

# THE REGISTER.

J. W. CHAPMAN, Editor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1851.

## The Philadelphia Collectorship.

A great fuss has been made among the politicians in and about Philadelphia for some months past about the Collector of the Port, William D. Lewis, Esq., whom there has been great exertions to get removed on account of various charges, most of which we believe originated in his choice of subordinates, clerks, weighers, &c., he having it is said retained some Locofocos in some of these branches of service. But a few weeks since a great meeting was called to express public indignation at an alleged disrespectful expression respecting the "laboring classes," said Lewis in a letter written to the President defending himself against the allegations of his opposers. The call, published by the Daily News, contained several columns of names, and the meeting was represented to be a tremendous one, which it must have been if the numbers were proportionate to the call. The Committee invited the attendance of Governor Johnston, Senator Cooper, Hon. Charles Gibbons, and many other prominent individuals, several of whom wrote replies, or attended to address the meeting in person. The Governor however, (very properly we think,) refrained from any participation in the demonstration upon this local strife, by staying at home. Whatever the merits of this question may be, we protest against the parties interested in the struggle in Philadelphia disturbing the whole Whig party of the State with their grievances. If Mr. Lewis has shown himself incompetent for the station or unworthy the office by any official misconduct, we hope he may be removed; though the President and Cabinet after an authorized investigation and a patient examination of the charges heretofore brought, have sometime since dismissed the subject. But there is no need of trying to convulse the Whig party of the state or nation, with this bit of local strife. We rather think they can't do it.

A very large mass meeting called by the Whigs of Philadelphia county was held some three weeks ago at which Governor Johnston was by invitation present and addressed the people. He was greeted with enthusiastic applause, as his advocacy of the industrial interests over commands among the people. He is properly well awake and at home upon these topics, rather than upon those concerning the local strife of individuals or factions concerning the distribution of petty offices out of his official sphere.

FILE.—We are informed that the dwelling house of Richard Mann in Jackson township was consumed by fire on the night of the 4th inst., together with most of its contents.

## The Locofoco Convention and Nominations.

As was expected Col. William Bigler was nominated for Governor at Reading on Thursday last, by a unanimous vote. S. W. Black, for whom some of the Delegates were instructed having withdrawn by letter. The great contest between the friends and opponents of James Buchanan (the leader of the latter being Col. Reah Frazier, the "war-horse" of Lancaster) was therefore for the nomination of Canal Commissioner. A set of delegates with Frazier at their head had been appointed from Buchanan's own county, Lancaster, who stoutly contended for their rights in the Convention, though they were finally rejected by a vote of 73 to 47, and the Buchanan men admitted. A similar result awaited the contesting Delegates from Philadelphia, after which the Buchanan men could have it all their own way. Nine ballots were had for Canal Commissioner, on the first of which Searight of Fayette had 35, Clover of Clarion 27, Campbell of Cambria 26, and Bratton of Cumberland 23, besides a number of scattering. On the ninth trial Seth G. Glover having 95 votes was declared duly nominated. So the candidates are Bigler of Clearfield and Clover of Clarion, both from the same region in the western part of the State. It is said that Col. Bigler in addressing the Convention intimated a design to take the stump in his own behalf. We hope he will, for his friends will doubtless say it is all right and proper, whatever they may have said against Gov. Johnston for doing so. We have heard there and, though we cheerfully give Col. B. the credit of being a gentleman who appears and speaks well, we know that the Governor will suffer none by a comparison.

## The Conferee Meetings.

We give below the proceedings of the Whig Senatorial and Representative Conferees. It may excite surprise that Susquehanna with one-third of the voters of the Senatorial and two-thirds of the Representative district should not be allowed even a delegate of the three she helps to choose. That Bradford should claim the Senatorial delegate is not so surprising—their County meeting had named Mr. Burrows, against whom no personal objection existed, and whose selection was only opposed by a few who had enlisted for another and did not like to be beaten. But we submit whether it was not carrying the joke a little too far to disregard the choice of Gilbert Warner, Esq., as Rep. delegate by our county meeting, and give both to Wyoming and Sullivan with but half the population of Susquehanna. With all due deference to the Conferees, appointed as they were, as a matter of form, merely to carry out the expressed will of the county meeting, we apprehend the setting aside of that expression must give general dissatisfaction if persisted in; especially when Wyoming sent no conferees to assert her claim, and Sullivan had apparently waived here, in conceding it to Wyoming.

## Whig Senatorial Conferees.

On Monday the 9th inst. the Conferees of the Senatorial District composed of Bradford Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties met at the Hotel of J. J. Labarre in Laceyville Wyoming county. After organizing the Conferees by electing Bradley Wakeman Chairman and N. Newton Secretary, the Bradford delegation composed of E. R. Myer, B. F. Powell and T. Woodruff (the latter being substituted in the place of W. S. Dolbins) the Susquehanna composed of N. Newton and E. Patrick, and the Wyoming composed of John Sturdevant and Bradley Wakeman presented their credentials and were received as conferees.

When upon the motion of T. Woodruff seconded by John Sturdevant, B. F. Powell was unanimously

elect a delegate to the Lancaster State Convention.

Upon motion the Chairman proceeded to nominate John Sturdevant, B. F. Powell and N. Newton a Committee to report resolutions to the Conference, who in pursuance of their appointment reported a resolution giving the highest credit to Wm. F. Johnston for his past executive services, and recommending his re-nomination, and also another resolution in favor of having the proceedings of the conference published in the whig papers in this district, which were unanimously adopted.

When E. Patrick offered the following resolution, Resolved, That we recommend that for the future action of this Senatorial District each County shall have two Conferees, which was adopted by Susquehanna and Wyoming.

BRADLEY WAKEMAN, Ch'n.  
N. NEWTON, Sec'y.

## Whig Representative Conferees.

At a meeting of the Conferees of the Representative District composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan, convened at the house of J. J. Labarre in Laceyville on the 10th instant, pursuant to previous notice, R. R. Carpenter of Sullivan was called to the chair and H. Smith of Susquehanna chosen secretary. Credentials were then presented from Susquehanna county appointing Horace Smith and Joseph Fuller Representative Conferees for said county, and credentials from Sullivan appointing Henry Metcalf and R. R. Carpenter Conferees for that county, and were duly approved.

On motion of R. R. Carpenter, seconded by Joseph Fuller of Susquehanna, Milton Dana of Wyoming, and Henry Metcalf of Sullivan, were unanimously elected Delegates to represent this District in the Whig State Convention to be held at Lancaster on the 24th of June, with power to substitute.

The following resolutions were then offered and unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That in the administration of William F. Johnston as Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, we have entire confidence; and knowing that the unprecedented prosperity of the State has been effected in a great measure by his administration, we therefore recommend him through our Delegates at the candidate for our next Governor.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this conference be published in the Whig papers of Susquehanna and Wyoming, and in the "Sullivan County Democrat," signed by the proper officers.

Resolved, That this conference adjourn.

H. R. CARPENTER, Chairman.  
HORACE SMITH, Secretary.  
Laceyville, Wyoming, 10th June, 1851.

## Fourth of July.

At a meeting of the citizens of Montrose, held at the Court-house, on Monday evening the 9th inst. for the purpose of making some arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our national birthday, Hon. M. C. Tyler was called to the chair, R. Searle and Rev. A. O. Warren appointed V. Presidents, and E. W. Rose, Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated, on motion of Wm. H. Jessup the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to confer with the Committee of the "Rough & Ready Fire Company" appointed for a similar purpose, to procure speakers and to make all the necessary preparations for celebrating the fourth, in a manner befitting the day.

Resolved, That H. J. Webb, F. B. Chandler, S. B. Chace, I. L. Post and Wm. J. Turrell be the Committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this place.

Adjourned to meet at the Court-house on Wednesday evening 18th inst. to receive the Report of the Committee.

## Another Letter from Europe.

Carlisle, England, May 24, 1851.

FRIEND CHAPMAN—You may think it sport to travel on foot through a foreign country, and see all the great sights, and talk with the people on the road, and ramble away in the hills, to listen to the songs of strange birds, and look upon the scenery as it presents itself in every form; but if you were to try it once I have no doubt that you would deem of home and your own native land, even while looking upon the best the country can afford; for I can assure you that in no country where I have travelled do people live so well as in my native land. Here the poor can make a dinner of two pennies worth of bread and cheese and a glass of ale; but there the poor can live as well as the rich, and independently enjoy their repast as if they had their thousands. Here those who labor will quietly sit down and acknowledge themselves an inferior class, and meekly submit to be called servants; while there, no distinction is acknowledged except between ignorance and intelligence. I have seen the best part of England and tomorrow I shall "sing ara oop till Scotland," where I expect to see a great many things; but still I do not go without thoroughly understanding the great hardships that will attend the journey.

The living I get in this country is not what I get at home, for where I go to dinner I have got to buy the articles I want and have them weighed out, and sometimes I have to cook them; but I can't go in and call for a "cold chick" and sit down to the table for a York shilling.

I have travelled since I last wrote you, over the space of about one hundred miles, but have seen nothing but the same old story, except the ruins of some old castles and some delightful scenery. During the last few days I have passed through many fine towns, which, however, present a very ancient style, and some of them the appearance of abject poverty.

The most laughable enterprise I have known in England, is that of letting out newspapers for "half-penny" on hour; but this is characteristic of the trade, for there are thousands here who never aspire to more than a half-penny trade.

England is no place for printers. The postage on Newspapers amounts to four cents each, while a letter will go for the less sum of two cents; and this, together with the "paper duty" and the "duty on advertisements," makes the newspaper very accessible to some—those who have the "rocks"—but poverty must stand back and read "old books." Besides all these difficulties, there are scores of Printers lying idle; and when they get a small job the wages are so low (ten to fourteen cents per

thousand) and the price of ale so high (twelve cents per quart) that it is with some difficulty that many of them can obtain a livelihood.

When I write you again I will try to give you something more interesting, but to-day I am quite sleepy, and the day is gloomy, and considering all things, I am "not in the mood."

Your respectable subscriber,  
A. B.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

[Reported for the Register.]

**The New Costums.**—The tunics and trowsers have already made their appearance in Montrose, and the editors who have employed their whole time "on the constant lookout for some fair one to be promulgating our streets in this new array," can now exclaim with the swarthy Moor, "Othello's occupation's gone." It was an odd occupation too, for editors of lofty pretensions and shirt-collars, to stand from day to day like corner-loafers, "on the lookout for" the trowsers. I will say nothing against the new costume; on the contrary, I believe it has merits worthy of consideration. In point of convenience it certainly has the advantage. When ladies are passing through wet grass or muddy streets, it will obviate the necessity of hoisting the dress, never a genteel manoeuvre, but particularly objectionable when, as in the case of Cousin Sally Dillard, the object to be encountered renders a considerable elevation necessary. Then in ascending and descending stairs, in alighting from vehicles, in promading, and in the admirable facilities it affords for kicking, the Turkish costume has a decided preference. In economy it has also the advantage. First, in side-saddles; for with the new costume the girls will find it vastly natural to—to I mean—to rise *extradelle!* They will then become expert horsemen, and sitting in a natural position on their horses their chances of a tumble will be lessened 100 per cent. In the item of riding-dresses a great saving would also be effected; to manufacture a riding-habit of the present style I should say requires some 200 yards of material, while the new style will not require more than it would take for a sailor's monkey jacket.

It is a little curious that the very costume which a small number of women, aided by a large number of female men, (of which the lovely brace of editors who are "on the constant lookout for" the trowsers are fair specimens,) are trying to introduce as the mode, is never worn by Turkish ladies in the streets—they always assuming graceful robes reaching from crown to heel, when out of doors.—But this is a free country, and every one has a right to appear in whatever dress he or she pleases, if the limits of decency are not transgressed; therefore, let the Turkish costume be the style for ladies. This is a progressive age, and the next stage for them will be high-topped Wellington boots, canes, cigars and brandy-smashers.

Fashion is a tyrant, as heartless and detestable as the Austrian butcher, Haynau; and nowhere to a greater extent than in this great country of ours, where all are free but the women and men, are the rules of fashion more arbitrarily drawn. If Mrs. Swishless and her coadjutors of the press (including the editors who are "on the constant lookout for" the trowsers) would cry against the rule which makes it a disgrace and a reproach for a poor girl, however neat, to be seen in a public assemblage with a hat or dress one quarter behind the style, they might, do some good in their small sphere. But they merely try to introduce one arbitrary rule against another—York against Lancaster—thus producing a war as unnatural and sanguinary as that of the roses.

**The Burned District.**—This desolate looking region on the west side of the Avenue is not likely to be rebuilt this summer. The misfortune was so overwhelming, destroying in a few minutes the results of years of patient toil, that the recuperative energies of the principal sufferers appear to be severely taxed. Indeed, it would seem scarcely worth while to build at all if it is all to be swept away at a blast like chaff before the wind; but with the increased watchfulness and care of our citizens, it is scarcely possible that another so destructive a fire will occur for many years, if ever. Mr. Eberhage has erected a small building on the site of his old one, which he will fill with goods in the course of a few days, and occupy until he can get things ready to put up a larger building. Searle & Co are fitting up the long building on the corner of Turnpike and Chestnut sts. (for many years the "Register" Printing Office), which they will occupy as a Store until their block on the Avenue is rebuilt. The gentlemen who have been burned out are not of the class to sit down idly and mourn over the calamity, and as soon as matters can be brought into shape, we hope and expect to see the whole block rebuilt, and all record of the terrible disaster blotted from the sight.

**Turner's Circus** were in town yesterday, which of course attracted a crowd to hear the music and see the elephant. I have often wondered that lumbering so stupid could attract a crowd, but their whole course through the country is like a triumphal procession, attracting the admiring gaze of thousands.—The "Circus" is an amusement as old as the Cæsars, but there has been a wonderful reversion of things since the days when the walls of the Coliseum echoed the shouts of a Roman audience. Then it was the Gladiator in the ring who was "Butchered to make a Roman holiday!" but now it is the audience that suffers, which if not "butchered," is pretty thoroughly *bled* of its loose change. The fat lazy boys in the ring, are not likely to injure themselves by over exertion, and the clown's richest jokes are justly at the expense of the audience.

## A New Printing Press.

We see it stated by the City papers that a model of a new printing press has been lately deposited at the Patent Office, Washington, by the inventors, Mr. Hathaway, a printer, and Mr. Strippel, a machinist, of Norfolk, Va. The press works by a half rotary motion, requiring no more hands to work it than it does to work an ordinary hand-levy press, throws off 1000 impressions per hour while the cost of the machine is \$500. A hand-press of the size generally used in a country printing office costs about \$250, while the average speed is 240 impressions per hour. The inventors have put up one of their presses for Messrs. Bruce & Co. N. Y., who recently offered a premium of \$500 for a press with the above description. If all this be true the Washington and Smith hand-presses, which are now so extensively used in the country, will as surely go by the board as the linking balls and damage press have done.

## Locofoco Convention at Reading.

A correspondent of the North American writing from Reading June 3d, writes as follows of the assembling of the convention:

—This generally staid city is alive with excitement to day. The Delegates to the Convention, which will assemble to-morrow, are coming in rapidly, and all the best hotels are full to overflowing. Where the remainder of the "outsiders" and "insiders" who are still absent, will be stowed away, none but the Committee of arrangements can imagine. The "outsiders" are very numerous, and influences of divers natures are working out what may be important results.

All the candidates for Canal Commissioner are here. Campbell of Cambria, has been here a day or two; Searight of Fayette, is here in person, and has his friends diligently at work; Bratton of Cumberland, with his corporal's guard, is watching the movements of his rivals; and Clover, who rose from a sick bed in Philadelphia this morning, is now among us. Opinions vary much as to the prospects of each. It is generally understood that Clover will receive all the Buchanan influences, and Searight all the Frazer and Cameron votes. Campbell will have twenty or thirty votes on the first ballot, and Bratton will, I think, bring up the rear. That, by the way, suits the man—his character and abilities. Searight has comparatively a few delegates instructed for him, though his friends here are active and energetic. This might be inferred from the leadership under which he marches. As things look now, the contest will probably ultimately be between Clover and Campbell—the chances being at present with the former.

Of course no diversity of opinion exists with regard to the gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Bigler will be made the nominee by the first ballot. There will be a few scattering votes, but they will be merely complimentary. Col. Black will receive several; and if Frazer's delegates are not rejected, the Colonel will have his vanity flattered by as many as they can cast. I have not yet heard of the arrival of Mr. Bigler. He and Mr. Buchanan were in Philadelphia, and may be here together. They are bosom friends now, although Mr. Bigler has been coquetting with the Cass men. Mr. Buchanan, however, appears to have charge of him, and will be sure of his official influence if he should chance to be elected Governor.

This will be a pleasant reflection for the friends of Gen. Cass, who evidently fear the effect upon the "incorruptible Democracy" of Mr. Buchanan's blandishments and wine. These latter supply the place of the threats and money which made the Williamsport Convention memorable. Buchanan shows his shrewdness and his knowledge of human nature in using these, as they are not so objectionable, though quite as efficient a mode of securing votes and friends. The "Democracy" don't grow indignant whilst they to these tender persuasions. Men not so corrupt as the Williamsport agents accept the offer, and yet do not move for committees to investigate whether improper means are, or have been, used to influence the feelings of delegates.

Col. Reah Frazier, having escaped unhurt from the fistfight with Mr. Van Dyke of your city, is in town with several of his "ponies." His antagonist is also here, and though bearing the marks of his recent encounter, is as valiant as ever. There is no telling what the excitement of to-night and to-morrow may bring forth, though the Convention is bound to see to it that a complete union shall take place between the oil and water of Democracy.

Gen. Cameron, as is his custom, is on hand, moving about among those who know he can control. The interests of Senator Broadhead are not without their representative; and between all these conflicting elements—personating at once the variety of wares and the oneness of the ocean of Locofocoism—we have such a pleasant breeze as never blows except when *Eolus* has been tempted by special bribes to temper the wind to the lamb, not shorn, but about to be.

In another letter written the next day, the same correspondent says:

The Convention met at two o'clock this afternoon, and was opened by a most delightful exhibition of the usually harmonious feelings of the Democracy. The Buchanan men moved that Charles Kugler of Montgomery, be the temporary chairman, and upon a vote taken pronounced the motion carried.

In the meantime the Cameronians moved Franklyn Vansant of Bucks, as temporary chairman. This was also pronounced carried, and both gentlemen claimed the seat.—And then followed threats, imprecations, and for a time ungovernable confusion. Finally, a vote was taken, and Mr. Kugler was elected by 69 to 47—showing, probably, the relative strength of the factions, the disputed delegates not voting.

Mr. Bigler, who will be the Locofoco candidate for Governor, was a member of the State Senate in 1847, when the State law was passed relative to kidnapping, a bill to repeal the sixth section of which last session passed the Senate regularly, but was passed in the House in violation of the rules of that body. If the rules had not been trampled upon—if those bounds had not been overstepped to which the House voluntarily confined itself—want of time would not have allowed the passage of the bill. But the rules were overridden, and the bill did pass. Mr. Bigler has never said that he had changed ground on the question. He voted for the bill in 1847—and he has never authorized an announcement of a change of opinion.

The Pennsylvania and others of their party, denounce the law as nullifying the U. S. Constitution, and the men who supported it, as violating their oaths. They also claim Mr. Bigler as a friend of the Compromise.—Now, what is the truth in regard to this? Mr. Bigler's published votes teach one thing; the declarations of his friends, another. Will the Convention clear up this matter, or will

they, by letting it alone, endeavor to secure the votes of men of all shades of opinion for their candidates?

## Latest from California.

The Steamship North America, arrived in New York on Monday night from Chagres, bringing California dates to the first of May. She brought 400 passengers and \$800,000 in specie and gold dust.

On Tuesday, the Steamer Empire City arrived with the California mails, 350 passengers, and nearly \$2,000,000 in gold dust. The steamships Union, Oregon and Republic had arrived at Panama. The Union brought two hundred passengers and \$250,000 in dust, the Oregon seventy-five passengers and \$1,000,000—in all \$2,050,000, besides what in hands of passengers, probably \$1,000,000 more.

The news from the different mines and placers are more favorable than by some past arrivals. Some of the richest specimens of quartz have been brought to San Francisco ever seen, producing thirty-three per cent of gold.

The prospects of good crops are favorable, the spring rains have been of inestimable value to farmers and gardeners.

The accession of nearly a hundred ladies, by the steamships Republic and California, within two weeks, has made quite a perceptible alteration in the streets.

The municipal election of San Francisco came off on the 24th April, and resulted in a triumph for the whigs in majorities for city officers ranging from three to seventeen hundred votes. The democrats elected two Aldermen, the whigs six; the democrats elected four Assistant Aldermen, the whigs four. All the rest of the whig ticket was elected.

A man named Merady Swan, formerly of Missouri, was recently shot in his cabin at his Dower Spring, two miles this side of Shasta City. The Indians slipped up to his cabin at night and shot him through the crack in the door, while he was sitting at the table. Several other persons were in the house, which prevented them from robbing it.

The intelligence of the recent discoveries in Shasta Valley is fully confirmed by the passengers in the steamer Martha Jane, which arrived yesterday evening from Colusa. The valley has been termed Gold Valley by some on account of its remarkable productiveness of gold. This valley extends down to where the stream joins Scott's river, and a correspondent assures us that "gold at no great depth has been found in every shaft that has been sunk."

A company of four persons engaged in a gulch at Placerville, have taken out daily \$1000, or \$250, a piece. The gulch had been previously worked, but by digging into the banks and washing an extra quantity of earth with the Long Tom, the company are enabled to make these wages.

J. E. Lawrence, the editor of the Placer Times, was attacked on the 30th of April, by some rowdies, and severely beaten. The cause was some strictures he had made upon the conduct of a gang of rowdies that infest Sacramento City.

We have heard of several rich discoveries of silver ore in the country adjacent to Stockton. The Times says that there are thousands of tons of this ore in the region of the Four Creeks.

A miner in the vicinity of Nevada took out a piece of quartz rock, weighing seven pounds, strongly impregnated with gold. It is valued at \$2,500, and was found close to the surface.

Considerable progress has been made by the commissioners in forming treaties with the Indians, tho' they still continue their depredations in the vicinity of Los Angeles.

There has been much snow in the mountains, and several persons are reported to have lost their lives by being frozen to death.

Lynch Law still prevails in various portions of California, and accounts are given of its exercise upon a number of depredators. Five Mexicans, who had been detected in stealing horses and cattle, were executed on the San Joaquin, by the indignant citizens. They were all hung upon the same galows.

The Empire City brings intelligence, that on the 2d or 3d of April, a very severe earthquake was experienced in Chili, destroying a large portion of Valparaiso and Santiago, and felt over a large extent of country. There is however no loss of life recorded, and we trust that fuller accounts will rather lessen than increase the importance of the convulsion.

The Tribune publishes a column and more of extracts from newspapers in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Newark, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Washington City and Wisconsin, announcing the appearance of the new fashion of dress for women. The style seems to have been more generally adopted by the ladies of Syracuse, Y. Y., than at any other place; and on Saturday last, at the suggestion of some wags of that town, and by way of a practical satire upon the new fashion, a fat negro woman, rigged out in style, with a dress reaching just below her knees, flowing trowsers and a gipsy hat, with streaming ribbons, promaded the streets, attracting considerable attention. The dress was given her of course, by the young gentlemen who engaged her to show off the "latest fashion."

We learn from the Clinton Democrat that a Mr. George W. Babb started from Lock Haven for the Sinnemahoning on Tuesday morning, May 13th, to go to the Mushannon to transact some business at the place where Phelps, Dodge & Co., for whom he was a agent, are about erecting a new mill, near Frenchville, since which time there has been nothing heard of him. A man who was to assist him in surveying started from the same place about an hour later, and tried to overtake him, but did not, nor could he hear of any tidings of him. He had some \$800, in money with him, to pay off some hands, and it is believed that he has been murdered.—*Lewisburg Chronicle.*

## Foreign News.

By the arrival of the steamer Washington from Southampton, we have English dates to the 21st of May—four days later than previous dates.

The fair respecting the great Exhibition still continued, and the attendance of the public was as great as ever. The receipts, including the sale of season tickets, averaged \$15,000 a day.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was firmer, though prices had not advanced.

Mr. Hinds of the Hyde Park Observatory, announces in the London Times, the discovery of a new planet in the constellation Scorpio.

A frightful accident had occurred in London by the falling of a building in Grace-chapel street, in process of construction. Several persons were killed and many very seriously wounded. The same day a calamitous fire took place near Lower Thames street, and several persons lost their lives.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence was lying at Southampton when the Washington left. Capt. Sands was waiting the result of the mission of Colonel Sherburne, who had gone to Paris, for the purpose of recovering the remains of the late Commodore Paul Jones.

An accident had occurred on the Derby and Leeds Railway in consequence of a freight train running into a passenger train, by which 20 or thirty persons were seriously injured, among whom were a number of Americans.

The Queen gave a grand State Ball, at Buckingham Palace, on the 19th ult., Many American officers were present.

From Paris we are informed that the determined resolutions of the Legitimists to oppose Louis Napoleon, had excited much attention. The Constitutional replies in a thundering article, that there will be an irresistible manifestation from the whole country in the shape of petitions, demanding the prolongation of the President's powers.

In Portugal Saldanha still stays at Oporto and avoids the office of Prime Minister, to which he has been named. This seems to favor the hypothesis that his designs reach further than a mere change of Cabinet. He is very likely bent on turning the King and Queen out of office, as well as their Constitutional advisers.

The King of Denmark has granted an amnesty to the Insurgents of Schleswig-Holstein.

In Germany and Italy there is no news to speak of, not because everything is prosperous, but the contrary. The monotony is that of bad government and national decay.

**Moquet Jurors.**—The Mount Holly Mirror in noticing the proceedings of the May term of the Courts of Burlington county, N. J., makes the following statements in regard to the Jurors impanelled to try two of the actions called up:

The conduct of some of the Jurymen, in the case of the State against Richard Hough for an assault and battery on Thomas J. Tuhey, tried at the recent term of our Court, affords a practical illustration of the purity of the jury box, in this instance at least, and shows how strictly the laws are adhered to. When they found that it was difficult for them to agree on a verdict, and there being every prospect of a long sitting, they sent for and obtained by some means, a quantity of provisions and liquor, which they feasted upon to their great satisfaction. Some of them got quite lively, procured a violin, and had a regular Jersey dance. They so far stepped beyond the bonds of prudence that the judge told them they were a disgrace to the country. At one time they stood eleven to one, and the solitary juror declared to his opponents that they were eleven of the most obstinate men he ever had any thing to do with.

Ner Prickett, indicted for lewdness, was tried and acquitted. Singular as it may seem the evidence in this case was positive as to the guilt of the prisoner; in fact so clear and unanswerable was the testimony that the counsel upon both sides deemed it unnecessary to say a word, and yet the jury absolutely rendered a verdict of *not guilty*. We thought, it a strange conclusion to arrive at, but of course twelve men knew better than one. It is said that the reason the jury rendered a verdict that they did, was they were fearful if they bro't the prisoner in guilty he would be sent to state prison.

**THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY**, which proposes to construct a railroad from Albany to the head waters of the Susquehanna river, and thence down that river to Lakesboro or Binghamton, has been fully organized. Edward C. Delevan of Albany, is its President, and he has taken \$40,000 of the stock. The inhabitants of Boston take great interest in this enterprise, as it furnishes the only avenue, through which they can tap the Erie railroad, or connect directly with the improvements reaching into the coal regions of this State. The Binghamton Republican says it is intended to construct this road with a six feet track, and to run the freight cars through from Albany to Dunkirk, without transshipment at Binghamton. The coal trains will also be loaded at the Loggert's Gap mines for Albany at half a dollar per ton, which will enable the Company to deliver coal in Albany at two dollars per ton.

The grades are unusually favorable, in no instance exceeding forty feet to the mile, and for very long distances falling inside of eight feet.

The Sheriff of Pittsburg, some time ago, during the riots there among the operatives of the rolling mills, hired some military companies to protect the mills, at an expense of \$2,000. The county refused to pay the bill. The court decided that the Sheriff had gone farther than the law required of him, and he therefore has to pay the \$2,000 out of his own pocket.