VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

The Susquehanna Register.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 27, 1853.

☞ THE LETTERS OF J. T. RICHARDS have excited so much interest, and there has been so much enquiry by new subscribers for back numbers of the *Register* containing them, that we have thought best to publish that portion of his last letter which was omitted last week. While it furnishes to those who have not read his previous letters, a graphic account of his voyage to California, it contains enough that is new to make it interesting to all.

Court Proceedings.

Besides the cases mentioned in our last week's issue, the following cases have been tried or otherwise disposed of at this term.

Commonwealth vs. Orson Case, indicted for Assault and Battery. Verdict, not guilty, and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Isaac Griggs, indicted for keeping a tippling house. Plead guilty, and fined $20 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Jesse Dix, indicted for Assault and Battery. Plead guilty.—Fined $1 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Richard B. Holdridge, indicted for keeping tippling house. Plead guilty. Fined $20, and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. H. Trexler *alias* Absalom Vandervort, indited for grand Larceny. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $100, and costs, and to suffer imprisonment 3 years and 3 months.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Golden, indicted for Bigamy. Verdict, guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Lewis B. Buel, indicted for keeping tippling house. Plead guilty. Fined $20, and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Addison Bryant, indicted for keeping a tippling house.—Plead guilty. Fined $20 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Absalom Vandervort and Abel McDonald, indicted for obstructing Railroad. Verdict, not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Absalom Vandervort and Abel McDonald, indicted for Larceny. Verdict, not guilty.

CIVIL SUITS.

D. F. Brundage vs. Milford & Owego Turnpike Road Company and Orville Tiffany. Verdict for defendants.

Guy Vanderlip and Elsey E., his wife, late Elsey E. Daily, vs. Daniel T. Roe, for slanderous words, &c. Verdict for Plaintiff, for $37,68.

William C. Ward vs. the Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. Action for damages, for Railroad passing through Plaintiff's lands, &c. Verdict for Plaintiff. Damages assessed at $800.

Matthew Dunmore vs. Martha J. Dunmore. Libel for Divorce. Divorce decreed by the Court.

New Publications.

Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion—published in Boston, Mass.—will commence on the 1st of January, 1853, a new volume, being volume IV of this elegant illuminated journal. It will appear with new type, new heading, and splendidly improved in every department, besides which, the price is to be greatly reduced. The publisher is resolved to commence the new year with a circulation of one hundred thousand, and therefore offers the most liberal inducements to clubs. Realizing the spirit of the age, the great improvements in art, and the constantly increasing intelligence of the people, the publisher with this change of prices, will vastly improve his already splendidly illuminated journal. Especially will a great improvement be manifested in the engraving department, as well as the literary character of the paper, so that the Pictorial shall appear in a style, not only to merit all the encomiums of praise so lavishly bestowed upon it, but also so as to challenge increased respect for its excellence and perfection. In short, the whole paper will be far superior to anything yet offered to the public by the publisher.—By referring to the following list, which forms a part of the regular contributors to the Pictorial, its high literary character will at once be understood:

Mrs. Ann S. Stevens, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Alice B. Neal, Miss Phœbe Carey, Miss Alice Carey, Mrs. Caroline Orne, Miss Anne T. Wilbur, Mrs. S. P. Doughty, Mrs. C. A. Hayden, Mrs. R. T. Eldredge, Mrs. E. R. B. Waldo, Rev. H. Hastings Weldd, Henry Wm. Herbert, T. Buchanan Read, T. S. Arthur, A. J. H. Duganne, Epes Sargent, Geo. W. Dewey, Francis A. Durivage, Park Benjamin, Dr. J. A. C. Smith, Ben. Perly Poore.

The following are the terms of the paper: One subscriber one year, $3; two subscribers, $5; four subscribers, $9;—eight subscribers, $16. The paper will be for sale at all the periodical depots throughout the country, after the 1st of January, at six cents per copy.

Any paper inserting the above, editorially, with this paragraph, shall receive the Pictorial one year.

The Whig Almanac, for 1853, besides the usual calendar, tables, &c., contains a large amount of statistics, respecting the wealth, productions, population and government of the United States, with much other useful information. Price, single copies, 12½ cents—$1 per dozen—$7 per hundred. Greeley & McElrath, publishers, New York. For sale by F. B. Chandler, Montrose.

Godey's Lady's Book for February, presents a large amount of interesting reading matter, besides several unusually fine steel engravings. One, styled "My Boys, Sir," is a gem in its way, and attracts much attention. Appropriate to the season, is the wood cut, "Dream of St. Valentine's Eve."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

But little of general interest has yet been done by our Legislature at Harrisburg.

John M. Bickel was, on the 17th, re-elected State Treasurer. The vote stood for John M. Bickel 76, for George A. Madeira 50, and for James S. Wallace one.

On Thursday, the 20th inst., Mr. Chase presented a petition from 89 citizens of Dimock township, Susquehanna county, praying for the extension of the Lenox Road Law to said township of Dimock; also a petition for a change of the License law, and in favor of the Maine Liquor law. This, we believe, makes three petitions that he has presented in favor of the Maine Liquor Law—which, for the short time he has been in Harrisburg, is doing very well.

Enormous yield of Corn.

The following is the statement of Mr. GEO. WALKER, of this county, who took a premium of $50 at the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society, last week, for the largest crop of corn, being 160 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. We believe this never has been equalled in the United States. There were several other competitors, but 96¾ bushels to the acre, raised by John R. Bitzer, of Lancaster county, was the next highest, and 93 by John A. M'Rea, of White Marsh, Montgomery county, was the next.

GEORGE WALKER'S MODE OF CULTIVATION.—He ploughed *five acres* of green sward, for corn, the beginning of May, and hauled one hundred loads of manure on the same. After the manure was spread the ground was well harrowed, and planted the last of May, in rows 3½ feet apart, running north and south, and 3 feet apart in the rows, running east and west; from three to five grains in the hill. Two bushels of lime, mixed with three bushels of plaster, were applied to said five acres very soon after it came up. A plow did not enter the field after the corn was planted. The ground was kept loose and mellow, and the grass and weeds subdued by the use of the cultivator, making but little use of the hand hoe. A specimen of the corn was exhibited at the State fair at Lancaster, in October, being of the white flint species, eight rowed, small cob and long ears, more than one foot in length.

In addition to the enormous yield, *one hundred and sixty bushels to the acre* of shelled corn, the same field, containing five acres, produced twenty tons of superior pumpkins, some of which weighed more than 41 pounds. Said field is situated on one of the highest hills in Susquehanna county, being an Oak, Pine, Beech and Sugar Maple ridge—soil a sandy loam. GEO. WALKER.

October 20, 1852.

This statement is accompaied with the certificates of Hon. Wm. Jessup, Wm. D. Cope, and A. Chamberlin, certifying that they measured the field, counted the rows and hills in each row, and husked twenty-six hills, being a fair average of the whole field, and that this made a yield equal to 160 bushels of shelled corn to the acre.

☞ Our thanks are due to Messrs. Sanderson and Worden, of the Senate, and Denison of the House, for public documents from Harrisburg.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—A Discovery of the utmost importance to wine drinkers, has been made by a Mr. Struggler, a maker of Port and Champagne wine in New Jersey. The Lancaster *Express*, from which we derive our facts, states that the rapid consumption of cockroaches, used to give the nutty and peculiarly piquant flavor to wines, had made it difficult to obtain a sufficient supply. In this dilemma the wine maker conceived the happy idea that bedbugs might be used as a substitute. He tried the experiment, and the result was far more satisfactory than he expected. It was found that a quart of bedbugs contained as much of the flavoring principle as three pints or more of cockroaches, and that the former have but little of that narcotic or sleep producing effect which is attributed to the latter. Contracts have been made with some of the boarding housekeepers in New York and Philadelphia, for an ample supply of this new article of traffic.—It is thought the boarders will be somewhat pleased with this intelligence.

GETTING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—An old gentleman calling himself Wm. Russell, and representing himself as a resident of Orange county, Va., loafed around our borough for a week or two during the past month. Being a man of remarkable intelligence, of plausible address and high sounding pretensions, he managed to get deep into the affections of some of our good citizens, whose kindness of heart and noble instincts always prompt them to aid the needy, when deserving. Mr. Russell professed to be a stenographer and to have been engaged during the last Winter and Spring in reporting to Congress. He laid claims to an extensive acquaintance with all the notable men in the land—and actually frequently occupied the same bed with *Lewis Cass!* and had been "cheek by jowl" with all the men of mark in the land known to fame! * * * *

We since learn that this man makes his living by this system of swindling; and that it is strongly probable he was imprisoned in Carlisle or some other town East, for procuring money under false pretences. He is a man of small stature, aged at least 60, and is well calculated to impose upon an unwary public. We make this statement to put our friends out West on their guard.—*Washington (Pa.) Reporter.*

Original Communications.

Governor Bigler and Slavery.

It seems Governor Bigler is not satisfied that the repeal of the kidnapping law, and the adoption by this State of the Fugitive Slave Law, are sufficiently retrograde movements in the legislation of Pennsylvania: he recommends the passage of an act that simply amounts not only to a recognition of Slavery in the Slave States of the Republic, but to its *re-establishment in this Commonwealth.* The circumstances that have ostensibly given rise to this recommendation, are the decision of Judge Payne of New York, that persons voluntarily bringing Slaves into this State, relinquish by that act their right to hold them in slavery; that slavery is, in fact, inconsistent with our institutions, which proclaim alike to the stranger and the sojourner that man becomes a nobler and more dignified being when he reaches the soil of Pennsylvania, unless it may be in the cases excepted by the Constitution of the United States. He says that in these provisions of our law there is "a deficiency" that ought to be remedied; and he therefore recommends, (without any limitation as to time,) that persons bringing slaves into this State may hold them in slavery during their continuance here. Whether "the comity" that he speaks of as due to the slave-holders, would extend to any who might have slaves born here during the time they are sojourning among us, we are not advised; but doubtless he is so full of humanity and maternal affection, that he could hardly bear the thought of separating the child so born from its parent; and would violate another principle of our Constitution—that all born in this State are free—for the purpose of consigning both mother and child to the tender mercies of the slave-holder.

We believe no one among us can honorably or honestly deny, that the doctrine that "slavery is the creation of their own laws," was originally put forth by the slave-holders and the slave States themselves, as a counterpoise to the doctrine that the General Government or the governments of the free States had anything to do with it. Pennsylvania only took them at their word; she recognized or established nothing but their own doctrine in her legislation. And recollect, freemen of Pennsylvania, that this legislation which the Supreme Court both of this State and of the United States held to be consistent with the Constitution, is now proposed to be altered—not for the benefit of our own citizens; not even for the benefit of slave-holders in the South, but for the especial benefit of such of them as may choose to make Pennsylvania their residence. This unnatural and abhorred system, that subjects man and woman, and children of both sexes, to the untamed will and brutal passions of others, is not only permitted, but is to be sanctioned by legislative enactment, and by sacrificing the natural and unalienable rights of the poor and the friendless, and in direct opposition to the policy sanctified by time and by seventy years of legislation.

It may perhaps be said, that it is only intended to apply to slaves *in transitu.*—We will not stop to argue that question now. We will take it for granted that such was, and is, the Governor's meaning: his *only* object is to encourage the *trade* between the States. My recollection is by this opinion brought back to the days of my childhood, when travelling through Fayette and Washington counties. I overtook several coffles of slaves passing through those counties on their way south—the men and some of the women chained together to prevent their escape; and the children running, toddling, and some so small as to be staggering after as best they could—all under the direction of a driver, who carried his whip and rode his horse precisely as drovers now follow hogs or sheep. One little fellow, I suppose eight or nine years of age, running up to the side of my horse as I passed them, called out—"Sir, wont you buy me? they are going to sell me to Georgia, and my mother is left at home with massa." With a bleeding heart, I saw the child struck by the driver for this simple enquiry.

And this is the system that the Governor of Pennsylvania recommends the Legislature to restore in this State. Reader, it is no fancy sketch. If any person doubts its truth, and wishes it, he can have my name by enquiring of the editor. Is it any better than the African slave trade? Is the Governor who recommends its restoration any better than the Governor of Cuba? Is the man who recommends and encourages such a system *gratuitously*, any better than him who does it—for a compensation? And is this what is called improvement, progress, and promoting and extending the "area of freedom?"

Governor Bigler gives no other reason for the re-establishment of the international slave trade than that it is required by "comity." This "comity" is a very convenient argument for the commission of great national crimes—for violating the principles and feelings, both moral and religious, of a whole community. Is it upon the principle of "comity" that the slave States deny us the privilege of speaking upon such subjects in their midst?—Is it upon this principle they establish the doctrine of "a fuality" in legislating upon it? Is it for the sake of "comity" they violate the sanctity of the Post-office, and burn our letters and papers if we send them among them? Is it for this purpose they continually, day after day, violate that provision of the Constitution which entitles citizens of this State to all the rights of citizens of the Southern States when we are sojourning among them?—Is it for the sake of "comity" that they exclude large portions of the freemen of this Commonwealth from a residence among them, and that under the dreadful alternative of being sold into slavery?—We have a case now before us of a highly reputable colored woman, who dare not visit her mother in Maryland for the dread of being sold as a slave, although she has no other object than that of rendering the last sad offices to her aged and beloved parent! We could cite hundreds of others; but the Governor's "comity" is all on one side, and that side is not his own State. He is exceedingly anxious to secure the rights of strangers; but the rights of those whom he was chosen and elected to protect, are despised and disregarded, if they are not ridiculed and profaned.

C.

Letter from J. T. Richards.

San Jose, California,
Dec. 13, 1853.

Dear.——After writing by every mail, and addressing myself to every body in general, and to my wife in particular, and failing wholly in eliciting any reply, I thought I would try once more, and address myself to you, assured that you will not overlook me in the hour of my adversity.

Of the hardships of our trip to New York, I deem it now scarcely worth my time to speak, though weak and sick as I was, we were delayed on the road, and did not reach our hotel in New York, until after two o'clock, at night, and then were sent up two or three flights of stairs to while away the hours till morning.

We soon found that the "Adelaide" was no conveyance for us, as we were to be the only passengers, and she was freighted so heavily that six months (if we lived so long) might be counted on as the duration of our voyage—and no company but Captain, crew, and the hen-coops. I did not long hesitate, but took passage on the steamer "Prometheus," and Saturday afternoon, September 4th, after some delays, we left New York about half past four P. M.

We remained on deck, and watched the receding beauties of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, their teeming environs, and the rich country and residences around. Soon we passed the famed narrows, and the far-famed battlements of fort Hamilton that stand out, the defence of America's metropolis against a world in arms.

Puny though our naval and military defences may be, our better defence will be found in the justice and wisdom of our counsels, and the integrity and good faith with which those counsels are sustained.

The Narrows' past, and the broad Atlantic before us, we still lingered on deck until the shades of evening closed around us, and the dark stripe on the western horizon was all that remained to us of the land that contained the ashes of the objects of our early affections, and whereon moved the still living objects of our heart's matured affections. Taking one long, lingering look, with saddened hearts we bid "our native land good night," and retired to our berths, from whence we arose to witness the shining glories of the Day of Rest.

"The blue above and the blue below," while on every hand the horizon formed the boundary of vision, and the bland sea breeze seemed to invigorate our frames, while the gambols of "mother Carey's chickens" seemed to cheer us on with auguries of good. On we went gazing at the wonders of the great deep, and buoyed up by the excitement natural to the occasion. A number of water spouts appeared, mingling the waters of the floating clouds with those of the great ocean beneath. We struck the Gulf Stream, and then the swell of the Ocean was tremendous. The weather with us was fine, but we were taking the effects of distant tempests, the terror of mariners far away.

E. constituted herself a committee of safety, and kept on guard pretty much every night, contrary to my earnest entreaties, and she soon managed to get sea sick, though not very bad. For me, I could not get sea sick, but grew so weak I could scarcely stand on my feet. Thus we progressed—while nearly every one on board, besides us, was intensely sick—until we came within the tropics, and my strength again partially returned.

We run through the "Windward Passage," and down the coast of St. Domingo, its entire length, admiring the magnificence and beauty with which the Creator has invested that lovely spot, but looking in vain for the evidence of man's improvement of the glorious talent committed to his care. We could only see the distant mountain peaks of Cuba.

My views of these Islands, and all of them that girt our shores,—and I include the Sandwich Islands with them,—have perhaps undergone a radical change. I see in them glorious spots in the ocean, designed by the Great Disposer to be the receptacles of innumerable happy beings, and Edens in the pathway of commerce, yielding from the stores both of their mental and physical wealth, their contributions to the world's great store of human wealth and human happiness. With the present inhabitants and laws, this glorious design must, from present indications, be long thwarted, if not forever defeated. Let us then secure them and bring them under the broad ægis of the star-spangled banner; let Yankee capital and enterprise flow in upon them; and the great progress of humanity towards the perfection of its destiny will be advanced, and those islands speedily become what they ought long since to have been—a circlet of gems amidst the works of Creative wisdom and human skill. But it is not the islands alone that I would see embraced in this broad Union. Central America is already tinctured with the true spirit, and would form a brilliant star in our mighty constellation. She will come in naturally. Mexico, torn by civil dissension, will come and ask admittance to the ark of safety, and the small Republics of the South will hasten to escape from the horrors of their present state, and they, too, will be with us in the great march of human progress. On the north, Great Britain will readily, by treaty and for a consideration, yield her unsteady tenure of the Canadas, and her possessions north. The Russian Bear must yield his frigid prey, and to his eastern continent retire, while we advance in power and in extent,

"Till the whole boundless continent is ours."

I have no fears of the results, after witnessing the trial of the extension of our laws over California and New Mexico, and Indian population. But I digress.

We passed the islands, and entered upon the smooth waters and strong currents of the Caribbean Sea. Our passengers whom we had learned to praise for their good conduct, here broke loose, and a crowd bound for Australia ruled the ship at will, and one night in a drunken revel, drove the steersman from the wheel, and left us at the mercy of the seas.

A beautiful sight was here presented to our view. Two snow-white gulls, upon a tuft of weeds, borne by the current of the sea, passed swiftly by us towards the ocean wave that rolled without. Side by side, they sat, and danced upon the light and feathery waves that bore them towards their port. Far on they rode, until they seemed specks immaculate upon the far-off wave, that crested the horizon, and leaped to kiss the heaven so near its grasp.

The crowd looked on, and wondered at the sight. To us it was suggestive of a parallel. We, too, were embarked upon an unknown sea, whose currents run into the mighty deep that bounds the shores of time. What shores, what harbors, what success or loss, remains in store, we know not, but still float on, our destiny unknown, and we unconscious of our future fate as they of theirs. Lone birds of Caribbee! Well may the Power that

"Sees with equal eye, as Lord of all,
A hero perish or a sparrow fall."

extend his equal care to us, as to the gentle voyagers of the sea.

Our vessel was bound for Aspenwall, or Navy Bay, to leave a part of her passengers, and then return to San Juan de Nicaragua; but whether owing to the drunkeness of the passengers and crew, or what, I do not know, but when we discovered land, it was on the wrong side, and they were coasting back in search of Aspenwall. They must have run one hundred miles too low.

Well, we discharged our most unruly scamps, and after sticking a couple of hours in the mud, we started again, and coasted up San Juan. Here we got on board of little steamboats, and prepared for a trip of one hundred and seventy five miles, by San Juan river and lake Nicaragua. The river was beautiful, the green trees and vines rising from the water frequently one hundred feet. The bottom was so dense with chapparal that it could scarcely be penetrated, and the parrots and monkeys chattered and gamboled above. We run about three or four miles, when our boat stopped, and it took all day to get off. While waiting, a poor Swiss who came from New Orleans, sick, died and was buried in the chapparal. There we left him, and after sleeping three nights on decks or on planks, with nothing fit to drink with our dry victuals, we reached Virgin Bay, on Lake Nicaragua. I had gained strength coming over, notwithstanding hard fare, till the night on the lake I caught cold, and found difficulty in getting over the land transit of thirteen miles. However, we all arrived at San Juan del Sud, and looked out upon the great Pacific. Here we staid three days, in the dirtiest place you ever saw. San Juan (pronounced *San Wan,*) is the natural home of filth and vermin. They never wash, and vermine abound of every description, from ants to scorpions and tarantulas. We lived with them, ate with them, and slept with them; & you may judge of the extent of our comforts. A rat took the liberty of eating off the end of E.'s finger, while she was asleep.

The steamer Brother Jonathan, that had been despatched from New York in May, and been tossed, and racked, and damaged by a succession of storms, came to our relief, and took us off. Our embarkation was a curiosity. A native took E. in his arms, another took me on his back, and carried us out through the surf, to the boats that conveyed us to the ship. E. was very near being dropped in the sea, and my man dipped me, *a posteriori,* in the brine.

Finally we got aboard, and got under way, felicitating ourselves on the prospect before us. But a few days transpired before E. was taken sick, and I was taken with a weakness such as I never felt before, and the doctor announced that we had the Isthmus fever. All the passengers and crew, nearly, shared the same fate. We were both sick when we reached San Francisco. The next morning I started to deliver a letter for E. to Mrs. A. Williams. I walked till I was overcome, and being directed to the wrong house, I knocked, the door was opened, and I fell fainting in the hall of a stranger. They were very kind, however, and I soon recovered.

We took our passage, and went up to Sacramento, where I improved slowly, and E. got pretty well; but she overworked and took a relapse, and she was mostly confined to her room, and both of us were taking medicine on the dread night of Election eve, when the city was burned. E. and I just escaped with our lives, and lay out on the plains till morning. We escaped half-dressed, I literally without a shirt to my back. We were well provided with clothes, but all went that were most valuable, together with E.'s watch.

I am tired out with writing, and must leave the balance for a future occasion.

J. T. R.

Annual Meeting of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday Evening, January 19th, 1853. The President William Jessup in the chair.

The report of the Treasurer was presented, read, and on motion adopted and directed to be printed.—On motion, a Committee of five were appointed to nominate officers, viz: Franklin Lusk, Thomas Johnson, John F. Deans, Henry Drinker and Hyde Crocker.

The Report of the committee on vegetables was read, recomending a special premium to Robert Kent for potatoes, 173 bushels per half acre. On motion of William H. Jessup the Society awarded to Mr. Kent one year's subscription to the Pennsylvania Farm Journal. The President then made an interesting report of the proceedings of the State Agricultural Society at Lancaster, and also read a circular from the National Agricultural Society, requesting this Society to appoint delegates to the annual meeting of the National Society, to be held at Washington on Wednesday the second day of February next, which was directed to be printed, and the following gentlemen appointed delegates, viz: Hon. William Jessup, Hon. George Fuller, Col. F. Lusk, Samuel F. Carmalt, Henry Drinker, Hon. D. D. Warner and Hon. G. A. Grow. The report of the Committee to nominate officers was read, and on motion the following officers were appointed, for the ensuing year.

President.—CALEB CARMALT.

Vice Presidents.—THOMAS NICHOLSON, THOMAS JOHNSON.

Corresponding Secretary—SAMUEL A. NEWTON.

Recording Secretary—WILLIAM H. JESSUP.

Treasurer—GEORGE FULLER.

Managers—Hon. William Jessup, Henry Drinker, Gilbert Warner, Martin L. Catlin, John F. Deans, Hiram C. Conklin.

On motion of Col. F. Lusk, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society hereby cordially acknowledge their indebtedness to the Hon. William Jessup, (late President of said Society,) for his unremitted exertions and effective services in promotion of the interests of said society.

On motion, the Society awarded discretionary premiums to George Walker for 160 bushels of Corn raised to the acre, and to Hyde Crocker for a very large yield of the same.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening of the first week of April Court.

WM. H. JESSUP, Sec'y.

Destruction of the Packet-ship St. George by fire—Fifty Lives Lost.

A terrible catastrophe is reported by the ship Orlando, Capt. White, arrived at Havre from Mobile. On the 24th Nov. the American ship St. George sailed from Liverpool for New York with 127 passengers, (mostly Irish,) a crew of 25, and a valuable cargo. On the morning of the 24th Dec., in lat. 46 12 N., long. 25 30 W., the ship was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts, in which 7 or 8 persons were suffocated by the smoke, the flames burst out through the deck, and it being impossible to do more towards checking them, Capt. Bragdon mustered the women and children on the poop to save them as long as possible from the horrible death that stared them in the face. Fortunately, at this moment, the ship Orlando hove in sight, and bore down to render assistance. The sea ran so high that the ship's boats were speedily swamped, and none floated but the life-boat, which carried only five at a time.

Meantime the flames continued to progress, and the wind blew furiously. The sea, too, became so violent that the only means the passengers had of entering the boat, was to leap into the sea, and let themselves be picked up. At length, after sixty-four times passing to and fro, the boat succeeded in placing 76 of the passengers in safety on board the Orlando. Of the remaining 51, 15 were drowned, 8, as already stated, were suffocated between decks, and 28, principally women and children, fearing to throw themselves into the sea, refused to leave the burning vessel. All the crew were rescued. Eventually the Orlando, fearing for its own safety from the progress of the flames and the violence of the sea and wind, was obliged to shear off, leaving the 28 unfortunate creatures to their wretched fate.

The rescued persons were almost without clothing, but the captain and crew of the Orlando did everything they possibly could to provide for their comfort. It was feared that a famine would arise in the ship, from [illegible] on her stormy [illegible] Hillemand cut her sails, and as the Orlando had reaching land in time. But fortunately the wind was in her favor, and after eleven days' voyage she arrived safe at Havre. Her provisions, by that time, were completely exhausted, and she had only a few gallons of water. Food was immediately procured for the passengers and crew, who had already begun to feel the pangs of hunger; and they were afterwards sent to different lodging houses, where they will be taken care of.

News and Notions.

—To Adam, Paradise was home; to [illegible] good among his descendants, home is p[illegible] dise.

—There is a quaker in Congress, Hon. [illegible] P. Kittle. He sits in the House with [illegible] broad brimmed hat on.

—At the first masked ball in Paris, a[illegible] the principal characters were Uncle Tom, [illegible] sy, Eva, and Cassy, from Mrs. Stowe's no[illegible]

—A piece of land has been sold in [illegible] neighborhood of the London Royal [illegible] change at the enormous rate, £800,000 [illegible] acre!

—According to the late census, the a[illegible] age price of land in New Jersey is thirty d[illegible] lars per acre—higher than that of any o[illegible] State in the Union.

—Professor Silliman stated in a recent [illegible] ture, that the average difference betwe[illegible] British mail steamers and the Collins [illegible] was eight hours on each trip in favor of [illegible] American ships.

—Divide the property, real and pers[illegible] in the United States, equally among the [illegible] habitants, and each individual would p[illegible] about three hundred and ninety dollars.

—Pea-nuts are raised in immense qu[illegible] ties in Virginia. One county in the [illegible] (Isle of Wight) realizes annually by [illegible] sale two hundred and fifty thousand do[illegible]

—Mr. John Robinson, who served [illegible] Gen. Washington in the revolutionary [illegible] and under Major Stockton in the war of [illegible] died at Willmington, Delaware, on Mo[illegible]

—In Oregon, Lumber is worth s[illegible] dollars per thousand feet. Flour com[illegible] fifteen dollars per hundred pounds. [illegible] sells for four and five dollars per bushel.

—Benjamin Benjamin of Philade[illegible] was married, on Wednesday last, to De[illegible] Mark, and on Friday hung himself [illegible] house, on discovering that his wife was [illegible] tic.

—The Whigs have a majority in the [illegible] sachusetts Legislature of forty-three o[illegible] ballot. The twenty two vacancies in the [illegible] ate were filled on Tuesday last by the [illegible] of Whigs.

—Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, [illegible] bandoned the Protestant Church, and [illegible] over to Romanism. He has addressed a [illegible] ment of his reasons for taking this cou[illegible] the Clergy of his diocese.

—The Hon. James Cooper, Senator [illegible] Pennsylvania, who had been for three [illegible] confined to his dwelling in Pottsville [illegible] vere indisposition, we are happy to sa[illegible] resumed his seat in the Senate.

—The New-York Evening *Post* s[illegible] that there would be a saving of $25,00[illegible] European trip, by the use of the cab[illegible] gines of Ericsson, over the common sa[illegible] gines, besides the saving of labor.

—By the census it appears that little [illegible] than one tenth of our resident pop[illegible] are foreigners. The number of free [illegible] tants born upon the soil is 17,136,[illegible] free inhabitants of foreign birth, 2,5[illegible]

—Myron F. Morse has been sentenc[illegible] the State Prison for two years, at Bur[illegible] Vt., for negotiating a sort of triparti[illegible] with three women, and marrying th[illegible] He ought to be compelled to live wi[illegible] all

—The Savannah *Courier* has a let[illegible] Florida, which states that the Indians [illegible] formerly declared War against the [illegible] States, and a painful rumor preva[illegible] Gen. Hopkins and his force had bee[illegible] cred.

—The citizens of Oglethorpe, Ga[illegible] elected Col. R. H. D. Sorrel, Mayor [illegible] lection was very spirited, a majori[illegible] voters certainly got a little over the [illegible] Although presiding over, a 'one ho[illegible] the new Mayor is believed to be [illegible] tean.

—The Austrian Government h[illegible] orders that when an accident occurs [illegible] of the State railways, a daguerreot[illegible] immediately be taken of the train, a[illegible] circumstances, so far as they can b[illegible] to be used as evidence for or against [illegible] ductors.

—Ireland is literally 'going to [illegible] The great landlords are turning o[illegible] tenants in order to lay the land [illegible] grass, for flocks and herds. Sheep [illegible] profitable than men—so the latter a[illegible] ed out to die, while the former are t[illegible] to grow fat.

—Gen. Scott received *more vo[illegible] were ever cast for a Whig before* [illegible] Whig party never received so large [illegible] lar vote as at this last election. G[illegible] received 11,699 more votes than Fre[illegible] 32,000 more than Mr. Polk, and 98,6[illegible] than Gen. Harrison.

—The Bedford *Inquirer* calls [illegible] Whig State Central Committee to [illegible] day for the meeting of a Whig State [illegible] tion, to nominate a candidate for Ca[illegible] missioner, Auditor General, Surve[illegible] eral, and we second the motion. L[illegible] a good ticket, and we will agree to [illegible] battle over again.

—The Broad Mountain Coal Ve[illegible] Castle, which took fire on the 15th [illegible] thirteen years since, the Pottsville [illegible] rous gasses, and in wet weather st[illegible] be seen rising in volumes. For a [illegible] half a mile this large vein has bee[illegible] consumed above water-level; how [illegible] is not known.

—Norman C. Stoughton, one o[illegible] sionary ministers of the Protestant [illegible] Church, in this diocese, officiating [illegible] county, N. Y., having broken his [illegible] vows, and connected himself with [illegible] ish church, is deposed, or degraded [illegible] ministry, as Canon V. of 1850 p[illegible] Rt. Rev. the Provisional Bishop [illegible] wright) of New York.

—The Hartford Courant says [illegible] on the "Charter Oak Place," owned [illegible] L. W. Stuart, an Apple Tree [illegible] 1638 by George Wyllys, and [illegible] least two hundred and fourteen y[illegible] It is an English Pearmain. The [illegible] it bore quite like[illegible]

[illegible] ALE, and a small [illegible] which is a number of apples, [illegible] ced in spirit and presented to the [illegible] Society.

—The Havana *Diario* of the [illegible] says, "We are able to state that [illegible] the English steamer which to[illegible] port, was a committee appointed [illegible] sent authorities of Vera Cruz, [illegible] to Carthagena, to insist on the [illegible] turn of Santa Anna to the Mexican [illegible] It also appears that the same C[illegible] authorized to offer to Gen. Adrian [illegible] command of the forces assembled [illegible] Cruz."