

THE REGISTER.

J. W. CHAPMAN, Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 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 offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner, and also for Judges of the Supreme Court.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chm.

Joseph R. Plunigen, Samuel M'Henry,
F. Knox Morton, C. Thompson Jones,
Wm. H. Slinguff, Samuel R. Thomas,
Samuel Bell, John S. Brown,
Nathaniel Elmaker, T. Taylor Worth,
Wm. J. Robinson, Alexander R. Brown,
Worben E. Preston, William Baker,
Henry Johnson, Wm. M. Watts,
Chas. B. Berلمان, James Clark,
Jesse Cross, Sherman D. Phelps,
D. A. Finney, Edwin C. Wilson,
O. O. Loomis, John Allison,
John Bauman, Daniel M'Curly,
William Evans, George Messon,
John C. Neville, Alexander M. M'Clure,
Francis Jordan.

R. RUNDLE S. SMITH, Sec'y.

Feb. 25, 1851.

County Meeting.

The Whig Citizens of Susquehanna county, are requested to meet at the Court House in Montrose on Tuesday evening April 23d, (the first week of Court) for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a Whig State Convention, to be held at Lancaster, June 24th, 1851, to nominate Candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, and also for Judges of the Supreme Court. A general attendance is requested. By order of the Co. Com.

Geo. WALKER, Chairman.

The Premium batch of Maple sugar has been received since our last, and although we cannot afford to pay a shilling a pound for more, we shall be glad to receive all that is sent at fair prices. The molasses is not yet received.

EARLY SPRING.—March, which was somewhat Linnish in the start, went out with the most Lamb-like mildness of weather. Very rarely have we seen more beautiful weather in the last of March and first of April than within the last week.

The death of Judge Burnside will be announced in this paper. He has been ill for some time at the house of a relative in Germantown. Judge B. presided in our courts here in the early establishment of this county. He resided then at Wilkesbarre. Since then he has served some years in the Legislature, and for the last 7 or 8 years has been a Judge of the Supreme Court.

The editor of this paper would ask his readers to excuse the leanness of the editorial department this week. In consequence of an accident which occurred to him yesterday morning, he feels obliged to calculate for mental labor at present. While riding rapidly on horseback along the tumpike towards Brooklyn, (whether he was proceeding to bring home his wife and little ones, with a buggy wagon previously left there,) the horse in galloping along the descending ground about two miles from this place, encountered a rough place in the road, and stumbling, pitched and plunging some distance on his knees, finally fell and threw his rider with great violence headlong on the ground. His head striking a stone, produced rather a severe contusion on the bump of *cautimonia*, which will probably render him more cautious in future about allowing his head to gallop down hill. Though stunned by the blow which produced temporary unconsciousness, since returning home and submitting to a dressing of the wound by a Surgeon, it is presumed to be no very serious injury; and that it was not a fatal one, from which it is a pretty narrow escape, he hopes to be able to address his readers more at ease by another week.

We invite the attention of our Country Merchants and others to the advertisement of the "Cotton Manufacturing Co." of 44 Courtland Street New York, which we inserted last week and continued in this. We advertised for this concern some two years ago and received in payment a small lot of their paper hangings which we have since had put on to the walls of our own dwelling and which we would invite our friends to look at for a specimen of price and quality. We understand this company manufacture very extensively and keep up a full assortment at all seasons of the year. And as a peculiar feature of their establishment, their store is kept open and their stock can be examined from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., thus giving all who visit the city an opportunity to use a portion of their time which might otherwise be lost. All who hold with Dr. Franklin that "time is money" should remember this, and give them a call.

BELL-BATING.—A specimen of Bull-baiting is said to have been attempted in the N. Y. Legislature, by a fellow named Bull, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate at Albany, offering as a bait to catch a bribe of certain persons interested in gambling houses in New York city, that he would produce the defeat of a bill before the Senate for a more effectual suppression of gambling, &c. Some letters from him to that effect have been expressed; though an investigation of the matter has cleared the members of the Senate from the imputation of participating in his guile. He had pretended that for a certain amount he could get certain Senators to keep off any final action on the bill.

MOUNT VERNON.—The North American says:—A Washington correspondent of a Richmond paper states that the President, a few days since, asked the proprietor of the Mount Vernon estate at what price the property could be purchased by the government for military purposes, and that Mr. Washington offered two hundred acres around the mansion for \$200,000. Private individuals are said to have proposed that sum, and no less can be accepted from the government.

BRIDGE JAIL.—The prisoners confined in the jail at Allentown, (six in number) made their escape recently by cutting a hole through the ceiling, through which they passed into the loft, stripping thence by means of their blankets cut into strips, and used them to let them down from the window. The jail, it appears, is totally unfit to hold any necessary who may wish to escape.

Things at Harrisburg.

On Tuesday the 25th, the Senate agreed upon the resolution already passed by the House fixing the 15th of April as the day for the final adjournment. The Bill providing for the payment of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Volunteers serving in the Mexican war passed the Senate.

On Wednesday the 26th, Bill to repeal various sections of the law of 1847 against Kidnapping came up in the Senate, and a long debate ensued on the motion of Mr. Sander on of Bradford to include in the repeal, the section making it an indictable offence to "violently seize and tumultuously carry away any negro or mulatto within this Commonwealth under any pretence of authority, whatsoever." This motion was finally voted down by 17 to 15. On the question of repealing only the 6th section which forbids the use of any "four jobs" for the detention of fugitives, was passed unanimously.

The House laid under consideration the Bill regulating the manner of electing judges according to the amended constitution. A motion to allow President Judges to be chosen out of the Districts in which they reside, failed, but a motion "that all the Judges of the Supreme Court be voted for on one ticket and the other Judges on another was adopted. The House also passed the bill for the registry of births &c.

We find very little of special interest to our readers in this section in the proceedings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The house had the general appropriation bill under consideration each day. The bill appropriate \$300,000 toward the completion of the North Branch Canal.

The correspondence between Gov. Johnston and Hon. Daniel Webster, in which the former transmitted by order of the Legislature a joint vote of thanks to the latter, and received his reply, was read in each house on Monday.

On Tuesday the Hon. Daniel Webster was expected to pay a visit to the Pennsylvania Legislature at Harrisburg, and the reception was of course exciting much interest in that place.

Report of the Removal Question.

We find in the Philadelphia Pennsylvania, of Friday, a report of the House Committee on the Removal Petitions.—The Pennsylvania says:

A petition was recently presented to the Legislature, from the citizens of New Milford, in Susquehanna county asking for a removal of the county seat from Montrose to their town. This petition was referred to a committee, of which Mr. FROST, of Berks, was chairman, who recently submitted a report containing the following interesting facts:—The report seems to end abruptly, but as it embodies all the points material to a full understanding of the case, we prefer publishing it as it stands without waiting for what would seem to be a final conclusion.

The committee to whom the subject of the removal of the county seat of Susquehanna county was referred, report—

"That the county of Susquehanna was organized for judicial purposes in the year 1812. Commissioners for that purpose located the seat of justice at Montrose.

The court house was soon after built. To aid in the erection of public buildings a liberal subsidy was paid to the county. Messrs. J. Post and B. Hinds, then proprietors of the lands on which the town was to be built, "in consideration that the seat of justice of the county of Susquehanna should be fixed and established near the house of the said Isaac Post," conveyed ten acres of land to be used for the public buildings, ten more acres to be divided by the county into town lots, and forty-two other town lots containing about seventy-two acres each. These town lots were favorably located and of great value. Upon similar consideration George C. Yaker and Timothy Pickering, Esq., who owned land in the immediate vicinity of the town made a similar grant. Part of the town is built upon the land conveyed by Mr. Clynor. The town lots, thus held by the county, have been sold and mostly built upon. The persons whose occupations and sole business is connected with the county, are the purchasers from the county, and owners of many of these lots. They have, upon the faith of the location of the county seat, invested large sums in the buildings upon these very lots. It is not necessary to discuss in this report the question of whether a removal of the seat of justice from Montrose, would invalidate the title of the county to the property thus conveyed, for the palpable injustice to those who, in the faith of a public act, have bought and paid the county for town lots, would seem to forbid a reaction which would tend to such a result. If there were any paramount public interests which required a removal, it would be evident that those who have invested would be injured ought to be amply provided for, before any injury should be inflicted.

The petitioners ask for the removal upon these grounds, viz:

1. That the public conveniences requires it.
2. That the public buildings are inadequate to the wants of the county, and that the people of New Milford are willing to build them free of charge to the county.

In relation to the first ground, your committee, from the facts and map laid before them, are of the opinion that it is not sustained.

The town of Montrose is nearer to the geographical centre, and to the centre of population, than New Milford is. Indeed, when the town of Montrose was fixed upon as the seat of justice, the county was almost an entire wilderness, and roads have since been laid out, and opened so as to give facilities of communication with that town.

The facilities for transacting the public business are much greater at Montrose than at New Milford; all the members of the Bar, with two or three exceptions, reside at Montrose—more at New Milford. Not less than thirty-five mails arriving by nine different routes, and reaching every township in the county in their direct course, are weekly delivered at the post-office. Out of these mails, many of them pass through New Milford, affording the greatest proportion of their post-office facilities to the latter place. An office of the New York and Erie Telegraph line is kept at Montrose. In population and mercantile business, and mechanical and other conveniences the trade of the towns, compare almost in the ratio of ten to Montrose and two to New Milford, and within the last two years, a large Academy has been erected by the citizens of Montrose, at an expense of about six thousand dollars, and is now in flourishing operation. All the newspapers printed in the county, are established at Montrose. The town is comparatively built. The side walks of the streets are well paved with stones, &c. The public houses are good, and public entertainment ample.

New Milford is without a lawyer, a newspaper or a sidewalk, although there may be provided for in process of time, yet there are no vested interests there which can suffer by the county seat remaining where it is.

These and other facts laid before the committee, have induced them to feel that the public conveniences of the county require that the county seat be removed to Montrose, and that the people of New Milford are willing to build them free of charge to the county.

The second reason for the removal assigned is that the public buildings of the county ought to be rebuilt, and that the citizens of New Milford are willing to build them.

Henry Clay.

The subjoined extract we take from an article in the New York Tribune published a few weeks ago on the occasion of Mr. Clay's recent visit to that city. The article expresses our own sentiments emphatically. Most of our readers know that he was for many years our first choice of all men living for Presidency. And although in the contests which the more recent questions agitated in Congress have excited, we have been compelled to differ in our own views of the right and justice of his course in relation to certain measures which his position in the Union has impelled him to pursue, we love him yet as the same gallant HENRY CLAY the mention of whose name has been wont to make millions of hearts beat high with emotions of gratitude, affection and admiration. This sketch is a just one, however we may view those points of difference.

Mr. Clay is now all but seventy five years old—an age at which few men retain their faculties unimpaired, their spirits unbroken, nor aptitude for severe and protracted labor. Yet, intrinsically regarded, there is hardly a younger member of the American Senate. Adversity does not depress nor unexpected peril perplex him. The opinion and the gratuity of Age are never named in his speech or his conversation. In the frankness and grace of his manner, in the buoyancy of a frequent gayety of his spirits, in the alacrity to do and dare wherever he bests every labor and courts every responsibility, are evinced the courage and energy of unvanquished youth. Through forty-five years have elapsed since he first entered the Senate, and every one of those who were the competitors of his first service in that body have long since gone the way of all flesh, yet he looks to-day as alert and vigorous as many a man twenty years younger. Far distant be still the day which shall consign him to "the house appointed for all the living."

If there be any who deem the ascendancy of Mr. Clay's genius fortuitous, or explainable on any hypothesis which is not accord to him the rarest talents not only of the head but of the heart, we ask them to consider the circumstances under which that ascendancy has been proved. We will not speak of the earlier portion of his career when the Senate was a mere parliamentary body, or the popular party, he was so many times chosen Speaker of the House and elected therein an influence never wielded by another even for a single session. With fortune favoring, and an enthusiastic majority supporting, it need not be very difficult to rule. But after the great defeat of 1828, Mr. Clay was chosen to a Senate wherein a decided majority were his political opponents, and it is in such Senates that his great triumphs of the last twenty years have been mainly achieved. In those years there have been few great measures of public policy adopted which he did not support and finally defeated (save by votes outside of Congress) which he upheld. In the Senate of 1831-3, there was a large Jackson majority, but the measures enacted, the policy promoted by it, were those of Henry Clay. So it has been again and again; until it has become so common for Mr. Clay to speak (and truly) of his life as "the majority of the Senate" and call on "the minority" not to obstruct the legislation and thwart the public will by factious resistance, that the circumstance now scarcely excites remarks. Yet a good part of the majority thus relied on by the Great Commoner, is made up of politicians trained from boyhood to regard him as the embodiment of all that is pernicious and dangerous, and who have risen to high places by sedulously nursing their fellow-citizens with the same prejudices. They would even like to hate and persecute him, for consistency's sake, and to confirm their disciples in the party faith; but they find they cannot oppose him without at the same time opposing not only what is best for their constituents, but what, moreover, these constituents have to be, and are unwilling to sacrifice to party consistency or personal hatred. And this, even when a deadly antagonist has targeted the White House, these dispassionate golden persuaders of station and endurance, looked by party devoted majority in both Houses of Congress, Mr. Clay, with nothing to give but reason, and only a dispirited minority in either House inclined to second him, has yet slayed the public policy and guided the National bark to the haven of prosperity and safety. This success has been owing in part to the wisdom and beneficence of the measures he has proposed, instigated and advocated, but in part also to the force of his genius, his power of persuasion, and the electric influence of his personal address and bearing. "May I introduce you to Mr. Clay?" said a mutual friend to Gen. Glascock, a Member of the House from Georgia some fifteen years ago. "No, Sir, I won't be introduced to Mr. Clay," replied the stern antagonist; "if I know him I shall be compelled to like him, as everybody else does."

Mr. Clay, we suppose, is destined never to be President—a destiny which men as good as he have encountered without murmuring. So with him. Yet it is hard to think in regard to one so qualified, that he has been excluded from that lofty station by his unimpeachable facts but rather by his great qualities, been out-paced and plausible—had he been careful to trim his sails to the popular breeze and never speak till he was sure that what he purposed to say would be well received—and he served his country less and flattered his countryman more—he, too might have placed his name on the roll of the Presidents of the United States.

Old Hoss.
Springville, March 31, 1851.

Now the facts are these—the "black trotting horse" was sired by the celebrated horse Diamond owned by Garwood Shreman and Ira Scott of Springville and the dam of the black trotting horse was owned by John Brown of Dinwiddie and at the age of four years Mr. Brown sold him to Isaiah J. Dinwiddie where his great speed was discovered yet it was never thought of as a sporting character have found him while here.

Therefore this county must claim the victory; and as she will ever dance all competitors of the turf, it is no use friend Winchester of trying any more.

The Free Banking Bill.

Among the means used to defeat this bill in the House, are false newspaper statements going to show that the system does not work well in the State, where it has been tried. The Philadelphia Ledger writes on this dishonest business and cites the recent failure of the Lewis County Bank, of the State of New York, to prove that the security of the bank is fallacious in practice. The Bank referred to is a safety fund bank, and the Ledger tries to show that banks of this description make bad failures, because the securities pledged to secure the note holders fluctuate in value, and may not sell for sufficient to pay the notes &c.

The New York Tribune, in exposing the fallacious position in which the case is presented by its Philadelphia contemporary, holds this language:—

"The antiquity of the Ledger as a bank, leads it to be especially liable to the charge of banking, and it becomes our duty to dispel its ignorance in this case. The 'Safety Fund' system is the old system of banking in this State, and the fund consisted of 1 per cent yearly contributions from all banks in the State. This fund was pledged for the redemption of the notes of broken banks, and was long ago exhausted by the demands upon it. The amount which is yet due up to the expiration of the last Safety Fund charter, is pledged for the redemption of the notes of broken banks, and the amount in payment of the notes of exploded banks. The Lewis County is a 'Safety Fund' Bank and has not a dollar of securities pledged for the redemption of its notes. The 'Free Banking' System is the new Banking System of the State, and under it all the notes of the banks are amply secured by securities deposited with the Controller. So far from the passage of the law there were some amounting banks organized, and it had brought the system into some discredit by exploding. Stringent amendments have since been passed, and the system now affords perfect security, and such is the entire confidence of the public in it, that when the failure of these free banks was announced in the journals a few days since, and for a day or two generally believed, their circulating notes passed freely and in full confidence as before, and brokers brought them at the same discount as other current money. As far as the note holders are concerned, there is no safer banking system in the world than the present law of the State."

Now what is the effect in Pennsylvania when one of our State Banks, conducted under the present system, is reported to have, or actually has, failed by the board of directors, and the public are told that it is not a safe bank, and that the future is a bad one, will do no better; and under the most favorable circumstances, will not pay more than 30, 40, or 50 cents on the dollar. In nine cases out of ten note holders sustain a total loss. Under the Free Banking system it would be different. The State securities, on pledge, would be worth as much as the notes of the bank, and they were before, and could be readily turned into cash—gold or silver—to redeem the notes of the broken concern. The argument that the State might turn bankrupt, or its stocks prove worthless, is nugatory at all. A measure that would occasion such a disastrous result, would carry down with it every bank in the Commonwealth, and involve every branch of trade and commerce in one general ruin.

A proposition to divide the State of New York has been started, with the object of creating a new State, to be composed of the City, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, and some other river counties. The people of the city and lower counties appear to be the chief advocates of the measure, principally on the ground that they are taxed unjustly for the support of schools and other institutions in the other parts of the State, while they are obliged to pay a large amount for their own institutions besides. *States Register.*

SHEEP RANGING IN VERMONT.—The wool growers of Vermont are beginning to realize the importance of obtaining full-blooded merino sheep, and they are gradually being introduced into that State. Mr. Jesse Hinds, of Montpelier, imported last month, through the agency of Mr. John A. Tainter, of Hartford Ct. two ewes, at an expense of \$200 each. About two years since, Mr. Hinds purchased Mr. Tainter, a buck six months old, for \$150. This buck is now said to be the finest sheep in Vermont. The ewes will yield, on an average, of twelve pounds of wool. Mr. Hinds has a large flock, and devotes him self chiefly to the breeding of sheep, and finds a ready market for them among the wool growers in Western New York. *Hartford Traveller.*

Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

HALIFAX, March 27.

The Canada, from Liverpool, arrived at 12 o'clock last night, with dates to 15th March, and 75 passengers, and sailed for Boston at 4 o'clock this morning. The Africa arrived at Liverpool on Monday at noon. The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence arrived on Thursday.

ENGLAND.—The government of Lord John Russell is still very weak; he cannot get his friends to rally around him, and it is now fully anticipated that there will soon be a dissolution of parliament and a general election. On Tuesday evening last, in the House of Commons, he sustained another defeat on the question of Woods and Forests.

Lord Duncannon moved a resolution demanding a reform in the management. This the government strenuously resisted. On a division there appeared for the proposed reform 120, for Ministers 119. So what with their partial abandonment of the fiscal measure, their defeat upon Mr. Locke King's motion of electoral reform, and this defeat in the House of Commons, he sustained another defeat on the question of Woods and Forests.

The Times inserts frequent keen and sarcastic remarks on the present position of the government.

The agitation on the part of the Catholics of both England and Ireland against the proposed final measures of Lord John Russell, continues unabated.

The protectionist leaders, as well as their party, are making vigorous preparations for a general election, in order, if possible, to secure such a majority in the House of Commons as will impose a four shillings duty on all foreign corn and breadstuffs.

The process of receiving and arranging the articles to be exhibited in the Crystal Palace, is going on very satisfactorily, and no doubt is entertained but that the building will be opened at the proposed time in the month of May.

FRANCE.—We have but little news of moment from France, brought by this arrival.

The weekly account of the Bank of France presents the commerce of that republic in the most unfavorable point of view. The bullion in the bank almost equals the amount of notes in circulation.

The celebration of the carnival has also exercised a depressing influence upon the commercial prosperity of the capital. The manufacturers and wholesale merchants complain that, with the exception of a few English, there are no foreigners in the city.

THE NEW SCOTIA GIANT.—The Hingham, Mass. Journal says:—"We have seen the Giant—a veritable giant, and no mistake. Angus McFackill is but 19 years old, so it is said—is now nearly eight feet high, and is still growing. He is well proportioned, intelligent looking, and by the time he attains maturity, will be a tall one indeed. His shoes are sixteen inches long, and his cap as big around as a Hingham bucket; everything else about him in the same proportion. The gentleman, under whose charge he is exhibited, states what, if a fact, is a remarkable one, namely, that, seven years ago, that is, when Angus was 12 years old, he was known and noted as a dwarf; he was then but three feet high, and weighed only 34 pounds. Since that time he has grown eight inches a year on an average, and has not done yet. He now weighs 200 pounds and has strength in proportion. He offers to lift a couple of barrels of flour at once (provided he can have them in the lift) or to forfeit their price. His mother, however, cautioned him when he left home against indulging in uncommon exertions of strength, for as yet, said she, 'Angus is but a tender boy!'"

Cass at the South.

The New York Tribune says:—"The singular course of Gen. Cass is at length attracting the attention of his old supporters at the South. The following is from the Columbia (Miss.) Southern Standard, an ultra Loco sheet:—

"Mr. Cass has written a letter expressing surprise that his letter to Andrew Stevenson should be construed as meaning anything more than declining for a second term should he once be elected. Mr. Cass, then, is unquestionably in the field for 1852.

It will be remembered that this same gentleman wrote a letter in the Spring of 1848, that in the Winter of 1850 it took him three days to explain. He is peculiarly unfortunate in making himself understood. His three days explanation satisfied us that men can write one thing and mean another, and that Gen. Cass has a wonderful propensity that way."

THE POSTAL ARRANGEMENT WITH CANADA.—We are glad to hear that James Moran, Postmaster General of Canada, has succeeded in negotiating a Postal Arrangement with Mr. Hall our Postmaster-General at Washington, which is to go into effect soon. It provides that sealed bags be made up in the United States for the principal cities in Canada, and similar bags to be made up in Canada for the United States. The postage is to be the same on each side of the line. This is better than exceeding half an ounce to be charged five cents here, from any part of the United States, and five cents to any place within the Province. The postage can be pre-paid or not, at the option of the writer. The postage on newspapers and pamphlets is to be pre-paid to the line as heretofore.

VERMONT.—Hon. Wm. B. Campbell has been nominated by the Whigs of Tennessee as their candidate for Governor. He was formerly a member of Congress having been elected to the House of Representatives for three terms. He is able, liberal and popular, but the State is extremely doubtful, especially in a State Election. *Bucks Register.*

The New York Express says that the Rev. Edward Matthews, travelling agent of the American Baptist Emancipation Society of New York, whilst on a pilgrimage to the residence of Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, stopped at Richmond, Kentucky, and made use of certain unwholesome expressions relative to the subject of slavery, which induced the citizens to order him to leave town. He left, but returned a day or two afterwards; whereupon some citizens seized him, and after ducking him eight or nine times in a horse pond, ordered him to leave the State. Upon refusing to do so, he was dipped twice more; whereupon he promised to leave immediately, and took up the line of march for Pennsylvania.

A descent upon the gambling houses of Boston, was made by the police of that city a few nights since in thirteen different detachments, and 86 men engaged in games of hazard, were arrested. After resting one night in the cells of the prison, they were brought up and fined \$4 each and cost; The sum total of their fines was \$413.50.

STRANGE INCIDENT.—The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press says that a few days ago, the ice on Lake Champlain, near Albany, for the space of about five or six rods, was found broken up with fragments, and that two large cakes were lifted from the opening and flung one seven and the other ten rods. The ice was seventeen inches thick, the largest piece measuring one way, 29 feet 6 inches, and the other 33 feet 6 inches, and contained at least 50,000 cubic feet of solid ice, weighing 20 tons. The ice in the bay at the time of the occurrence was very thick and perfectly sound in all places, except the point at which the phenomenon in question took place. The depth of water was 12 feet.

A MAYOR FINING HIMSELF.—Mayor King-land has been fining the merchants of New York city for obstructing the sidewalks with their boxes, barrels and barrels of goods. Some of the sufferers retaliated by keeping watch over the large wholesale establishment of the Mayor, who is himself a merchant. The other day they caught the Mayor's employees unawares, entered complaint before his honor, and obliged him to fine himself three hundred dollars.

NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—A few days since the suspension bridge over the Niagara, from Lewistown to Queenstown, was tested in the presence of a large number of persons. Thirteen wagons, laden with sand and stone, passed from each side, meeting in the centre; and at the same time one hundred persons on horseback and on foot passed over. The result was satisfactory to the parties concerned.

Positively the best thing, says Lamb, a man can have to do is nothing, and next to that, perhaps, is good words.

MONK LIGHT.—Rev. Mr. Adams, an Episcopal minister, in Springfield, Mass., claims that having hollow bellies, filled with mercury instead of water, by constructing the electrodes according to his new centrifugal theory of electricity, and by constructing his connecting wires in the same way as the helices, he has been enabled to so far outstrip Mr. Paine in making gas as Mr. P. has every other who preceded him. The expense is to be made in a few days.

Jury List—April Term, 1851.

GRAND JURORS.

Albion—Daniel Carter, T. Kellogg, Michael Nead, Apolonia—Thomas Fallabee, Bridgewater—Hiram C. Guernsey, James Shaw, Brooklyn—Henry W. Kent, Chocoma—Hiram Hill, Clifford—W. H. Halsey, Sinton Yarrington, Forest Lake—Hiram Allen, Franklinton—John Webster, Friendville—James Tiggart, Gibson—Griswold Bill, Jasper G. Stiles, Herrick—James T. Waterman, Jessup—N. C. Lathrop, Lenox—Hugh Mead, Liberty—Elihu Lockwood, New Milford—John Boyle, Jacob McLeod, Rosk—Deamus Grainger, Silver Lake—John C. Murphy, Thompson—M. T. Whitney.

TRAVELERS ACROSS—1st WEXX.

Albion—John M. Franklin, George Haverly, Apolonia—Richard Collins, Bridgewater—Daniel Foster, Daniel McCullum, Brooklyn—S. W. Read, F. Whipple, Chocoma—David D. Brown, William Hurley, Clifford—Elias Stearns, Dimock—Jabez Giles, Dyer Lathrop, P. Tiffany, Forest Lake—Joel Farrell, Chester Wright, Seth Warner.

Franklin—Nathan P. Wheaton, Gibson—Almas Clinton, Great Bend—John Gillespie, Almon Munson, Harford—Amasa Chase, Harmony—James Confort, J. B. Scoville, E. N. Smith, Jessup—Reuben Hill, John W. Stone, Jos. Washburn, J. E. Elkanah Bolles, Lenox—A. A. Titus, Liberty—Reuben Northrup, Charles Stanford, Middletown—Joseph Tipton, New Milford—John Stryph, Rosk—Daniel Garney, Silver Lake—John Shanahan.

2d WEXX.

Albion—Nath Baldwin, Bridgewater—Robert More, P. Wells, N. C. Warren, Brooklyn—Robert W. Gere, Chocoma—Thomas Farnam, Clifford—Daniel Baker, Aaron Hawver, M. C. Stewart, Dimock—C. M. Tugler, Forest Lake—Daniel Kent, Gibson—G. L. Abel, Reuben Tuttle, Great Bend—Thomas Dixon, John D. McKimby, Harford—Milton Oakley, Harry Sibley, Harmony—T. H. Britt, Wm. Potter, Jos. Taylor, Herrick—John Dunn, Wheeler Lyons, C. C. Newton.

3d WEXX.

Albion—J. M. Farrar, Cyrus Hall, Lathrop—John Wood, Liberty—Russell Southworth, Middletown—Charles Whitland, New Milford—Brewster, James Deans, William Foster, O. M. Simmons, New Milford—Evi Dewitt, Jos. P. Miller, Rosk—David M. Janes, Springville—Lancie Lyman.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A boy named Patrick Waters, employed in a Spenser Factory, at Newark, came to a shocking death on Tuesday. He was caught by the arm in a belt attached to the machinery, and was revolved round the shaft for the space of nearly two minutes before he could be extricated—the shaft making about 90 revolutions a minute. He was taken up dead, his right arm wrenched off at the elbow, and his skull dreadfully fractured, by the repeated blows received at each revolution.

TRISTE.—Although the devil is the father of lies," remarks Swift, he seems, like other great inventors, to have lost much of his reputation by the continual improvements that have been made upon him.

A couple in Green county, Ohio, the husband 18 and the wife 16 years of age, who have been married about four years, have two children, one of which is over three years, and the other one year old.