

THE REGISTER.

J. W. CHAPMAN, Editor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1851.

Proposed Enlargement.

The friends and patrons of the Register will be gratified to learn that arrangements have been made, by which it will appear in a new dress and form on the commencement of the last half of the present volume, (2d of July next). The paper will be enlarged one column on each page, with a corresponding length, making it the largest sheet ever issued in the county; and to effect this it becomes necessary to purchase a new press, type, &c. This improvement is made with a view to keep pace with the times, and to take advantage of the operation of the new Postage Law, (which takes effect on the first of July next), by which the Register will be carried free in the mails to any part of the county, thus giving it a decided advantage over the 2000 city weeklies now circulating in the county. The new arrangement will require a considerable outlay of money, but we doubt not that the increased circulation and business will amply remunerate.

The New Bell.

A very large and splendid new bell was raised into the steeple of the Presbyterian meeting-house last week, which sends forth its loud reverberating sounds a little beyond any which was ever before known in this place. The old bell was a pretty large one, and as all acquainted with it know, was in its day considered one of the best sounding bells in this part of the State, its rich and mellow tones being rarely surpassed any where; but for some time past it had become cracked and grew more and more unmusical as the day increased. But the new bell which has been procured from Meadell's Foundry, Troy, N. Y., and which weighs 1225 lbs. (nearly 200 more than the old one) is in many respects superior to that, and surpasses we think any we have heard in this part of the county in loudness and clear musical tone. Its key is very nearly if not precisely A.

There are now six very good bells in the place. Besides the above there are—
The Baptist's, a bell of excellent tone weighing about 600.
The New Academy bell weighing about 300.
The Court house bell weighing about 200.
The Foundry bell weighing about 150.

And a new bell of about the same size has been procured, which we understand the "Rough & Ready" Fire Company are to have at their Engine House. This last was procured by Messrs. Lyons & Chandler for the new and extensive Concert Hall they are fitting up in the upper story of their long store building; but we believe they intend getting another for that. Then, if the Episcopal, the Methodist, and the Universalist meeting houses (which are yet destitute) were supplied with bells, there would be ten in the place, and Montrose might challenge any country village to beat her in the number of the musical qualities of her bells, or *Belles* either.

PARDONED OUT.—George Baldwin, the late Postmaster at Great Bend, who was sentenced to the Western Penitentiary of this State a year ago by the U. S. Court, for robbing the mail while Postmaster, we see it stated has been pardoned out recently by the President. This act of clemency we believe is generally commended, under the circumstances.

AKOITER.—We see that Thomas T. Jackson who was sent to the Penitentiary for this county a year or two ago on a charge of firing a barn, has been liberated. We understand his good conduct while in prison secured him the recommendation for pardon from the superintendent and keepers.

CIRCS AND MENAGERIE.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that A. Turner & Co's Circus and Menagerie combined, will exhibit here on Wednesday next. The show-going portion of the community will of course have the advantage of both exhibitions under one. This company will also exhibit at Great Bend on Tuesday next.

TITLE CHANGED.—The Leggett's (or Liggett's) Gap Railroad Company, as they have heretofore been called, has had the corporate name changed by a recent act of the Legislature, to the "Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company," by which name it is hereafter to be known. The same Company will be recollected, as the new Railroad connecting the New York & Erie road at Owego with the Cayuga Lake at Ithaca.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Raleigh Register, in explaining the post office regulations recently issued, says, very justly, that "N. R. Hall is the first man who has filled the office of Postmaster General since Judge McLean occupied the post, who had the ability and inclination to make himself acquainted with the details, so as thoroughly to understand how the business of the office should be conducted."

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Special Congressional election in Massachusetts on Monday, resulted as follows: Bantou (Free Soil) is elected in the 2d District, by a plurality of about 1,000 votes. In the 4th District, Thompson (Whig) is elected over Palfrey by a plurality of about 50. From the 7th District, returns from 54 towns show a small majority in favor of Goodrich (Whig). He is probably elected.

CONVENTION.—An ineffectual effort was made by the Connecticut Legislature last week to elect a U. S. Senator. The Whigs supported Baldwin for a reelection, and the Loco voted for Seymour. Scattering votes enough were cast for others, to prevent either from having a majority, and to prevent the Legislature from being adjourned without making a choice.

AN HONORABLE DEFEAT.—The Liberty Democrat, a strong Democratic paper, published in Northampton county, contains the following remarks about Gov. Johnston: "Honorable man among his political opponents have grown indignant at the successful result of his administration, and have retained his calculations."

THE PRIVATE SILENCE.—Gov. Johnston is a peculiar character and standing. As chief magistrate of the Commonwealth, his talents have commended his administration to the people, and the respect of his opponents.

Relative Density of Population.

It appears from the Census Report, that the population of each State to the square mile is nearly as follows:

Maine	17	New Hampshire	33
Vermont	39	Massachusetts	187
Rhode Island	928	Connecticut	370
New York	67	New Jersey	71
Pennsylvania	50	Delaware	41
Maryland	23	Virginia	24
North Carolina	19	South Carolina	22
Georgia	16	Florida	1
Kentucky	19	Ohio	45
Indiana	20	Illinois	15
Wisconsin	4	Michigan	17
Tennessee	24	Alabama	8
Mississippi	13	Louisiana	10
Arkansas	4	Missouri	9
Iowa	3		

Susquehanna county numbers about thirty-six to the square mile. This is about an average for the country, though the cities and larger towns bring up the population to 50 in the State.

Appointments.

Gen. Wm. Bridle, to be Superintendent of new work on the North Branch Canal.
Huo. Timothy Ives, to be Superintendent of new work on the Portage Railroad and Western reservoir.

NEW YORK SPECIAL ELECTION.—In the special election held last week in 12 of the Senatorial districts to choose Senators in place of those who resigned to defeat the Erie Canal Enlargement, the Whigs and Canal Democrats have chosen 7, and only 5 of the resigning Senators have been re-elected. Some of them have been defeated by overwhelming majorities, even in the Districts where their party was usually largely in the ascendancy.

The persons elected, according to our latest news, are as follows:

Districts. Whigs and Canal men.
8th—Joseph Inletted.
16th—William Sandford.
19th—Benjamin N. Huntington.
20th—Moses P. Hatch.
21st—Calah Lyon.
25th—Josiah B. Williams.
26th—William Gilbert.

Anti-Canal.
1st—William H. Brown.
9th—James C. Curtis.
15th—William Dart.
17th—Sidney Tuttle.
18th—John Noyes.

This will decide the Canal measure by a large majority, and gives the Whigs a very decided majority in the Senate for a year or two to come.

WEALTH OF SHOWMEN.—P. T. Barnum, the richest showman in the world, has made in the last eight years, over 800,000 dollars; Jenny Lind is worth \$500,000—notwithstanding she has given over half a million in charity; Moses Kimball of the Boston Museum, \$300,000; Edwin Forest, the great tragedian \$250,000; Burton the actor \$125,000; Blitz the magician, \$50,000; P. S. Hamblin of the Bowery Theatre, New York, \$70,000; Gen. Welch, the great circus man, \$60,000; Wynnan, the prince of magicians and necromancers, \$35,000; Gen. Tom Thumb, Barnum's dwarf, \$75,000; J. E. Owens, comedian, and proprietor of the Baltimore Museum, \$65,000; Herr Alexander, the juggler and artist, \$25,000; Monsieur Adrien, the French magician, \$20,000; Harvard, the original proprietor of the Mississippi Panorama, \$75,000; William Niblo, the celebrated grand proprietor of New York, is worth \$150,000, notwithstanding his serious losses by fire, &c.

The secret of this great success on the part of showmen is in their extensive and judicious use of the "Press." The advertising of most of them has cost a sum at least equal to their clear profits. Barnum has expended the most in this way, and his profits are the largest. None of them, perhaps, are persons of extraordinary endowment, except in their sagacity in discovering the true Archimedean lever, by which to move the world. And in this they surpass thousands of other men of infinitely superior genius and talents. So much for advertising, which some men ridicule, while others pocket the profits.

ITEMS.

Mrs. Fish, one of the women in whose presence the mysterious knockings are heard, at Rochester, N. Y., has presented C. C. Barr (who has pretended to expose the knockings as a voluntary deception of the women with their knees or toes), for slander, laying damages at \$10,000.

There are said to be no less than 9 persons under sentence of death for murder in New York at this time.

A large band of highway robbers have been arrested lately near Vera Cruz.

Two men were killed and several others seriously wounded by the cars running off the Railroad track near Hartford, Conn. last week.

A Locomotive and two passenger cars broke through a bridge near Louisville, Ky., lately and fell 22 feet into a stream, killing six persons, wounding many more and demolishing the cars in the terrible crash.

Two men were killed by lightning in different places in Lancaster county on the 13th inst., and a barn was struck and consumed by fire on the 19th in Union county.

There is a boy in Rhode Island 19 years old who is 5 feet high and weighs 400 lbs. It is believed he may yet be two feet higher, and heavier in proportion.

In Suffolk, England, there is said to be a girl aged 12 months that weighs only 5 lbs. She may make a wife for Tom Thumb.

We learn from the Cleveland True Democrat that Mrs. J. B. Giddings met with a severe accident on Friday last. He fell from a wagon and broke two of his ribs. Though severely injured, his situation is not regarded as dangerous.

A boy fifteen years old, who, with others, was stopping a house of ill fame at Newark, Pa., on Friday last, was instantly shot dead by one of the female inmates, who came out with a gun.

A merchant at Pittsburg, who had arranged to elope with a girl only 12 or 13 years old, was convicted by her father on Friday.

The name of Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, has been mentioned in connection with the late election.

James Watson has returned to Boston much improved in health.

The English currency has been introduced into St. Louis. The Standard Bank of St. Louis has issued a note for \$100,000.

The London Standard has reported that the Standard Bank of St. Louis has issued a note for \$100,000.

Letter from Europe.

Prussia, England, May 18, 1851.

FRIEND CHAPMAN: A week ago I wrote you from Stafford, and since that time I have travelled over a considerable space of ground, and seen a great many curious things; but of all the curiosities, I witnessed with the greatest surprise a colliers wedding. As I was passing through Bolton, a city about 20 miles distant from Manchester, I discovered a party of young people in singular garb, etc., and seemingly assembled for some particular purpose. But my attention was particularly attracted by two earthen dishes. These dishes were white and trimmed with red ribbons, and the company was divided into two parties, and the parties met at a ditch, and each one took a sip out of the two pots, and so continued until the contents of each were exhausted, and then the dishes were broken upon a stone, and the parties mingled together and went to a house near by for what purpose your subscriber knows not. On making enquiries I found that these dishes were filled with ale, and that it was the custom of colliers, on a wedding occasion, for the party of the groom, to meet the party of the bride, and go through the performance, I have described. The landlady with whom I stopped for that night, seemed to be accustomed to such scenes and, in her opinion, it was a decent performance, except that the dishes were white. She thought that if they had selected "nice blue dishes, and trimmed them as they did the white ones, she would have thought it a decent and respectable party," but the idea of selecting white dishes for such an occasion, was, in her estimation, a very great deviation from common propriety; and your subscriber, not knowing the object of such ceremonies, left the innocent old lady to her own opinion, for she seemed to feel injured that the good old custom had been violated, by the selection of white instead of blue.

Your subscriber mentioned in his other letter that he "got dead broke," and it may be a matter of curiosity to you to know how a person can travel without means; but when you call to mind, the great utility of the "cube root," your surprise will be somewhat lessened. But your subscriber had to "run" on one occasion, very much against his inclination (running is a term used by sailors when they get shut out from the docks without money, and have to travel the streets all night). Well I was dead broke, as I made my way from Banbury towards Warwick; and when I reached the latter place, the chime was going 12, and I made my way into the heart of the city where I was seized by a policeman of huge dimensions, who was fast pushing me off towards the station, when I told him that I was a foreigner, and had no alternative but to go to Birmingham that night.

The officer being a kindly disposed person let me go, but assured me that I would not escape the city without being imprisoned, and stand my trial for a month in the work-house. Well, I pushed on for a short distance, when I came across two persons who were talking together, and one of them asked where I was going, to which I replied I was bound to Birmingham. He said that it would make no difference to him, but if I went past the next street I would be "sure to get a month" for being out "past hours," and kindly volunteered to go and show me where I could go and stay until morning. I consented to go with him, and I soon found myself packed away very comfortably upon a bundle of straw, with a few bran bags thrown over me, and in this quarter I remained until morning.

Upon getting up in the morning, I found that I resembled a muller more than a printer, and that I had lain all night in company with about a dozen very respectable pigs, and was only separated from them by a narrow board. As I was making my way out from this delectable lodging place, I was hailed by a man who accused me of driving his calf out in the weather and taking possession of his lodgings; but I convinced him that I had taken lodgings with the pigs, and moved on towards Birmingham, where I struck a mine of luck, and since then my circumstances have been more comfortable. But in my travels I find thousands on the road who are dependent upon the eight asylums for lodgings, and upon charity for food.

You may hear from me soon from Edinburgh in Scotland, toward which place I am making my way on foot. I intend to pass through Lancaster, Kendal, Penrith, Carlisle, Dumfries, Ayr, Kilmarnock, Paisley, Glasgow, Kilbriny, Falkirk, Linlithgow, and other places of less importance.

Yours Truly.

A. B.

The Philadelphia Daily News in speaking of Col. Bigler the probable Loco candidate for Governor gives him a good character as a man but thinks his popularity has been overrated. It says: "Col. Bigler is an amiable and estimable man, and deserves great credit for the manner in which he has surmounted every obstacle in his path, and reached his present honorable and elevated position. If our political opponents should have in their power to elect a State Executive, we know but few men in their party who would rather see them successful with than Col. Bigler. But we think they are doomed to defeat. They are laboring under the impression, and we are willing to admit to be a very general impression, that Col. Bigler is a very popular man, and that his nomination will inspire great enthusiasm into their ranks. We know the man well, and esteem him highly as a clever and companionable gentleman; but we are persuaded that he has nothing like the personal popularity ascribed to him, nor any of the elements to arouse any great enthusiasm in his favor. He has given many votes which a member of the State and Senate which cannot now bear the test of scrutiny, and which will make him an assailable candidate, and place him on the defensive the moment he takes the stump."

We fully concur with the editor of the Lancaster Tribune and Union, that all his talk about Bigler's political strength being greater than Johnston's is pure gasconade. It is all mere assertion, unsubstantial talk, unwarranted exaggeration. From the statistics, and make good your bold assertions. What are the statistics, the facts of the case? Why, that Johnston carried Pennsylvania against Longstreet, who, with all his quondam friends now his enemies, was yet strong enough to beat Bigler in the State Convention. Johnston was nominated and elected whereas Bigler was not even nominated.

It is astounding the apprehension and return of Mead Allen Downing last week, we made a blunder by calling him Richard M. D. Mead instead of George. The latter we believe is the correct name.

A California Statesman of large size, measuring seven feet or nine feet in length says the California Standard has been captured on Benjamin's ranch near Modesto.

The Approaching Campaign.

We extract the following excellent portion of a letter from the Philadelphia Inquirer, relative to the next election:

HARRISBURG, May 20, 1851.

A late trip through our Northwestern tier of counties has impressed upon me the conviction that the present State administration is widely popular. I would have said almost universally so—and the Whigs of Pennsylvania may well be proud of the thro' and radical change which has been effected, to the honor and credit of the Commonwealth; under the administration of Gov. William F. Johnston, by whose wise discrimination the mountain load of debts is being lifted from the Keystone. Prosperity has spread her wings over the people, and through the whole length and breadth of the State rings the voice of happiness and sweet content. Deep interest in the wants and wishes of the masses, a thorough appreciation of our immense mineral resources, the fostering of our long chain of State improvements, and a sound statesman-like policy, have effected all this.

Gov. Johnston will probably be the candidate of the Whig party at the next gubernatorial election—from present evidences he will be nominated by acclamation—the Whig press is largely in his favor, while the Locofo organs are ominously silent. In this event, a brief recapitulation of the policy of the present Executive will be right and proper. As a fit prelude, it may be worth mentioning that the present Democratic State Treasurer, Gen. Bickel, admits that the Sinking fund, as it exists under the auspices of Governor Johnston, will gradually liquidate and cancel the enormous State debt. This fact alone should command the support of every right thinking man in the Commonwealth.

More than half a million of the actual State debt has been paid during the present administration, and the interest of the rural districts and the cities are alike fostered from this fact. The payments are punctual—the demand of foreign creditors are regularly satisfied—the credit of the Commonwealth is restored—and the London Club Houses can no longer laugh at the witticisms of Sidney Smith, at our expense! And this magical change has been effected under the administration of WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON—what need of further comment! Yours, Truly, J. G. LINGLES.

Foreign News.

The Steamship Baltic arrived at N. York at about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 24th ult, making the short passage of 10 days and 5 hours, and bringing English dates to the 14th inst., four days later than previous advices. This is next to the very short passage of the Pacific in less than ten days, and quicker than any yet made by the Cunard line.

Cotton had again declined 1-4 to 3-8d; Indian corn had advanced, and flour was stationary.

In England the chief subjects of debate in Parliament were the Ecclesiastical and Taxation bills. The Great Exhibition was the leading topic of public interest. The English people are highly gratified by several visits made to the Crystal Palace by the Queen and Prince Albert.

Respecting continental news, the N. Y. Tribune says:—

What will most interest American readers is the fact that the Turkish Government has yielded to Austria, and decided to continue to act the jailer over Kossuth, Bathlyani, the Perczels, and others of the prominent Hungarian exiles. According to the report their detention is not now limited to any fixed period of time, and may therefore be indefinitely prolonged. We can only hope that the whole is an error, invented for some unknown purpose by an Austrian agent. Its first publication in Pressburg, a Hungarian city, would seem to favor this hypothesis.

In France the only fresh topic is the position last taken by the *Constitutionnel*, a sort of old granny among the Paris newspapers, but the organ of the shop keepers and possessing a large circulation. This paper, which some time ago was warm in favor of Louis Napoleon, but has lately cooled off in respect of his pretensions, now declares that the Assembly must either vote to revise the Constitution, or else repeal the law limiting the suffrage. This has made talk, but nothing more will come of it. The proposed fusion of the two branches of the Bourbons and their adherents into a single great Monarchical party is also much discussed, but we do not see that it is near being achieved. Many of the leading Orleansians, among them Guizot, are in favor of the fusion. The Duke de Nemours, the head of the Orleans family, is not opposed to the movement. The Prince de Joinville, on the other hand, regards a fusion as hopeless. There is evidently a general wish in France among all shades of conservatives to escape the doubtful ordeal of a general election. The Republican and Radical organization is understood to be very complete throughout the provinces.

In Germany the Prussian Chambers have dissolved, and the king is by this time in Warsaw.

The Emperor of Austria has summoned several eminent bankers, among them M. Rothschild, to a financial consultation, and the pecuniary position of the Empire is now to be the first object of attention.

The Philadelphia Herald nominates Daniel Webster for the next President, and Robert F. Stockton for Vice President. This is a compound of brains and blither—Webster is pitched upon for his intellect, and Stockton for his health. The ticket shows that its framers has a due respect for mind and money, and very little regard for political principles. A majority of the New-Jersey Legislature, last winter, stood upon the same platform, with the "mind" plank missing.

Father Matthew has administered the pledge to over 400,000 persons in America, and six millions in all.

Fletcher Webster has returned to Boston much improved in health.

Great Riot at Hoboken.

A most disgraceful and disastrous riot occurred at Hoboken, opposite New York city, on Monday the 26th, in which several persons were killed, and a large number wounded. The New York papers teem with the details. We select the Tribune's article as being the most accurate in its particulars. It will be seen that this dreadful riot was caused by a gang called the "Short Boys," a club made notorious by the report of the Chief Engineer of New York Fire Department. The New York papers disputed the accuracy of his statements at the time, and asserted that the disturbances which had occurred were but trifling. There is no mistake this time.

Yesterday was celebrated by the German residents of this city as the holiday of Pentecost—a day which in Germany is commemorated by festivals in the woods. A large number of Germans, ten to twelve thousand in all, perhaps, crossed to Hoboken in the morning, after assembling in the Park, where they formed into line, displaying the national colors. They had leased for the day the "Cricket Ground," some distance from the village, and on the western side of the road. Here, under the trees, stands for the sale of beer and refreshments were erected, beside a platform for the orators of the day, and a band of music which accompanied them. All parties present seemed to enjoy themselves, and the beer, especially, flowed in torrents from the barrels on tap down hundreds of thirsty throats.

Everything passed off peaceably till toward the close of the afternoon, when some difficulties occurred through the presence of a gang of rowdies belonging to this city, and known by the title of "Short Boys." These scamps, whose existence as an organized body has disgraced this city for some time past, went on the ground in company with a number of lawless characters, some belonging to Hoboken and some to our side of the river, and very soon created a disturbance at the Festival. According to different representations, there were about forty in all, some of them Germans, some Irish, and some Americans. They were armed, and evidently came for the purpose of assault, as they commenced without provocation, to insult the females, overthrow the refreshment tables, and destroy the property of the vendors. This was about half past three in the afternoon, at the Race Course. The Germans who saw the object of the rowdies, had determined, at first to avoid a collision, on account of the number of ladies and children who were present; but these outrages were not to be tolerated, and the offenders were driven off. The rowdies retreated toward the Elysian Field, and were followed by the Germans. The Short Boys obtained access to the house at the Fields, kept by McCarthy, and a regular fight commenced. The Germans had now become infuriated, and after driving off the Short Boys from the house, they commenced breaking the furniture. The keepers of the house were assaulted and driven off. McCarthy, we are told, made his retreat to a part of the house where he had a double-barreled gun, already loaded. With this he shot two of the Germans, killing them instantly, and he seriously injured another by knocking him over with his gun. The house was completely riddled, and everything that it contained thoroughly demolished.

After being driven from the Elysian Fields, the rowdies retreated towards the village, followed by the Germans, and a sort of a running fight was kept up for the whole distance. The Zurn-verein (Society of Gymnasts) took an active part in the conflict, and were marked out as special subjects of resentment. On reaching the village, the rowdies were reinforced by others from this side of the river, and by a gang of boys from 14 to 16 years of age. Towards evening they assembled before the gates of the ferry, and prevented the Germans coming in from the festival from reaching the boat. For three hours they shut off all communication. About half past six the procession, consisting of the Zurn-verein, the Liederkranz (Musical Society), the Social Battalion, and other associations, accompanied by large numbers of Germans with their families, came in from the woods for the purpose of returning to this city. The front of the procession had scarcely reached the Otter Cottage, before it was assailed by a shower of stones, the boys who were with the rowdies occupying themselves with assaulting the females, many of whom were struck and severely bruised. The procession halted, and the Zurnes, taking the lead, advanced against the mob, for the purpose of clearing the way to the ferry boat. A violent fight then commenced, which lasted with little intermission for two hours. The rowdies were armed with guns, pistols, swords, clubs, and slung shots, and after the first attack the Germans entered the German beer-houses in the neighborhood and armed themselves. Two are known to be killed, one a Zurner, and the other an Irish boy, one of the gag, about 18 years of age. Another Zurner named Sabi, a Hungarian, received a charge of buckshot in his leg.

Previous to the arrival of the procession all the returning Germans were assaulted indiscriminately, some of them being knocked down while walking with ladies. Sometimes they were asked if they were Germans, before being struck; and one who replied in the affirmative to the question whether he was a Zurner, immediately received a musket ball in his side. It is said that the house of a German named Beiner, was attacked and the furniture demolished. A great number of persons were severely and mortally injured. Many were stabbed in different parts of the body, or beaten with stones. One man had his head shockingly cut by a large pole the end of which was covered with spikes. The fight was one of the most brutal and sanguinary which ever occurred in this vicinity.

The Sheriff of the county was early on the ground, endeavoring to quell the riot. He made two speeches in the police authorities on this side of the river, but for some reason it was not possible to get the citizens to assist him, and also ordered out

the military from Jersey City. In their efforts to stop the fight, Justice Browning and a man named Hickey were wounded so badly that it is thought they will not recover. The Sheriff was also badly cut on the head. The riot was mostly over before the arrival of the military from Jersey City.

Many arrests have been made, and a party lodged in the jail at Bergen. It is said that the jail is crammed full.

Some of the citizens of Hoboken, at the commencement of the difficulty, gave shelter in their houses to the females, and after the blockade of the ferry, many of the Germans crossed to this city, armed themselves, and returned for the purpose of protecting them. By this time the rowdies, who had been driven from their position, secreted themselves on either side of the road and in the shadow of the board wall of the shipyard. One of them was knocked into the river during the fray, and as he was not afterwards seen, it is believed he was drowned. The Germans, having armed themselves, formed in a hollow square, with the females in the centre, and thus escorted them to the ferry boat. They were not molested on the way, the hostility of the rowdies being at the time directed principally against the Zurnes.

The Sheriff reached the village with two companies of militia, (the Continentals, Capt. Riley, and the Riflemen, Capt. Pollard), about 8 o'clock. They first went through the village for the purpose of ascertaining who wished to cross the ferry, and giving them protection. After nearly all were seen over in safety, they took up their position at the ferry gate, and kept the passage clear. Among the citizens of Hoboken who were injured was a man named Bridgway, who had been working at the ship yards, and while on his way home, was attacked by the Germans, and so badly injured that it was feared he would not live through the night. Two other men, residents in the village, named Gritchelle and Hedkey, were also seriously injured. At one stage of the fight a party of Germans got upon the house tops, and hurled bricks and other missiles upon the heads of those below.

The number of arrests made was nearly a large portion of whom were Germans. They were bound hand and foot, and sent to the county jail at Bergen. The militia remained on guard till half past 11 o'clock when everything appeared to be quiet, and then left. At one o'clock this morning, when our Reporter left, there were no signs of disturbance in any part of the village, and the rioters of both parties had all returned to this city.

It is impossible precisely to ascertain the number of killed and wounded. There are certainly four of the former, and probably fifty of the latter, some of whom will not recover. Twelve or fifteen of the rowdies were badly injured. Owing to the large crowd there during the evening, and the general excitement which prevailed, all kinds of stories were in circulation, and the real facts, in some instances, were rendered with difficulty. We have taken the pains, however, to obtain a correct statement of the proceedings. The greatest excitement prevails among all classes of our German citizens in relation to the matter. It is the most disgraceful and mischievous event which has occurred in this vicinity since the Astor Place Riots.

DARING BURGLARY IN N. YORK.—A most daring burglary was committed in New York on Sunday morning. The Commercial Advertiser says:—

The watch and jewelry store of Mr. H. Newman, No. 77 avenue B, was broken into, and robbed of articles to the value of seven or eight hundred dollars. The burglars obtained an entrance by opening with silver the door of the room in which Mr. N. and his wife slept, in the rear of the shop; and passing through that, entered the adjoining room where another slept, and rifled his pocket of eight dollars. They then proceeded into the store, where Mr. Newman's brother-in-law was sleeping under the counter, and loaded themselves with all the plunder they could reach without making an excessive noise, and passed into the street through the front door, making their escape without awakening one of the sleepers. No clue has yet been discovered to these daring and adroit thieves.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.—To show the extent of this Church in the United States, it appears by a statement made at the opening of the trial now proceeding in New York that it is a voluntary institution, and unincorporated; that it consists of 15 bishops, 4,828 pastors, and numbers of bishops, pastors & members under the organization in the United States, 1,160,000. Of these about 639,000 belong to the Church North, and 465,000 to the Church South.

The trial between the Methodist Church South, and the Church North, in New York City, is drawing to a close. The lawyers have completed the summing up, and nothing now remains but the decision, which seems to be turning on the point whether or not the South can be regarded as seceders. If so they lose it; if not the North loses it.

A boy was killed by an elephant at the exhibition of Raymond's Menagerie, in New Haven, last week. The lad had picked his trunk with some sharp instrument, and immediately ran away. The keeper remonstrated with him, and warned him not to come again near the offended animal. Soon after, as he again ventured to approach, the elephant inflicted so severe a blow on his head that he died.

DIED.

At the residence of his mother, in Bridgewater, the 2nd inst. Brown Adams Partridge, aged 33 years.

The Grand Jurors returned a number of indictments in the case of the late John H. Brown, who was killed by a steam engine at New York City, on the 10th inst. The indictments were returned against the several parties who were held responsible for the accident.

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