The Eric Railread: Its Disappearance from Wall street.

Although people have been told repeated-ly that this Company were execting suitable buildings for its extensive and rapidly in-creasing traffic, and would soon be missed from Wall street there are few who are a ware that the removal has been affected, and the affairs of the Company in a measure inken from that prominence in the public estimation they have so long maintained.— Though removed from the notoriety of Wall street he is a careless observer of passing events who fails to see in this change the commencement of a new era in the history of a Company, the success of which has be-come identified with the growth of our city, the fortunes of our merchants, and the success of the immense agricultural districts, whose products find upon this road an easy and superior market, not only for the

sale of produce, but for the purchase of all that enters into the subsistence of a nation. The Erie Railroad has ceased to be an experiment. It has been completed upon the basis contemplated by the Board of Directors, of which B. Loder, Eq., is the head. It has performed to each and every stockholder, laborer, and the public, all they ever were promised; and having raised in the Money Market of the Western Continent the millions necessary to complete this truly nation al work, has retired to West street, there to supervise the workings of a road that each successive year of its existence will continue to develope its immense resources, and prove to its owners a mine of wealth unsurprissed

in the history of railroads. This road has been described so fully in our columns, that a elight sketch of the present official residence only is required, to make the description complete to vall who have not the facility for personal examination. The Company has erected upon the the interests of the commonwealth would square at the foot of Duane street a block of he better subserved by a trial when all of buildings, which though outwardly bearing the marks of good architectural taste, have still the greater, recommendation of chean construction in the thorough manner requisite for business purposes, too often forgotten by those entrusted with the expenditure of the funds of a cornoration. After paying a ground rent of \$1200 per annum, so reinunerating are the rents of the block, that the Company is enabled not only to have ample /accommodations for itself rent free; but to ing William Blake was arraigned upon a receive revenue besides, as is also the case with their late premises in Wall street.

The rooms occupied by the company are as follows: -The Directors' room, on the second floor fronting on West street : from this through an ante-room, the Presidents room is reached, and from thence the room of the Secretary; next adjoining on Eric Place is the Treasurer's room a large apagement, capable of accommodating the crowd that will one day assemble and receive dividends up-You the stock to be formed out of the convert ible bonds, and which have already been purchased to some extent by parties who are shrewd or timid enough to feel that the stock may exceed in a short time the present value of the bond Connecting with the treasurer's office is the auditor's room, where the extended financial accounts of the com pany are scrutinized. In the auditor's room, and throughout the building, where valuable papers are kept, have been constructed spacrous fire proof vaults. On the east side of the same floor, the rooms of the Superintendent are found, a department most ably filled by Mr. Minot, and one upon which the success of a road much depends. In the rear of this room, towards Washington street, is located the freight department, that source of revenue which were passengers swept from the account, would leave the Erie road the successful rival of the Erie Canal, and as indispensible to New York. Here a large force of clerks is at work; but we leave them to examine on the third floor, the printing office of the Erie Railroad, the first ever appended to a railroad, vet sure to be in all future time, the means of saving to the company a sum of money equal to building annually a small road. Like the Bank of England, the road means to adopt the wholesale principle, and save to herself the employ. er's profit upon the large mass of stationary used in her extended business. A large office is kept steadily at work, and the fonndation has been made for a bindery, thus completing the means for supplying the books and stationery, tickets, bills, etc., of the road. In the third story is also a large room for the engineers, where models: maps. etc., will be kept. Upon this floor is the care known to few roads. A system has been devised by which every passenger gets a ticket, every ticket a corresponding check, and the check made invariably to obtain from the officer who receives the passenger's money, the same in full: no leaks are allowed there and none can be made without detection. The south-west corner of the ground flool

is used as an emigrant ticket office, where those who pay their little fare are treated with the same courtesy, have the same information given them, that is extended to the man of millions. The emigrant can go there with confidence and is treated with bonor, a thing as rare as it is commendable. and as it must be profitable to those who thus conduct their business. Besides a general store room for choice packages, there is also another important department of the road, which, like the printing office, will save the company a large sum annually, and this: is what we designate as " the Supply Room." In this room the company has placed stock of the materials which are daily needed mon the road, on the cars, at stations, &c., from a paper of pins required to secure a petty parcel, through all the large variety of materials a railroad consumes. No subordimate is allowed to disburse a penny, but is required to make a demand upon the storekeeper, who cannot answer their requisitions mutil signed by the Secretary of the road.

Every department is made responsible to its head, and that in turn to the heads of the road, and private profit upon purchases, and waste of materiale, alike made impossible. Nothing is left to accident, but all reduced to a system as simple as it is efficient, and a danted to save the funds of the company.

Such is the new location of the official res idence of the officers of the Erie Road .such the means adopted by the practical have indeed carried the thrift and caution and energy of New York merchants into their employment, and nothing can present the very profitable return New York merchants. completely confounded the industrions, in bigher nature when alone, nor the whisting, anternantons fee, who afternated to get and impede a public work, and the proof of New, Nork, and the feer of the proof of New, Nork, and the feer of the proof of New, Nork, and the feer of the proof of New, Nork, and the feer of the proof of New, Nork, and the feer of the proof of the proof of New, Nork, and the feer of the proof of the period of the proof of the proof of New, Nork, and the feer of the proof of the period of the per



JOHN C. MILLER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 20, 1851. Court Business.

The trial of Commonwealth vs. Arvine weet, for Perjury, occupied the most of the day on Tuesday. The jury found the defendant guilty, and the Court sentenced him to the House of Refuge on account

of his vonth. The trial of the counterfeiters came on Wednesday morning. Defendants all appeared except Benj. Aylesworth, who was taken sick in New York State on Friday last. His recognizance was forfeited with espite until next term.

After the forfeiture of the Recognisance of Benj. Aylesworth the District Attorney moved for the continuance of the joint indictments to next term. The application was made on the ground hat the Defendents could be arraigned. The motion was granted. The case of the commonwealth vs James McDonald ir., an indictment for making and passing a counterfeit three dollar note of the Bank of Newburg, was next aken up. A verdict of not guilty was found by the jury without a hearing of the defence. Last evencharge of arson, he plead not guilty to all the counts, the jury was empant elled and the case will be tried this morning.



ADMISSION OF ATTORNIES.

On Monday, upon motion of B. S. Bentlowing gentlemen were admitted to practice in the different Courts of Susquehanna County :

WILLIAM H. COOPER. WILLIAM H. JESSUP GIDEON C. LYMAN. LEONARD P. HINDS, LUCIUS ROBINSON, JR.

Edith May's Poems,

E. H. Butler & Co., of Philadelphia. have lately published a volume of the poems of this beautiful noetess. We have within a few days seen a copy of the work. It is a magnificent volume, illustrated with ten heautiful engravings, and a line portrait of the authoress by Cheney. The volume in every respect is neat and elegant. The publishers have done themselves credit in the work, and the authoress and her friends may well felicitate themselves that this first offering to the public of a young and promising writer, is made with all the grace with which the publishers have surrounded it.

"Blith May" is the nomme de plume of a young lady, the daughter of a citizen ticket room, a department managed with a of this place, which gives the volume an additional interest to our readers, and for this reason at some future time we pur pose to give our readers some extracts from the volume, which will at least give them a taste of the pleasure we experi enced in a hurried perusal of it. The short time which we had the work in ou possession is our apology for not doing so at this time. In its pages we recognized poems - hich we had read before-old familiar beauties that had shone in the colums of the Home Journal. Faults it has, like all the works of men, which will be detected by those whose avocation is is to criticise. But its many excellencies we have no hesitation in saying, will specdily establish the character of the gifted writer with the first in a Republic vet face by N. P. Willis :

PREFACE. Much and often as the threshold of fame is profaned by wilful or mistaken intruders, there is something inexpressibly sacred and touching in the first timid footstens toward its shining alter, taken by young aspirant who is obeying a beckoning hand that the world cannot see. The feeling of deference and honor with which one recognizes the mien and utterance of proceedings against Mr. Thrasher, and all true genius, is mingled irresistably with the thought of its counterbalancing illsthe thirsts for which common life has no water, and the keener sensibilities, for which human life has neitlier protection Cuba. nor allowance. At the same threshold too, stand the crowds of rejected and diappointed, who vindictively dispute the claim and discourage the heattating footsteps of the new comer; and for these ills tracking genius as they do to the are the respective terms: very profitable return New York merchants grave—neither the viewless lips which are content to receive. Its sunnal revenue give words to what no other mortal could is now told in millions. It has outlived all have uttered, nor the "second sight" the embarracements of its early life, fully e- which reveals what no other mortal could-qualled the predictions of its friends, and as have seen, nor the consciousness of a completely confounded the industrious in higher nature when alone, nor the whis-tring, uncompulous few who attempted to pers of apprits and angels which are nev-

cognition and welcome at the threshold of fame's temple are chance given, if at all; and that in place of a responsible and respectful warden at this gate, where enters what the world should most honor, there is likely to be found jonly the base crown of hinderers and ditractors, by whom the timid knock of the young pilgrim is freated as a crime. It is by his chauce vicinity to the place where should stand a higher and better authorized disstand a higher and better authorized discharger of the office, that the editor of a public journal may sometimes be the first to see that a fine spirit stands waiting without, and for the lack of better usher he may advance to claim entrance for the stranger. The introducer of the present work to the publicis in that position. If it seem that his task might be done with better grace by one having more authorty, his apology has been made in what he

has just written. Of the poems in this volume, and of the fair poetess, the writer has expressed his opinions very fully in the journal of which he is editor, and to which some of them were originally contributed. Beautiful as these early productions are, however, be looks upon them mainly as promise They have been written upon the leaf of life first turned over after girlhood-in the lap o luxury and seclusion, with no inspirations save what comes from the instincts of the heart and conservance with the romantic scenery around her home. genius which anticipate the teachings of

How Edith May would sing of the realities of life, having thus hymned her chant from the far chadows it throws up- representation, and 4 are divided. on her imagination, those who have watched the tuning of inspiration by sorrow and struggle will easily conceive.-The single poem of " Te Deum Laudamus," which will be found on a succeeding page, shows the port and mien of one whose walk in the highest fields of poetry would be that of inborn stateliness and fitness. The rythm has an instinctive power and dignity, showing the key to which the mind is habitually tuned, and the conception and management of the subject are full of originality and beauty. Those who read this and the other poems will have had a star named to them, for whose future place and shining they will look; and in this first aunouncing of a light that is to be recognized and brighten bereafter, is to be found the main errand which the introducer would claim for the present volume.

N. P. WILLIS. ITEMS.

-The Governors of twenty-eight out of the thirty-one States of the Union have appointed the 27th inst. as Thanksgiving Day. This unanimity of action, it is understood, has been the result of an understanding among the Governors of ley and F. B. Streeter, Esa'rs., the fol- the different states, the iniative suggestion eminating from tee Governor of Ohio.-There is something grand and touching in the idea of a whole publi, extended over so wide a space of the earth that God's providence has, during the past year so signally blessed, join ng in a united act of praise and thanksgiving to Him "in whom they live, and move, and have their being."

In a letter in the New York Times from an officer of the Mississippi, repelling the slanders against Kossuth, the following occurs:

"Never has an American vessel in the Meditteranean been greeted with more enthusiasm. The Attache was disgusted and mortified. Poor sensitive fellow! I for one was proud that I was attached to. a ship dispatched upon such a glorious mission, and receiving the cheers and blessings of thousands wherever we went. I believe, candidly, that the only two men in Marseilles who were afraid of us were the Prefet and the American Consul—the Prefet for fear of offending his noble, high-minded Government, and the American Consul for fear of offending the Pre-

The above, it is thought, puts us on the track of the attache, and the N. Y. Tri bune asks is he not the American Consul at Marseilles John L. Hodge? In response the Washington Telegraph says, that it is credibly informed that Mr. W. M. Hodge, assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been written to by his brother, the Consul at Marseilles, relative to Kossuth, much after the famous letter of the attache referred to. But if he be not Mr. Hodge, it is to be hoped, in justice to him, that the knowing ones will explain. The American representative at sa important a post abroad, should not rest under such discreditable suspicion.-

Daily News. ---The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce states, that the negotiation with Spain, is about to come young in its poetry. We subjoin the Pre- to a favorable conclusion, the President having concurred with Mr. Webster as to the proper mode and extent of the redress due to Spain, and overtures, which will be consistent with the views of the public, have been made to the Spanish Minister. The immediate consequence of a restoration of friendly relations, it is said, will be the re toration of the American prisoners, and the abandonment of Americans who have had or who have been suspected of having any connection

The newly elected Judges of the Supreme Court of Peunsylvania, met at Harrisburg on Friday last and drew lots

Hon. Jeremish S. Black, three years, Chief Justice. Hon. Ellis Lewis, six years. Hop. John B. Gibson, nine years.

called the "University of Northern Pennsylvania," has recently been established Bethany, Wayne county, Pal The country took place with the usual formalides on the 3d instrumen Charles S. Midor Es, delivered a very able address. It appears to be commenced under favorcountenance of some of the leading public men of that region.

PORTAGE RAILROAD.-We observe in the Harrisbury papers continued allotments of work to contractors on the new route of the Portage Railroad .- North American.

The Vote of Massachusetts at the late election was much larger than it was last year, as will be seen by the following comparison:

- 1851. Boutwell, 43.882 Boutwell, 36,023 Winthrop, 64,550 Briggs, 56,878 Palfrey, 28,593 Phillips, 27,638

120,539 Aggregate, 137,025

The U. S. House of Representa tives for the approaching session will stand 143 Democrats to 90 Whige, show ing a Democratic majority of 53: Of They are literally the fore reachings of these parties there are 22 Southern Rights men, of whom, only one is a Whig, and there are 13 Free Soilers. 20 States have a Democratic representation, 7 a Whig trated in Georgia. In both cases the old

> UNION SAFETY MOVEMENT. The Evening Post referring to the effect of he nomination of the Union Safety Ticket, says: "We should not be sur prised, if it should turn out that the Union Safety party the great part of which are Whigs did us an essential service, by inducing the Whig voters in the interior counties to strike from their ticket the candidates whom the Union Safety party specially recommended."

Dewitt & Davenport, the extensive publishers of Cheap Books in New York, in their monthly Literary Gazette make the following suggestions to Booksellers, which we commend to them:

If B oksellers in the principal towns will please order our books direct from us, instead of through other houses, they will receive them sooner, and likewise obtain copies or the Press, which, owing to the peration of the New Postage Law, cannot be sent in any other way. The new editions of Ranlett's Architect. and Byrne's Pocket Companion, which we do not trade. we will furnish on better terms than they can be obtained through

The American Art-Union. The American Art-Union, in its prom ses and performances for 1851, seems to be reaping the harvest of its previous successes, in enlarged resources, and consequent advantages to subscribers. Its works of art for distribution next December, as appears by the Bulletin show a steady advance in number in the collections of previous years, and in merit, also if we may judge from the New York papers. The best artists are represented in it, and in some of their best works. The list of 279 works already announced, includes new and favorite productions of Durand, Leutze, Hinckly, Mrs. Speucer. Mount, Chapman, Woodville, Church. Rossiter, Gignoux, Kensett, Hicks, Ranney, Audubon, Peele, and others well known to the country, and identified with its reputation in the arts. Other works to be added to the list will doubtless, make it at least equal in number, and sur- umph. In this state where Wilmot and pass in interest, the collection of the most his followers the prime leaders and prosperous years of the institution.

The certain return to each member will be a series of six Line Engravings, in the highest style of the art—all the subjects where the candidate stood, and still of which it will be seen, are characteristic American subjects, various, and apparently of great interest. These are -1. A large line engraving by Jones, after Woodville's celebrated painting of Mexican News, representing a group listening to an account of one of the batles of the late Mexican war; 2. Marion crossing the Pedee by Ranney; 3. Mount Washington from the valley of Conway, by Kennsett; 4. American harvesting scenery, by Cropsey: 5 Old '76 and Young '48, by Woodville; 6. Bargaining for a horse, by Mount.

Each member after subscribing, re ceives the society's Bulletin, a fine Art-Journal of original criticism, Biography History, News, &c., &c., relating to the Arts, illustrated by engravings on steel, wood and stone, etch ngs, &c. The Bulletin has always taken a high rank with the public among periodicals on the Fine most interesting periodicals. No other Institution of the kind publishes a journal of equal resources and claims.

These valuable returns to Members can be ensured only by the combination of a large number of subscribers and efwith the late attempt at insurrection in ficient business organization. Indeed, if must occur, because these heterogenous we did not know what the Institution has done what promises it has made and kept-we should think it incredible that so small an investment could be made to for their term of office. The following yield such extraordinary returns. Large se their list of Subscribers is at the end of the year, we wonder that it is not much

> The Secretary for this place R. J. Niv. en, Eaq., will soon send on a list of sub-

est in their exertions to obtain a repeal of some of its obnoxious exactions, particularly the Pre-payment of Pamphlets; and also must on a reduction in the prices charged, which are now more than under the old law. To the Prese they abould go free of postage; for what is most important than that the conductors of the Public Prese should be kept posted up in Literary Intelligence. All new works, therefore, should be sent free of expense. By a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, this can easily be accomplished. Broome Republican.

The Present and the Future.

The fall elections are now over, an have resulted in the apparent defeat of the Whig party. When the combina-tions and causes which operated to produce this result are fully exposed, it wil he seen that our opponents have sung their peans with premature joy, and that the victories which they claim, and over which they exult with so much affected enthusiasm, are comparatively barren. It is notorious, for example, throughout the whole South, that the Whigs in solid column supported the Union cause ; and although in almost every instance, Dem ocrats were chosen as candidates to renresent it. the influence and numbers on our side secured their success. This view will hardly be questioned in the face of undoubted facts which attest and sustain

it. But for such aid Foote would have been beaten by thousands in Mississippi, and Cobb would have been entirely proand regular Democratic party nominated candidates of their own, who disavowed the ultraism which had been ascribed to them. In point of fact, then, the South ern electi as demonstrate the potency of Whig principles, and may be justly regarded as so many triumphs gained by the Administration, whose measures have been thus approved. So far as the South is concerned, the Democrats have gained nothing but the honor of enjoying offices procured by the votes of their political opponents and which were surrendered by them to promote the peace and welfare of the Union. And when we look over the great

North, as it is sectionally designated, what do we behold! The organs of the Democratic party claim to have achieved an extraordinary triumph in Ohio; and they rejoice over it as an evidence of the growing favor of what is called their National policy. The Southern papers in this interest echo the shouts of victory and the welkin is made to ring, as if the Union had been just rescued from its last and most terrible peril. But let us ask, who has been elected there? Governor Wood is the answer; a man who recommends himself to the favor of the Abolitionists by proclaiming unqualified hostilopen opposition to the Compromise meaclaimers, the safety of the Republic de pends. So much for Ohio. If we turn to Massachusetts, a coalition between the Democrats and Free Soilers is witnessed which brands with lasting disgrace all

the parties to the compact. They nominally separated in some quarters, it is true, but that was a scheme to collect more individual strength, and to defeat an election by the people, so that they might unite afterwards and re-elect Gov. Boutwell by the same sort of bargain which some profligate politicions consummated before. To effect this purpose, they imported J. R. Giddings from Ovio, and the Free Soilers issued circulars entreating voters, where they could not elect a member to the Legislature of their own faith, to concentrate upon the Democratic nominee. Yet this will be claimed as a victory of the National Democracy. In New York, the opposing wings of the party, led on by Marcy and Van Buren, coalesced for the spoils, and rejected a resolution in their convention sustaining the Compromise. If they had succeeded, as now seems probable, the organ will huzza with justy lungs that the National Democracy have achieved another trimanagers of the Abolition movementwere publicly bought, by regular n minations for local offices, to combine with the so-called National Democrats; and stands, on the record as a supporter of the Wilmot Proviso, which vote he has in no form, and in no manner repudiated, the success of Col. Bigler, which was accomplished by this influence, by a sectarian issue, and by a despicable defection in the Whig party, is also heralded as the triumph of the National Democracy. And the same remarks would also apply to

It thus appears that the elections in the North, which have resulted in favor of our opponents, have been occasioned by corrupt coalitions in every instance, with the avowed enemies of the very measures which their leading presses now proclaim as having been the issues in the canvass. From beginning to end it was a system of cunningly devised fraud, and out of which a terrible reaction must grow. In the cities they shouted for the compromise Here Col. Bigler declaimed, in his feeble way, for maintaining it; while in Towarda speaking from the stand with David Wilmot, he declared it to be a "collateral issue," m t involved directly or indirectly in the canvass, and justified himself for arts. We hall it monthly as one of our its support, because it would agrest the further spread of slavery. By arts devices and double dealing, he people of Pennsylvania were betrayed into the e ection of an obscure individual, without a single high qualification to recommend him for the place to which he will soon be elevated. We have said a reaction elements can no more easily be harmonized than fire and water. The very fact of success will lead to distraction, as each faction will assume to itself the rights of the victor, and claim corresponding rewards. But if there were not sufficient warrant in this supposition to predict a serious division, there are the jealousies of other days, the rancor of personal re-venge prompting leaders, and the irrec-oncilable hostility entertained towards each other on the slavery question, to re-

Law, in many of its provisions, will be earn- exhibits its full strength and power except on some extraordinary occasion. Post-osing in a very great degree, the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the country, it only socks to be felt when the great national interests are to be served. With a vu e fully polled, we are largely in the ascendant. Our difficulty has been to bring out the votes at the ordinary e lections. If we go back ten years it will be found that the Whigs were quite las badly defe ted in the fall of 1839, as they now are, and yet in the following year in an electoral College of 294 votes, was elected President by a majority of 174! Let this recollection inspire the party now. Let us cherish more fervently than ever those great principles which have so long been our rallying cry, and which, this day, stand before the world as the principles of enlightened republicanism and progress. Let us abandon all cause of dissension, and unite, as we have here tofore done for the good of the country Let us cast aside all personal feeling which may in any way prejudice the Whig cause. Having done this let us meet our brethien from all parts of the Union in a National Convention, and with a catholic spirit accept as a candidate, whoever is best fitted to administe the high trusts of government, and best able to call out a cordial expression of popular partiality. Acting with these morives, and governed by this discree policy, the clouds which now hang over our political horizon will soon disappear and be followed by a sunshine of hope which will usher in another victory even more brilliant than that which called him him who might well be styled the Hero of Humanity from the chapparels of Mexico to the chief magistracy of the Union.

Gen. Scott and his Irish Prisoners.

-North American.

Winfield Scott was among the prisoner aken at the battle of Queenstown The pris mers were sent to Quebec, where Scott and his fellow prisoners of American birth were exchanged; but all who were supposed to ave been born in allegiance to the British rown were excluded from the cartel, and orlered on board a frigate to be sent to Engand to be there tried for high treason. In giving an account of this transaction, the Buffalo Express says:

"The inquiry into the nationality of the prisoners proceeded on the deck of the vessel in which they had been confined. It pro duced a great commotion. Some of the Irish prisoners who had been set apart and who saw certain death in a trial for high treason refused to go over the side of the ship when they were ordered aboard the frigate. Scott, who was below, hearing the noise, rushed on leck-inquired into the facts-and in order to cave the Irish from the fatal test of speech. immediately commanded the men not to an ity to the Fugitive Slave Law, and by swer another question. A violent quarre ensued between him and the English officers. sures, upon the faithful observance of in which he was ordered below and threatenwhich we are told by these jubilant de- ed with violence. But he resolutely clung to mid angry interruptions from the officers explained the illegality of the proceedings and solemnly assured them that the American Government would avenge every man of them who should be executed for high treason. He even swore in his zenl that if it be came necessary, he would himself avenge his outrage upon his Irish brethren in arms by refusing to give quarter to the English battle, or by shooting them when taken pris-

The Irish were sent to England-but Scott followed the matter to the end.--lie effected the passage of an act through Congress vesting the President with the power of retaliation. Under this act, he took prison ers and kept as hostage, twenty-three Englishmen to answer life for life for the twenty three Irishmen so unjustly seperated from him at Quebec. On the restoration of peace. the survivors of these men, twenty-three in number, returned to the United States, and Scott, still faithful, urged upon the War Deartment their claims for bounty lands and rears of pay, and got them allowed.

Our readers will read with some interest the list of the names of these men. Some of them are yet alive, and the children of most of them are now in the land, having in lively recollection the great commander's devotion to their futhers, and important of the mortunity to testify to him their gratitude t of twenty-three American soldiers belonging to the 1st. 6th, and 13th United States Regiments, captured at Queenstown. Upper Canada, on the 14th of October, 1812, and sent to England for trial, on pertext of being British subjects:

atrick McBraberly, James Gill Matthew Mooney, John Fulsom. Henry Kelley, Patrick Karns. Henry Blaney, John Ficzgerald John Willey. George McCamr John Dolton, John Donnelly John Curry, Michael Bohdin. John Clark, Nathen Shaller. Peter Burr. Ewd. McGarrigan Andrew Doyle. John Dinnue, John Williams John McGown. George Johnson.

Sine Die.

In a neighboring county, the Demo rats had for over twenty years been in he habit of holding their county nominaing conventions at the house of a staunch old Democrat. Mr. G-

He happened on a recent occasion, fo he first time, to be in when they had finhed their husiness, and heard a little delegate from R. move that "this convention do now adjourn size die." "Sine die," said Mr. G

person standing near. " where is that?" "Why-that's way up in the northern part of this county," said his heigh-

" Hold on, if you please, Mr. Cheerman," said G——, with great earnest-ness and emphasis; "hold on, air; I'd like to be heard on that question. I have kent a public house now for mor'n twenty years. I'm a poor man. I've always been a democrat, and never split my ticket in my life. This is the most central location in the county, and it's where we've allers held our caucuses. I've never had, or asked an office, and have worked night and day for the party, and now I think, sir, it's mean, it's contemptible; to go to adjourning this convention way up to sine die." - Spirit of the Times.

TRAINS OF N.Y. & E.R.R. JOING EAST-Mail. Gome Was App D. Gorse West-Kall MAR LAST--Exp. Day 6.57 P. M. LACKAWANNA & WESTERN At SA. M. Jeent Bend, 11 P. M. Leave G. B. 6.15 P. M. Montrose dpot, 7.15 P.M. Scranton, 10 P.M. DAILY STACES Leaves Montrose for Montrose Deput at 41 P. M. THE SUSQUEHANNA REGISTER (A Weekly Newspaper,) PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, AT MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO. PA., ST J. C. MILLER TERMS. One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum ash actually in advance.

1,54 P W

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New Advertisements.

NOTICE!

THE late firm of IL, Searle & Co. is dissolved The notes and accounts are at present in the hands of the subscriber, who may be found of Turnpike street, nearly opposite M. S. Wilson's where all those having unsettled accounts or are where all those naving unsertied accounts or are indebted to the firm, will please call and adjust the same without further notice. Payments may be made to either of the left partners, D. Searle, L. Searle, or to montrose, nov. 21, 1851.

Administrator's Notice. OTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Ephraim Walker, late of the towards of the late Ephraim Walker, late of the towards of the late Ephraim Walker, late of the towards of the late Ephraim Walker, late of the towards of the late Ephraim Walker, late of the towards of the late Ephraim Walker, late of the towards of the late Ephraim Walker, late of the la ship of Je-sup, dec'd. All persons ladested to said estate are requested to settle the same immediate jume all persons having demands against saidence will present them daly attested to the subscriber.

JAMES, YOUNG, Adm'r.

Jessup, Nov. 17, 1851

Vendue!

THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate I of the late Ephrain Walker, dec'd will sell on the premises in Jessup township, on Sater day the 29th day of Nov. next at 10 o'clock, A. M the following proparty, to wit:

2 two year old Colts-1 yearing Heifer-2 Calves-1 two-horse Lumber Wa. con-1 light Carriage-1 sett of double Harness, new-a quantity of Hay in the barn, 50 bushels of Oats, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Nine months credit with approved recurity on all sums over 55 -under that amount cache JAMES YOUNG. Jessup Nov. 17, 1851.

ACKEREL—put up in October, just opened and for sale by Noq. 20.

Broadwell's Premium Starch Lustre. FOR glazing Linen - will give a superb glos to Linens, Collars, Bosons, Shirts, Cambrio, etc, the same as that used in Shirt and Collar Fac-Montrose, Nov. 20, 1851. A. TURRELL

Chenango Water Cure. DR. C. B. BARRETT.

PORMERLY of the city of New York embra-ces this opportunity of informing his many friends and parrows, and those favorable to a pillcious mode of Hydropathic treatment, that he has Prospect Water Cure," (of which he was formerly part Proprietor, and its resident Physician;) and pened an establishment for the relief of Diseases an Inflamatory and nervous character. The institution is located 22 miles from the beautiful and flourishing town of Binghamton on the East side of the Chenango River, and is at all times accessible to the cars going East or West by a pleasant and picturesque ride of 15 mmutes de-ration and will hereafter be known as the

Chenanga Water Core.

DR C. B. BARRETT would earnestly direct the attention of the sick and afflicted to a careful and considerate perusal of the following statements which if properly heeded will save those afflicted from becoming the victims of quackers and base

imposition.

1-t. The Institution will be supplied with a series of powerful Vapour, Douche and Shower Baths, all of them capable of being used to any degree of temperature applicable to the immed-

ate wants of the patient's case 2nd, The use of the a baths as a immistered by Dr. Brarett, (provided the directions given from the to time are strictly and unalterably followed) 412 GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL DISKASES THAT ARE CIRA BLE, and in those beyond the reach of restoraise to health, relief, of the most grateful and satisfato ry charac er will be obtained:

Sid: It is a well known fact, that in a climate like this liable at all times to so many sudden changes, under which a feeble and delicate outsi union is compelled to yield to its debilitating it fluences, the successful application of Cold Water, through a long and rigid winter as applied by the self styled. Water Cure Doctors of the day, on those who are so infortunate as to be obliged to become "in door patients" at any of those large boarding houses called "Water Cures," most necessarily be to say the least of it, of a very diabetal and suspicious character; and, in a large majority of one es, leaves the pror sufferer worse than he was before entering its parials. All this area from a system of Charlatanism, or quackery adopted by those, who eager to be called a Detor, have only glanced at the shadow whilst the substance only gianced at the shadow whiat the subtant of the Practice is far, far beyond their most gifted intellects. Hence they use in a hap-hard manner a very powerful and, in unskilful hands a very dangerous agent, without any regard to the temperature of that agency, or the temperature habits of life, &c., of the individuals who may be so very unfortunate as to fall into their hands 4th. It not unfrequently happens that the pecuniary resources which a patient may have much his immediate control, are of a characters period as to render it impossible for him to say \$4.50 or \$10 per week for Board, do, aspendly if it is peculiarly and the separate for we at required of him to become an inmate for real three months. In the Institution now spined by Dr. Barrott, more than two thirds of such as an pense is saved to the Patient from the for the quired, even in the very widst cases, more than (the majority of cases requiring but two visits pa week.) enabling each patient namediately after their treatment, to retire to their respective home taking with them printed directions for Home Creatment, until the next regular appointed

Thus, Time and Money, (both very important literies,) are saved to the Catient and his family by the systematic course of treatment as adopted.

Dr. Rangerra establishment. A system which i exactly the same as that in use at the present do in the principal Huspitals and Private Institutes of this country and of Europe: and for its some ful hims, living witnesses to its benign and bens
ful hims, living witnesses to its benign and bens
cial influences are around in un every hand.
The following are the terms or which each pe
tient will be received for treatment, and hen
which in no case will there he say departure of

deviation.

Dry Patients—One Dollar sack sitting.

Patients by the Week-Five Dollar Thick is Patients by the Week-Five Dollar Thick is cludes Beard. Five Light and Attendance at tient will pay by his probe Buth After-lawing at tient will pay by his probe Buth After-lawing at tient will pay by his proper be Buth After-lawing at tients, who Börrd at the Institute.