

the bank note and the letter at his door. But Martha was not long deceived. The likeness to her sister was so strong in the child's infant features, that her suspicious were soon awakened, and her brothers' tenderness to her, although carefully concealed, speedily confirmed them. She knew, however, too well to suffer her knowledge of his secret to be discovered by the surgeon, and she revenged herself for the silence she was compelled to maintain, and her previous disappointments, by harshness to the unforgiving Miriam. But after a time a new fear sprang up in her mind, and she dreaded lest Mr. Steele, whose health had already begun to fail, should at his death bequeath all his property to the poor, forlorn little child. This fear she communicated to her cousin George, who had followed her to Worcester, and by aid of a false reference, obtained employment in a lawyer's office; and then commenced that diabolical system of slow poisoning, which wore her brother's life away, until, at length, and finally ended in destroying it.

Previous to his death, however, she introduced George into his room as a stranger, and prevailed upon the dying man to make a will in her favor which he willingly did, having another form ready prepared for his signature, which gave every thing to his niece. This he contrived to execute during Martha's absence, the night before his death, in the presence of some stone-masons who were working in the yard, and was this which he inclosed in a letter to Miriam, expressing her pity and grief, and which she never looked upon, but which she was to see when she was sent for by Martha. Of the free, also, the miserable man gave a full account. It had been planned and executed by Martha, partly from revenge and jealousy of her husband's admiration of Miriam, and partly that she might, by her conviction, get rid of her forever.

All this, and much more, George Steele confessed upon his death bed, and as but for his sudden cowardice, which had caused so great a diversion in her favor, that poor girl must have found guilty upon the strong circumstantial evidence brought against her. I have ever looked upon her with fear and suspicion upon any verdict sentencing to death upon testimony so liable to interpolation, misconstructions, and falsehood.

The Farmer.
Drive on, thou sturdy farmer!
Drive cheerfully o'er the field,
The pleasures of a farmer's life
No other life can yield.

Thou risest with the morning sun
To till the fruitful earth,
And when thy daily task is done,
Thou seekest thy peaceful hearth.

Thou lovest not the gaudy town,
With its tumultuous roar,
Plenty and peace thy fireside crown,
And thou dost ask no more.

Monarchs in robes with crimson dyed,
Are low compared with thee,
They are pampered sons of pride,
Thou art God's nobility.

Go on, thou sturdy farmer,
Tread proudly on thy sod,
Thy proud and godly heritage,
Thou chosen son of God!

The time to cut hay.
The period at which hay is cut, or when it is cut, materially affects the quantity (by weight) and the quality of the produce. It is commonly known that when radishes are left too long in the ground they become hard and woody—that the soft turnip stem of the young cabbage undergoes a similar change as the plant grows old—that the artichoke becomes tough and uneatable if left too long in the ground. The same natural changes go on in the grasses which are cut for hay.

In the blades and stems of the young grasses there is much sugar, which as they grow up is gradually changed into starch, and then into woody fibre. The more completely the latter change is affected—that is, the riper the plant becomes—the less sugar and starch, both readily soluble substances, they contain. And this it had been ascertained that woody fibre is not wholly indigestible, but the cow for example, can appropriate a portion of it for food as it passes through the stomach, yet the reader may readily imagine that those parts of the food which dissolve most easily are also most likely—other things being equal—to be the most nourishing to the animal.

It is ascertained, also, that the weight of hay or straw raised, is actually less when allowed to become fully ripe; and therefore, by cutting soon after the plant has attained its greatest height, a larger quantity, as well as a better quality of hay will be obtained, while the land also will be less exhausted.—*Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry.*

Have a Trade.
By all means have a trade. Don't go up and down in the world, and find nothing you can sell your hand to. No matter if you don't have to work for a living. You may not always be prosperous as you are now. This is a mutuating planet. The man that is up to-day may be down to-morrow. Thank heaven, we live in no land of primogeniture, hereditary succession. Each man is morally bound to labor. Have a trade, we repeat. Educate your hands. Have something you can turn your energies to when times pinch. It will be an everlasting resource. We never knew a man who, with a good trade, could not get a good living, and much more with great application. What though you are going to college, or into a profession? The case is not altered. You need it just as much. It will come in play every day of your life. If it is a trade, it will be the best of the hand should always go to the head.

We never knew a college boy who was not better for a substantial trade. He always graduates with the highest honors. He is sure to be a scholar. The fact is, he knows how to work to earn his money. He transfers himself from the shop to the study. Young men, decide at once to learn a trade. Apply yourself with all your mind and heart, and

be his master. And when you graduate and ask your diploma, if you do not want one, or are not able to work at it, you have laid by so much, and such kind of wealth can never be lost—by taken from you.

What Plank and Tarapike Roads do for the Farmer.
A writer in speaking of the benefits of Plank roads, observes that the farmer has what he never had before, a good road every day in the year—the same in all seasons—and can select for his travel, days when he cannot work on the farm, taking in greater ease, in half the time, three times what he formerly could carry. His woodlands acquire a value which he never had before, from the ease with which his timber or wood can be taken to market. His farm increases in value from ten to 15 per cent. The wear and tear of his horse, harness and vehicle is reduced at least one-half leaving a surplus in his pocket after paying tolls, which otherwise would have been spent in repairs. His produce of whatever kind can be conveyed to market with one-half the expense attendant upon carrying it over the old road, from the increase in the quantity he is able to carry at a single load; and he can with the greater facility avail himself of the advantages of churches, and neighborhood and friendly intercourse.

Farmers take one and a half cords of green wood to market, where formerly a half and three-quarters of a cord were considered a load; eighty bushels of rye and one hundred bushels of wheat or oats, when formerly they carried but forty and fifty bushels. This is done at the rate of four miles an hour, whereas three miles with a horse was considered rapid traveling, when the road was in tolerable order. A manufacturer of Utica formerly transported from the railroad to his establishment, a distance of seven miles, ten bales of cotton per day, with two teams, which made each but one daily trip; but on the recently constructed plank road one team performs the journey twice, delivering fifteen bales a day. The average weight of a bale of cotton is 5 cwt; and therefore one team is equal to the work of 75 cwt, while on the old road it was equal to only 25 cwt.—and these roads are considered fair average hauls, while the expense of the team being unfairly taxed.—*Buffalo Ad.*

Rates of Postage.
The New Postage Law, which goes into effect on the 1st of July, contains the following provisions:
The single rate of letter postage includes all letters of half an ounce or less weight. For any distance not over 3,000 miles, the single rate is 3 cents; if unpaid, 5 cents. For any distance over 3,000 miles, the single rate, if prepaid, is 6 cents; if unpaid 10 cents. Letters to and from Canada, 3,000 miles or less, single rate 10 cents; over 3,000 miles 15 cents; the same whether paid or unpaid. Every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, to be charged for an additional 50 per cent. according to the class to which the letter belongs.

Newspaper postage is regulated as follows: *Weekly papers only*, sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers within the county where they are published, are to go free. All newspapers not exceeding 3 ounces in weight, sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, to be charged per quarter, for any distance not exceeding 50 miles; if published monthly 14 cents, semi-monthly 23 cents, weekly 4 cents, semi-weekly 10 cents, tri-weekly 15 cents, daily 25 cents. Over 50 and not over 300 miles, monthly 25 cents, semi-monthly 5, weekly 10, semi-weekly 20, tri-weekly 30, daily 50. Over 300 miles and not over 1,000, monthly 33 cents, semi-monthly 75, weekly 15, semi-weekly 30, tri-weekly 45, daily 75. One to two thousand miles, monthly 55 cents, semi-monthly 100, weekly 20, semi-weekly 40, tri-weekly 60, daily 100. Two to four thousand miles, monthly 65, semi-monthly 125, weekly 25, semi-weekly 50, tri-weekly 75, daily 125. Over 4,000 miles, monthly 75, semi-monthly 150, weekly 30, tri-weekly 50, tri-weekly 150, daily 1 50. The rates on Newspapers to regular subscribers are the same whether prepaid or not.

Transient newspapers, periodicals, bound books not weighing over 32 ounces, and all other printed matter, sent to actual subscribers, are charged, according to weight and distance, the rates prescribed in the bill; and on all this description of matter, except periodicals published at intervals not exceeding three months, and sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, the postage must be prepaid. In the case of periodicals sent to subscribers, if the postage be prepaid, half the prescribed rates only to be charged. The postage on transient newspapers of one ounce or less weight, for not over 500 miles is 1 cent, from 500 to 1,500 miles 2 cents, 1,500 to 2,500 miles 3 cents, 2,500 to 3,500 miles 4 cents, over 3,500 miles 5 cents. Papers weighing from 1 to 2, 2 to 3, and 3 to 4 ounces, &c., double the quadruple &c. the rates above.

State Lunatic Hospital.
This noble work, now in the hands of the State Lunatic Hospital, is nearly ready for occupation. When the whole is completed and arranged according to its design, it will be a monument to the humanity and liberality of our Commonwealth. Col. John Haviland, the contractor, has delivered it over to the Commissioners. The Union says:
"This immense work, being five hundred feet in length, three stories high, with cut-stone window and door sills and coping, slate roof and copper gutters, beautiful cut-stone steps and airy portico, surmounted by a dome of great span and surpassing beauty, with the heating and cooking apparatus, water pipes, water closets, bath rooms, &c., all in the most complete order, has been done for less than one hundred thousand dollars! Although this structure is entirely plain, it presents a most beautiful appearance, and reflects the highest credit on the eminent architect who designed and erected it. The trustees will immediately commence finishing the buildings so that the work will be ready for the reception of patients."

There are now two wards building under separate contract with Holmes & Simmons, for sixty and incredible patients, under an appropriation made last spring; and we believe, it is desirable that this work should be completed before patients are admitted; but these enterprising contractors will doubtless complete this work early in the season.



The Susquehanna Register.

JOHN C. MILLER, EDITOR.
MONROE, PENNA.
Thursday Morning, July 9, 1851.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.
FOR GOVERNOR,
William F. Johnston,
of Armstrong county,
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
John Strohm,
of Lancaster county.
FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
RICHARD COULTER, Westmoreland,
JOSHUA W. COMLY, of Montour,
GEORGE CHAMBERS, of Franklin,
WM. M. MEREDITH, of Phila.,
WILLIAM JESSUP, of Susquehanna.

In consequence of the new materials not arriving as soon as we expected, and the difficulty of getting things ready, together with a press of job work, the issue of our paper this week is delayed beyond the usual time. We have still a heavy job on hand, (just what we like to be bothered with,) which will probably delay the issue of our paper again next week, after which we hope to be punctual in issuing the paper every Thursday morning.

We invite the attention of our readers to the new advertisements in to-day's paper. We cannot see the propriety of our farmers going abroad to do their trading, when they can get good prices for their produce here, and purchase goods nearly as cheap as they could in a retail store in Greenwhich street.

Our Enlargement.
The Register this week greets its two thousand readers in a new and (tho' we say it ourselves) very neat dress, and enlarged size. From the hurry of tearing down the old and putting up the new establishment, everything having to be remodeled or made new, we have not been able to bestow that attention to the typographical appearance of the sheet which we hope hereafter to do, still we must be content to have the present number judged as a specimen. The press, from the extensive establishment of Messrs. Hoe & Co., New York, is the largest and best finished one ever brought into this county. It is two sizes larger than the one used by our friends down street, and capable of further enlarging our sheet when the increased subscription will warrant it. The new type, from the manufacture of Messrs. Bruce & Co. N. Y., speak for themselves; the often expressed wish of our subscribers for a bold, plain print, is now fully met. We have only one time and room this week to congratulate our readers on the improvement, and to hope that it will prove satisfactory.

To the Patrons of the Register.
Having made arrangements for the disposal of the Printing establishment and good will of this paper to JOHN C. MILLER, Esq., who under this arrangement has procured a large and splendid new Press and a supply of new Type &c. for an essential enlargement, as intimated last week to commence with the last half of the present volume, it becomes me to say something of the reasons which have induced me to take this course, and while commending to public favor the praiseworthy enterprise of my successor, to make my parting bow with a kind farewell in taking leave of the chair editorial.

It has frequently been intimated within the last year, that the Register should be enlarged as soon as circumstances would permit, and it has long been my cherished design to make this improvement on my own account and by my own means if possible. Some of my friends had given out that if appointed a Deputy Marshal to take the census in this county last year, I would do so out of the avails of the office for the benefit of the Whig party. But it is well known that the party having the power in Congress, since they no longer had the bestowment of this patronage on their friends, made a law for that purpose which not only greatly increased the labor requisite, but materially reduced the pay, so that one person could take but one half the county in the time required, for which, comparatively, but a small compensation was allowed, only a portion of which has been paid. Had all those indebted to me come promptly to my aid (as some have always done) I might have been able to accomplish my wish before this time, without incurring a too heavy debt in the undertaking. But feeling scarcely able under existing circumstances to make such an improvement myself as the progress of improvement in the country, in population, wealth and business resources, seems to require, I have finally accepted of proposals heretofore made (and yielded to the wishes of my family for my retirement,) by disposing of the whole concern to others better prepared to make the desired improvements, which this sheet of ample dimensions will show has been accomplished. Even more than was ever printed here is now presented in the enlarged

size and improved appearance of the journal. It may now be fairly said to excel in size and typographical appearance any other sheet in all northern Pennsylvania. In short, it is such a sheet as the Whigs of Susquehanna county may well be proud of, and which a laudable pride should henceforth induce them to extend to a liberal and generous support, which should show that, though largely in the minority hitherto politically, they will be behind no Whigs in the nation in enterprise and public spirit.

The great impulse to business of all kinds caused by the vast public improvements completed on our borders and those being made through our midst, and finally the rapid growth and advancement of our county in agriculture and all the industrial interests, which the census statistics will show, should render this establishment if properly conducted more profitable than it has ever been heretofore. And among other circumstances which combine to render this an auspicious period for the concern (which I am about to leave just at the dawning of apparent prosperity, after the long night of adversity through which I have struggled for years past, the *Free Postage* law for papers sent by mail within the county, goes into operation this week, whereby every citizen residing near a Post office may receive the paper free of expense. Now therefore is a grand time for all to subscribe for a county paper.

To those whose partiality to me as an editor has induced them to hope I should avail myself of these advantages by making this improvement in the paper myself, I have only to say that I hope to leave the concern in abler hands. Mr. Miller, to whom its editorial charge is committed, tho' comparatively a young man, having been bred in this county, is well known to many of our citizens as having had superior advantages in point of education; and having reason to believe he possesses the requisite talents to meet the utmost expectations of the friends of this establishment, I heartily commend his undertaking to the candid consideration of the public. Give him a fair trial, and let the paper under his management be judged by its merits. If it shall (as I trust it will) advocate correct principles and prove faithful and true to the cause of the Whig Democracy of the state and nation, (which I conceive to be conducive to the true interests of the country,) it will doubtless meet the laurel approbation of all its old friends and secure that of many new ones. The mechanical department is in skillful and experienced hands.

Having been connected with the Register either as joint proprietor or as sole editor and publisher for the last 16 years, it is natural that it should have become a cherished object of regard and affection, and while it continues to merit my approbation I shall be ever happy to contribute my humble aid and influence to promote its prosperity and usefulness.

In taking my final leave as editor, I may be permitted to say in my own behalf, that I have ever honestly endeavored as far as my various embarrassments would permit to do my duty to the public. However common the assertion with some, that all political papers will deliberately avert from the truth to promote their party interests, I beg leave to plead *not guilty* to the imputation for my own part; as I can say in truth that I have never voluntarily published anything as my own, that I did not at the time suppose I had reason to believe was true, nor advocate any principles or measures that I did not believe to be correct and proper. And I would still rather be in a political minority forever, with the consciousness that I am right, than triumph with the office-going majority with the knowledge of being wrong.

Although I cannot plead entire exemption from the imperfections of human nature, I can truly say that I have never intentionally wronged or injured any one; and if I have at any time through inadvertence in the heat of political controversy, wounded the feelings of any, I sincerely regret it, while I would not retract any thing which I may have ever said under such circumstances which was unjustly harsh or unkindly expressed. Having never for a moment entertained the feelings of malignant resentment sometimes imputed by others—noting further than a temporary feeling of indignation having ever been excited in my bosom by the personal assaults I have encountered, I am at this moment unconscious of cherishing the least unkind or unfriendly feeling towards any individual in existence.

With these sentiments and this expression of universal good will to all of my fellow-creatures, I retire from the editorial profession, and shall carry into my retirement a feeling of especial gratitude and affectionate regard for those friends, personal and political, who have so long sustained me with their liberal patronage and cheered me through the darkest hours with their kind and friendly countenance, aid, and encouragement, which grateful sense I shall cherish through life, in whatever station or situation I may hereafter be placed. JAMES W. CHAPMAN.

P. S. Having made arrangements with my successor for a faithful performance of all existing contracts for subscription or advertising, all advance payments will be duly regarded, and the paper continued to all advance subscribers for the full term paid for. Urged subscriptions are due to me up to the first of July, and I would earnestly request all indebted to call and settle by or before the ensuing August. I shall generally be found at my residence (in the same building in which the Register office at present remains) at all times till further notice. Dis-

tant subscribers may look for their bills enclosed, soon. J. W. C.

To the Public.
The undersigned having purchased the Susquehanna Register with the present number issues the first of a new series. The old establishment being enlarged by the addition of a splendid new press and a large quantity of new type, it will hereafter be printed in the style and dimensions of this number.

The intelligence of the citizens of our county; its increasing population and wealth, and the exigencies of the times, require an enlarged and a good paper—such an one we propose to publish. Believing that the Whigs are the friends of the Constitution and Republic; that the Whig party is the party of honorable peace, wise progress, and liberal improvement, we shall advance to those principles, which have been its landmarks since the formation of the Federal Union. On all those questions of public policy which divide the country into two great parties, the Register will be found where the Whigs were in 1840 when the corruptions of Van Buren's administration were rebuked by the people, where the Whig party was in 1844 when it rallied to the support of its great chief, Henry Clay; where the Whigs of Pennsylvania stood in 1848, when they made Johnston their Governor; where the Whigs of the Union stood when they elected the lamented Taylor. Believing that Slavery is morally a curse to any people, and political-ly one of the grossest wrongs perpetrated by a Republic, we shall, without any disposition to interfere with those rights guaranteed by the Constitution to the Slave-holding States, earnestly oppose any enlargement of Slave territory. Regarding the compromises of the Constitution as a strong enough protection to the State rights of our Southern brethren, we are opposed to any extension or enlargement of their rights or safeguards, either by Federal or State Legislatures, and shall earnestly work and hope for the time when our whole country shall be a land of Free-soil, the home of Free-men, and every State sacred to Free-speech.

There is that conservatism which is too fondly attached to those institutions which originated in the Past, and a radicalism which too radically advocates Change, mistaking it for Progress. And while we venerate nothing because it comes to us clad in the garments of antiquity, we shall at the same time worship nothing merely because it has been christened with the surname of Reform. Thus avoiding those extremes which are alike ultra and dangerous, we shall endeavor to be found always advocating that which will result in good for the greatest number.

In those departments of news, agriculture, and miscellany, we form an important part of a paper, we intend to present such a variety as will suit all classes. The Register in its enlarged form will be published every Thursday morning at the same price that it has been heretofore. It will be sent free of postage to subscribers residing in the county, making it the cheapest weekly that can be taken in the county. J. C. MILLER.

Our Ticket.
We place at the head of our columns this week the State ticket nominated by the Lancaster Convention, the proceedings of which will be found in another part of the paper. In hoisting our flag with those names inscribed upon it, we feel confident that every true hearted Whig will greet it with pleasure; that it will, as it unfolds the names of those noble and honest sons of Pennsylvania, stir up from his heart that love of the constitution, of the law, and of the Commonwealth which is the life-blood of Whig patriotism.

That ticket must and can be elected. There never was a ticket presented with the same number of candidates which combined the same amount of ability with an equal amount of worth. We can support that ticket not only because it was presented by a Whig Convention, but because the men who compose it are known men, of character and talent eminently qualifying them for the respective stations for which they are proposed.

The nomination of our townsman, Hon. William Jessup, as a candidate for the Supreme Bench, we announce with no ordinary degree of pleasure. We consider it an honor to the Whigs of Susquehanna that they were able to furnish to great and so good a man as their candidate. As a man, not an honest person lives who can say aught against his honorable motives and upright conduct and spotless integrity. As a citizen, every person that is acquainted with him knows him to be liberal and public spirited.—Among the first in any movement of public interest, he is never among the last in deeds of kindness and charity. As a jurist, he has risen by his own exertions to a position which is accorded to him by common consent—that of one of the best if not the best District Judge in the State. In every respect he is eminently qualified to occupy a place upon the Supreme Bench. The Whigs of the North had the nomination with pleasure and pride, and the vote of the North will show that moral worth and legal ability like his, find a cordial support among the friends of an able, independent Judiciary.

Devotion to the Constitution.
The great devotion to the Constitution and the Fugitive Slave Bill, which the Reading Convention manifested, was all good policy, considering the object—to secure Southern votes for Buchanan—

They certainly have bid high, and time will probably show compromise. Locofoco of Pennsylvania and demagogic Locofoco of South Carolina, cheek-by-jowl Buchanan delegates in 1852. This will take place, provided always that they succeed in throwing our jails open for Slave-hunters to shut up, as Judge Campbell says, "anything that has the taint of African blood" in them. If, however, by some chance, there should seem to be a probability of failure in getting the South right for Jimmy, we would suggest to these Cotton Democrats that they at once call another Convention, and pass a resolution in favor of dedicating the old Hall of Independence to the particular use of Slave catchers.

Seriously, what has been the course of the Democratic Federal party? Has it as a party respected Constitutions? Who trampled upon the Ohio Constitution in '49 and '50, with revolutionary schemes to disorganize the government? Who espoused the cause of the rebel Dorr, and made the plantations of Rhode Island a battle-ground between State authority and a rebellious minority? Of what political faith were the Senators who disorganized the Legislature of New York, attempting to stop the wheels of government? They all are loud in their devotion to the Constitution and Fugitive Slave Bill, and they claim the name of Democrats.

To apply the matter more directly to the Buchanan Democrats of this State: not long before the setting of that body which nominated Bigler and made alliance with the "peculiar institution," the Canal Commissioners appointed the Hon. Timothy Ives superintendent of the Portage Railroad, and one Brindle superintendent of the North Branch Canal.—The XIXth Section of Art. 1st of the Constitution provides that "No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term." The Ives was a member of the Senate, his official term would not expire until next fall, and the office to which he was appointed was created during his term.—Brindle's appointment was in the same way unconstitutional. But this was of no consequence; the party required their appointment, and Democratic Canal Commissioners violated the Constitution to serve the party. Buchanan needed Southern votes to secure a nomination for the Presidency; Bigler pronounces the "crisis critical;" the crowd discovers that Bigler's slip "mailed and canvassed and flagged as was never vessel seen before; her sides sound and bottom well copped, extends her cable for the shore, and that there is one bar in the way." Forthwith the Reading platform is built. Verily, the Goddess of Buchanan Democracy looks lovely as she appears upon the hills of the North, with the Reading Resolutions in one hand and the commissions of Ives and Brindle in the other!

The following, which we clip from the *Lackawanna Citizen*, published at Carbondale, is a deserved compliment to Judge Jessup. The editor, S. S. Benedict, Esq., was a member of the last Legislature, and although of a different school of politics, bears testimony to the character of the Judge:

"A desperate effort seems to have been made to defeat the nomination of Hon. William Jessup, and it was almost successful. This shows that the desire to pass by the north was as strong there as in the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg. It was an unworthy effort, for Jessup is probably the best man, and the strongest one upon the ticket, though only successful upon the fourth ballot, while the other four were nominated upon the first."

Hon. WILLIAM JESSUP.—We are extremely gratified with the nomination of this gentleman for a seat on the Supreme Bench; and have every assurance that it will be equally gratifying to his numerous friends, of every political party, in this and the adjoining counties. He is an able jurist—gracious without a hyperbole in the State—a talented, sound, and consistent man, and an ornament to society. We predict for him a clear vote in this judicial district, and an unprecedented large majority in this section of the State. Not a single objection can be urged to him, either as a jurist or a man, as a citizen or a politician.—*Lackawanna Journal.*

Items of News.
No statement of interest which shall have accrued on the purchase money of unpatented lands will be allowed after 1st Dec. next.

The Natchez Courier says that there is a new Cuban Expedition on foot. The men are raised, Steamers chartered &c. They are to start from their different points and rendezvous out of the U. S.

The Appropriation to the McGrayville college was defeated on the 1st in New York lower House. The gambling law of that State has passed to the third reading.

The Grand Lodge of Masons, of the District of Columbia are to perform the appropriate ceremonies at the laying of the corner stone of the extension of the capitol. Grand Master French will wear the same Regalia and use the same Gavel which Washington in 1793, in the capacity of Grand Master, used in laying the corner stone of the capitol.

Jenny Lind is to spend the Fourth with Mrs. Sigourney.

The Virginia Convention have stricken out the section prohibiting the Legislature from passing a law allowing the emancipation of Slaves, inserting "that an emancipated Slave remaining in the State over 12 months shall be sold." They also struck out the Section giving the Legislature power to remove true negroes from the State.

The Court which is engaged in the trial of the Michigan conspirators had not finished the evidence for the prosecution, it had been in session 22 days then.

A negro by the name of Mason while in the custody of constable Johnson at Wilkesbarre struck at Johnson's throat with a razor. Missing his mark he cut the corner of the mouth. The constable staggered and the negro in attempting to escape passed the store of Maj. Bowman who attempted to stop him. But with Major's Stomach, slipping open his pants, and for a instant only, which turned the edge of the razor would have killed the Major instantly. The negro escaped to his shop from which he was taken and locked up.

The great Steamboat race between the Henry Clay and Resolute came off on Monday. The Resolute beat Henry Clay 15 miles from New York to Albany. The Clay was considered the fastest boat in the world. The time of the Resolute was 145 miles in 7 hours 58 minutes—5 miles per hour against her.

Political Selections.
LANCASTER, June 24.
The Whig State Convention, to nominate candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Judges of the Supreme Court, met in the Court house this morning, at 11 o'clock. The crowd of attendance was very great, and the court room was crowded to suffocation, by a dense mass filling the doorways and windows, and anxious to watch the progress of the proceedings.

The Convention was called to order, and for the purpose of temporary organization, the Hon. Samuel Bell was selected as Chairman by acclamation, and Samuel W. Pearson, of Somerset, and Amos S. Henderson, of Lancaster, appointed Secretaries.

Finally, the admission of substitutes was dissolved, by the adoption of the following resolution:
Resolved, That it is inexpedient to admit any substitutes for delegates, unless they reside in the counties for which they are appointed.
On motion of Col. James D. Paxton, a Committee of ten was appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.
The Convention then adjourned until this afternoon.

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On motion of Col. James D. Paxton, a Committee of ten was appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned until this afternoon.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to admit any substitutes for delegates, unless they reside in the counties for which they are appointed.