

THE REGISTER.

J. W. CHAPMAN, Editor.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1849.

The Fair.

We trust from the indications, that the Agricultural Fair to be held in this place on Tuesday next will be the most extensive, interesting, and gratifying...

The Election.

As was apprehended, the vote on Tuesday was not on both sides in comparison to the vote for Governor last year. The Locos have carried every thing as usual in this county, though by a reduced majority on Canal Commissioner and Representatives, and still less on a part of the county ticket.

The following are the reported majorities as far as heard:

Table with columns: Canal Comm'r, Representative, County, and Vote counts for various candidates like Montrose, Bridgewater, Appolaceo, etc.

Loco maj. for Gamble so far, 389—on Gov. in 48, 566 Do. for Gov. in remaining ten towns, 323 Do. for Gov. in the whole county, 889

The whole majority for Canal Commissioner: not much exceed 600, if so major.

Wyoming co, reported 50 for Fuller. Luzerne, 5 towns, reported 310 for Fuller. Bradford, one town, reported 50 do.

No news by Telegraph from the southern part of the State, owing to the rain and damp weather.

The antics of the organ.

It might be amusing to notice some of the ludicrous pranks of the Loco organ here, in its last issue before the election, if it was worth while to recur to these matters after the contest is over...

But we must barely allude to the ridiculous trade upon the organ's manufactured abuse of its candidate for Commissioner, &c. Although we had refrained from saying the least thing against the character and standing of Mr. Murphy or any of the rest of their candidates, yet to get up a great hue and cry of imaginary "abuse" heaped upon him for being an Irishman, (a matter which the Whigs as a body have scorned to meddle with)...

Another Roorkack almost as ludicrous, was a letter got up from Mr. Mowry, his representative candidate in Wyoming, saying that he had not declined to give place to Mr. Little, alleging that the Whigs had so reported—though neither we nor any Whigs that we can hear of ever heard of it, or suspected such a thing before this loud detail.

MARYLAND ELECTORS.—The election in Baltimore, as usual, with few exceptions, went strongly against the Whigs, and they have lost one member of Congress in the State, though they have yet 4 Whigs to 3 Locos in the delegation, and the Whigs have also an ample majority of the Legislature, securing another Whig U. S. Senator in place of Beverly Johnson.

Gambetta—has gone Loco stronger than usual, rejecting Towns for Governor by an increased majority, and securing also a Loco majority in the Legislature. This is essentially a Lococo Slavery extension triumph, as the Whigs were represented as being identified with Free Soil, while the leading Locos of the North—Cam, Buchanan, &c.—were held up as the true friends of the South.

CONDENSED ITEMS.

Another destructive fire occurred in St. Louis on the 28th ult. A large 5 story hotel with several adjacent buildings and a lumber yard were among the ruins.

A son of Dr. Riley at Harrisburg lately had one arm so badly shattered by the accidental discharge of a gun while hunting, that it had to be cut off.

A man named John Clark, a man of intemperate habits, laid down in the bar-room of Abram Bird in Pittston on the evening of the 2d inst., complaining of an acute chill, and died there.

An extensive stable on 10th Avenue, New York City, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 28th ult., in which 2 persons, 15 horses and 20 cows were burned to death.

Frederick Smith, who was sentenced to be hung in Adams county some time since for the murder of Frederick Foster, has cheated the sheriff and the gallows by hanging himself in prison.

The Williamsport & Elmira Railroad, or what remains of that old rickety concern, was sold at Auction in Philadelphia lately, to Mr. Archibald Robertson, for \$1000.

Gen. Scott at Binghamton. News was received here on Wednesday of last week that a Telegraphic despatch from New York had announced that General Scott would arrive in the train of cars that evening at Binghamton.

He was welcomed at the depot by a large concourse of people and escorted to his lodgings, amid the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, bonfires and bursts of music.

On reaching the Hotel, he responded in a neat and appropriate speech, and after ten spent the evening in receiving calls and shaking hands with our citizens who called upon him in great numbers.

By the law under consideration, as a community, we were over-reached, in as much as one of our most sacred rights, is thereby infringed, viz: the right of contract—the right to make a contract with, and hire, our own teachers.

The Great Fire at Oswego. An extra of the Oswego Advertiser gives particulars of the amount of property destroyed by the late fire, and of the amount insured for each individual.

Notwithstanding this large destruction of property, there is probably but two or three individuals who have lost their all, and not one who will not again resume business.

Death of Major E. Fields. Seldom have we heard an announcement of a death among our citizens, which caused a more general expression of heart-felt regret than that of Major E. Fields, (late of this vicinity), which took place quite suddenly at Narrowsburg, or Big Eddy, on the Delaware river, where he has lately resided, on Tuesday morning of last week.

Singular Recovery.—A young son of Mr. John Bait, of Albany, N. Y., was lost three years ago, being then but four years old.

Annexation of Canada.—The Montreal Herald had a long and very able article in favor of annexation. Now that the seat of Government is about to be removed to Upper Canada, the Reformers of the Lower Canada will be found uniting with their opponents in any measure calculated to break the bonds which bind them to the mother country.

Latest News from Salt River. Mr. Van Buren was raising cabbages, and making sour-kraut.

Foreign News. A letter written by Louis Napoleon, the French President, to Col. Ney, aid-de-camp of Gen. Rostolan, at Rome, has been published, and being regarded as semi-official in its character, has made quite a sensation in both countries.

For the Susquehanna Register.

Some time previous, having proposed to make some comments upon the school law of this State, and the bearing it has upon education, I will now attempt to do so.

Much effort has been made during the past fourteen years by our legislature and the inhabitants generally, and many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been appropriated to the use of education in primary schools, to impart that literary knowledge to our youth, which is so important in a free state.

But from a review of the past, it is apparent little has been accomplished in proportion to the amount of means employed. It may therefore not be improper to pause, review, investigate, and inquire after the cause of the failure, and which in my opinion is not owing merely to one cause, but to several, among which are several defects in the provisions and constructions of the law, and a defect as great, if not greater, in the conduct and management of our citizens generally.

That the latter defect in a great degree has its rise in the former, there is little room to doubt, as the remarks I have to offer will, in all probability, show. We have all seen, and felt too, the miserable and blighting influence and effect of discord, strife, distrust and contention in the management of our schools.

And such indeed has been the state of feeling thereby produced, that many has been the imprecation upon the law and its authors, and the wish that it were annihilated. Now, this is all wrong. Education cannot flourish without law, any more than liberty can; and if our present law should henceforth be carried out in its application, with that unanimity of sentiment, feeling and action, which a sound and healthy state of education demands, defective as it is, it would be more than doubly beneficial to our youth to what it has been.

It is always better to bear with the provisions of any statute, while the design is unquestionably good, notwithstanding its defects, than to indulge in strife, bickering or contention, to no avail, except injury or disadvantage to some portion of community, if not to ourselves. It is always best to "let patience have her perfect work," and at the proper time, and in the proper way, call for the necessary alteration. And I believe, in a general point of view, laws, although excessively defective are better than none.

By the law under consideration, as a community, we were over-reached, in as much as one of our most sacred rights, is thereby infringed, viz: the right of contract—the right to make a contract with, and hire, our own teachers.

Our own, for our own children, which would otherwise go to educate the families of others, we voted for the school law; and by thus doing, gave away, unconsciously, this sacred right, the total abridgement of which renders man a slave, and the deprivation of this right in us, is, to say the least of it, a solecism in the statute of a free state.

But the deprivation of this right is not all. Our teachers are rendered independent of us, and only dependent on the directors—the children of fathers, and often too of teachers of much experience in teaching are thus assigned over to young and inexperienced hands—all good correspondence is effectually cut off alike between the teacher on one side, and the parents and scholars on the other—disapprobation, even of a stranger for a teacher naturally ensues, and which is often carried by the pupils into the school room, and there shows itself in open violence. These, and many more that might be enumerated, are the legitimate fruits of the law; and these will continue to be the unpropitious and disastrous effects of said law, until a salutary amendment shall be made, whereby the contracting power shall be restored to the primitive owners, the parents of the rising generation.

THE ROCHESTER MAIL ROBBERY is thus described by a letter dated Rochester, 29th ult. It is known to the public that mail depredations amounting in the aggregate to \$4000 or \$5000, have taken place during the last few months in this vicinity.

It is reported that there are great contentions among the English and the Scotch, and that the English are fighting and killing one another, and that the Scotch are fighting and killing one another, and that the English are fighting and killing one another, and that the Scotch are fighting and killing one another.

THE ASTOR PLACE RIOTERS.—After a protracted trial, a verdict of guilty was rendered in N. York, on Friday of last week, against the following persons, indicted for riot at the Astor place Theatre, last spring, viz: E. Z. C. Judson, James Mathews, Alexander Hossack, Daniel A. Adriance, George Douglass, John Norris, Enghel McLaughlin, Thomas Green, James O'Neil.

THE PLACE FOR DOCTORS.—Doctors fees at the mines in California, are a hundred dollars a visit. A physician from Westchester, N. Y., has established himself on the banks of the Sacramento, in a log cabin, in one-half of which he uses as a store, and the other as a hospital, and it is said that he receives as much gold daily as the average of 20 miners.

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Simon-Drum.

The individual whose name heads this article, woke up one morning, and like Byron, found himself famous. It had been the misfortune of Mr. Drum to be turned out of a country post-office, and as "proscription" capital was needed by his party, he was impressed as a martyr.

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Latest News from Salt River.

Mr. Van Buren was raising cabbages, and making sour-kraut. Mr. Marcy was mending his breeches.

Mr. Marcy was mending his breeches. General Cass was calculating his extra pay—analyst's great noise and confusion.

Mr. Buchanan was making a Lococo speech, in which he declared that "if he had a drop of federal blood in his veins he would let it out."

Mr. Chapman had forgotten how to crows. John Van Buren was riding a great-hobby horse called Free Soil.

Old Bullion was projecting a great scheme for connecting the head waters of Salt River with the Sacramento.

Mr. Dallas was consulting the best medical writers for the cure of a patient prostrated by a disease known as the "casting vote."

Mr. Walker was engaged in painting a picture of free trade—a fancy sketch.

The editors of the Union were personally paying a monument, weeping over the sepulchre of lococoism.

A marriage had taken place in high life—Monsieur Lococofo to Madame Abolition, all of the State of Vermont.

Parties of similar names had been united in the bonds of holy wedlock, all from the State of Rhode Island.

An interesting match had been got up by ladies of a certain age, between a noted person named Old Hunter of New York and Madame Carolina Nullification.

These matrimonial alliances had created much talk in the Salt River country.

Many honest men shook their heads and prognosticated no good from them.

Money was scarce in the diggings, and one Engishman, who was a superintendent of a certain railroad on Salt River, was appointed to "raise the wind" for a sail on the second Tuesday in October.

COPPER TYPES.—Copper types seem to be now made in England, and will soon be brought into use in the United States.

Should they be found to answer, as it is supposed they will, the increased value of the lake Superior Copper regions would at once become a matter of moment.

These types are not cast but instead of this process, it is stated that a strip of copper wire upon a revolving wheel, lever pulley and cranks, of the simplest description, is struck off immediately the same moment that its size is another simple device is ready for passing.

By means of a steam engine, applied to the type making machine, sixty per minute can be struck, or thirty six thousand per diem.

Foreign News.

A letter written by Louis Napoleon, the French President, to Col. Ney, aid-de-camp of Gen. Rostolan, at Rome, has been published, and being regarded as semi-official in its character, has made quite a sensation in both countries.

It has been made quite a sensation in both countries—taking ground as it does decidedly against the Reactionary progress of the Pope and his Cardinals.

The Imperial style in which it dictates the terms of Papal restoration—a general amnesty, the secularization of the Administration, the Code-Napoleon, and a liberal Government.

It is little calculated to conciliate his Holiness—who remains at Gaeta, having received a report of the letter with indignation, being apparently determined not to yield to French influence.

After a conference with his Holy Cardinals, a message was sent to their Commission at Rome to seem entirely ignorant of its existence.

He persists in refusing to enter Rome under French protection, and threatens if the dictation is persisted in, to retire to Bologna, under Austrian protection.

Letters from Italy, under that in diplomatic circles no secret is made of the readiness of Russia to maintain the decision of the Pope, should he appeal to the other Catholic Powers.

The letter was received by the people with the greatest joy and the Romans and French fraternized at once.

The French government it is said, have sent to Rome an imperial order for the release of the famous Dr. Achilli, who was thrown into the dungeons of the Inquisition at Rome, on the restoration of the cardinals to power.

The single offence of this learned doctor is that he was a Protestant and a proselytizer. In all the late disturbances he took no political part, and he refused office under the Directory.

He was simply a Protestant, occupying himself in distributing Bibles and discoursing on theology.

The Cholera has been rapidly increasing in Great Britain, and every loud complaint are made in London of the inefficient measures adopted for protecting the health of the city.

The number of deaths in London on the 11th was 316. The total number in England and Wales, on the same day, was 582, and in Scotland, 159.

On the 10th the deaths in London were 432. During the week ending the 8th, the deaths from cholera numbered 2026—and the number from all diseases, 3189.

The Bishop of London had recommended that Sunday the 10th, be observed as a day of fasting and prayer.

General Guyon, an Irish soldier, is the last leader of the Hungarian forces who holds out in the open field.

His force is not large, but he is sworn not to surrender until free access is granted to the foreign armies of the Hungarian cause.

Madame Ulvarnok, the mother of eight children, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment, and \$20,000 fine, for having had a correspondence with the Hungarian army.

One Week Later.

The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax Wednesday, with English dates to the 23d of September.

The news (says the Tribune) is of a more subdued interest, than that of last June, but is still worthy of general regard.

THE SYNOD OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY. Will hold its regular annual meeting in the Presbyterian Church of this place next week. The session will be opened with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. A. A. Smith, D. D., of New York, on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.