservient to the will of one man, and that they would, de-pite his utmost endeavors, to close their eyes, (characteristic of the race) keep "one eye open." After an hour of unsuccessful attempts, to place some of the audience "under his control," the entertainment began to lose much of its interest, and they commenced hissing and calling out for the "convincing experiments" or their 12 1/2 cents. I saw that the Science was likely to receive some detractory results by being in the hands of the unskillful, I therefore resolved to apply my newly acquired Art to some purpose, and make the audience swallow one thing if they would not the other. So rising from my seat, I begged permission of the "Professor" to allow me to attempt at least, to convince the audience that man could not only exert a powerful influence on the minds of his fellow-men, but also on inanimate bodies, which was readily granted. I then caused the cane of a gentleman, who was seated near me, to follow me out in front of the audience, which, together with the fire-shovel performed many wonderful feats, such as standing erect, while as many as six caps were piled on top of them, dancing and following me around the room, subservient to my will, while I was standing several feet from them. This was a "power"—proof positive, and the audience returned in wonder and admiration, perfectly satisfied that what the "Professor" had asserted, had been demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt.

During my stay in S—, I was considered at least "some pumpkins" and there was nothing else talked of but my wonderful power over the cane and shovel. Old women were actually afraid of me, leaving no doubt, that I might take advantage of this power and cause some of their fair daughters to follow me off; but I did not find any of them as susceptible to my "bewitching influence" as was the shovel or cane.

In conclusion I will say, if there are any who doubt the possibility of such feats being performed as above narrated, that there a number of men in this borough who have witnessed the same and can vouch for their reality. Mysterious as such things may appear, there is nothing supernatural about it, and nothing but what one man can do just as well as another if he only knows how! "Wonder if the "mysterious knockers" can explain how it is done! Trr.

Myrtrose, March 10, 1851.

HENRY vs. HUANG.—Of all the cases we have heard of lately, the pretended discovery and exposure of the Rochester humbug or "mysterious rappings" so-called, by three doctors in Buffalo seems to us the most palpable. However ardent a humbug those rappings may be, the idea that the noises resembling thumps on tables and walls of houses may be made by snapping the knee joints—in as rapid succession and constant continuance as those rappings are said to be made, is the most ridiculous of all.

There are no less than nine editors in the two branches of the Wisconsin Legislature. It may therefore, be safely presumed that what is done during this session will be sensible, practical and speedy.

The law against kidnapping of 1847, which the South wants repealed, was passed by a unanimous vote of both Houses of our State Legislature and approved by Gov. Shunk.

President Fillmore has been invited by the Common Council of Boston to pay that place a visit.

Things at Harrisburg.

The members of the Legislature returned from their trip to Baltimore and Washington, on Monday the 8th inst. Not much was done in the Senate besides the presentation of numerous petitions. In the House a motion was made to hold afternoon sessions each Wednesday and Friday, which, with various amendments offered, was debated during that afternoon. One amendment was offered proposing to meet every morning at 9 o'clock, instead of 10 o'clock. Before the subject was finally disposed of the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Tuesday the 4th a great many petitions were offered of no particular interest to this section. Mr. Crab offered a resolution for calling on the Canal Commissioners for certain information relative to the amount of trade on the Columbia and other Railroads. Mr. Brooke read a joint resolution relative to a final adjournment. The House took up and passed a great number of Bills on Tuesday, among which was the following:

A bill relative to School and Election Districts.

A bill to incorporate a Plank Road Company in Wayne county.

A bill to incorporate the Springville and Tunk-hamock Creek Turnpike and Plank Road Company.

On Wednesday the 5th, Mr. Walker on the part of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to whom was referred the question of the constitutionality of the proposed Free Banking law, based upon State Stocks, made report that said bill was not unconstitutional. Among the bills read in place, Mr. Tucker read one to incorporate a Sullivan and Bradford Plank Road Company. In the House the Speaker presented a memorial against renewing the law of '47 to prevent kidnapping. Mr. Kunkel offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purchase of grounds on which to erect an executive mansion at Harrisburg, for the residence of Governors, which was read twice and passed.

On Thursday the 6th, the Senate was chiefly engaged in discussing the Free Banking bill with proposed amendments. The House was mainly engaged in considering the bill to enlarge the city corporation of Philadelphia, taking in more of the districts now embraced in the county. Several sections of the bill passed on second reading.

On Friday the Senate was again engaged in discussing the Free Banking Bill. In the House, among the Bills read in place was one by Mr. Rochow to incorporate the Great Bend Depot plank Road Company. The House had up also the bill to compel certain Railroad Companies including the N. Y. & Erie to fence their roads. Various amendments to include other Railroads were proposed and the bill discussed.

On Saturday the Speaker of the Senate presented the annual Report of the Leggett's Gap Railroad Company. In the House the bill to incorporate the Farmers & Merchants Bank at Easton passed. The bill to compel certain Railroad Companies to fence their roads was also passed, in which the N. Y. & Erie is compelled to fence theirs in Susquehanna County.

CLARENCE vs. MR. HAMPSON, whose clairvoyant performances we mentioned two weeks ago has returned to this place accompanied by Mr. Teed, the Professor of Mesmerism, who operates upon him, and as the former has called to make an acquaintance with the Trinitarians this time, we must say that he appears to be a man of gentlemanly deportment, who makes very fair offers to the public relative to his examination of the cause and locality of diseases &c. They positively decline any pay for their services, we believe, unless the party is entirely satisfied. Having had no opportunity of trying their operations hitherto, we cannot of course give any opinion of them. They may be found at Searle's Hotel for some days to come, where those interested may call and see for themselves.

A terrible Steamboat explosion took place at St. Louis on the 23d ult. by which some 20 persons were killed and several others wounded. It was a ferry boat.

Another occurred at New Orleans on the 26th ult. The steamer Corjona exploded her boiler killing and wounding 8 or 10 persons.

Another occurred at New Orleans on the 23d inst. The Steamer Oregon exploded her boiler and was destroyed by fire—some 40 lives lost.

Cassius M. Clay is announced as a candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

Hon. Henry Clay has been visiting Philadelphia since Congress adjourned.

It is said that Col. Benton has declared he would not be a candidate for the Presidency.

The Daily News says:—We learn that before the adjournment of our State Legislature, and some time hence, it is the intention of Mr. Webster to pay his respects to that body, if a day or two of leisure can be had.

A school house near the Presbyterian meeting house in Springville caught fire by some accident and was burned on Saturday night the 1st inst.

The small pox in the vicinity of Lanesboro' and Susquehanna Depot is reported to be subsiding.

Temperance Meeting.

The Lenox Temperance Society met March 7th, pursuant to adjournment, and although the roads were in a bad condition for travelling, the audience was quite large and spirited, proving that the Lenox people still take an interest in this great cause and that the Society is in a flourishing condition; eleven persons signed the Pledge, several of whom were in the habit of drinking to some extent; may God give them strength to withstand the temptation. The society adjourned to meet again on the evening of the first Friday in April. C. F. Read, Sec'y.

Lenox, March 10th, 1851.

At a meeting of the Rough & Ready Engine Company, on Saturday the 1st day of March, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this company are hereby tendered to the Ladies of Montrose, for their assistance in furnishing the Rough and Ready Hall.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be furnished to the papers of this place for publication. Wm. H. JESSUP, Foreman. J. C. Miller, Sec'y.

Things at Washington.

Close of Congress.

The House did not finally adjourn at midnight on Monday the 8th as we supposed but continued its session till about Tuesday noon. The following detail of its proceedings from Friday out, (in addition to the hasty sketch we gave in our last) are gleaned from the N. Y. Tribune, Sussex Register &c.

The House on Friday, after a long and hard struggle, passed the corrupt resolution for giving Thomas Ritchie some hundreds of thousands of dollars, to which he has no just claim whatever. The pretence for this large grant is, that Ritchie had by a contract to do the public printing, which he purposely took at a low rate, in order to get the job away from other parties who stood ready to take the contract upon fair terms. Ritchie made the lowest bid at that time, intending to feign Congress to make up his losses, with a heavy profit. He has followed out his original intention, and the House, by a vote of 166 to 133, has sanctioned this unfair and fraudulent mode of doing business. We regret that a number of Whigs voted in Ritchie's favor, and thus did all in their power to make him independently rich, an object which we are assured the sum claimed is sufficient to accomplish.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the Chair presented a Message from the President, communicating all the information he possessed concerning the difficulties between the British and Newagenus authorities. The bill amending the existing laws regulating the compensation of members of Congress, was taken up and passed. It declares that hereafter no Senator shall receive what is called constructive mileage. A long debate then sprung up about what bills to send of first, until finally the River and Harbor bill was taken up. It was fought from 10 o'clock till after midnight, in accordance with the previous arrangement of the Locofoco Caucus, with extraordinary tenacity and desperation.

In the House, the Patent Office Report was received and ordered to be printed. The House went into Committee on the Navy Appropriation Bill. A long debate ensued, in which various amendments were offered, among them was one appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a dry dock in California—which was adopted. Various other amendments were acted on and the bill passed. The cheap Postage Bill was then reported back from the Senate, with amendments. The Post Office Committee proposed modifications to them, not however affecting the rates, but making some additions to the printed matter clause, and providing for the postage of three-cent pieces. The amendments were concurred in. The House then adjourned, at a quarter past 12 Sunday morning.

The Senate on Monday wasted the day and night in talking about the River and Harbor bill. According to previous arrangements, the majority of the Opposition, but a minority of the Senate prevented action on the bill by offering frivolous amendments, talking against time, reading Veto Messages, &c. The "Democratic" candidates for the Presidency nearly as numerous as "Democratic" Senators—were unwilling to show their hands on the subject of River and Harbor Improvements, and hence the desperate effort to stave off a vote on the bill. They wish at the next election in 1852 to take both sides of this question, as they have heretofore done. They wish to prove to the "dear people" of certain localities that they are the devoted friends of River and Harbor Improvements, and to certain other localities, that appropriations for such purposes are unconstitutional and opposed to Democracy. The prostration of Commerce the wrecks of vessels on our Lakes, and the snaggings of Steamers on our rivers, with the loss of thousands of lives annually, are in the estimation of the Opposition, of very small account in comparison with damaging the chance of the success of a Presidential aspirant. Late in the evening the Senate suspended the regular order for a few minutes to concur in the house amendments to the Postage Reform Bill, which is now a law. All night long the struggle in the Senate on the River and Harbor Bill was maintained with unabated spirit. Henry Clay led the ascendant host with all the energy and power of his early prime. He was fully determined never to give way, while the minority made no secret of their determination to talk out the session rather than to permit the bill to pass. Jefferson Davis avowed and gloried in this resolution. Butler, Downs, Turney & Co. acted in the same spirit. Finally at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning the Senate postponed the consideration of the River and Harbor Bill for four hours, and took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The House on Monday passed the following Bills and Resolutions, viz: The Navy Appropriation bill; the bill making appropriations to light Houses; the Senate's bill to prevent Constructive Mileage; the bill to ascertain and settle Land Claims in California; the Senate's Joint Resolution authorizing the President to send a Government ship to the Mediterranean to bring Kossuth and his companions to the United States.—The Senate amendments to the House Resolution extending to the widows of Revolutionary Soldiers the benefit of the Acts of 1841, '43 and '44. The Senate bill providing an Asylum for aged and disabled Soldiers. The Senate bill regulating the Appraisement of Imported Merchandise, and providing for the appointment of four Appraisers at large; the Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the forthcoming Census returns among the members. The House refused to suspend the rules to take up the French Spoliation bill which had passed the Senate, and finally, by way of diversion, and with a view to squander some of Uncle Sam's loose change, that passed the usual extra surplus of 250 dollars each to the already overpaid Doorkeepers, Messengers, fire tenders, Pages, &c., 130 to 18. The House was ready to adjourn at 12 o'clock, midnight, but being

under the necessity of waiting upon the motions of the Senate they managed to keep enough of the members awake to preserve the appearance of transacting business throughout the remainder of the night.

The House from 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, wasted the time in making unimportant motions, and refused to concur in the Senate's amendments to the civil, diplomatic and Army Bills. At half past seven a recess was taken till nine.

On re-assembling, numerous vain attempts were made to consider Sundry bills. The House refused to take up the resolution passed by the Senate to establish the rank of Lieutenant General. All the amendments of the Senate to the General Appropriation Bills were concurred in. The galleries were densely crowded; the members all in excellent spirits, and 20 or 30 of them were trying to speak at the same time. All kinds of notions were made. Mr. Phoenix made an ineffectual attempt to have the rules suspended, in order to introduce bills relative to the coinage of gold. The Committee of Conference on the Civil and Diplomatic, and also the Army and Navy bills, concurred in the various disputed amendments. At 12 o'clock Mr. M. Thompson of Miss., reported that the President had nothing further to communicate. On motion of Mr. Stephens, the House adjourned. The Speaker then arose and delivered his farewell address, returning his thanks for the flattering manner in which his official conduct had been spoken of.

In the Senate on Tuesday morning, the business of legislation was proceeded with and some confusion. Among the bills passed were the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the bill reducing the Rates of Postage, the Post Office Appropriation bill, the bill establishing new Post Offices and Post Routes, and the bill making Appropriations for light houses.

Among those defeated were the French Spoliations bill, the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the Joint Resolution annulling Mr. Ritchie's Printing contract, and the Resolution creating the grade of Lieutenant General in the army. The amendment to the Navy Appropriation bill, increasing the compensation of the Collins Line of Steamers for carrying the Mail between New York and Liverpool was lost. The Appropriation for Naval Works in New York increased \$50,000.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock, noon, Mr. Underwood from the Committee to wait on the President, reported that he had informed them he had nothing further to communicate to them of a legislative character.—Mr. Burrier offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. King the presiding officer—unanimously adopted. The Chair then responded, and pronounced the Senate adjourned sine die.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

After an interval of twenty minutes, the Senate was called to order. Messrs. Bright, Bayard, Cass, Jeff. Davis, Harlan, Mason, Pratt, Rank and Dodge of Wisconsin, Senators elect, appeared and were qualified. Resolutions appointing Committees, and to inform the President that a quorum was present, were adopted. The Senate then adjourned.

Jenny Lind and the Blind Boy.

A poor blind boy, who is highly gifted with musical talent, and who resided in the northern part of the State of Mississippi, had expressed much anxiety to hear Jenny Lind sing to his friends raised a subscription to send him to this city to gratify his wish.

On arriving here he accidentally took lodgings in the same hotel with Mr. Kyle, the flutist. One evening Mr. Kyle, hearing some very wild and sweet tones, listened for some time in surprise and as the sounds died away he said to himself, "Well that fellow thinks he can play; but now I'll just show what I can do." Taking up his flute he played the air of the "Last Rose of Summer," with variations. The blind boy listened with breathless delight, and following the sound he came to the door of Mr. Kyle, and stood there until the last notes ceased. With a feeling of impulse he could not restrain, he knocked at the door. "Come in said Kyle, and not recognizing the lad, he said, "What do you want, sir?" "I am blind, said the boy, and have been drawn hither by your sweet music. Do tell me who you are."

"I am but a poor musician," said Kyle, and am travelling with Jenny Lind as flutist." "You are!" exclaimed the lad; Oh, sir, do take me to hear Jenny Lind; I have come a long way to hear her sing, but the price of tickets is so high that I am too poor to buy one. Can't you take me to hear her, sir?" he continued with great feeling; "I have heard she is so good, so pretty and sings so sweetly, that I shall never be happy until I hear her."

Mr. Kyle felt deeply for the boy, and promised that he would take him to hear the lovely Swede. Accordingly, he took the blind boy that night and placed him behind the scenes. The sweet songs of the Nightingale affected the lad deeply, and produced upon him varied sensations. But when Jonny sang "Home, Sweet Home," he melted into tears. On her retiring she was attracted by the sound of the boy's sobbings, and inquired who he was. Mr. Kyle then told her the history of the lad in a few words, which much interested her; and sending for him the next day, the poor boy left the generous songstress one hundred dollars richer than when he reached the city.—N. O. Picayune.

The Waterford Mail states that Mr. Charles Powers a native of Waterford, Ireland by trade a coachmaker is master of no less than fourteen languages, including the ancient and modern Greek. Power is a very young man.

Beauties of the Fugitive Slave Law.

A correspondent writing from Ripley, Ohio sends us the following:—"A man by the name of Gilbert was shot dead in this county not long since by a Fugitive slave. The slave gave him fair warning to keep his distance—that he was prepared to defend himself, and would kill him if he did not stand off. Gilbert with two or three other blood-hounds, pushed on him. He then shot and the poor wretch fell, was carried to a house, and died in a few days.—The poor fellow's slave stopped at the first house gave himself up and was carried to a land of bondage. Let blood-hounds take care!"

Mercer (Pa) Presbyterian, Feb. 26.

The same paper has the following: CLEARFIELD Co. Saturday Feb. 15, 1851.

Friend Gordon: I thought it might be interesting to the friends of freedom who read your paper, to hear how bold the kidnappers are in this part of Pennsylvania.—About the 20th of Jan. there passed by my house seven colored men. They stopped and got some refreshments, were tired and hungry, and in a hurry to get on.—It was about noon. They stopped about five miles north of this place, where a poor colored man lived to rest there for the night, not knowing that there were eight kidnappers almost in sight of them and had seen them several times. But they had not enough of the baser sort of Pennsylvanians, gathered or hired to warrant an attack on the poor fleeing bondmen, who each had a large cudgel in his hand, and had some fire arms along I was told. The kidnappers stopped with a friend of the slaves for the night. He thought it no crime to keep them up pretty late getting the beds ready, and the breakfast was very late next morning. In the meantime, the free sailors were not idle, but sent ahead and put the poor fellows on the underground railroad. The bloodhounds came on the trail with plenty of men fellows to detect them to the poor colored man's cabin. There was a full stop there; they could find the track no farther. They offered five hundred dollars to any person who would show where the negroes were, but that was a thing impossible. After holding a long consultation with the friends of the Union, and uttering many curses on the heads of the free soilers, they took the road and formed another plan. They sent a man ahead (one of their company) to the N. Y. settlement—a Quaker settlement called the Groutian Hills. He told the folks that G. Acheson had sent him on to take charge of those runaway slaves; that he had a good deal to take them safe to Canada; he wanted to see them badly as the kidnappers were not far behind, and I had given him strict charge to have them out of the way. He got a colored boy that was there to go with him, and help him to find them. He got the boy up behind him and started off. The boy has not been seen or heard of since. He was born at Harrisburg, in this state, and knew nothing about slavery, or where they were talking him.

I hope the friends of humanity will have an eye out after the boy. The two head fellows from this state, who commanded the pirate gang, were one of the names of Bracken, from Johnston, Cambria county, the other of the name of Christy, from the south of Indiana county. I am certain of their names. I think it was Christy that took possession of the boy. He had a hound along; he called it a blood-hound, and seared the women and boys telling them how that blood would tear up runaway slaves. They hunted round the north part of this county for about eight days; and could get no track of their stray chattels. They then broke up their gang, and took another road home.—They had a couple of names on a piece of paper of some men in this region. They said they would make them pay all their bills, with the full price of the runaways. I suppose we will be called to Pittsburgh in a short time for not catching these stray cattle. If you think this information, or any part of it, will be interesting you can publish it. It is true to the best of my knowledge. Yours respectfully, GEORGE ACHESON.

A KIDNAPING CASE.—But a short time ago a gentleman living in Greenup County, Kentucky, a little above Portsmouth, liberated four of his slaves and they took up their residence in Burlington; in our State in the County of Lawrence. The gentleman who set them free soon after died insolvent, and a creditor of the estate of Mr. S—, claiming that a man could not put his property out of his hands when in debt, employed three or four desperate fellows to catch and transport these slaves to their original home. The plan succeeded and Mr. S— had them sold at auction, and the buyer immediately started down the river.—A gentleman from Lawrence County took up the cause of the negroes, and ascertaining the direction the purchasers had taken, came down here engaged eminent counsel and started for Louisville yesterday morning, for the purpose of arresting the parties, there and having the legality of the whole proceedings investigated. If the case comes to trial it will involve some points of law that it will be well to have decided immediately.—Cincinnati Enq. 2nd.

FARMING IN CALIFORNIA.—At San Jose, California, last year, John M. Horner raised, on 150 acres, potatoes, onions, cabbages and pumpkins, which he sold for \$211,800. His onions brought 40 cents a pound, cabbages 40 cents a head. He intends to cultivate 800 acres this year. He has imported ten miles of iron fence, which cost delivered, \$10,600.

MANUFACTURE OF JEWELRY.—We learn from the Newark Daily Advertiser, that there are in that city eight hundred Manufacturers of Jewelry, employing six hundred hands, at an average of twelve dollars per week. The weekly product of manufactured articles is about \$35,000 or \$1,820,000 a year. In the manufacture of watch cases alone about fifty hands are employed.