AGRICULTURAL.

☞ The following is the Report of the Committee on Dairy and Honey, at the late State Fair:

Dairy & Honey.

The Committee on Dairy & Honey report, that the exhibition of Dairy Products is very small, and by no means such as the great importance and value of this branch of Agriculture would seem imperiously to require.

A reference to the returns of the last census (1850) shows that the number of Milch Cows in the State was 530,224, which at a price of $15 per head amounts to $7,953,360. The number of pounds of butter reported to be made that year was 39,878,418, which at a price of twelve and a half cents per pound, would amount to $4,779,802 25

The number of pounds of cheese made was 2,505,034, which at six cents per pound is $159,302 04; value of both $4,930,102.

The value of Butter and Cheese per cow at the above prices is only $9 29 per year.

The committee think the above are under estimate both in quantity and price, and have no doubt that the value of the butter and cheese in this State this year is quite eight millions of dollars.

It is estimated that the Dairy-product of Susquehanna county, as stated by their committee at their late Fair, is one quarter of a million of dollars.

In some portions of the State the farmers are turning their attention almost exclusively to the Dairy and the rearing of stock, and they find it profitable.

It belongs not to this committee to discuss the value of the different breeds of cattle for dairy purposes, but the testimony of James Gowan, Esq., (most eminent authority) as well as of many others of our eminent practical agriculturalists, is in favor of the short horn Durham and its crosses, as possessing finer milking properties than any other class.

That the breeding of cows, with a reference to their milking qualities, is necessary in order to proper success, need not be affirmed. It is too evident.

In nearly all our ordinary dairies are to be found cows which, while yielding considerable quantities of milk, make very little butter. Every Farmer ought to test the quality of every cow's milk when four years old.

The test is very simple. Strain the milk for a few successive days into tumblers about six inches deep. Compare the thickness of the cream with that of cows of established milking properties. Weigh the milk for a few days and churn it, or the cream from it, by itself, and make a similar comparison. Many cows will be turned out of dairies by these simple tests as worthless, and their places supplied by those which are valuable.

There are other rules given in treatises on the dairy for testing the milking qualities of cows, which the limits properly assigned to this report, forbid us to notice.

In a large portion of the State no butter is packed for winter's use, and as a consequence the markets and tables in many of our towns, during that season, supplied with an insipid, pale butter, instead of a fine, fragrant, golden colored butter laid down when there is a superabundance in May and June.

Again the *proper* limits of the report *forbid* anything more than a mere hint.

In several counties of the State the farmers sell none of their butter fresh.—They pack it all and they find a full price. The best dairies of Susquehanna county are now selling at the farmer's houses for twenty to twenty-five cents per pound, and the May and June butter is esteemed the most valuable.

The fair yield per cow in the best managed dairies is thirty-five to forty dollars per cow. In the counties in the vicinity of the great cities, the farmers send their butter to market almost daily and usually obtain high prices, some of their flocks of cows yielding forty to fifty dollars per head.

The importance of properly preserving the summer and fall butter for winter and spring use cannot be too earnestly commended to the farmers of the State.—There ought to be more profit from the small dairies, and butter of a better quality ought to be produced.

The committee commend the process described by Mr. E. V. Dickey, of Chester county, to whom the second premium is awarded, as worthy of attention. The preservation of butter depends mainly upon three things:

1. The quality of the milk.
2. The care in working out all the butter milk.
3. The keeping the milk and butter of an even temperature.

These hints thus briefly thrown out, it is hoped may be of service to this interesting and highly important branch of Agriculture.

The committee award the premiums as follows:

For the best butter, of five pounds, to Jonathan F. Garrard, of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county. $5 00

To E. V. Dickey, of Oxford, Chester county, second best, 3 00

To Mrs. Margaret H. Zook, Lancaster county, third best, 2 00

The specimen of butter put up by Isaac Eckman, of Lancaster county, adorned with flowers and ornamented cones, was very beautiful. A splendid ornament to an elegant table, delighting the eye, while it regales the taste.

The committee have so far extended their remarks on butter that they cannot venture to intrude any upon Cheese and Honey.

The premiums are awarded as follows: For the best cheese they awarded the premium to Job Hayes, of Chester county, $5 00

For the best ten pounds of Honey, to W. & L. Green, of Newtown Square, Delaware county, 5 00

The hive of bees exhibited by Messrs. Green, is the most perfect of any which has fallen under our observation.—a Diploma.

The exhibition of firkin butter from Susquehanna county, by William Jessup consist of

One firkin June butter, laid down by Mrs. Joseph Decker.

One ditto July butter by the same.

One ditto August butter, by Mrs. James Waldie.

One ditto September butter, by Mrs. John Harrington.

One tub of September butter by Mrs. James Waldie.

One ditto, by Mrs Hiram C. Conklin.

One tub exhibited by Miss Sarah M. Walker, of Woodburn, Susq'a county.

These butters are designed for winter use, and were put up without any reference to any exhibition at the Fair, and are fair samples of the ordinary dairies of that county. They are warranted to retain their fineness until May next, if kept of even temperature and away from the air.

The committee award the first premium to Mrs. Jacob Decker, for June butter, $5 00

Second premium to ditto, for July butter, 5 00

The committee also award a premium of $5 00 each to Mrs. Waldie, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Conklin, and Miss Walker.

They also award the second premium of $3 00 for cheese, to Mr. John Turnebull, of Susquehanna county.

They also award premiums of $2 00 each, to the following exhibitors of cheese: Mr. Charles Loomis, Mr. J. Barnett, C. J. Curtis, of Susquehanna county.

Wm. Jessup,
Sketchly Morton,
Edwin James,
John B. Adams,
George Blight.

The methods of making butter and cheese by several competitors are here presented:

Mr. Dickey's Mode of Making Butter.

Oxford, October 19th, 1852.

This butter was made in a dairy of twenty cows. The process of manufacture is this: after the milk is strained it is set away in tin pans which are surrounded by spring water; in each pan is put about one gill of sour milk, which is kept for the purpose—which causes fermentation and hastens the separation of the cream. The pans are allowed to remain thirty-six hours before skimming and no longer; then the cream is taken off and put in large tin cream pots, where it remains immersed in water until the time for churning; being well stirred at each addition of cream. We churn twice a week, by horse power; hence the cream for one churning is three day's collecting for the other four. The cream is strained into the churn, at a temperature of 56deg. and churned about one hour. We never allow the gas which is set free in the first revolutions of the churn to escape, thinking that by retaining it we improve the flavor of the butter. When the butter is sufficiently gathered it is taken out and placed on a triangular table, the base of which is made lower than the apex; on which is placed a fluted cone, having its apex affixed to the apex of the table after the manner of a ball and socket: this cone is rolled over the butter, occasionally turning up the edges until the buttermilk is completely worked out: then the salt is worked in, after which it is set away in coolers until the next morning, when it is again thoroughly worked on the table, weighed in half-pound lumps and printed in a box print. I send my butter to the Baltimore market, where butten pounds have been sold below 25 cents this summer. E. V. Dickey.

Woodbourne Butter—1852.

This butter was made in a well ventilated milk celler. The most entire neatness observed in every thing connected with it. The cream skum before the milk thickened, stirred frequently, till sufficient to churn, which must be done slowly. When well gathered, washed in cold water and salted to the [illegible] taste [illegible] added to that designed for keeping. S. M. Walker.

Woodbourne, 10th, Mo. 19th, 1852.

Curtis on Cheese Making.

Our system of Cheese making is very nearly as follows:

The night's milk that is intended to be warmed is strained into a large copper boiler and put into one of Moll's Orange county furnaces, and water is put into the kettle. The fire consequently does not come near the milk to scorch or affect it in the least, &c. The remainder of the milk is strained into a tub or vat, where the morning's milk is also put, and the heated milk is also poured into the tub, so as to have it as near the temperature that milk is when drawn from the cow as possible. The rennet is then put into it, (the amount depends entirely upon its strength.) It is then all thoroughly stirred together and allowed to stand for half an hour, when the curd is cut up with a curd cutter and in half an hour is ready to have the whey dipped into the boiler for the purpose of scalding the curd. It must not be hurried too much in this process, else you will diminish the amount of curd. The hot whey is then poured on to the curd, and let it remain until it will squeak when slightly compressed by the hand. After this is dipped off, a pail of pure cold water is poured upon it and remains until the whole is cooled. It is then put into a sink and salted, a tea cup full being allowed for 15 lbs. of curd. It is then put into the press and in half an hour is turned, and then remains for 24 hours, when it is taken out and a bandage is put on, and is pressed in a heavy press for 24 hours; it is then taken to the cheese house and is greased and turned daily. C. J. Curtis,

Of Susquehanna county.

Method of making Butter on the Farm of Wm. Jessup, Montrose, Susquehanna County, Penn'a.

The milk cellar is deep and cool, and well ventilated, being provided with shutters to the windows, so as to exclude the sun when necessary. It being desirable to keep the milk and butter of an even temperature. The milk is strained in tin pans, and stands about 36 hours. The churn is a common barrel churn, worked by an upright dasher, and moved by dog power. Cost of power and churn $13.—The milk is churned every morning; the butter on being taken from the churn is worked until all the buttermilk is out; a half ounce of pulverized rock salt is added to the pound, worked in, and it is left for twenty four hours, when it receives a second working, and is then packed in firkins and tubs. This is the usual method pursued by the Susquehanna County dairy-men. They learned from the Orange County dairy-men.

Sharpsburg, Allegheny co. Oct. 18.

Sirs:—In compliance with your request, I herewith transmit you the mode of manufacturing Butter, exhibited by the undersigned.

In the first place, I would say it was made from six Durham cows, in the following manner: the milk as soon as taken from the cows is strained into stone milk pans about 4 inches deep, where it is allowed to stand twenty-four hours; it is then skimmed with as little milk as possible, and put into a stone crock and kept cool and sweet. When churned and the milk worked out of it, which is done entirely with the butter paddle, (we do not wash our butter,) a sufficient quantity of the finest quality of salt is added and thoroughly worked in. It is then printed as per sample. Respectfully yours,

Jno. F. Garrard.

N. B.—We use a churn of my own getting up. It is called "Garrard's Revolving Barrel Churn." We have churned in it forty pounds of butter from fourteen gallons of cream, at one time, in thirty minutes.

The Susquehanna Register.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

Thursday Morning, Dec. 2, 1852.

Notice.

We would suggest to all persons indebted at the *Register* office for Job-work or Advertising, the propriety of settling the same before the first day of January next; and to subscribers, that *now* is as good a time as any for paying their subscriptions.

Democracy here and elsewhere.

The recent course of events in Europe has been such as greatly to shake the faith of those who would place much reliance on the innate nobleness of human nature. Theoretically, mankind are in favor of liberty, equal liberty to all, but they seem not much inclined to reduce that theory to practice. Veneration for some great mind, or even for some great name, exerts a more potent influence over the minds of men, than the sacred name of Liberty. While Kossuth and Mazzini fail utterly in their endeavors to give freedom to their countrymen, and, exiles in foreign lands seem to be fast sinking into obscurity, Louis Napoleon, under the shadow of his uncle's mighty name, aspires to the sovereignty of France, and the French people, with loud rejoicings, welcome the re-establishment of the Empire. That people, who claim to be the most refined and enlightened on earth, having tried the experiment of self-government, have wearied of performing the duties it imposes, and voluntarily resigned themselves into the hands of a master.

In all the other countries of Europe, where but recently the power of kings seemed about to be forever [illegible] have been restored, and the monarchs again sit secure upon their thrones.

Still there are many individuals in all parts of Europe, who are stanch republicans, and who can never be made to recognize the "divine right of kings," or to renounce their advocacy of the principle of self-government. From present indications, these men will never live to see their ideas of government carried into effect in their own countries, nor can we invite them to the United States, as a country wherein their theory is already recognized, but only as one in which it may be, at some future time. Let them instruct our Democracy in the true principles of human equality, which they appear to be now practically ignorant of, or at least unwilling to carry out, and ours may yet become, what it is not, a 'model Republic,' worthy the imitation of other nations.—But if, after having endured in their own country the evils of servitude, at the remembrance of which their hearts are filled with the bitterest hatred of their former masters, they would come among us and in the much-abused name of Democracy help to bind upon others fetters a thousand times more galling than were those themselves once wore, let them rather wear their own at home, for of such Democrats, such friends of liberty, we have enough here already.

Another Distinguished Man Fallen.

Hon. Walter Forward died, at his residence, in Pittsburg, Nov. 24, aged 65.

Mr. forward was elected Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, in October, 1851. He had filled many places of public trust, and possessed an unbounded popularity and influence in Western Pennsylvania. He was a prominent member of the Reform Convention, filled for awhile the office of Secretary of the Treasury, under President Tyler, and represented this Government as Charge d'Affairs at Copenhagen during the administration of Gen. Taylor and part of President Fillmore's. Like Mr. Sergeant, he was among the very ablest men of our State, of the most undoubted integrity, and honored and loved for the noble qualities of his head and heart by all who knew him. Pennsylvania has no two nobler names than that of Sergeant and Forward. It will be difficult to find two others among her greatest and best men who will be considered competent to take their positions.

——A report was current in Richmond, Va., on Monday last, that William R. King, Vice President elect, was dead; the papers of that city, however express their disbelief of the report.

Death of Hon. John Sergeant.

John Sergeant, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, died at his residence in that city, on the 23d ult. He was at the time of his death within a few days of 73 years of age. He represented Philadelphia city in the State Legislature in 1805 and 1807; was elected to Congress in 1815, and to the three following Congresses, and again in 1827; was the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1832, on the ticket with Mr. Clay, and returned to Congress for the last time in 1840. In 1838 he served as President of the Convention to alter the State Constitution. His last public function was as Arbitrator, appointed by the Secretary of War, Mr. Marcy, to determine the long-pending and vexatious question between the United States and the State of New Jersey. His decree settled the question finally. His last appearance in public was as President of the great Union Meeting that assembled in Philadelphia on the adoption of the Compromise measures.

Mr. Sergeant was a religious man, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and much beloved in private life.

Pennsylvania locofocoism & slavery.

Speaking of Judge Paine's decision in favor of the freedom of the Lemmon slaves, the Harrisburg *Democratic Union* says:

"This is one of those cases well calculated to excite the South to acts of retaliation, and it is greatly to be regretted that such an occurrence should have transpired so soon after the decision of the people, by an overwhelming majority, in favor of the Compromise measures, which it was to have been hoped would have had a tendency to allay excitement, and bind us closer in the bands of fraternal friendship. But it seems that the agitators are never to be at ease until they bring the nation into serious difficulty."

Death of John Andrew Shulze.

John Andrew Shulze, ex-Governor of this Commonwealth, departed this life in Lancaster city, on Friday morning last, at an advanced age. Educated as a minister of the Gospel, he filled the pulpits of several Lutheran congregations for some years during the early part of his manhood, but was obliged to relinquish them in consequence of some physical affection which disabled him from frequent speaking. Sometime afterward he took up his residence in the Borough of Lebanon, and soon became prominent and influential as a politician of the Democratic school. After the erection of the county now known as Lebanon, he received the appointment as prothonotary of the county, the duties of which he performed for a number of years. In 1822, he was selected as the Democratic candidate for the Senate, and was triumphantly elected. During the first session of the term for which he was elected to the Senate, he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Governor, and was elected the following October by a large majority, and again re-elected in 1826 by almost a unanimous vote. He retired from office in 1829 and removed to Lycoming county, where, in consequence of some unfortunate investments, he lost all he had saved, and became exceedingly poor. He therefore removed to Lancaster, at which place he continued to reside until the time of his death. Peace to his ashes.

Captain Kyd: *the Wizard of the Sea*, is the title of a new novel by J. H. Ingraham, and just published by Dewitt and Davenport, New York. This work is written in the graphic style for which the author is celebrated, and give an account of the marvellous exploits and adventures of this buccaneer. The story is clothed in the most fascinating garb of romance, and will no doubt be widely read.

ITEMS.

——Good fat sheep can be bought in Mexico for 25 cents.

——At the Presidential election, Hale and Julien received nearly 60 votes in North Carolina.

——A private mint in California is coining half dollars, some of which have reached this country.

——The President elect will not leave New Hampshire for the South until the 1st of February.

——Mexico, according to accounts, is in a deplorable condition. Rebellions were breaking out in several of the States.

——An effigy of General Scott was paraded through the streets of Butler, Pa. and afterwards burnt, by the Locofocos of that place, on receipt of the news of Pierce's election.

——The number of sea-going vessels in the world is about 85,000, of which two-thirds belong to England and the United States.

——The debtors' prisons of England contain many thousands of persons who have been incarcerated for years and never expect to be liberated.

——In California, ladies may advertise their intention to carry on business independent of their husbands, which legally exonerates them from liability for their debts.

——A letter from Vienna states that Austria and Prussia could bring two millions of men into the field, in case of a war with France.

——George W. Kendall, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, is about to marry and retire to his vast sheep raising farm in Texas. Kendall has surely seen the world, and a little more; is about 48, and possesses the snug little fortune of $100,000.

——Isaiah Rynders is a candidate for the office of U. S. Marshal for the southern District of New York. The Barnburners object to such a hangman; and insist that he should be *at the other end of the rope!*

——Over ninety-three millions of letters passed through the post-offices of the United States during the last fiscal year. The revenue, under the reduced rates of postage, has fallen off nearly a million of dollars.

☞ The Gettysburg (Pa.) Sentinel says that the Whigs of that town a few days since determined not to lose the opportunity for a jollification on account of the late defeat at the Presidential election. Resolved to have a procession, they started in a body on Monday night for Salt River. Before their final leave, they moved in procession through the principal streets, and amid the grief, which was loud and even boisterous on the part of some of the emigrants, there was something rather funny in the fixtures they were taking with them to render their new abode comfortable. They had their roasters, their jugs, meat, flour, onions, knapsacks, in short, everything in the eating and clothing line that could be thought of, and some of them had their wives and little ones.—The whole affair was well got up, and produced a great deal of good feeling on all sides, and was quite a damper on the Pierce jollification which came off on Tuesday.

France.

The French Empire has been established by a vote of the Senate, but the question is to be submitted to a vote of the people, which is to take place upon the 21st and 22d instant. The ballots to be voted are simply yea or nay. The Empire is to be hereditary in Napoleon, whose title is to be Napoleon III. The succession is to be confined to the legitimate male issue of Napoleon; failing which, the Emperor may adopt an heir from the legitimate children and descendants of the Bonaparte family in the male line, no members of which are to marry without his consent.

The Constitution of 1852 is to be maintained.

The resolution submitting the Empire to a yea and nay vote by the people was adopted by the Senate by a vote of eighty-six out of the eighty-seven members present.

The report made by the Senate with regard to the succession to the Emperor, provides that if Louis Napoleon has no male child, he may adopt one of the legitimate descendants on the male line of the brothers of the Emperor Napoleon I. Adoption is interdicted to the illegitimate children of Louis Napoleon or other descendants. In default of a legitimate or adoptive heir, a *Senatus Consultum* is to appoint the successor.

The President sent in a message to the Senate, officially accepting the proffer of the Empire. His message is said to have produced an unfavorable impression.

The corps Legislatif is convened for the 25th inst., for the verification of the returns.

A letter in the London *Times* says Prince Jerome Bonaparte has resigned the Presidency of the Senate, expecting an appointment as High Constable of France.

Telegraph from England to America.—We notice in the English papers that several projects are broached for laying telegraph wires across the Atlantic. Since the connection of England with Ireland and the Continent of Europe by telegraph, there is no longer any doubt but that wires will be laid across the Atlantic. The enterprise is merely a matter of time. One of the present propositions before the English capitalists is for throwing an electric wire from the most northern part of the mainland of Scotland to Orkney, Shetland and the Faroe Islands—to carry it thence to Iceland and the east coast of Greenland; thence onward to a point on Davis' Straits near the arctic circle and so to Cape Walsingham; while another submarine wire could carry the line across Hudson's Straits into Upper Canada. Though the distance would be greater, this it is supposed, would be compensated by the comparative facility of achieving the project. Whether this will be the actual line of the first telegraph across the Atlantic, it is impossible to say; but it is almost certain that such a line will be constructed within five years.

All that is wanting in the Whig party to ensure a full and complete triumph in at most four years, is for those who are Whigs from principle—men who believe in the doctrines and measures advocated by that party, to stand firm.

[*Genesee Republican.*

No other course is consistent with honor. There can be no fellowship betwen Whiggery and Locofocoism. The principles of the two parties are in conflict, and only those upon whom principles hang loosely, and who have identified themselves with the Whig party from other than patriotic considerations, will even *ask* "where" they are to "go."

The mission of the Whig Party did not terminate with its defeat. It has a work to do when out as well as when in power; and that work can only be effectively done by the presentation of an unbroken front to the enemy. "Stand firm!"

[*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

"Those who think that they own Frank Pierce will find that they have made a mistake about the 4th of March next."

The above remark was made by Ex-Senator Stanton at the Locofoco Jubilee in Rochester. It is a valuable piece of information; but its value would be greatly enhanced if it was known for whose particular benefit it was made public. It is significant for whom ever intended; because it shows that the claim repudiated has been set up by some one.

[*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Composition of the Moon.—Every object on its surface of the height of one hundred feet is distinctly seen through Lord Rosse's telescope. On its surface are craters of extinct volcannes, rocks and masses of stone almost innumerable. But there are no signs of habitations such as ours, no vestige of architectural remains, to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. No water is visible, no sea, no river; all seems desolate.

Another Slave Case.

Eight slaves were lately brought before Judge Paine in N. Y. city on a *habeas corpus*, and discharged under the laws of that State, they not being *fugitives*, but having been brought into that port by their owners, Sons, Lemon and his wife, of Virginia, who were moving to Texas, and had come to New York to charter a vessel for that purpose. The Judge decided that the laws of New York not recognizing slavery, the owners could hold them only by the laws of nations—which, according to Vattel, is no more than the law of nature applied to nations—that the law of nature says one human being cannot own another—there can be no property in a slave—and that in N. Y. the slaves had as good a right to hold Mr. L. as he them. The decision is a very important one, and will lead to much discussion and perhaps to a change of the laws of that state. A subscription to compensate the owners for the loss of their *chattels* has been started in the city, and about $5000 already contributed.

Greeley says this subscription "appeals directly to the gizzard of Cotton." Those dealers who wish to be popular at the south, will contribute liberally.

☞ The characters of some men often appear more prominent by contrast.—Gerrit Smith and "Mike Walsh," are among the members elect of the next Congress! One from the sewers of party, rumocracy, and the other from the ranks of the virtuous and good. Two extremes will meet at the National Capitol. The circumstance is suggestive of many thoughts. "Mike" drinked Mr. Hatch drunk, but he never will drink Gerrit Smith drunk.

☞ Gerrit Smith, according to a correspondent of the Washington Republic, is not so poor as he is supposed to be.—His benevolence, so far from having stripped him of his possessions, is stated to have only rid him of his waste lands; and it is averred that he still owns 2,000,000 acres of land. His real estate in Oswego county, N. Y., alone, is estimated to be worth $400,000.

☞ Kossuth, in a recent letter to the National Reform League in England, says he is done with oratory, and as to the present state of European Democracy, it is best not to talk about it. Nothing short of an extraordinary emergency, promising some practical result, shall ever induce him, he says, to deviate from the chosen rule, never to speak any more in England publicly.

☞ The Presidential Electors in the several States of the Union meet at their respective State Capitals on the first Wednesday in December, to cast their votes for President and Vice President of the United States. The record of these votes will then be sent, under seal, to the President of the U. S. Senate, at Washington, and on the second Wednesday of February next these records will be opened in the presence of both Houses of Congress, and the result officially declared.

☞ It is now settled that Illinois has elected four Whigs and five Democrats to the next Congress—a Whig gain of three. Judge Douglas does not seem to have strengthned his purity at home by proposing to give to the State the power to levy tonnage duties for internal improvements.

Purchase of Cuba.—The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday, says: we have the very best authority for saying that the American Minister *at Madrid had offered to purchase Cuba* is without the least foundation in fact. No such offer has been made by this Administration.

☞ It is estimated that $12,000,000 will be expended in the construction of railroads in the State of New York this year, and all this notwithstanding those two great works, the Erie and the Hudson River Railroads, which have cost thirty or forty millions of dollars, have just been completed.

☞ Congress meets on the first Monday of December—the Pennsylvania Legislature on the first Tuesday in January. Frank Pierce will be inaugurated President, on the fourth of March.

☞ Miss Charlotte Cushman and Miss Clarke (Grace Greenwood) left Paris in company on the 25th ult. for Rome, where they will pass the winter.

"Necessity knows no law." Well, necessity is like a great many lawyers.

Notices.

Rough & Ready.

The members of "The Rough-and-Ready Fire Co No. 1, will meet for exercise on Saturday next at at 4½ o'clock, P. M.

H. H. FRAZIER, Sec'ry.

New Advertisements.

☞ Advertisements *conspicuously inserted for Fifty Cents per square (twelve lines or less) for the first, and Twenty-Five Cents for each subsequent insertion. A fair discount from these prices will be made to yearly advertisers.*

V. B. PALMER, *is our* Agent in *New York and Philadelphia.*

I. P. HINDS, Esq., *is our Agent at Susquehanna Depot, to procure subscriptions &c. for the* Register.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

FALL & WINTER

CLOTHING!

I. L. POST & CO.

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of different qualities & prices; consisting of Dress, Frock, and Sack Coats, and Overcoats, Pants, Vests, &c. &c. Their Ready Made Clothing is equal to any in town, and their assortment good.

* * * The motto is quick sales and small profits.

Montrose, Dec. 2, 1852.

CASH

PAID for Wheat, Corn and Buckwheat at the Mill of the subscriber in Choconut.

Nov. 25, 1852. SAM'L F. CARMALT.

LANESBORO' DEPOT, DEC. 1, 1852.

ON HAND

FLOUR, SALT, LIME, PORK, BUTTER, Fish, Beans, Meal, Groceries, Paints, Oils, Dye-tuffs, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Looking Glasses, Stoneware, Cooking, Parlor and Shop Stoves, Pipe, Elbows, Nails, Glass, Putty, Sole & Upper Leather, Shoe Pegs, Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Wagons, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Rubbers, Trunks, Candles, Japan'd Ware, Carpenter & Joiner's Tools, Tables, Stands, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Buffalo Robes, Clover seed, Clocks, Lever Watches, Gold Chains, Prints, Delains, Shawls, School Books, Yankee Notions, Dry Goods, &c. Grindstones, Axes, and Handles.

The above, and much more, can be had at the cheap store of B. B. LYONS & CO.

Millinery & Mantua-Making.

MISS D. FERRIS, late of New York, would inform the Ladies of Montrose and vicinity, that she has opened a Fancy Millinery Store in the basement of Mr. Searle's Hotel, where she will be prepared at all times to wait upon customers, and where may be had Hats ready made or made to order, Ribands, Laces, Cuffs, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, and various Fancy Articles.

☞ Dress-Cutting and making done on short notice. [Dec. 2, 1852. 1m

Heed, and be Wise.

INDEPENDENT of *drummers, boasters*, or the *few disaffected* who I am obliged to call on to pay debts of *long* standing, I have a handsome stock of GOODS on hand, among which may be found super and common Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Carpeting, Sheetings, Batting, Buffalo Robes, Beautiful delains, Silk, Plush and other Caps, Fresh Teas, Oils, Paints, Fluid, School Books, Iron, Nails, Steel, Molasses, Syrup, Crockery, &c. &c. which I will sell as cheap at least as the same qualities for the same pay can be had about these diggins, or elsewhere among the nations.

And *thankful* for all past favors, all are invited to call with their grain of any kind, Butter, Lard, Socks, Flannels, Beeswax, Feathers, Pork, Cash, or any kind of Shipping Furs. Cash paid for the latter. *Old accounts* and Notes must be looked to by the first of January next. Respectfully,

Dec. 2, 1852. M. C. TYLER.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

WEEKLY additions are being made to my stock of Miscelloneous, Fancy, Toy, School and Blank Books,—Letter, Cap, Note and Wrapping Paper, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, &c. all of which will be sold at the lowest rates, by

Dec. 2. 1852. F. B. CHANDLER.

RAGS wanted in exchange for Books, Paper, Dry Goods, or cash, by

Dec. 2, F. B. CHANDLER.

Railroad Election.

THE stockholders of the Lackawanna and Susquehanna Railroad Company, are notified that an annual election for managers of said Company, will take place at the hotel of Wm. W. Bronson, in the city of Carbondale, on Tuesday the 18th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M.

THOS. MEREDITH.

Carbondale, 23 nov. 1852. 4w

The Saturday Evening Post.

The Leading Literary Weekly.

OVER thirty-one years have now elapsed since the POST began its weekly round of blended instruction and amusement; and never, in all that period, was its success so marked as at the present moment. Possessing undoubtedly the largest circulation, by many thousands, of any paper of its class in the Union, its subscribers have the best of reasons for believing that it stands upon a permanent basis, and that they will receive the full value of every dollar entrusted to its publishers. In announcing some of our preparations for the coming year, we may begin by stating our continued connection with Mrs. Southworth, a writer, who, in vigor and fertility of genius, is not surpassed by any, male or female, in the Union. Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, a lady whom it would be almost superfluous to praise, in view of the general popularity of such tales as the "Mob Cap," "Eoline," "Linda," "Rena," etc. also is enrolled among our contributors.

We are now engaged in the publication of a story entitled Clara Moreland, by Emerson Bennett, author of "Viola," "Prairie Flower," "Bandits of the Osage," etc. and at the opening of the ensuing year we design commencing the publication of the following Novelet: *Miss Thom's Spinning Wheel*, by Mrs. Lee Hentz, of Florida, author of "Eoline," "Linda," "Rena," &c. This novelet we design following by a story entitled, A Stray Patch from Aunt Hannah's Quilt, by Mrs. Frances D. Gage, of Ohio, widely known as the author of some admirably written and very effective household poems, sketches, etc. After this we expect to commence The Lost Heiress; A story of Howlet Hall, by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, author of "The Curse of Clifton," "Virginia and Magdalena," "Shannondale," "The Deserted Wife," etc.

In addition to these and other original tales, involving a large expenditure of money, we shall lay before our readers, as heretofore, choice tales, sketches, essays, narratives, etc. from the English Magazines—such as have given the Post a name for the excellence of its selections.

Engravings.—In the way of engravings we present at least two weekly—one of an instructive, and the other of a humorous character.

Agricultural Articles, miscellaneous matter, general news, witty and humorous sketches and anecdotes, letters from Europe, Editorials, view of the produce and stock market, bank note list, etc shall also be duly given.

☞ Of course, we shall maintain for the Post the character it has acquired, of being a strictly moral paper—not ridiculously squeamish and straight-laced, but really and truly moral—such as may be taken into the family circle without fear. Advertisements of an improper character shall be, as heretofore, rigorously excluded.

Cheap Postage.—The postage on the Post to any part of the United States, when paid quarterly in advance, is only 26 cents a year. And we trust that the public generally will show their appreciation of this commendable reduction of postage, by largely increasing the number of papers taken at the various offices—that thus there may be no falling off in the revenue of the Post Office Department. This will insure a continuance of the present reduced rates.

Terms.—The terms of the Post are $2 if paid in advance—$3 if not paid in advance. For $5 in advance, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for clubs, to be sent in the city to one address, and in the country to one post office. 4 copies, $5 per annum. 8 copies (and one to the agent,) $10—13 copies (and one to the agent,) $15—20 copies (and one to the agent,) $20. The money for clubs must be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, post-paid.

Deacon & Peterson,
No. 66 South 3d st. Phila.

☞ N. B.—Any persons desirous of receiving a copy of the Post, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the publishers by letter, post-paid.

☞ To Editors.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it (the notices of new novelets and our terms,) for their editorial columns, shall be entitled to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.