The Farm and the Fireside.

On Breaking Colts.

Breaking colts being a business that almost every farmer has to do, at least every one is apt to consider his mode of management the best. Now, as there are many colts spoiled by mismanagement in breaking, I am inclined to believe that every man is not capable of understanding the disposition of every colt, and breaking them in a proper manner so as to have them work kindly. It is true, there are colts that may be managed, and be made to do every kind of labor by almost any one, but there are others which require skilful and proper management before they become kind. A horse that is contrary about standing and at starting, has not, in my opinion, been rightly taught in breaking, or has been spoilt since by improper management, and I think, all will admit that a horse that will not stand quietly until you are safely seated in your carriage, is a dangerous horse to own; I would rather whip a horse to make him stand, than to make him start. A colt that has been illy managed is always ready to start when he is told so to do, but they should be treated very kindly, and with great patience.

I have broken many colts, and found it the best way to bit them very lightly at first; by tight bitting at first, I have known colts to throw themselves and even break their necks by falling. When in harness, they must be taught to stop, and stand when spoken to, and not be allowed to start, until they stand perfectly at ease; managing thus, I have never failed to break them to start moderately and kindly. When driving them in harness and before they are attached to a carriage, I take a rope, and tying it to the tugs, I hold back with one hand, to teach them to draw on. Colts as well as older horses are apt to see many things to frighten them, while being led in a bridle or headstall; on these occasions they shall never be struck, but treated very kindly and spoken to encouragingly; many a horse is spoilt for life by being forced up by whipping to an object at which they have expressed a sense of fear; the man who would flog his horse on such an occasion ought to be a horse in the next world, as some believe, when he may very naturally expect to be served out for his cruelty. A colt while breaking should not be left hitched to a post for any length of time unless you are near: it is best to take him out of the shafts, unless this be the case.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Great Britain.

The following sketch, from Harpers New Monthly Magazine, will perhaps give our readers as correct an idea of what the World's fair is now, as any thing that has been written.

The Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations has succeeded beyond all anticipations. Long after every other doubt had been removed, its financial success was considered problematical, and it was feared that application must be made to Government to supply a large deficiency in the amount of funds. A writer in the *Times*, who professed to speak after careful investigation, estimated the expenditures at £120,000; the reciepts from subscriptions at £60,000, and the utmost that could be hoped from visitors at £25,000, leaving a deficit of £35,000. This estimate of expenses did not include the absolute purchase of the building, which was hoped rather than expected by the most sanguine friends of the enterprise. But the three first weeks of the Exhibition have placed its financial success beyond a question. From subscriptions and season tickets £130,000 have been realized; and nearly £40,000 have been received for admissions at the doors. It is not believed that the receipts for the next hundred days can fall short of £1500 a day. The total receipts will thus amount to some £320,000, which will enable the Committee to purchase the building for the permanent use of the nation, and graduate all the expenditures on a much more liberal scale than was at first thought possible. The value of the articles exhibited is variously estimated at from twelve to thirty millions of pounds. The condensed Catalogue, which merely gives the names of the articles and of the exhibitors, forms a volume with fully three times the amount of matter contained in a Number of our magazine. The large Catalogue will extend to a number of volumes, and will constitue a comprehensive Cyclopædia of the Industry of the Nineteenth Century. The American contributions do not fulfill the expectations that had been raised. From the amount of space asked, it was supposed that the contributions from the United States would exceed those from any other foreign country with the exception of France, which proves to be by no means the case; apart from their number, the American contributions, consisting to a considerable extent of raw materials, are not of a nature to be fully appreciated by ordinary visitors when brought into immediate contact with the more ornamental products of European industry. Mr. Biddle, the American commissioner, notwithstanding the sneers of the English press, writes that in every respect save that of number these contributions are worthy of the country. He urges that immediate and strenuous exertions be made to supply the deficiency, stating the Exhibition will remain open till late in the autumn, and articles will be received until the first of August. The effect of the Exhibition has been in many respects different from what was anticipated. Those who had expected to make fortunes by supplying the wants of visitors have been woefully disappointed. The current sets from London almost as rapidly as to it, so that at no time is the population sensibly augmented. The visitors spend comparatively little, and the shopkeepers complain of unusual dullness. The Exhibition has taken the place of theatres and other places of amusement, which are, to a great extent, kept open at a loss. Some apprehensions were felt of tumult, or at least of an inconvenient pressure, when the price of admission should be reduced to shilling; and a few precautions were taken to prevent the evil. These fears were found to be altogether gratuitous. On the first day only about 20,000 visitors were present, though the building will amply accommodate 80,000 at a time. As apprehension wore off the number rapidly rose to upward of 50,000 a day. The order and decorum observed by those who paid the highest. The Queen makes visits to the Exhibition, even on the shilling days.

The contributions to the Washington Monument for June were $5085,52.

Effects of Railroads on Agricultural Products.

The effects of railroads in modifying the agriculture of different sections is illustrated by the example of Massachusetts. Since 1840, about 600 miles of railroads have been laid in this State. According to the returns of the assessors, it appears that the number of horses increased from 60,030 in 1840, to 74,000 in 1850. This is remarkable, especially when we consider the fact that the railroads have displaced many lines of stages on which numerous horses were employed; and it shows that the increase of business occasioned by the railroads, gives employment to an increased number of horses.—From the same returns we learn that cattle have increased from 278,737 in 1840, to 289,000 in 1850, while the same period, sheep have declined from 343,390 to 179,539. The produce of wheat has declined from 101,178 bushels to 28,487, while Indian corn has increased from 1,775,073 bushels in 1840, to 2,305,856 in 1850.—*Jeff. Republican.*

The Gentler Graces.—There is great need of the cultivation of the gentler graces of the Christian. It is not a little strange that their importance should be greatly undervalued, in comparison to the more showy and imposing qualities of character. They were pre-eminently characteristic of our Lord and Master, who "hath left us an example that we should follow in his steps." And when the apostle would enforce duty by the most impressive motives, he "beseeched by the meekness and gentleness of Christ." When he clusters together the *fruits* of the Spirit, his specifications are chiefly of this class: "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, meekness, gentleness, goodness, faith." The first named of these he describes as of more worth, than the gift of speaking with the tongues of angels: superior to all knowledge, and power to solve all mystery: more acceptable to God, than the giving of one's body to be burned. Why then are they made of so little account? It is to the want of these that we trace the turmoil and strife with which earth is vexed. No other qualities can serve as a substitute for these. They are needed for their influence on others. They are needed as antidotes to the trials, the disappointments and vexations of life. Who can sufficiently prize a quiet, confiding spirit, which stays itself on God amidst the jarrings and confusion of earth.

☞ A joke never gains over an enemy, but often looses a friend.

The Susquehanna Register.

JOHN C. MILLER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

Thursday Morning, July 10, 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 Phil'a,*
WILLIAM JESSUP, *of Susquehanna.*

☞ We must again apologize to our patrons for the late appearance of the Register this week. The Fourth, fixing up the new materials, and job work that could not be delayed, has put us back.

☞ Look at the advertisement of Messrs. Reynolds and Rider in to-day's paper.

☞ The attention of merchants is invited to the cards of Messrs. Lee & Case, and Rockwell, Barrows & Winton.

Large Strawberry.—Mr. J. Etheridge, of this borough, left at our office a day or two since a strawberry raised in his garden the present season, measuring 4⅜ inches in circumference. This is the largest strawberry we have ever seen.

● An account of the celebration on the 4th at New Milford was handed us for publication. The communication we regret to say, was mislaid, so that it does not appear in our this weeks paper. The New Milford people, judging from the accounts that have reached us had a fine time, and we are sorry that we can not this week publish the proceedings.

Swindling the State.

That the State has been swindled out of thousands of dollars, has been an indisputable fact for years. Yet, so completely has one party kept the control of the purse, that what has been a fact by general admission, has at the same time been supported by but little evidence. The reason of this is found in the fact, that the whole control and management of the public works, all the disbursements from the State Treasury, and all the auditing of the numerous accounts of the different departments, have been, with one exception, in the hands of the Philistines.—Recently a bitter quarrel has been progressing among the Democrats in the county of the Freeport Aquoduct. This Aqueduct was destroyed by fire on the 12th of May 1848. In its rebuilding this State has been literally robbed of some ten thousand dollars. This fraud was perpetrated by altering the check rolls after they had been signed by the laborers. Thus a person working *one day* and paid for *one day*, was put upon the check rolls as working *thirty*, and the money drawn from the treasury for *thirty*. This swindling to the amount of more than TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS would never have been discovered except by a quarrel among themselves. As it is the whole scheme of villany and plunder is public it is a matter of record; the evidence can be produced at any time.

It has become public on the eve of an important election, and the people are called upon to decide whether this business shall be continued. What say you, men of Pennsylvania—you that are taxed, and are willing to be taxed to redeem the Commonwealth? Are you willing longer to continue in power a set of vampires that prey upon the State Treasury and rob the purse of the people in the outraged name of Democracy? You who constitute the mass of Democratic voters, are you of a mind that such men should longer retain their positions? *Remember the Freeport Aqueduct!* and let the next polls tell the fate of those men who have prostituted the name you love to schemes of villainy; who fill their pockets from a treasury replenished from the farm and workshop, and annually call upon you to support "the *regular ticket*," regular only because it keeps *one set of men in office.*

Whigs of Susquehanna, we have a new reason to urge us to exertion in this new exposition of the corruptions that under the administration of the present Canal Board infest our public works. All the checks that can be put around the Government are required at your hands.—They can be secured if you will but do your duty and attend to the election of the Whig State ticket in October.

☞ Hon. William R. King of Alabama, Speaker of the last Senate, has written a letter, declaring himself decidedly opposed to the leading measures of the Compromise of the last session. The admission of California into the Union he pronounces an act of injustice, and says that no man could have felt more indignant than he did at the partial and unjust legislation. The bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, he says, he could not have given his sanction under any circumstances, and that he should feel it his bounden duty to vote for the repeal of the emancipation clause whenever proposed. He declares that he would again, as he did last winter, vote for the repeal of the Mexican law prohibiting slavery in Utah and New Mexico. He repudiates all connection with the Union party.

[Thus we have King of Alabama, and Quitman of Missouri, anti-union men on account of the Compromise, and Chase and Gaylord of Ohio, Northern nullifiers on account of the Compromise, and Buchanan and Bigler friends of the Compromise, with all its pains and penalties, on account of the Union. And all these are members and high priests of a Democratic party, upon the success of which the Union depends.]

Dissatisfaction in the party.

The Judicial nominations of the Democratic Federalists do not meet with that reception from the party journals which warrant any loud boasting of their election by thousands of majority, or even of hopes of any majority at all. The Convention was corrupt, the managers unscrupulous, and the ticket such as might have been expected from such an assemblage. There is dissatisfaction in high places, and the attempt will be made to elect the ticket by concealing this condition of things from those counties where the press is under the control of the Buchanan interests. Another part of the game will be to meet charges of incompetency with the cry of persecution and appeals to support men merely because they are on the Democratic ticket. But it is all useless: those who *cannot read* would vote that ticket at any rate; those who can read shall have the facts placed before them. Below we give a few extracts from their papers. The *Jeffersonian*, a Locofoco paper, says:

"The Evening Bulletin of Saturday last copies, with approbation, the preamble and resolutions adopted at the late Chester county Democratic Convention, and asks our neighbor of the Republican whether the people of Chester county consider the ticket formed at Harrisburg on Thursday last comes up to the standard erected by these resolutions. Lest Judge Strickland may not happen to observe the question asked by the accomplished editor of the Bulletin, as we also hail from Chester county, and had the honor to present those resolutions to the County Convention, we will take the liberty of answering it ourself; and our answer is this: that if the ticket formed at Harrisburg does not come up to the Chester county standard the fault lies nearer Mr. Cummings' door than ours. Our delegates at least, maintained that standard, and were anxious for a ticket of undoubted strength throughout; not for one, like the feet of the image which Nebuckadnezzar saw in his dream, partly iron and partly clay—strength combined with weakness, and combined in such a way as to *make the whole weak*, for want of coherence and consistence in the parts.—Can the Bulletin say as much for the Philadelphia City and County delegates? We shall be glad to have his response.

The Democratic citizens of Chester county will undoubtedly be found true to their principles, and what they have to recently said, and said after mature deliberation, they will not now recede from. The ticket is *not such as we had a right to expect, nor such as would have been formed if the corruptions which disgrace the elective franchise in Philadelphia*, and which were well rebuked in the Harrisburg convention by the scathing eloquence of Capt. Small, had not operated in the primary meeting of the democrats of that district, and through them upon the action of the convention. We cannot flatter ourselves that the Democracy of Chester county will be satisfied with the nominations. *We have seen a number of persons since the nominations were announced, but none as yet who approve it.*"

In reply to this article, the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* speaks as follows:

"We are compelled to admit the truth of the charge made by the Jeffersonian in reference to this county. The truth is its matters are now managed here, the making and the administering of the laws have fallen into the hands of the corrupt and unscrupulous characters that hang around the grog shops and bar rooms at ward meetings, and the evil thus early matured under the amended constitution, threatens to grow and become fatal to the purity, learning and dignity of our Supreme bench. Still, in this case, we confidently expect that the people will apply a preventive of the evil at the ballot box."

The *Lancasterian*, which is anti-Buchanan, and which has been heretofore the organ of the Locofoco party of that county, complains bitterly of the course pursued by the Reading convention, which refused seats to the anti-Buchanan delegates from Lancaster county, although they were elected strictly according to party usage. It boldly charges bargain and sale upon the convention, which proscribed the proper delegates:

"Our readers are already aware that the regularly elected delegates of Lancaster county were denied their seats in the Reading convention, and compelled to yield to the influences of the same ambitious aspirations which induced a small minority of thirty-eight to protest against the action of the last September convention, which numbered one hundred and eighty-eight delegates. It will be gratifying, however, to the democracy of this county to know the fact, that this was affected by previous combinations and pledges, uninfluenced by the question of right, and directed by more personal motives. Whilst our delegates are rejected there is but one impression as to their right. They were elected by the Democratic party according to its usages; and were stricken down as a propitiation to an ambitious leader who does not value freedom of opinion when it in the slightest degree interferes with his eager aspirations for power. It is not for us here to enumerate the means and weapons made use of by designing men who operated upon the individual members of that body. It is, nevertheless, right and absolutely necessary, in vindication of ourselves, and to maintain unsullied the honor of the great body of the Democracy of this county who acted in concert with us, that the facts—one and all—connected with this matter, be made known. This will be done in due season."

The *Luzerne Democrat*, one of the malcontents, says:

"We did think that when the whole north to a man, presented Judge Kidder to the Convention, he should have been nominated. On this question we are all united; we selected our man, and the principles of justice required that he should have been one of the five nominees for the Supreme bench.

Judge Woodward declined; Judge Conyngham declined; this left but one candidate for the north. *Every* county composing that territory is not merely democratic, but by a very large majority. As the matter stands, Philadelphia City, Lancaster, Somerset, and Allegheny, each furnish a man—the four heavy federal counties of the State. It grieves us to contemplate it. As Democrats we feel as though our services were only wanted in the field, in the hour of strife, and that the fruits of the victory were a thing in which we had no part nor lot."

The *Pittsburg Gazette* uses the following language relative to the course of the Reading Locofoco Convention, in playing into the hands of James Buchanan with all his ultra pro-slavery opinions:

"The leaders of that party will very soon find that they overplayed their game in their anxiety to make capital for Mr. Buchanan in the South, and to throw Gov. Johnston into the wrong for declining to approve of the bill repealing the law of 1847, above spoken of. His conduct in that matter will be cordially approved of by a great majority of the people of Pennsylvania, who are satisfied that the law of Congress is quite sufficient to protect the interests of the slaveholder, without removing the barriers which were justly set up against the kidnapper—a law which had the vote and approbation of Col. Bigler and Gov. Shunk."

The *West Chester Republican*, edited by Judge Strickland, a leading member of the Locofoco party, frankly says:

"It would be unwise and uncandid in us to attempt to conceal the fact which meets us at every turn, that portions of the ticket presented by the Convention are far from being satisfactory. The position of the Democracy of this county, in reference to the Judiciary, has been an open and fair one. They desired the nomination of Democrats—of Democrats in all respects competent for and worthy of the high trust."

Friend Hickock, editor of the *Lewisburg Chronicle*, neutral, but well known in this section as a member of the democratic party, thus speaks of Lewis and Campbell, two of the nominees by his party for the Supreme bench:

"Judge Lewis is learned and capable; but his thirst for notoriety leads him occasionally to run a bootless tilt against the authorities, and indulge in disquisitions more fanciful than sound. The only objection we have to Judge Campbell is that, so far as we have been able to ascertain, he is almost destitute of the requisite qualifications for the high post to which he aspires. His vote in this region will be very slim."

The *Argus*, a Locofoco paper published in Westmoreland county, controlled by H. F. Laird, late member of the Legislature, speaking of Judge Gibson's nomination, says:

"But the nomination of John B. Gibson gives us general dissatisfaction—yea, astonishment! The great age of Judge Gibson, and his intemperate habits, are of themselves, sufficient to render his nomination unpalitable. But his troublesome and insatiate thirst for office is truly disgusting, and moreover he is believed to be a *Whig!*"

☞ Gov. Lowe has refused to commute the sentence of Amos Green, convicted of an outrage upon a white woman. He is to be executed in a few days.

Hon. William Jessup.

We copy from a few of many complimentary notices which the nomination of Hon. Wm. Jessup has elicited the following. They are from journals of respectability in both parties, and are tributes to the character and ability of our townsman and indices of the esteem with which he is regarded in different parts of the State by those who have the ability to judge and the magnanimity to give utterance to their opinions. The Luzerne Democrat says:—

After Judge Jessup was fully nominated, they attempted to choke him off to favor a Mr. Buffington, one of Gov. Johnston's pets. The Judge should decline the canvass. He is decidedly the best lawyer on their ticket. They used him roughly, and he must be sensible of it.

Judge Jessup.—The nomination of this distinguished jurist as a candidate for the Supreme Bench, is hailed with feelings of the most profound satisfaction by the whole Whig party of Northern Pennsylvania. His course before the public together with his high mental endowments will elicit for him a support which will scarcely be subject to the clashings of the two parties.—*Pittston Gaz.*

William Jessup, of Susquehanna, was appointed a President Judge by Gov. Johnston. He is a good lawyer, and has made an excellent Judge. The delegates from Northern Pennsylvania were delighted with his nomination, and all who personally know him, represent him as a man of high character, and profound legal knowledge.—*Harrisburg Daily American.*

William Jessup is the President Judge of Susquehanna and Bedford, and has the reputation of being one of the ablest Judges in the State. He has not at any time since his appointment on the bench, been regarded as a partizan—but he is well known to be a Whig, and in point of moral worth, ability, and legal learning, not inferior to any President Judge in the State.—*Harr. Telegraph.*

William Jessup was first appointed President Judge by Gov. Ritner and afterwards by Gov. Johnston. As a Judge, he has no superior, and he is besides an accomplished gentleman, of strictest integrity and of most scrupulous honor.—*Honesdale Democrat.*

We cannot forbear, especially commending the nomination of Hon. William Jessup, knowing and appreciating as we do, his integrity of character, his honesty of purpose, and his eminent legal abilities. He is the man of all others whom we would designate for the important station, and simply because he has stood the test of years, and stands forth unscathed, with a reputation unblemished by any act unbecoming the station he has so long occupied. He is known widely here, and we predict will receive a vote which will correspond favorably with his extensive acquaintance.—*Wyoming Whig.*

The American conveys the impression that Jessup was appointed by Gov. Johnston. His first commission was from Gov. Ritner and subsequently upon the expiration of his term he was re-appointed by Gov. Johnston. He is at present President Judge of the District composed of Susquehanna, Wyoming and Luzerne.

Fourth of July in Montrose.

Although the morning was quite lowry, yet after it had cleared off the day was very pleasant. The morning was "ushered in" by a Federal Salute, fired by a detachment of the Dundaff Artillery under the command of Col. Asa Spicer. At eleven the procession was formed under the charge of Col. John H. Dimock, assisted by Col. C. D. Lathrop. The procession was in the order as in the programme, which we omit for want of room. Yet we will say—disclaiming all egotism on behalf of a company that has our name upon its roll—that without the "Rough and Ready" the procession would have dragged but a short length through our streets.

After marching through the principal streets, the procession proceeded to the canvass on the public square, when the affair began to assume the appearance of a Fourth of July celebration—before it was a Firemen's Parade. The tent was crowded with an attentive audience who listened to an eloquent oration by C. L. Ward, Esq., of Towanda. We will publish the oration next week.

The exercises at the tent being concluded, the New Hall of Mr. B. T. Lyons was filled with ladies, invited guests, firemen and citizens, who manifested their appreciation of the sumptuous dinner prepared by Mr. Peter Stevens, by eating, drinking, and making themselves merry.

After the cloth was removed, Hon. F. B. Streeter took the chair as President of the day, and announced the following regular toasts:

1. *The day we celebrate*—The memory of those men who consecrated it, can only be more sacred to American hearts.

2. *The President of the United States*—3 cheers, 2 guns. [This toast was eloquently responded to by C. L. Ward, Esq.]

4. *Our Civil and Religious Institutions*—deeply rooted in the hearts of all patriots, let no tempest of discord mar their purity or lessen their strength. 3 cheers, 1 gun. Hail Columbia.

5. *The Cheap Postage Bill*—Facilitating the intercourse of our citizens, it adds new strength to the bonds of our Union. 3 cheers, 1 gun.

6. *The Soldiers of the American Revolution*—they need no marble pillar to perpetuate their remains. Let them sleep beneath the monuments their deeds have created. Drank in silence.

7. *The Fourth of July*—our political Sabbath. Let it always be commemorated in the spirit of our revolutionary fathers. 3 cheers, 3 guns.

8. *The Union*—now and forever. 9 cheers, 3 guns. [This toast was responded to by William Elwell, Esq., of Towanda, in an eloquent speech.]

9. *The Orator of the Day*—3 cheers, 2 guns.

10. The ringing of bells, the sound of the fife and drum, and the roar of cannon are indispensible to a national celebration. All attempts to celebrate without them are base counterfeits of the great original. 3 cheers, 4 guns. Yankee Doodle.

11. *The Memory of Washington*—it will ever be fervently cherished by every American heart. Drank in silence.

12. The cause of struggling freedom throughout the world. Marseilles hymn.

13. *The Ladies.* 3 cheers, 3 guns.

This toast elicited eloquent remarks from Wm. H. Jessup, Wm. J. Turrell, Esq. and John Belcher of New York.

Of the numerous volunteer toasts that were offered, we give those that we have been able to collect:

By John Belcher: *Montrose*—Its hospitality, like its hills, seen and felt by all. Its women beautiful as the stream that flows from its base towards the Susquehanna.

By C. L. Ward, Esq.: *The Union of the States, and the rights of the States*—A traitors doom to whoever may seek to disturb either.

By H. H. Jessup: *The Ladies present to-day*—Worthy descendants of those immortal mothers of the Revolution by whose nurture and counsel our fathers learned to achieve the independence which we have this day to record.

By J. C. Miller: *B. R. Lyons*—The projector of this splendid Hall. His liberality and public spirit are only equalled by the taste and munificence with which they are displayed.

By C. L. Ward: *Susquehanna County*—The abode of an intelligent, industrious and hospitable people; none more so under the broad arch of the Union.

By J. H. Dimock: *The Rough & Ready Fire Company.*

By M. C. Tyler: *The Water Witch.*

By I. L. Post: *4th of July, '76*—May the mantle of our fathers who saw that day fall on us to day.

By H. H. Jessup: *The two political parties of Pennsylvania*—In their gubernatorial nominations they have presented their *Bills* to the people—God prosper the right!

By J. C. Miller: *The Montrose Brass Band*—they need no praise, for they can "blow their own trumpets."

By R. S. Searle: *Col. Asa Spicer*—The loudest Orator of the Day.

By M. C. Tyler: *This glorious Union*—May he who cherishes a thought of its severance be struck with mildew, till his heart-strings break with its own conscious baseness.

By H. H. Jessup: *The Pennsylvania Militia*—Peace to their ashes!

By R. S. Searle: *Lafayette*—May every people struggling for freedom find as true a friend and as faithful an ally.

The ceremonies of the day were closed with a splendid exhibition of fire works the evening.

Items of News.

☞ The number of applications for Bounty Land warrants has reached 150,000.

☞ Gen. James Miller of the last war with Great Britain, died at Temple, New Hampshire, on Monday evening.

☞ The ceremony of breaking ground for the Pacific Railroad took place on Saturday the 5th inst., at St. Louis.

☞ The vote in favor of the new Constitution in Ohio is 125,064; against it, 109,276. Majority for the Constitution, 15,788. The majority against the license law is 8,982.

☞ The authorities at Washington have commenced an investigation of the Gardner and Mears affair before the Grand Jury. The evidence so far is strong against the defendants.

☞ All the debtors in the Baltimore jail were liberated on Thursday night, July 3d, under the provision of the new constitution. They fired 100 guns, and had a grand torch-light procession.

☞ About one hundred officers of the late Schleswig Holstein army are preparing to come to the United States, being under the necessity of leaving their Fatherland. About twenty have already arrived, among whom are Lieut. Knobelsdorf and Dr. Rob.

☞ In 1793 the number of public Libraries in the United States was 35, and the aggregate number of volumes less than 74,000. In 1851 there are, exclusive of public school Libraries, 694 public Libraries, with an aggregate of 2,201,632 volumes. If we include all the public school Libraries, there are 10,000 Libraries with an aggregate of 4,000,000 volumes.

☞ The New York Legislature have passed the Canal Bill, the Railroad Toll bill, and the Appropriation bill. Perhaps it is not generally known what this Rail road Toll bill is. Railroads, when interfering with the freights of the Erie Canal, Oswego Canal, and Champlain Canal, are subject to a toll for State purposes. This bill removes that imposition, and puts them on the same footing with the New York & Erie.

☞ The Ohio State Convention, after nominating Samuel F. Vinton and candidates for the Supreme Court, passed a lengthy series of resolutions. They re affirm the Whig platform of protection to domestic industry, internal improvements, &c., also recommending General Scott for the Presidency—complimenting President Fillmore, and affirming that inasmuch as the compromise measures were not recommended by a Whig President, nor their adoption secured by a party vote in Congress, they are not party measures, and therefore perfect liberty and freedom of opinion should be tolerated among Whigs upon points of controversy involved.

Notices of Publications.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine: Harper & Brothers, 82 Cliff-st. New York. $3 per annum.

The July number of this Magazine is a gem in its way. It is really refreshing, amid the set of trashy publications that are flooding our country, occasionally to meet with a sensible and entertaining work like this. Aside from the excellent selections, and fine illustrations by Lossing & Barret, the "Monthly Record of Current Events," concise, methodical and accurate, is alone worth the subscription price. Under the new law, the postage on this Magazine to any postoffice in this county, will be only 4 cents.

Mechanic's Magazine & Engineer's Journal: D. Appleton & Co. 200 Broadway, New York.

This valuable scientific periodical should be in every young mechanic's hands.—See prospectus in another column, for terms, &c.

"The Leader." Wm. T. Atwood, 22 Spruce-st. New York. $2 per annum.

This "Journal of opinion, politics and criticism" is decidedly the best weekly published in New York. The character of the selections, and the ability with which its editorials are written, combine to render it in fact what it is name, the *Leader*. The editor is a politician, but not a partizan, which gives him an opportunity to cut and slash with a will.

"Ecarte." Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune buildings, New York. 50 cents.

This novel, by Major Richardson, professes to give an account of gambling life in Paris. To those who relish this class of reading it will doubtless prove interesting.

The Choral Advocate & Singing Class Journal: Mason & Law, 23 Park Row N. Y. 50 cts. per annum.

We commend this Journal to those interested in vocal music, and particularly to that of the choirs to which it is devoted.

The Keepsake: John S. Taylor, New York. $1 per annum.

Judging from its appearance and contents, this work will receive a generous support. Edited by Asahel Abbott.

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Ontario Female Seminary:

This Catalogue shows that the institution is receiving that patronage to which its character entitles it. The number of students during the last year was 211.—This Seminary is under the charge of an accomplished gentleman—Mr. E. G. Tyler—a native of this county.

Seth Clover.

The nomination of Seth Clover does not by any means satisfy the Locofoco party. The reasons urged are such as honest men are in the habit of regarding. The Waynesburg Messenger—the organ of Locofocoism of Green county—has a significant article, from which we extract the following, and to which we invite the earnest attention of all who wish to have honest public officers. Seth Clover is certainly in bad company. Here is the article:

"Gen. Seth Clover, the successful candidate, is a young man of some address, and though of but little experience, he *may* be an honest man, for any thing we know to the contrary. Truth requires us to say that his nomination is far from being the most fortunate one for this section of the State, yet the unbounded popularity of Col. Wm. Bigler, our most excellent candidate for Governor, *may* be sufficient to secure his election. All we ask of our Democratic friends of Greene is just to suspend their determination in this matter until they may be able to gather more information in regard to Mr. Clover's qualifications. If he is a good man, it would be unjust that he should be made to suffer for the corruption of his brother, but it is very important that an able, honest, and thorough business man should be placed in the Canal Board to check, if possible, *The system of frauds and corruptions* there practiced, and which have increased to such an extent as to make them truly alarming to the tax-payers of the State."

Fire.—The inhabitants of our town were aroused from their slumbers, about 1 o'clock on the morning of Sunday last by the startling cry of "fire!" We made our way towards the scene of conflagration, and soon discovered the new barn of *A. K. Peckham*, Esq. to be wrapped in flames. The fire had progressed so far when discovered that the barn together with its contents were abandoned to the mercy of the destroyer, and those upon the ground directed their energies to the rescuing of the dwelling of Mr. P., about twenty feet distant from the barn, to the fate to which it appeared inevitably doomed. Mr. Peckham and his neighbors rushed almost into the devouring element and covered that portion of the house next the barn with carpets, which they saturated with water until the barn was consumed. Had the fire communicated with the house, several of the adjoining buildings must have been burned.

There is but little doubt that the fire was the work of a diabolical incendiary incited by revenge or plunder. The barn was all closed up except one window, and Mr. Peckham states that neither himself nor any of his family had been in the building with fire for the space of three months. The time selected, the place, and all the attending circumstances, show it to have been a well laid plan of the most fiendish character. It behooves our citizens to be on the alert, and to provide themselves with some of the implements necessary for the extinguishment of fire, such as hooks, ladders, buckets, &c. and also to keep an eye out for those who are so fully imbued with the spirit of the arch fiend himself as to apply the torch to their neighbor's property.—*Wyoming Democrat.*

Improvement in the Manufacture of Brick.—We see it announced that Dr. Joel Samuels, of Allentown, has invented a machine for making bricks, different in construction and principle from any heretofore in use. The machinery is propelled by steam, and makes twelve hundred of these handsomely prepared bricks per hour out of unwrought clay with the greatest ease.