



## The Susquehanna Register.

JOHN C. MILLER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENNA.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 8, 1852.

For the Susquehanna Register:

The March Chalkochee says:—  
"We see by the papers that the Free-  
Masons of Tunkhannock are to celebrate  
St. John's day on Dec. 25. St. John's  
day used to come on the 24th of June.  
But things ain't as they used to be."

The Gazette man is in error in more  
than one point. In the first place, had  
he carefully observed the notice in the  
Tunkhannock papers, he would have seen  
the celebration was to be of the 27th in-  
stead of the 25th. Secondly, by consult-  
ing the Bible he will find there was never  
thus one St. John, and almost any aman-  
can, ancient or modern, will designate  
the 24th of June as St. John the Bapt-  
ist, and the 27th of December as St.  
John the Evangelist's day; and had he  
been well instructed in regard to Free-  
Masonry he would have learned that both  
these Saints have been revered, not only  
as eminent patrons of the order; but  
as striking parallels in piety and virtue,  
by whose examples all should circumscribe  
their actions; and although the nativity  
of the former (June 24) has perhaps been  
more frequently observed by public cele-  
brations, the latter is marked as the prop-  
er period for the installation of new off-  
cers, chosen at the immediately preced-  
ing annual elections. Finally, he would  
find all these things are pretty much "as  
they used to be."

**Kossuth and the President.**

The Secretary of State presented Kos-  
suth to the President on Wednesday;  
and he was received with great affability  
and courtesy. On being presented Kos-  
suth said:

"Mr. PRESIDENT—Enlightened by the  
spirit of your country's institutions, when  
we succeeded to consolidate our national  
and historical State's right of self-govern-  
ment, by placing it upon the broad founda-  
tion of democratic liberty.

"Inspired by your history when we had  
to fight for independence against annihila-  
tion by centralized despotism:

"Consoled by your people's sympathy  
when a victim of Russian interference  
with the laws of Nature and of Nature's  
God.

"Protected in exile by the government  
of the United States, supporting the Sul-  
tan of Turkey in his noble resolution to  
undergo the very danger of a war; rather  
than leave unprotected the rights of hu-  
manity against Russo-Austrian despot-  
ism.

"Restored to the United States, to  
life because restored to freedom, and by  
freedom to activity in behalf of those du-  
ties which, by my nation's unanimous  
confidence and sovereign will, devolved  
upon me.

"Raised in the eyes of a million  
nations to the standing of a hero; and of  
hope, because the star-spangled banner  
was seen casting protection around me,  
announcing to the world that there is a  
nation, alike powerful as free, ready to  
protect the laws of nations even in dis-  
tant parts of the earth.

"Cibered by your people's sympathy,  
so as freemen cheer—not a man whatev-  
er, but a principle:

"I now bow before you, sir, in the  
proud position of your great nation's  
guest, generously welcomed by a resolu-  
tion of the Congress of the United States,  
with equal generosity approved and exe-  
cuted by your Excellency.

"I beg leave to express my fervent  
thanks, in my name, and in the name of  
my associates, who, after having shared  
my misfortunes, have now the reward to  
share the honor and the benefit which the  
great republic of the United States was  
pleased to bestow upon Hungary by bestow-  
ing it upon its freely-chosen chief,  
when he became a persecuted victim of  
despotic violence.

"I beg leave to express my fervent  
thanks to my country's name, who, amid  
the sorrow of its desolation, felt, cheer-  
ed by your country's generosity, and  
looks with resolution to the impending  
future, because it is confident that the  
time draws near when the eternal code  
of the law of nations will become a real-  
ity.

"President! I stand before your Ex-  
cellency a living protestation against the  
violence of foreign interference; pressing  
the sovereign right of nations to regulate  
their own domestic concerns.

"I stand before your Excellency a  
living protestation against centralization  
oppressing the State right of self-govern-  
ment.

"May I be allowed to take if for an  
anguish of better times, that, in landing on  
the happy shores of this glorious repub-  
lic, I landed in a free and powerful coun-  
try, who honored Chief Magistrate pro-  
claims to the world that this country can-  
not remain indifferent when the strong  
arm of a foreign power is invoked to stiffle  
public sentiment, and repress the spirit  
of freedom in any country?

"I thank God that he deemed me not  
unworthy to act and to suffer for my fa-  
therland.

"I thank God that the fate of my coun-  
try became so intimately connected with  
the fate of liberty and independence of  
nations in Europe, as formerly it was im-  
aginarily connected with the security of  
Christianendom.

"I thank God that my country's un-  
married men, and my personal sufferings,  
became an opportunity to seek a man-  
ifestation of the spirit and principles of  
your republic.

"May God the Almighty bless you  
with a long life, that you may long enjoy  
the happiness to see your country great,  
glorious, and free, the corner-stone of in-  
ternational justice, and the column of  
freedom on the earth, as it is already an  
asylum to the oppressed.

"Sir, I resign to your country the ever-  
lasting gratitude of Hungary."

The President replied briefly to Mr. Kos-  
suth's address as follows:

"I am happy, Governor Kossuth, to

### Free Soil Abolition leaders, who go for

"intervention" almost to a man.

The story in some of your papers, that

a deputation of Southern members called

upon Kossuth, and stated to him he could

not expect to be countenanced by the

southern long as he was identified with

Seward and his clique, is a pure inven-  
tion. No such deputation was ever get-  
up save in the writer's brain. The South  
run against war with the Continent of  
Europe as Kossuth proposes, just as it  
run, under Calhoun against war with  
England for "54 '40 or Phiglit." The  
South is Conservative in all such mat-  
ters, and ever has been.—Express.

### The Firing into the Prometheuses—

The news of the firing into the Prometheuses

at San Juan de Nicaragua, has excited

my great amount of uneasiness, and will

try, but cannot, to show how errors of detail

will be corrected, and the system render-

ed still more secure and beneficent.

For this system, as we have already

stated, New York and the States now

profiting by her example, are indebted to

the overwhelming Whig triumph of 1837,

which gives One Hundred Whig Mem-  
bers of Assembly to Twenty-Eight op-  
posed, just about reversing the usual pro-  
portion. By that majority, the Free  
Banking System was devised and fash-  
ioned by it, sustained against the determi-  
nation of the Opposition in the Senate,  
and pressed upon the Opposition Senate  
by a moral power which rendered its re-  
jection palpably suicidal. The Free Bank-  
ing System had many early and ardent  
champions in the Legislature; but pre-  
-eminent among them stood WILLIAM  
D. BRANTLEY. At a session of trial  
like this, it is well that these facts be  
remembered;

### Locofocoism vs. Banks.

Illinois has recently adopted the Free

Banking Law by a majority of about

5,000. A Wisconsin paper has decided for

Banking by a majority of about 20,000.

The Locofoco paper first published

the actual result in Illinois—then on the

strength of a telegraphic despatch, de-  
cided and have there let the matter rest,  
and that their readers shall remain in ig-  
norance. Illinois is one of the most big-  
-game Locofoco States in the country. It  
has heretofore "gone everything blind"  
which the Locofoco leaders have pre-  
sented to it; but it appears the slave is  
gradually loosening and the people are  
gradually learning to see their interests  
and to understand their dupes.

The Pennsylvania of Nov. 27th, think-  
ing it possible that Free Banking might  
have been defeated in Illinois exclaimed:

"If this was but true, we will feel  
proud of the Democracy of Illinois. They  
will have preserved their purity and  
crushed one of the boldest schemes to  
plunder them that has ever been con-  
cocted by any money gamblers."

As the news was not true, we suppose  
the Pennsylvania is ashamed of the "de-  
-mocracy of Illinois," inasmuch as they  
have not "preserved their purity" and  
not crushed this bold scheme "to plunder  
them."

The position of the Locofoco party on  
the Banking question is as inconsistent as  
their position on all the other questions  
now before the people. Now on which  
generally Locofoco are in favor of Banks,  
everywhere they are fond of borrowing  
from Banks. In New York they limit  
without a murmur to Free Banking. In  
Ohio they are divided, some being Hards  
and some Softs. In Illinois and Wisconsin  
they are decidedly in favor of Banks, and  
in Iowa they are already beginning to  
show similar inclinations. In Pennsylv-  
-ania we have Bank-Loeofoco and Anti-  
-Bank Locofoco. In Philadelphia county  
it is "treason" to the party to vote for  
a Bank bill, and in Perry county a man  
may as well say he is in favor of Bank-  
-ing as to say he is in favor of Locofoco.  
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### Free Banking.

The following from the New York

Tribune shows the appreciation in which

the Free Banking system is held in that

State. The time is not far distant when

this system will be followed in Pennsyl-  
-vania and most of the States:

"And a third most important safeguard  
against general disaster is the system of  
General Banking happily established in  
this State.

"This system is hardly a dozen years  
old. It replaced that essentially corrupt  
and hazardous engine of Regency des-  
-potism known as the "Safety Fund Sys-  
-tem," established on the official recom-  
-mendation of Martin Van Buren, when  
for a few days Governor of the State.—  
Of that system the radical vices were—1.  
No Bank could be established but by  
a special act of legislation, rendering Bank-  
-ing a monopoly controlled by the rulers  
of the State and employed to increase  
and perpetuate their power. 2. The  
safe, prudent, solvent Banks were com-  
-pelled to contribute annually of their  
earnings to secure or recompense the  
public for the mismanagement, prodigal-  
-ity and rascality of the other sort. 3.  
This contribution while it lulled the pub-  
-lic into a false security, and really did  
make up after a slow fashion, for the de-  
-falcation of insolvent Banks chartered  
under it, proved utterly illusory and  
worthless in a season of revulsion and  
wide-spread calamity. 4. The State was  
repeatedly called upon to sustain its  
Safety Fund bank failures by heavy loans  
of its credit or by passing acts enabling  
them to defer payment on their out-  
-standing obligations, yet continue the em-  
-ission of new notes.

"This system went down in the crash  
of 1837; and carried its Political authors  
and godfathers down with it. Each had  
in turn upheld the other through their  
alternate perils in former years; but a storm  
had at length arisen which prostrated  
both. A Whig ascendancy in the State  
Councils was established for the first time  
since the death of Clinton, by the election  
of 1837, and one of its first fruits was  
present system of General Free Bank-  
-ing.

"This system dispenses with all Char-  
-tering or express grants of power from  
the State. Any citizen or company of  
citizens may establish a bank by comply-  
-ing with the legal requirements binding  
upon all. Each is held responsible for  
its own management and is required to  
fill none but its own voluntary obligations.  
Capital may be invested in to any  
extent which experience shall prove pro-  
-fitable, and the amount increased or re-  
-duced as circumstances shall render ad-  
-visable. Banking is placed on the same  
footing with other vocations, and sub-  
-jected to the same incidents of profit and  
loss, capacity and incapacity. Those  
who understand it and prosecute it ac-  
-cording to sound principles can do well  
by it; those who mismanage or neglect  
their business are pretty certain to lose  
by it, as in everything else. The State  
does not make itself in any manner re-  
-sponsible for the Banks, and will not bor-  
-row money to sustain or pass legislation  
to favor them. It is held simply re-  
-sponsible for each Bank ample and  
available security deposited in its own  
vaults, under the care of its chosen of-  
-ficers, for the whole amount of each Bank's  
circulating notes; and to make this se-  
-cure allows no bills to be issued until  
examined and countersigned by one of  
its officers, who by his signature attests that  
Public Securities adequate to such notes  
redemption have been deposited with the  
State, and cannot be withdrawn until  
the notes have been redeemed and can-  
-celled. Of course the Bank may be  
closed by incompetency or roguery in its  
management; but the holder of its bills  
is nevertheless secure of payment gener-

### 10. Cases to take precedence of other

actions in court—no *ex parte* process to be

entered by court or attorney—and no

adjournment for the sake of justice.

11. If any three voters complain to a

judge or justice that liquors are depos-  
-ited for sale in any store, &c., the justice  
shall issue a search-warrant, and the Sher-  
-iff shall search the premises and seize the  
liquor if he finds it—and secure it in a  
proper place, but no dwelling house to be  
searched unless on oath that liquor is sold  
in it, and the owner of such liquor shall  
be summoned by the officers to appear  
forthwith before him, and if he fail to  
appear, that the liquor, if foreign, or has  
been imported under the laws of the United  
States, and are in the original pack-  
-ets, &c., then shall the liquor be declar-  
-ed forfeited, and be destroyed by order  
of the Judge or Justice, and in his pres-  
-ence, or in the presence of some one ap-  
-pointed by him to witness its destruction,  
and in such case the owner of such li-  
-quors shall pay a fine of \$20 and costs,  
&c.

12. If the owners of the liquors be un-  
-known they shall be advertised two weeks  
by posting and if they belong to any per-  
-son out of the State, or are for medicine,  
they may not be destroyed.

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appear he shall give a bond for \$200 to  
pay all fines and costs, and if the decision  
be against the defendant, he shall be ad-  
-judged a common seller of intoxicating  
drinks, and be subjected to the said pen-  
-alties, and the persons shall be required  
of all Messrs. Aldermen, &c., are re-  
-quired to cause searches to be made in  
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—and seize persons and liquor, and bring  
them before the justice who shall order  
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owner for thirty days.

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in other cases.

15. All payments and contracts in vio-  
-lation of this law, without consideration are  
void.

### 16. The Bradford Reporter of Dec. 13,

commends the Locofoco Congressional

caucus for jangling the Compromise resolu-  
-tion on the table, and says:

"The action of the Democratic caucus  
should teach the Democratic party a les-  
-son. Upon the ancient platform of our  
party, it is impossible for us to be united,  
and to achieve a glorious victory in 1852.

Any attempt at interpolation upon that  
platform—any attempt to make the Com-  
-promise a subject for debate—any attempt  
to struggle with danger and danger with  
danger. Why may not the Democracy  
be allowed to differ upon this, as upon  
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-tions? As long as any portion are will-  
-ing to respect and carry out the guaran-  
-tees of the Constitution, who shall pre-  
-scribe how those guarantees shall be re-  
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This is an admission that "the Demo-  
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and River Improvements, and upon other  
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conflicting opinions of their politi-  
-cians and prelates. They differ on the  
Bank question—the Slavery question—  
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and upon the Tariff question. Now on  
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is spurious? Or is there any test by  
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filling nearly three columns, from Mr.

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he defends himself against the charges of  
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discharge of his duties in reference to the  
prisoners who were captured by the Can-  
-tian authorities and executed for their  
part in the Lopez expedition.

Mr. Owen strenuously denies these charges,  
and insists that he did all that was  
compatible with the circumstances under  
the limited powers with which he was  
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a letter he addressed to the Captain-Gen-  
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He also publishes a letter from Mr.  
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for many acts of kindness which you have  
extended to me."

### 18. Mr. Clay's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1851.

To the General Assembly of Kentucky:

When you did the honor to confer on  
me the appointment of a Senator from  
Kentucky, which I now hold, in accept-  
-ing it I did not intend or expect to serve  
the entire term of six years. I had pre-  
-viously retired, finally, as I supposed,  
from the body, but out of the territorial  
acquisition resulting from the war with  
Mexico, and numerous questions arose,  
and I, if not the integrity of the Union, felt  
it to be my duty to return again to the Sen-  
-ate, and to contribute my humble aid, by  
an amicable settlement of those ques-  
-tions, to avert the calamities which  
were threatened. Such a settlement  
was attempted during the last Congress,  
is now in progress of execution, and I  
trust and hope will accomplish all the  
good that could be expected from any  
great measure adopted to heal national  
divisions and animosity, which has risen  
to such an alarming height.

On the approach of the present Con-  
-gress, it was with much hesitation, pro-  
-ceeding partly from my feeble state of  
health, that I concluded to return for the  
last time to the Senate; but I have no  
thought of ever again taking a seat in  
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searched unless on oath that liquor is sold  
in it, and the owner of such liquor shall  
be summoned by the officers to appear  
forthwith before him, and if he fail to  
appear, that the liquor, if foreign, or has  
been imported under the laws of the United  
States, and are in the original pack-  
-ets, &c., then shall the liquor be declar-  
-ed forfeited, and be destroyed by order  
of the Judge or Justice, and in his pres-  
-ence, or in the presence of some one ap-  
-pointed by him to witness its destruction,  
and in such case the owner of such li-  
-quors shall pay a fine of \$20 and costs,  
&c.

30. If the owners of the liquors be un-  
-known they shall be advertised two weeks  
by posting and if they belong to any per-  
-son out of the State, or are for medicine,  
they may not be destroyed.

31. If the persons claiming such liquors  
appear he shall give a bond for \$200 to  
pay all fines and costs, and if the decision  
be against the defendant, he shall be ad-  
-judged a common seller of intoxicating  
drinks, and be subjected to the said pen-  
-alties, and the persons shall be required  
of all Messrs. Aldermen, &c., are re-  
-quired to cause searches to be made in  
Ks. near parade grounds, and like places,  
—and seize persons and liquor, and bring  
them before the justice who shall order  
the liquor destroyed, and imprison the  
owner for thirty days.

32. Provides for appeal in last case as  
in other cases.

33. All payments and contracts in vio-  
-lation of this law, without consideration are  
void.

### 34. The Bradford Reporter of Dec. 13,

commends the Locofoco Congressional