

girl who had first entered on the preceding evening, as with somewhat timid hearts, they wended their way to the Factory. The great building loomed up, dark and dimly lighted, they thought they had never seen such gloomy looking places; but once upon the long staircase, and into the first room, they forgot their fear, in the new interest that completely absorbed them. On every side they were greeted by bright, cheerful faces, but all the girls were too much occupied to give the strangers more than a passing glance, as they walked along without embarrassment. One more flight of stairs and they had reached their destination. Here were more girls, too, and they all seemed merry, for there was some cessation in the work, and groups were chatting and laughing, flitting to and fro by the ponderous machinery, and abruptly lapsing into silence, as the new comers passed by them, preceded by the curly headed little urchin.

"There she is," said the child, "there's Miss Meredith; and, as the young woman turned, they beheld the sweet features of last night's reprover.

"Ah! good morning," she said, smiling upon them, "I am glad you come. Do you feel sufficiently rested to begin work to-day? Here is a place for you to hang up your bonnets, sit down for a while, till our machinery is set going. You and I will be near neighbors, she continued, taking a hand of each, and turning her soft blue eyes alternately upon them; "and I think we shall get along together very well." A quarter of an hour passed in pleasant chat.

"We will now if you please, commence our task. You will find me a patient teacher, I hope."

Conner Lee was in the counting room, so they did not see him until they left work in the afternoon. As he passed them, he found time to say—"Mother wishes you to come and see her as soon as you can." The lip language was addressed to Nell, but the heart language to Hetty; she herself could not mistake the expression of his fine dark eyes; she blushed, and, for the first time, really noticed his remarkably handsome face; and good looks were too exclusively, I am sorry to say, Hetty's criterion of worth. In a fortnight, the sisters had made great progress. Nell, with her artist eye, acquiring the fastest; but Hetty was not far behind; they had become much attached to their sweet instructor, and were beginning to receive wages.

"Don't you think Hetty Alloway extremely handsome?" enquired Lizzy Leans one day of Miss Green, near whom she lately worked.

"To those whose test of beauty is symmetrical features and purity of complexion, she certainly is," replied Miss Green, slowly, "but not to me. She is superficial, too; her sister I admire—her mind is of the finest, texture her powers of discrimination more acute—she can't be led—her face shows that, and though she seems so much to like the saintly Hannah, I don't think she will be influenced by her racial sentiments."

Lizzie bit her lip; she was on the point of saying—"You will regret yet for your unkindness towards dear Hannah; but she knew a retort would only provoke altercation.

"(O! she answered, "Nell is unquestionably the most intellectual, and, for all her staidness has least pride. We are beginning to think Miss Hetty very vain; and I know some of the girls dislike her already, not because they are jealous of her beauty, but she is too artificial; and, in fact, thinks entirely too much of herself."

"I wonder who they were?" said Mrs. Green, inquiringly.

"And every body else does. Even Anna Lee never says anything about them except that they were cheated out of a fortune; and she is young Lee's own cousin, you know."

"What Conner Lee? Oh yes; he came over with them didn't he?"

"Yes; and it is whispered that he is very much in love with Hetty; and, I am sorry from my heart for him; for, though she accepts his slightest attentions, I don't believe she returns his affection. Besides, no girl could make sport of the man she loved, and array all his little failings, from his admiration for her, before her associates. She is proud of his homage, because he is a handsome fellow, and he unquestionably is elegant, but he will always be too poor for her, I fancy. Why, she has boundless ambition."

Miss Green curled her lip significantly, as she unrolled a little package, and began to eat her lunch, without replying.

"Notes from Mrs. Grey's for Thursday week; little Will smuggled them here," exclaimed a merry girl, skipping lightly by them, and throwing two billets in their laps.

"Now, is she not kind? One of her beautiful little parties," said Lizzy, "and, of course, she will invite the two Alloways on Hannah's account. She noticed them all at church; I saw, and expressed herself pleased with them."

Nell was standing opposite her head resting upon her hand, her dark eyes riveted upon Hannah Meredith, who was conversing in a low tone, when notes for her, and each of the sisters, were placed before Hannah, interrupting the thread of her narrative.

"O! I am glad," she exclaimed, opening the billet, her mild eye lighting up with pleasure. "Mrs. Grey is my mother's sister; and, when she gives her little parties, she invites a few of us, with whom she has become acquainted, through me; you will like her, I know."

"We are under obligations to you for our invitation, I am sure," said Nell with a quiet smile, and, Hetty's eyes fairly sparkled with delight, as she thought of the beautiful silks at home, one of which she certainly would have made up during the night. "Now, please go on," said Nell, "if you are not too tired, I have become much interested in that delicate creature."

"Do you hear her cough?" said Hannah, glancing at an attenuated form near them; "that slight, dangerous cough always thrills me. I don't think she is aware of her danger. For three years, she has bent constantly over that loom, always, at her post, at five in the morning, never leaving till the last hour; for she works by the piece. She has seen much misfortune, I assure you, young as she is."

To be Continued.

## THE DEMOCRAT.

The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania.  
1632 COPIES WEEKLY.  
S. D. & E. B. CHASE, Editors.  
MONTROSE, PA.  
Thursday, October 16, 1851.

### PRESENTMENT of the Grand Jury, Relative to building a New Jail.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, SS.

August Sessions, 1851.

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, now sitting and inquiring in and for the body of the County of Susquehanna, respectively do present:

That they have examined the Jail of the said County, and believe the same to be entirely inadequate, inconvenient, unsafe, and insufficient for the purposes for which it was erected; that while a part of the Court House is appropriated for Jail purposes, as at present, the public business is retarded by reason of a want of convenient rooms for Juries; and those called to discharge public duty as Jurors, are greatly inconvenienced; that the present and prospective progress of our county in wealth and population demands better facilities for the discharge of Court business than at present is afforded;—the Inquest as aforesaid, do therefore recommend the erection of a new Jail separate and unconnected with the present Court House, and such alterations and improvements in the Court House as are necessary for the accommodation of the Courts, and facilitating public business; And the Inquest as aforesaid, do further recommend that the new Jail be built and arranged with a view to the adoption of the system of solitary confinement.

Geo. Fuller, Foreman, George Gates, Thomas Jackson, Thos. Burdick, Jr., Erasmus Corey, N. Scott, E. M. Ball, M. Dunmore, James Lannan, Reuben Wells, R. S. Shuckler, Ben. Dix, C. D. Cobb, Henry Day.

The above Presentment of the Grand Jury we publish as matter of public interest. It is of especial interest to the people of Susquehanna county, who, though aware that some action of the kind was taken by the Grand Jury, are not probably aware of the shape which it assumed.

The Court gave the matter in charge, requesting, we understand, that some action of the kind should be taken, that the Grand Jury should present to the Court, after due examination, whether our present Jail accommodations were sufficient, safe, &c. Every man in the county who knows the condition of the Jail, we presume, would answer at once that a new one is much needed. And further than that, a new Court House, or a complete repair of the old one, would greatly facilitate the public business, and add much to the convenience and comfort of the public, who are obliged to attend to the transaction of the business of the County.

The Grand Jury then, discharged the duty imposed upon them honestly, and faithfully. But why was the matter brought before them in that shape? Under existing circumstances that the proper manner for the question to come before them? Exist there not reasons which should dictate an entire different mode of procedure, if the object sought to be attained is the permanent location of the County Seat by the erection of a new Jail, together with a Court House, or the repair of the old one? If the attention of the Grand Jury was called to the subject for some other reason than the supposed one, it seems to us like trifling with a grave matter; and if the object was the apparent one, to have a new Jail erected and the Court House repaired at the expense of the county, thus throwing the whole burden where it does not all belong, it is certainly true that the thing is understood by the people, that they may be prepared to act intelligently.

At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed in relation to this matter, which was published in our paper of the first of May last. We are not going to discuss that law now;—we may do so some time hence. However wise or unwise that may be in its provisions, however acceptable to the county at large, or otherwise;—whether or not the people of the county were willing to should remain that the County Seat question should be settled by it,—we doubt not all supposed its provisions would be regarded, at this time, in any movement preliminary to the erection of new buildings for the use of the county.

That law provides for the erection of a new Court House and Jail, jointly, and that \$5000 should be raised by taxation on the Borough of Montrose, towards that object. One Grand Jury was to pass upon the matter before the County Commissioners should be authorized to proceed in the work. Notwithstanding that law, and those provisions, this movement seems to have proceeded under the old order of things, first the presentment of two consecutive Grand Juries, then leaving the matter in the hands of the Commissioners. Now why was this? Why was the Grand Jury, by the force of circumstances, absolutely compelled to make this Presentment? It strikes us on the face that there is a lack of good faith on the part of some men in Montrose, not to say a disposition intended to overreach and take advantage of the people of the county. If the law of last session is to be regarded, why not regard it at its outset? Why begin wrong if there is an intention to carry it out right? What great necessity existed for calling up the question at the last Term, if circumstances were such as to make it improper that the law alluded to should be regarded? Would it not have been better that the whole matter should have rested till it could have been brought up in a proper manner? Is it the intention, disregarding that law, to force the matter upon the people of the county in the shape of the above Presentment? If so, we properly say that they will repudiate it. No such game can be worked off successfully upon the people of Susquehanna county. We think they are a people jealous of their rights, and that they will not allow those rights to be infringed by the Borough of Montrose in this matter at all.

We do not know that there was or is any intention such as we have alluded to. There is a right and a wrong way however to every thing, and it strikes us that the right way in

this is sought to be evaded, or else is covered up rather ingeniously. All we have to say now is, that the tax-payers, unless they choose to submit, are not going to be overreached in this matter. We are fully aware that it is a question fraught with difficulties,—that different interests are to be affected differently by an agitation of the subject.—But the whole mass of the people of the county have one general interest that is to be affected, and on that, we doubt not, they will stand together. In the present posture of affairs, it is not right that they should be subjected to the whole burden of building and repairing; and however they may differ in the abstract questions arising, they will agree upon this one. If the subject should be brought before the Grand Jury at November Term, we think it will be well for them to require it to be placed in a shape, so that they can act upon it without committing the people of the county to a position that they never mean to occupy, and which they cannot sustain consistently with their own rights.

**THE RESULT IN THE COUNTY.**

Up to this (Thursday) afternoon we have not been able to get the returns of the different townships sufficiently accurate for a statement in tabular form; so we have concluded to put it off till next week when we shall be able to publish them officially.

We have elected our whole county ticket with the exception of Sheriff. Mr. Gardner is defeated by quite a large majority, and some of the other candidates are run close. Mr. Reckhow has been sustained against the base coalition of base and unprincipled men in Montrose, who threw honor to the winds and unmasked the heart of all corruption. Judge Jessup is gloriously in the lurch, failing to keep pace with his ticket in the county. No wonder, for "the Bank is getting oddish."

Wonder if he has found out whether "the Democrat" is sustained by the people? Well Judge, we will show magnanimity towards a conquered and powerless foe.

Mr. Wilnot has a majority of six or seven hundred in the county. His majority in Bradford will be about 2000 from present indications. Ellwell took the whole Whig vote in this county, while many Democrats were so sure that they did not vote at all.

We have not done as well for Mr. Bigler, and the State ticket as we ought to, but very well under the circumstances, split as we were into fragments.

Altogether, this campaign may be a profitable one for the Democratic party of this county. The Whig leaders have shown themselves fairly to the people in all their recklessness and lawless corruption. We much miss that if another campaign does not witness crowds of the honest men of their party striking their colors and ranging themselves under the banner of Democracy. We have already heard many express their disgust at the manner in which they have been treated,—bought and sold like the Stocks of the Susquehanna Bank. More next week.

Our readers will excuse the leanness of our paper this week. Such has been the noise and confusion of the ending up of the Campaign, that we can hardly tell yet whether we are in the body or out of the body. We hope to get squared up by next week.

Our correspondent who wrote us in July, asking why we could not afford a little smarter Eagle at the head of our paper, will recollect that we replied that the old bird got so indolently, licked in '48 that he wanted to redeem himself this fall, and therefore insisted on keeping his post, till the Election. He will notice on the other side of the paper that the old fellow has grown wonderfully in a few days, and looks good now for a hundred battles. Isn't he doing well though?

**OUR BOOK TABLE.**

*Democrat's Review*, for October: Table of contents:—1. Lopez and his companions; 2. Practical annexation of England; 3. Some Irish Poets; 4. Political History of man; 5. Reddy; 6. Scripture Geology and Scripture Astronomy; 7. Political portraits with pen and pencil, Horatio Seymour, of New York; 8. Financial and Commercial Review; 9. Miscellaneous; 10. Notices of New Books—Kettell & Moore Proprietors, 170 Broadway, N. Y. \$3.00 per annum.

*LITTLE'S LIVING AGE*, No. 387, Contents:—1. The Saguenay; 2. Civil Rights and Christianity in India; 3. Protestantism in Turkey; 4. Squier's work on Central America; 5. Note-book of a Naturalist, Part 10th; 6. Maurice Ternay, Chaps. 43-45; 7. Hildreth's History of U. S.; 8. History of the conspiracy of Pontiac; 9. News of the week; 10. Freedom of political discussion: Poetry and short articles—E. Little & Co. Boston—weekly \$6 a year. The DOLLAR MAGAZINE, for October, comes with its forty eight pages of original and interesting matter. Every thing in this work, richly repays reading: E. A. & G. L. Duykinck, 109 Nassau St. N. Y. City, \$1 per year.

**SIFTINGS.**

The New Hampshire State Agricultural Fair was held in Manchester on the 8th and 9th inst. Hons. Daniel Webster and M. P. Wilder were the principal speakers on the occasion.

Jenny Lind gave a Concert in Buffalo last evening for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent fire.

The Hudson River Railroad was opened through to Albany on the 8th inst. The cars made the passage from New York to Albany and back again, a distance of 286 miles, in seven hours and thirty-five minutes, or, at an average rate of about 41 miles an hour.

**LITERARY CATASTROPHES.**—One hundred and sixty-four bags of dead letters, each bag containing five bushels, were destroyed at Washington on the 1st ult. They were emptied into a ravine near the monument, and set on fire.

**WORTH KNOWING.**—A young lady of this city, while in the country some years ago, stepped on a rusty nail, which ran through her shoe and foot. The inflammation and pain were of course very great, and lockjaw was apprehended. A friend of the lady, however, recommended the application of a beet taken fresh from the garden, and pounded fine, to the wound. It was done, and the effect was very beneficial. Soon the inflammation began

to subside, and by keeping on the crushed beet, changing it for a fresh one as its virtue seemed to become impaired, a speedy cure was effected. Simple but effectual remedies like this should be known by everybody.—Phil. Post.

### GEORGIA LETTER.

For the Democrat.  
MACON, Sept. 19 1851.

Messrs. S. D. & E. B. CHASE:—I shall resume my chapter by saying a few words in relation to the Havana Tragedy, which is creating so little excitement in this place. The sad termination of the struggle of the Cubans and their sympathizers, the American patriots, has filled the hearts of every true lover of Republican institutions and friend of freedom, with the deepest and most poignant sorrow.

When we look to the causes of this melancholy denouement, where do we find them? Are they presented in the course pursued by the present administration in relation to the Americans who had voluntarily offered their aid to the people of Cuba? I think not, tho' I do not claim to be a Fillmore man, far from it, every-body that knows anything about me knows that I never have supported Mr. Fillmore, either as a candidate for office, or as the President of the United States, yet, when this chief Magistrate, however, is wantonly assailed, both North and South on account of his course touching Cuban affairs, I think it no crime to express my very humble opinion in relation to the matter.

How stands the case? Mr. Fillmore is abused in the North for the want of energy and vigilance in suppressing the movement in the United States against the Cuban Government. These are the Free-soilers and abolitionists, who do not desire any further extension of Slavery, to which it is probable this movement may eventually lead.

On the other hand, the peculiar self-styled friends of Cuban emancipation in the South, are denouncing the President for presuming to issue his proclamation against the fitting out of armed expeditions in the United States against a government, with which we have a treaty of peace.

Why and wherefore is Mr. Fillmore assailed in this fashion? Look at the character of the assailants and you will readily understand the whole matter. The assault comes from a certain press gang and their partisans, among whom are the New Orleans Delta and Pionere, upon their shoulders much of the awful responsibility rests. The "Fillmore" press now feel this to be the case and are already endeavoring to hide themselves from the storm of indignation which a retraction in public sentiment, backed by the walls of bereaved kindred over their slaughtered relations, threaten to engulf them.

The fact is plain, that there has been a vast amount of deception and falsehood practiced upon the young and ardent citizens of the South and West, to enlist them in the cause of Cuban independence! Exaggerated and glowing accounts have been published of the rising of the Cubans, of their patriotism and their valor, of their desire for aid and of their being such a wide spread and universal spirit of revolution among them which only needed a competent leader and a handful of brave spirits to accomplish the deliverance of Cuba from its degrading bondage. There came inflated eulogies of the generalship, and prowess of Lopez to conduct the expedition, until the end was gained, the equipment of a small force at New Orleans and the embarkation of an alleged band as ever drew breath on American soil, on its perilous mission of freedom.

The result has proven beyond a question that the adventure was a desperate one—a forlorn hope. The promised rising of the Creole population was not a reality. The people were either too craven to seek a change of their condition or too ignorant to know they were oppressed. In consequence the Spartan band under Lopez and Crittenden were no match for the Spanish forces, and the command of the latter becoming separated were cut off and finally became victims to Spanish revenge, in its most diabolical form. All of which goes to prove either that Lopez was not the general he was cracked up to be, (though of unquestioned bravery), or that gross deception was practiced by him and others in attempting such an enterprise with so small a force.

That unprincipled Editors and politicians have caused the soil of Cuba to be watered with the blood of as gallant young fellows as ever undertook what they conceived a liberating mission, there is no gainsaying.

Mr. Fillmore never did it, is the opinion of your humble servant, (though it may widely differ from that of a good many others.) For it is well known that the President has despatched one or two vessels of war to inquire into the circumstances of that atrocious affair, and has done all that becomes him, as the chief Magistrate of the Union, to do in the emergency.

The Georgia State Fair, will be held in this place on the 29th of October, an interesting time is anticipated by all. Much preparation is being made for the occasion. I will give you a description of it, as soon as it is over.

With the hope that the democracy of Pennsylvania, who have accepted the challenge of California, will win their golden Banner.

Yours, A. W. BURROWS.

For the Democrat.

### CONVOCATION OF THE S. OF T.

Messrs. Editors:—Agreeably to notice a Convocation of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, was held at Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 9th. Of the Sons there were in attendance representatives from Montrose, Hartford, Springfield and Brooklyn Divisions and of the Daughters, from Springfield, Hartford, and Brooklyn.

The procession was formed at the Hall, at eleven o'clock, by Mr. A. R. Gere, Marshal of the day and marched to the M. E. Chapel. The exercises were opened with prayer; after which the audience was addressed by H. W. Williams, of Chawanssigo Division; Hon. John Brisban, of Tunkhannock; Dr. Pride, of Springfield Division—A. R. Gere, presiding. After which the procession moved to the house of O. A. Eldridge, where they partook of an ample Dinner, suitable for the occasion. The attendance was large considering the season of the year; and we sincerely hope and trust that much good will result from our meeting in Convocation.

### ELECTION RETURNS.

The following table exhibits the result in the state, so far as heard from, as compared with the vote in 1848, when Johnston's majority in the state was less than 300.

Counties.	1851	1848
Berks,	5000	4204
Bucks,	160	151
Cambria,	780	270
Carbon,	550	228
Clifton,	350	195
Columbia and Montour,	1400	1177
Crawford,	500	281
Luzerne,	1100	618
Lycoming,	500	448
Mifflin,	350	148
Montgomery,	1200	578
Northampton,	1200	925
Schuylkill,	700	Johnston,
Westmoreland,	2300	2095
York,	1000	183
Warren,	1145	600
Leligh,	370	463
Cumberland,	200	80
Wyoming,	225	168
Beaver,	30	Johnston,
Susquehanna,	750	819
	20530	14219
	14219	
Gain,	6311	

### Johnston's Majorities.

Counties.	1851	1848
Lancaster,	4000	4119
Union,	600	1201
Washington,	200	117
Dollarware,	550	475
Chester,	1000	755
Alleghany,	1485	2692
Dauphin,	900	980
Erie,	1060	1416
Franklin,	450	770
Lebanon,	908	637
Phil's city & Co.	800	4961
Schuylkill,	726	
Beaver,	377	
	10420	12053
Total	12053	

Johnston's loss. 7373  
Bigler's gain. 6311

Bigler's gain as far as heard  
As these are not official they will vary some from the above statement.

### Society in California.

A correspondent at San Francisco, writes as follows:

"Possibly you may think it strange that I speak so contentedly of remaining another year in this 'mob-ridden land.' The only regret I feel is that of absence from my family; and if there were a short and healthy route for bringing them here, I should wish to have them come. I never have visited or heard of a pleasanter place to live in than San Francisco, and I doubt very much whether I shall not reside here all my life. As to the summary executions which have taken place here, they have been the result of necessity, and of the exigencies of self-preservation. They have grown out of the fact that our laws are unsuited to our condition, and that even if executed as well as the Courts could execute them, neither law nor property would be safe."

After the Legislature had adjourned it was accidentally discovered that Botany Bay, New York, London, and Philadelphia, had vomited upon us their most accomplished ruffians, many of them convicts, who had organized themselves into a Vigilance committee. They have hunted these murderous rascals down. They have broken up the gang. Those whose crimes are of a lighter die they have banished from the country. Common felons they have handed over to the authorities with the proofs of their guilt; and when they have found one of such depravity of conscience and aggravated guilt, that his life was due as a forfeit to his crimes and to the security of society—why, they have hung him. I have seen two of these men hanged, and saw the other two hanging, and I don't think any harm has been done. I have heard the signal-bell toll at midnight, but I don't believe that any honest man was frightened at it. It is a terrible condition of society it is true, but the energies of the Anglo-Americans are terrible, and equal to any exigency and to any responsibility. One thing is true, that order reigns here, and I would rather be tried by the Vigilance committee than by the Courts. An innocent man would have a fair trial and stand a better chance, while a guilty one would be more sure of punishment."

**A Rose by any other Name.**

Names do make a difference in things, no doubt. At least, most people think so, and act in accordance with the supposition. Certain defects and diseases have been rendered "quite genteel" for a time, by dint of elegant names. Even "a cold in the head"—the most provoking vulgar and disgusting disorder possible to human people, can be qualified and palliated a little by calling it "influenza." We once called it upon a gentleman and his wife—the former a plain, blunt man, the latter a "genteel" affected woman—both thoroughly sick with a cold in the head. The man was taking it naturally and hard. The woman was dressed in rather a showy, carefully-made *disabille*, and was clearly doing her best to make a handsome thing of her uncomfortable situation. "And how is madam to-day?" said we, addressing the lady. "Oh, shocking ill," replied the woman, trying to look interesting, in spite of her swollen eyes and nose. "I am afflicted with the prevailing *influenza*."

"And you are sick too," said we addressing the husband. "Yes, sir," said the man, with honest emphasis—"Yes, sir—I'm having this d-d horse-distemper that's pound here!"

**A CLERGYMAN'S OPINION OF NEWS-PAPERS.**—Rev. Daniel Baker, of Texas, says he has travelled through a great many States, mixed with the people, conversed at the country fireside, and preached in the open forest as well as the thronged city. Where he found newspapers he found intelligence—people whom he could talk to

or listen to with pleasure. As a general thing, where a newspaper was not taken, he could tell it in the slovenliness of the household, the ignorance of the children, and the uninformed parents. So marked is the difference in civilization between those who take newspapers and those who do not, that the traveller in the country will be pleased and entertained by the one, while he will despise the other, without knowing the cause to which the difference is attributable.

### Plank Roads in Illinois.

A committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Freeport, on the 26th ult., to collect and present to the meeting at Oneo, suitable facts and statistics in relation to the importance, feasibility and cost of constructing a plank road from Monroe, Wis., to Freeport, Ill., reported through their Chairman, John A. Clark, as follows:

The distance we assume is 25 miles—126,720 feet (board measure) 3 inch plank at \$9 per thousand—for each mile \$1140 48, \$28,512 00

Grading 25 miles, \$300 per mile, 7,500 00  
Labor for bedding plank, &c., \$30 per mile, 1,250 00  
Survey and superintendence, 2,000 00  
Five toll gates & houses, \$400 each, 2,000 00  
Bridging, 2,000 00

Total estimated cost of road, \$48,262 00

**RECEIPTS.**  
We estimate that there will pass over the road, each way, 50 teams of all kinds per day, 100 in all, which at one cent per mile, will amount to, per year, \$9,125 00

That from other sources, to wit: from horsemen and droves of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., the road will derive an income of not less than 3,000 00

Total estimated income of the road when completed, \$12,125 00

**EXPENDITURES.**  
The expenditures on the road per year, are estimated as follows:

Five gate keepers at \$200 per year, each, \$1,000 00  
For keeping the road in repairs, per year, \$50 per mile, 1,250 00

Total estimated cost of keepers and repairs, \$2,250 00  
Leaving a balance of \$9,875 of receipts to be divided among the stockholders, equal to a trifling over 22 per cent. on the cost of the road.

**STOP MY ADVERTISEMENT.**—I have more calls than I can attend to, and am harassed to death by the importunities of those whom I cannot serve. Thus said a man walking into our office the other day. He was out of employment, and so adopted the only rational method in these times of finding it, viz: advertising. He had paid for his advertisement for several weeks, but the publication of it for a single time, bro't him more business than he could attend to, and he was compelled to order its discontinuance. Such a result needs no comment. We might point to more than one similar instance, in this place, where a judicious system of advertising has greatly multiplied the business of the advertiser.—*Onedia Chief.*

### Hard Subscribers.

RED EYES.—The Journal and Messenger, (of Cincinnati, Ohio,) says that a certain subscriber's paper, who is indebted between eight and nine dollars. The postmaster gives these conclusive reasons for his advice:

"I herewith state that he might have been able to pay for his paper, but he has been in the habit of selling ardent spirits, and administering them for the last twenty-five years, until he has nothing left but a pair of red eyes. As a friend, I would say, stop his paper."

### Letter from Col. Crittenden.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

The *Republic* contains the following letter from Col. Crittenden, addressed to his uncle:

**Ship Esperanza.**  
DEAR UNCLE—In a few moments, some fifty of us will be shot. We came with Lopez. You will do me the justice to believe my motive for coming was a good one.

I was deceived by Lopez. He, as well as the public press, assured me that the Island was in a state of prosperous revolution.

I am commanded to finish writing at once.

Your nephew,  
W. L. CRITTENDEN.

I will die like a man.  
Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General.

The *Republic* makes very severe comments upon the course of those pressmen who incited the ill fated expedition.

**DEATH OF JAMES PENNIMORE COOPER.**—The NOVELIST.—James Pennimore Cooper, Esq., died at Cooperstown, Otsego county, N. Y., on Sunday last. The event was not unexpected, but will not be the less regretted. Mr. Cooper has contributed largely to the amusement of readers wherever the English language is spoken; and no American has done more to advance the literary reputation of his country. Mr. Cooper was born in Burlington county, N. J., on the 15th of September, 1796. He was 62 years old, lacking a day, at the period of his death. The foundation of his fame as a novelist was laid by the production of his *Spy*, which was followed up speedily by the *Pioneer*, and the other "Leather Stocking" tales and his sea novels, besides a Naval History, Travels, &c. A writer in the *International Magazine*, in reviewing Mr. Cooper's works, says:

"There was not a language in Europe in which all his novels, after the publication of the 'Red Rover,' did not appear almost as soon as