

THE REGISTER.

J. W. CHAPMAN, Editor. THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1849.

Whig County Meeting.

The Whig citizens of Susquehanna county friendly to the National and State Administrations, are invited to attend a public Meeting or Convention at the Court house in Montrose on Monday evening of next week, Aug. 27, for the purpose of general organization and adopting such measures as may be deemed expedient preparatory to the ensuing General Election.

By order of the County Committee.

Consider, Friends, Consider.

We are not now going to get up a duan for our subscribers, as it is somewhat customary just before court weeks, however much we, (or rather our creditors) may be suffering for the need.

We only wish to convey a gentle hint to some folks who do not seem to know or realize the situation in which we are placed from the continued negligence of too great a portion of our patrons, if we may so call them. While about one third of our subscribers are really as prompt patrons, as liberal, generous and good fellows as ever cheered the heart of a Printer with advance or prompt pay, in money or money's worth, there are quite too many of the other two thirds (besides those who have a habit of paying at all) who we fear would never be aroused to a sense of their duty by any ordinary appeal.

In other words there are even forehand farmers, and many in easy circumstances, comparatively, who never suffering the want of small sums of money themselves, cannot be made to realize that a Printer can suffer any inconvenience for the want of the two, three, four, five or six dollars due him, when one or two hundred such patrons might, after causing him untold perplexity and trouble, ultimately sink him in irretrievable ruin by their neglect.

Often within the last few months, even one such delinquent (with perhaps simple means in his pocket or his drawer) might have saved the writer of this, severe mortification and embarrassment, with only the trifling amount due in his case.

And some not comprehending this reality, are even offended at the least hint or intimation of the Printer's wants. For instance, a subscriber in a remote part of this county, who we believe a thrifty farmer in good circumstances, and who has been honored as a candidate for a responsible county office, who received a brief printed note in his paper just previous to the last court, intimating to him as to several others under like circumstances that the amount due would contribute important aid in his great need, in paying pressing debts and backing up the cost of the improvement in his paper, took offence at this gentle hint and talked strongly (in our absence) of stopping his paper, as he said C. "might have known that he was good for the amount," considering it as an insult that he should be asked to pay, and that he would probably pay some day or other, would not current expenses for paper, ink, labor of hands, &c. which must be met in due time or his whole business stop!

We might give other illustrations if we had time and room, of the want of consideration in some other-wise very good people, but we only wish such could just stand in our shoes and experience our frequent trying embarrassments for want of the very sum of money they are withholding, as if deeming it of no present consequence to us so long as it is sure pay at some future day.

MR. STILLMAN FULLER is an authorized agent for collecting bills due us, and also for receiving subscribers for the Register in the various townships he may visit in this county.

What two Circuses in one week again?

Not exactly both to exhibit in one week, though the advertisements were both announced together, and one is to be here next week, (Monday the 20th) and the other the week after, (Thursday the 24th) which we should think would make about as much of that sort of amusement as the interests of this community would require for one season. If people will spend their money in this way, we printers must try to save a small part of it, in the way of advertising, and hence the insertion of the stereotyped cuts for them last week and this. If we were to judge of the magnitude of these establishments and the interest of their exhibitions by the enormous size and quantity of their illustrated bills we should think them really tremendous concerns. Indeed, if they go on thus increasing the number and dimensions of these hand bills, our keepers of public houses will have to enlarge their bar-rooms to accommodate them, or they will have to display them on the broad sides of the largest barns.

Our neighbor of the Democrat suggested last week that as circuses had generally brought rain storms here of late, there was a fair prospect of rain now, which would be at least some good result from these visitations, in such excessively dry weather. The rain came with the announcement however, in advance of the circuses; as we had a most drenching rain on Thursday last, the very day these advertisements made their appearance.

AND HERE ANOTHER!—Since the above was in type we have received a plate for still another circus to be here on the 28th—two days before the last one previously advertised. This will make three circuses in the short space of ten days!—and we have rain enough shortly!

We copy an article from the North American on the payment of the August Interest, which every one ought to read, especially those who have seen the letter of Col. Am Dimock so vauntingly given to the organ here last week. The vain attempt to answer from the merits of our present able and efficient Whig state Treasurer, Mr. Ball, in so promptly paying the interest in gold and silver, is therein clearly exposed. And when it is considered that the act of paying off the interest in gold and silver cost the organ here last week, by the sum of \$200,000 and more, and did refuse to sanction Mr. Painter's calculation because of its exorbitance; but admitting all that to be true, does it impugn Mr. Painter's honesty or capacity? He conceived that a loco-foco Canal Board ought not to expend more than \$1,000,000 for services which under whig rule had never cost more than \$200,000. He allowed \$700,000 for loco-foco regularity and conservatism, but his estimate fell short, so the Herald avers more than \$200,000. The probability is that if Mr. Painter could have swelled the demand upon the Treasury \$500,000 more he would have been regarded by his party as the most accomplished blunderer in their ranks, and as eminently deserving of gubernatorial honors.

The August Elections.

LYBARRA has chosen a Loco-foco Governor as usual and S. Fox as one of his Lieutenants (one Abolitionist by Loco vote) to 1. Whig for Congress, where the Foxes had 6 to 4 in the last Congress.

KENTUCKY has allowed the Loco to take advantage of the prejudice against Free Soil and Emancipation, by choosing 5 to 5 members of Congress—a gain of one.

TENNESSEE has not done so badly as at first reported. Instead of a Loco gain of 3 members of Congress, they have gained but one certainly, and it is possible not any on the whole. They are not even certain of the Governor either.

NORTH CAROLINA has gloriously stood unshaken by the fealty of Loco-focism to slavery perpetuation and extension. She has chosen 6 Whigs and 3 Loco-focs to Congress as before.

The maxim among pugilists that it is unfair to strike a fellow when down, is no less proper when the prostration was the result of his own blunder or mis-step, than when floored by a well directed blow of his antagonist. Those, therefore, who have seen the last "Democrat," containing a humble acknowledgment by its editor for his late unfounded attack upon a gentleman of this place, will excuse us for feeling no disposition to pursue the subject any further, at least at present; and if he shall profit by the salutary lesson so as to pursue a more discreet and decorous course hereafter toward other folks, we will refrain from reproaching him for the past; though we may feel at liberty to refresh his memory on the subject occasionally if he pursues a contrary course.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S TOUR.—The President started on his tour on Friday last and was met at the state line by Governor Johnston, who escorted him to York and thence to Lancaster and Harrisburg on Saturday, at each of which places he was met by large and enthusiastic gatherings of the people. He staid at Harrisburg over Sunday, after which the Governor was to accompany him through the southern counties to Pittsburgh and the western to Erie.

SULLIVAN COUNTY SEAT.—Messrs Jessup, Ilish and Brodhead who were appointed by an act of the Legislature to review and determine upon the removal of the county seat heretofore fixed for the new county of Sullivan at Laporte, on 20th of June to perform that duty and to hear the arguments for and against the removal. As the act stipulated that in case of removal, Mr. Meyler should receive damages to the amount of expenses incurred in buildings in preparation for the county seat, a Bill of \$13,739 was presented by Michael Meyler at a subsequent meeting of the referees at Wilkesbarre in July, and this claim being contested by the removal party, a further adjournment to the 2d of October was granted to consider the whole matter.

Putting it Home to 'em.

Neighbor PENNSYLVANIA of the Honorable Democrat has an able article upon the Loco-foco charges of corruption against Gov. Johnston, their abuse of Hon. J. M. Pover (who is but the minority on the Canal Board) and the detraction they attempt upon the credit he has earned in promptly paying off the state interest in gold and silver without a loan &c. We copy the following portion of his remarks, in which he puts it home to them about right:

"On the 7th of May last, Mr. Ball, the Whig Treasurer, entered upon the duties of his office and received from his predecessor, Mr. Plumer, all the available funds on hand, amounting to \$108,494. On that very day a loan, made by the late Treasurer to pay the February interest, amounting to \$200,000 fell due, as did also another loan of \$55,000 to pay laborers, together with the interest on both loans for ninety days, amounting to \$3,875. Here was a deficiency of \$150,380, which had to be provided for, and for which provision should have been made by the former Treasurer. In eighty-six days the Canal Commissioners drew from the Treasury \$488,930, and the other disbursements in the same space, amounting to \$250,000 more. Then the interest on the public debt, due on the 1st of August amounting to \$992,245, had to be paid. All this Mr. Ball accomplished, and moreover, paid the interest in par funds, which his predecessors never did. Communicating with an empty Treasury, nay, with a Treasury \$150,380 in debt, he raised and paid out \$1,940,000 in eighty-six days. Never before was the Treasury called upon in so short a time for so enormous a sum. All this while, too, the conspirators were vigilantly employed. Only three loco-foco counties could be induced to pay in full the state tax, in season for the August interest, and the superintendents of the public works constantly demanded more money to liquidate former indebtedness and to carry out the "cash system" of payments. The startling sum of \$1,200,000 has been demanded this year to keep the public works in repair, being four times as much as was required for that purpose during the most expensive year of Gov. Rives's administration, since which period, it should be remembered, the Beaver division and the Franklin line have been made over to the Erie Canal Company, by that extent lessening the magnitude of the works to be cared for. While the superintendents have drawn unprecedented sums, they have studiously neglected to pay more of the oldest and most meritorious claimants, alleging that the Treasurer was reticent in furnishing funds. Mr. English, the superintendent of the Columbia railroad may be cited as an example. In four weeks he drew \$120,000 from the Treasury, and in the mean time refused to make disbursements under the plea that he was destitute of funds. These practices are bad enough, but the conspirators have resorted to others, if possible even more reprehensible. As soon as the administration passed into the hands of the whigs, the superintendents began to keep false check rolls, taking receipts for more days of labor than were performed, in order to augment the demands against the state, and to put money into their own pocket. Perhaps this was an old game, but they played it with greater industry after the whigs came to power than they did before. A mass of facts, proving the accuracy of this statement, was entered upon the journals of the late Legislature, from whence we may hereafter draw some of them for the enlightenment of our readers.

For aught we know to the contrary, Mr. Pover did under estimate the cost of superintending and repairing the public works, by the sum of \$200,000 and more, and did refuse to sanction Mr. Painter's calculation because of its exorbitance; but admitting all that to be true, does it impugn Mr. Pover's honesty or capacity? He conceived that a loco-foco Canal Board ought not to expend more than \$1,000,000 for services which under whig rule had never cost more than \$200,000. He allowed \$700,000 for loco-foco regularity and conservatism, but his estimate fell short, so the Herald avers more than \$200,000. The probability is that if Mr. Painter could have swelled the demand upon the Treasury \$500,000 more he would have been regarded by his party as the most accomplished blunderer in their ranks, and as eminently deserving of gubernatorial honors.

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PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH.—We noticed recently proposals of the Intelligence at Harrisburg for furnishing clubs during the ensuing campaign at reduced prices. The Telegraph which is also an able and efficient supporter of our National and State Administrations, has, we perceive issued proposals for clubs during the campaign at reduced prices also. The Telegraph which has been published for nearly 20 years by TAZO FENS, is to receive the additional aid of a Mr. Rea, late of Columbia county, who is said to be a young man of ability and character and a practical printer. With Mr. Fens's own experience and enterprise we doubt not the Telegraph will do good service in the cause.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.—The Munsey Telegraph—very materially, on which improvement we heartily congratulate friend Painter, hoping his enterprise will meet a due appreciation and encouragement from the Whigs of old Lycoming.

The State Administration.

We have no desire to trample upon a fallen foe, or pursue an enemy beyond the point of honorable acquiescence when he has cried "hold enough"; but there are certain facts connected with the policy of our able and successful State Administration, and the payment of the semi-annual interest, upon which the public should be enlightened, if for no other purpose, "to vindicate the truth of history," as Col. Benton is wont to say.

It will be remembered that the Pennsylvaniaian has made several efforts and adopted many ingenious expedients to escape from the contrast presented by the payment of the interest in gold and silver, through the exertions and skill of a Whig state Treasurer, with that of his Loco-foco predecessors, who paid in depreciated rags, and that it has been our duty to correct several important errors of fact, into which our contemporary was led, either by ignorance or mistake. There are other misrepresentations yet to be produced, which will not admit of easy explanation, and which exhibit either a deliberate design to deceive, or an utter disregard for truth. In order to break the force of its fall, the Pennsylvaniaian summons one Asa Dimock to its aid, who ever obligingly publishes a letter to answer the purpose. This production is introduced with a flourish of trumpets, and the aforesaid Dimock is accredited as an individual "for several years connected with the Treasury Department." This drafted volunteer writes as follows:

"Since the resumption, eight semi-annual payments have been made, and in only two it has been necessary to resort to a temporary loan—first, in February, 1847, and again in February, 1848. In both instances, after the payment of the interest in August following, there has been a large surplus at the disposal of the state Treasurer, and a balance to the credit of the Commonwealth in the Treasury of Pennsylvania, which has been the result of the payment of the interest in gold and silver, and in 1847, about the same."

Now we propose to convict this statement of falsehood, by the official reports of the Auditor General, which neither the Pennsylvaniaian, nor its witness Dimock dare dispute. According to the reports, there was a

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Balance in Treasury, Jan. 31, 1845, \$897,349.03; Interest due Jan. 1, 1845, \$71,504.11; Surplus, \$25,844.92.

If we are right in our recollection, Governor Shunk's late Secretary of state predicted that this payment could not be made. Balance in Treasury July 31, 1845, \$910,137.98; Interest due August 1, 1845, \$74,607.31; Surplus, \$35,530.67.

Old arrangements of taxes due for several months, the then state Treasurer was indebted to a distinguished Whig for the suggestion. Balance in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1846, \$945,670.19; Interest Feb. 1, 1846, 952,583.65; Deficiency, \$7,913.46.

This sum was begged from the banks and interest not paid, notwithstanding that our Loco-foco friends have great borrow of banks—except when they want to borrow. Balance in Treasury, July 31, 1846, \$1,018,890.93; Interest due Aug. 1, 1846, 988,871.62; Surplus, \$30,019.31.

For this deficiency a loan was made, which we will call No. 1, by way of designation. Balance in Treasury, July 31, 1847, \$1,296,727.47; Interest due Aug. 1, 1847, 999,770.21; Surplus, \$296,957.26.

The convenient witness Dimock, states this surplus at \$200,000, being within a fraction of \$100,000 out of the way; not a great error, to be sure, for a Loco-foco, who "for several years was connected with the Treasury Department." Balance in Treasury, Jan. 31, 1848, \$292,288.47; Interest due Feb. 1, 1848, 1,001,774.47; Deficiency, \$709,486.00.

For this deficiency a loan was made, which we will call No. 2. Balance in Treasury, July 31, 1848, \$920,990.16; Interest due August 1, 1848, 989,747.47; Deficiency, 68,757.31.

The witness Dimock, states in his letter—as will be seen by the foregoing extract—that "in 1848 the surplus amounted to more than two hundred thousand dollars," while in truth, the Banks—these monsters of iniquity, which Loco-focs so much abhor—had to bleed quickly to the tune of the aforesaid deficiency, to make good the Treasury short-comings. Balance in Treasury, Jan. 31, 1849, \$784,691.57; Interest due February 1, 1849, 999,698.55; Deficiency, \$214,996.98.

For this deficiency a loan was made for \$255,000, which we will call No. 3, and which, with interest, Mr. Ball has been compelled to pay since he entered office on the 7th of May last; being one of the comfortable legacies of Loco-foco mismanagement and prodigality. From these disclosures it is clearly manifest that Dimock has borne a "false witness against his neighbor." In the first place, instead of there being a surplus of more than 200,000 in August, 1848, as he alleges, there was an actual deficiency of \$68,757.31; and therefore this perversion of truth can be regarded in no other light, than as wilful. In the second place, it is proved by the foregoing official figures, that out of the "eight semi-annual payments" referred to by this person Dimock, the Treasurers were compelled to borrow no less than five times from the Banks to supply five deficiencies. We therefore regard, as entirely unworthy and untrue, the testimony which has been produced by the Pennsylvaniaian, credited as it now stands, of fidelity, by the records of its own accredited party officer.

Thus, then, on the one side, we have the Auditor General, a genuine Loco-foco, testifying to the facts above stated, and on the other we have Asa Dimock, another genuine Loco-foco, testifying to another set of facts in direct contradiction. Now we ask of the Pennsylvaniaian, which of the two is to be believed, the Auditor General or the witness I? We require only for information. In all seriousness, we ask our contemporary, as we did feelingly yesterday, when constrained to exhibit another of his peculiarities: to be more careful of the facts, and to diminish Dimock, when he next takes up the cudgels, to consult Fife and Colburn, and the other authorities on the rules of addition and subtraction.

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Arrival of the American.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship America, Capt Harrison, from Liverpool, July 28, arrived at Halifax on the 9th bringing 53 through passengers and advices from Paris the 26th and London papers of the 29th ult.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY, Liverpool, July 28.—Commercial affairs during the past week have presented no new feature requiring particular remark. Trade prospects generally continue to improve rather than otherwise, and appearance indicates that business will continue active and healthy.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue satisfactory, and in cotton and woolen goods a fair business is going forward. Advices by the overland mail have been received from Canton to May 23, Bombay to June 1, and from Calcutta to June 7.

The business season having for the most part closed, commercial affairs in India, were quiet, but it was anticipated that business would open this fall under favorable auspices. From Canton the commercial news is satisfactory so far as regards a revival in trade. Business had begun to return into its usual channel.

A large amount of treasure had been shipped for England by the steamer. Breadstuffs in all the principal markets had continued in limited demand, during the week prices of most articles have had a downward tendency, which results mainly from increased confidence, which now amounts almost to a certainty that the crop through Great Britain, will, under the continual influence of favorable weather meet the highest expectations of the public.

IRELAND.

THE POTATOE CROP.—In allusion to the potatoe crop, the Cork Examiner says: The accounts which we receive from all quarters, through private communications as well as the press, are of a most cheering nature. The late rains have done wonders—we would almost say, effected miracles. As an instance in point, we might mention the fact that several gardens in the immediate neighborhood of Cork, which last week exhibited every appearance of confirmed and malignant blight, are now blooming and beautiful—new green sprouts having replaced black and rotten stalks. We have heard of cases where the disease appeared and disappeared as many as three times.

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It was reported in Paris that the Pope intended to visit the French capital, and the President of the Republic and the Ministers would proceed to Burgos to meet his Holiness. The announcement by one of the Paris Ministerial journals, that a telegraphic despatch had been received, with the intelligence that peace had been definitely concluded between Austria and Sardinia, turns out to be premature. It is, however, rumored, that unless Austria modifies the rigor of her demands, France will interfere, in order to settle the dispute.

Mortality in New York.

In New York, during the week ending on Saturday, July 28th, there were 1278 deaths; of which 678 were by cholera, 54 by diarrhoea, 58 dysentery, 105 cholera infantum, 20 cholera morbus, 26 fevers of various kinds, 53 inflammation, 33 convulsions, 47 consumption, 19 dropsies, 14 diphtheria, 9 old age, 3 hydrophobia, and 66 by other causes. The deaths comprise 356 male, 378 females, 293 boys, and 212 girls, 2 years of age and under, were children under 5 years of age. Of the 1278 persons interred during the entire continuation of the cholera in the year 1849, a period of 119 days—the whole number of its victims was 3,408, or 125 less than have already fallen victims to the pestilence the present season.

The resident physician of New York reported on Sunday last 64 cases and 32 deaths by cholera; on Monday 67 cases and 45 deaths; on Tuesday 82 cases and 41 deaths; and on Wednesday 101 cases and 44 deaths. These daily reports of the city physician are still very defective; they indicate, however, that the disease is on the decline, and this gratifying fact is sustained by the returns of the City Inspector.

DEMOCRACY AND FEDERALISM.—The Washington Union says: "Democracy and Federalism represent two antagonistic systems of political philosophy—systems, which, under one form or another, have existed and divided the opinions of men from the first organization of civil society to the present time. One represents the party of the many, and the other that of the few."

Now, says the New York Mirror, as General Taylor was elected by "the many," and as General Cass was defeated, having only received the support of "the few," according to the Union, there can no longer be any doubt as to which constitutes the Democratic party—the Whig or Loco-foco.

Twenty two homopathic physicians of New York and Brooklyn, report that, up to August 2d, they have treated 162 cases of cholera, only 23 of which proved fatal.

More Indian Outrages in Florida.—Dreadful Murders.

The Hon. Mr. Magee, bearer of despatches to Gov. Mosely, from Tampa, arrived here last night, bringing the following news:—Late on Tuesday evening the 17th, four Indians made their appearance at an Indian store on Peace Creek, kept by Mr. Paine. They desired to sleep in the store, but Mr. P. informed them that it was against his rules. They then reported that they had packed on the opposite side of the river for trade, and tried to induce him to go after them, which he promised to do after supper.

Mr. P. and his family had scarcely taken their seats at the table, when the Indians fired through the door instantly killing Mr. Paine and Mr. Whidden, and severely wounding Mr. Colvin in the shoulder. Colvin then sprang for a gun which delayed the Indians long enough to permit Mrs. P. to catch up the child and rush from the house—the following: "The Indians fired upon them—they ran, wounding them in the legs. They succeeded in secreting themselves in some Palmettos and escaped."

On the 19th inst. camp in the same neighborhood was fired upon by four Indians and a boy killed. The whole eastern section of the country is in confusion. The settlers are leaving as fast as possible. The reports that a family was killed by the Indians near Fort Dade, on Saturday night needs confirmation.

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ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship America, Capt Harrison, from Liverpool, July 28, arrived at Halifax on the 9th bringing 53 through passengers and advices from Paris the 26th and London papers of the 29th ult.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY, Liverpool, July 28.—Commercial affairs during the past week have presented no new feature requiring particular remark. Trade prospects generally continue to improve rather than otherwise, and appearance indicates that business will continue active and healthy.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue satisfactory, and in cotton and woolen goods a fair business is going forward. Advices by the overland mail have been received from Canton to May 23, Bombay to June 1, and from Calcutta to June 7.

The business season having for the most part closed, commercial affairs in India, were quiet, but it was anticipated that business would open this fall under favorable auspices. From Canton the commercial news is satisfactory so far as regards a revival in trade. Business had begun to return into its usual channel.

A large amount of treasure had been shipped for England by the steamer. Breadstuffs in all the principal markets had continued in limited demand, during the week prices of most articles have had a downward tendency, which results mainly from increased confidence, which now amounts almost to a certainty that the crop through Great Britain, will, under the continual influence of favorable weather meet the highest expectations of the public.

IRELAND.

THE POTATOE CROP.—In allusion to the potatoe crop, the Cork Examiner says: The accounts which we receive from all quarters, through private communications as well as the press, are of a most cheering nature. The late rains have done wonders—we would almost say, effected miracles. As an instance in point, we might mention the fact that several gardens in the immediate neighborhood of Cork, which last week exhibited every appearance of confirmed and malignant blight, are now blooming and beautiful—new green sprouts having replaced black and rotten stalks. We have heard of cases where the disease appeared and disappeared as many as three times.

FRANCE.

It was reported in Paris that the Pope intended to visit the French capital, and the President of the Republic and the Ministers would proceed to Burgos to meet his Holiness. The announcement by one of the Paris Ministerial journals, that a telegraphic despatch had been received, with the intelligence that peace had been definitely concluded between Austria and Sardinia, turns out to be premature. It is, however, rumored, that unless Austria modifies the rigor of her demands, France will interfere, in order to settle the dispute.

Mortality in New York.

In New York, during the week ending on Saturday, July 28th, there were 1278 deaths; of which 678 were