regard it as still more entitled to favor for the salutary influence it must exert upon the naval discipline, now greatly disturbed by the increasing spirit of insubordination, resulting from our present system. The plan proposed for the organization of the seamen furnishes a judicious substitute for the law of September, 1850, abolishing corporal punishment, and satisfactorily sustains the policy of that act, under conditions well adapted to maintain the authority of command and the order and security of our ships. It is believed that any change which proposes permanently to dispense with this mode of punishment, should be preceded by a system of enlistment which shall supply the navy with seamen of the most meritorious class, whose good deportment and pride of character may preclude all occasion for a resort to penalties of a harsh or degrading nature. The safety of a ship and her crew is often dependant upon immediate obedience to a command, and the authority to enforce it must be equally ready. The arrest of a refractory seaman, in such moments, not only deprives the ship of indispensable aid, but imposes a necessity for double service on others whose fidelity to their duties may be relied upon in such an emergency. The exposure to this increased and arduous labor, since the passage of the act of 1850, has already had, to a most observable and injurious extent, the effect of preventing the enlistment of the best seamen in the navy. The plan now suggested is designed to promote a condition of service in which this objection will no longer exist. The details of this plan may be established in great part, if not altogether, by the Executive, under the authority of existing laws; but I have thought it proper, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy, to submit it to your approval.

The establishment of a corps of apprentices for the navy, or boys to be enlisted until they become of age, and to be employed under such regulations as the Navy Department may devise, as proposed in the report, I cordially approve and commend to your consideration; and I also concur in the suggestion that this system for the early training of seamen may be most usefully engrafted upon the service of our mercliant marine.

The other proposition of the report to which I have referred—the reorganization of the Naval Academy—I recommend to your attention as a project worthy of your encouragement and support. The valuable services already rendered by this Institution entitle it to the continuance of your fostering care.

Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the Postmaster General for the detailed operation of his Department during the last fiscal year, from which it will be seen that the receipts from postages for that time were less by $1,431,696 than for the preceding fiscal year, being a decrease of about 23 per cent.

This diminution is attributable to the reduction in the rates of postage made by the act of March 3, 1851, which reduction took effect at the commencement of the last fiscal year.

Although in its operation during the last year the act referred to has not filled the predictions of its friends by increasing the correspondence of the country in proportion to the reduction of postage, I should nevertheless question the policy of returning to higher rates. Experience warrants the expectation that as the community becomes accustomed to cheap postage, correspondence will increase. It is believed that from this cause, and from the rapid growth of the country in population and business, the receipts to the Department must ultimately exceed its expenses, and that the country may safely rely upon the continuance of the present cheap rate of postage.

In former messages I have, among other things, respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress the propriety and necessity of further legislation for the protection and punishment of foreign consuls residing in the United States; to revive with certain modifications the act of 10th March, 1838, to restrain unlawful military expeditions against the inhabitants of contiguous States or Territories; for the preservation and protection from mutilation or theft of the papers, records, and archives of the nation; for authorizing the surplus revenue to be applied to the payment of the public debt in advance of the time when it will become due; for the establishment of land offices for the sale of the public lands in California and the Territory of Oregon; for the construction of a road from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean; for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture for the promotion of that interest, perhaps the most important in the country; for the prevention of frauds upon the Government in aplication for pensions and bounty lands; for the establishment of a uniform fee bill, prescribing a specific compensation for every service required of clerks, district attorneys, and marshals; for authorizing an additional regiment of mounted men, for the defence of our frontiers against the Indians, and for fulfilling of our treaty stipulations with Mexico to defend her citizens against the indians "with equal diligence and energy as our own;" for determining the relative rank betwen the naval and civil officers in our public ships, and betwen the officers of the Army and Navy in the various grades of each; for reorganizing the naval establishment by fixing the number of officers in each grade, and providing for a retired list upon the reduced pay of those unfit for active duty; for prescribing and regulating punishments in the navy; for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the United States, by arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language and reporting them to Congress for its final action; and for the establishment of a commission to adjudicate and settle private claims against the United States. I am not aware, however, that any of these subjects have been finally acted upon by Congress. Without repeating the reasons for legislation on these subjects which have been assigned in former messages, I respectfully recommend them again to your favorable consideration.

I think it due to the several Executive Departments of this Government to bear testimony to the efficiency and integrity with which they are conducted. With all the careful superintendence which it is possible for the Heads of those Departments to exercise, still the due administration and guardianship of the public money must very much depend on the vigilence, intelligence, and fidelity of the subordinate officers and clerks, and especially on those entrusted with the settlement and adjustment of claims & accounts. I am gratified to believe that they have generally perfomed their duties faithfully and well. They are appointed to guard the approaches to the public Treasury, and they occupy positions that expose them to all the temptations and seductions which the cupidity of peculators and fraudulent claimants can prompt them to employ. It will be but a wise precaution to protect the Government against that source of mischief and corruption, as it can be done, by the enactment of all proper legal penalties. The laws, in this respect, are supposed to be defective, and I therefore, deem it my duty to call your attention to the subject, and to recomend that provision be made by law for the punishment not only of those who shall accept bribes, but also of those who shall either promise, give, or offer to give to any of those officers or clerks, a bribe or reward touching or relating to any matter of their official action or duty.

It has been the uniform policy of this Government from its foundation, to the present day to abstain from all interference in the domestic affairs of other nations. The consequence has been that while the nations of Europe have been engaged in desolating wars, our country has pursued its peaceful course to unexampled prosperity and happiness. The wars in which we have been compelled to engage, in defence of the rights and honor of the country, have been fortunately of short duration. During the terrific contest of nation against nation, which succeeded the French revolution, we were enabled by the wisdom and firmness of President Washington to maintain our neutrality. While other nations were drawn into this wide sweeping whirlpool, we sat quiet and unmoved upon our own shores. While the power of their numerous armies was wasted by disease or perished by hundreds of thousands upon the battle field, the youth of this favored land were permitted to enjoy the blessings of peace beneath the paternal roof. While the States of Europe incurred enormous debts, under the burden of which their subjects still groan, and which must absorb no small part of the product of the honest industry of those countries for generations to come, the United States have once been enabled to exhibit the proud spectacle of a nation free from debt; and, if permitted to pursue our prosperous way for a few years longer in peace, we may do the same again.

But it is now said by some that this policy must be changed. Europe is no longer separated from us by a voyage of months, but steam navigation has brought her within a few days' sail of our shores. We see more of her movements, and take a deeper interest in her controversies. Although no one proposes that we should join the fraternity of potentates who have for ages lavished the blood and treasure of their subjects in maintaining 'the balance of power,' yet it is said that we ought to intefere between contending sovereigns and their subjects, for the purpose of overthrowing the monarchies of Europe and establishing in their place republican institutions. It is alleged that we have heretofore pursued a different course from a sense of our weakness, but that now our conscious strength dictates a change of policy, and that it is consequently our duty to mingle in these contests and aid those who are struggling for liberty.

This is a most seductive but dangerous appeal to the generous sympathies of freemen. Enjoying as we do the blessings of a free government, there is no man who has an American heart that would not rejoice to see these blessings extended to all other nations. We can not witness the struggle between the oppressed and the oppressor without the deepest sympathy for the former, and the most anxious desire for his triumph.—Nevertheless, is it prudent or is it wise to involve ourselves in these foreign wars? Is it indeed true that we have heretofore refrained from doing so merely from the degrading motive of a conscious weakness? For the honor of the patriots who have gone before us, I cannot admit it. Men of the Revolution who drew the sword against the oppressor, the mother country, and pledged to Heaven their "lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor," to maintain their freedom, could never have been actuated by so unworthy a motive. They knew no weakness or fear where right or duty pointed the way. And it is a libel upon their fair fame for us, while we enjoy the blessings for which they nobly fought and bled, to insinuate it. The truth is, that the course which they pursued was dictated by a stern sense of international justice, by a statesmanlike prudence and a far-seeing wisdom, looking not merely to the present necessities, but to the permanent safety and interest of the country. They knew that the world is governed less by sympathy than by reason and force; and it was not possible for this nation to become a "propagandist" of free principles without arraying against it the combined powers of Europe, and that the result was more likely to be overthrow of republican liberty here than its establishment there. History has been written in vain for those who can doubt this. France had no sooner established a republican form of government than she manifested a desire to force its blessings on all the world. Her own historian informs us that, hearing of some petty acts of tyranny in a neighboring principality, "the National Convention declared that she would afford succor and fraternity to all nations who wished to recover their liberty; and she gave in charge to the executive power to give orders to the generals of the French armies to aid all citizens who might have been or should be oppressed in the cause of liberty." Here was the false step which led to her subsequent misfortunes. She soon found herself in war with all the rest of Europe. In less than ten years her government was changed from a republic to an empire; and finally, after shedding rivers of blood, foreign powers restored her exiled dynasty, and exhausted Europe sought peace and repose in the unquestioned ascendancy of monarchical principles. Let us learn wisdom from their example. Let us remember that revolutions do not always establish freedom. Our own free institutions were not the offspring of our Revolution. They existed before. They were planted in the free charters of self government under which the English colonies grew up, and our Revolution only freed us from the dominion of a foreign power, whose government was at variance with these institutions. But European nations have had no such training for self government, and every effort to establish it by bloody revolutions has been, and must, without that preparation continue to be a failure. Liberty, unregulated by law, degenerates into anarchy, which soon becomes the most horrid of all despotisms. Our policy is wisely to govern ourselves, and thereby to set such an example of national justice, prosperity and true glory, as shall teach to all nations the blessings of self-government, and the unparallelod enterprise and success of a free people.

We live in an age of progress, and ours is emphatically a country of progress. Within the last half century the number of States in this Union has nearly doubled, the population has almost quadrupled, and our boundaries have been extended from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Our territory is chequered over with railroads, and furrowed with canals. The inventive talent of our country is excited to the highest pitch, and the numerous applications for patents for valuable improvements distinguish this age and this people from all others. The genius of one American has enabled our commerce to move against wind and tide, and that of another has annihilated distance in the transmission of intelligence. The whole country is full of enterprise. Our common schools are diffusing intelligence among the people, and our industry is fast accumulating the comforts and luxuries of life. This is in part owing to our peculiar position, to our fertile soil, and comparitively spare population; but much of it is also owing to the popular institutions under which we live, to the freedom which every man feels to engage in any useful pursuit, according to his taste or inclination, and to the entire confidence that his person and property will be protected by the laws. But whatever may be the cause of this unparalleled growth in population, intelligence, and wealth, one thing is clear, that the Government must keep pace with the progress of the people. It must participate in their spirit of enterprise, and while it exacts obedience to the laws, and restrains all unauthorized invasions of the rights of neighboring States, it should foster and protect home industry, and lend its powerful strength to the improvement of such means of intercommunication as are necessary to promote our internal commerce and strengthen the ties which bind us together as a people.

It is not strange, however much it may be regretted, that such an exuberance of enterprise should cause some individuals to mistake change for progress, and the invasion of the rights of others for national prowess and glory. The former are constantly agitating for some change in the organic law, or urging new and untried theories of human rights. The latter are ever ready to engage in any wild crusade against a neighboring people, regardless of the justice of the enterprise, and without looking at the fatal consequences to ourselves and to the cause of popular government. Such expeditions, however, are often stimulated by mercenary individuals, who expect to share the plunder or profit of the enterprise without exposing themselves to danger and are led on by some irresponsible foreigner, who abuses the hospitality of our own Government by seducing the young and ignorant to join in his scheme of personal ambition or revenge, under the false and delusive pretence of extending the area of freedom. These reprehensible aggressions but retard the true progress of our nation and tarnish its fame. They should, therefore, receive the indignant frowns of every good citizen who sincerely loves his country and takes a pride in its prosperity and honor.

Our Constitution, though not perfect, is doubtless the best that ever was formed.—Therefore let every proposition to change it be well weighed, and if found beneficial, cautiously adopted. Every patriot will rejoice to see its authority so exerted as to advance the prosperity and honor of the nation, whilst he will watch with jealousy any attempt to mutilate this charter of our liberties, or pervert its powers to acts of aggression or injustice. Thus shall conservatism and progress blend their harmonious action in preserving the Constitution, and at the same time carry forward the great improvements of the country with a rapidity and energy [illegible] men [illegible]

In closing this my last annual communication, permit me, fellow citizens, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Abroad its relations with all foreign powers are friendly; its rights are respected, and its high place in the family of nations cheerfully recognised. At home we enjoy an amount of hapiness, public and private, which has probably never fallen to the lot of any other people. Besides affording to our own citizens a degree of prosperity, of which on so large a scale I know of no other instance, our country is annually affording a refuge and a home to multitudes, altogether without example, from the Old World.

We owe these blessings, under Heaven, to the happy Constitution and Government which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit in all their integrity to our children. We must all consider it a great distinction and privilege to have chosen by the people to bear a part in the administration of such a Government. Called by an unexpected dispensation to its highest trust at a season of embarrassment and alarm, I entered upon its arduous duties with extreme diffidence.—I claim only to have discharged them to the best of an humble ability, with a single eye to the public good; and it is with devout gratitude, in retiring from office, that I leave the country in a state of peace and prosperity.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Washington, Dec. 6, 1852.

The Home Journal for 1853.

All who wish to secure, for the coming year, a piquant and charming fireside companion, that will discourse to them of what passes in the great world—a faithful and industrious chronicler; all who would have their taste elevated and refined, their minds supplied with useful aliment, and their spirits cheered by racy humour and sparkling vivacity; all who would invest the trifling sum of two dollars in such a way as to bring in an invaluable amount of benefit and pleasure, will be found among the patrons of the *Home Journal*. It gives us a view of everything worth knowing, and condenses volumes of information into convenient space. The new volume commences under the most brilliant auspices, and will exceed all its predecessors. A new supply of Pencillings from the pen of WILLIS—new Songs and Ballads by MORRIS; a new Novel; an additional Department for the Ladies; and enlarged accounts of Lectures Schemes of Benevolence, etc.—are among the novelties announced. We council all to send their names to the Editors, MORRIS and WILLIS, at once—107 Fulton street, New-York—as there will not be much chance of back numbers after January.—*Morristown Jerseyman.*

EFFECTS OF FIRE UPON AN INSANE MAN.—The Worcester *Ægis* states that the insane man who escaped suffocation at the recent fire at the Worcester County House, was called upon to testify before the coroner's jury, and gave in his evidence as intelligibly and correctly as any witness. He wrapped himself in a blanket and laid down on the floor with his face to the ventilator, and thus saved himself. He is not now considered sane, though he was before thought to be one of the "incurables."

The Susquehanna Register.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

Thursday Morning, Dec. 16, 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.

☞ The Editorial matter prepared for this week's Register has been unavoidably crowded out.

Burning of Sacramento City.

We publish this week another letter from Mr. Richards, giving a vivid discription of the terrible calamity that has visited Sacramento City. One thousand six hundred houses in the city were destroyed, with an immense amount of goods.—It is estimated that $10,000,000 will scarcely cover the loss.

Destructive fires have also recently occurred in San Francisco and Marysville.

ITEMS.

——Bayard Taylor is now on his way to India.

——Three million dollars a week is said to be the yield of the Australian diggings.

——William B. Astor, Esq., has given $5,000, to the Association for the Relief of aged and indigent Females, in New York.

——The phonetic system of instruction has been introduced into one hundred and forty-six public schools in Massachusetts.

——Five of the Smith family, including John, were recently discharged from jail at Pittsburg.

——They have two eagles at Columbus, Ohio, fresh from the mountain crags of Lake Superior. The male measures nine feet from tip to tip.

——Capt. Adam Gray and his son, of the ship Lady Suffolk, have been arrested at Havana, on a charge of being engaged in the slave trade.

——Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, a resident of Columbus, Ga., has won the prize of $300, offered by the editor of the Boston Literary Museum, for the best American story.

——The land agent of Massachusetts has advertised for sale the whole of the public lands in Maine, belonging to Massachusetts, amounting to about 1,000,000, acres.

——The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says the surplus revenue of the United States will be at least equal to $20,000,000, at the close of the present fiscal year.

——Late dates from Texas! The protection given by the Mexicans to runaway slaves from Texas, has induced the Texans to contemplate the annexation of two or three of the border States.

——The Springfield (Mass.) Republican asserts that a tumor weighing 112 pounds, was taken after death from the body of Hannah White, of Gill, on the 22nd ultimo. The sack or tumor weighed 17½; the balance, being water, filled a common sized wash-tub. It had been in existence for eleven years.

——The proocss of laying down the submarine wire across the Bay of Quinte, for the trunk line of telegraph between Quebec and Detroit, was gone through a few days since. The submarine wire, which works admirably across the bay, was manufactured in London.

——The Democracy in some parts of the country, unable to agree on the person to be appointed Postmaster by the new Postmaster General, or Mr. Pierce, have gone into a regular election, with the understanding that the man having the most votes should be appointed.

——The important ship canal which is to unite Lake Superior with Lake Michigan, will soon be commenced. The surveys for its location have been completed, and the ground has been found quite as favorable as was expected.

——On the Erie Lake Shore Railroad, at Elk Creek, Pa., a magnificent bridge spans the stream, one hundred and fifteen feet above the water, and about a third of a mile in length. It is built on the plan of Howe's Truss Bridge, has about two million feet of lumber in it, and is a most stupendous wooden structure.

——All the fine compliments paid to the Mississippians for restoring their State credit, have to be taken back, they have decided by a vote of 24,400 nays, to 12,600 yeas, *not* to pay the Planter's Bank Bonds.

——Charles P. Whitney, son of Washington Whitney, of Binghampton, while at work on the roof of the new market building, a few days since, attempting to pull a bundle of shingles from the platform to the roof, the shingles slipping, slid off with them to the ground, and was so injured as to live but a few hours.

Letter from Mr. Richards.

SACRAMENTO CAL. Nov. 7, 1852.

My Dear ——:

As the Steamer with our next mail will leave in a few days, I am hastened to write and inform you something of our condition since we came to California, and more particularly of our present situation.

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I have been working according to my strength, and making something towards our heavy expenses until the tremendous calamity befell us, of which the papers will have informed you. On the evening of election, (Nov. 2,) a cool south wind—very unusual here—arose and blew strongly during the night. Political excitement was running high, and shouts and martial music filled the air, while flags and transparencies festooned the city, and adorned the numerous carriages with which the processions of the parties were swelled, and Sacramento was in its liveliest and gayest mood.

Tired and weak, sister E. and myself retired early, or rather I did, for she kept her bed all the time, and I had been taking medicine all that day. I slept soundtill about 11 o'clock, and then I awoke. Politicians had tired and retired, and the city was quiet as the grave, save the moaning and roaring of the wind. Scarce a human voice or sound was to be heard in the streets. Indeed I heard none for a few minutes, and then one single voice, near by, cried fire! I lay one moment, and thought of the combustible nature of the buildings and of the high winds blowing outside, and sprang up to see the extent of the danger. I heard E. stirring in her room, and the shouts and screams of fire! fell awfully on my ears, and immediately the bells pealed out the note of alarm. I hurried to the door and lo! the fire was flaming high towards the heavens, directly on the opposite corner, and the wind blowing the flames and burning fragments directly towards and upon our house. The burning flakes fell thick as hail, and a dense cloud of smoke enveloped us all, and it was apparent that life and death hung on the work of a few moments. I had difficulty in lighting my candle, and my clothes all came in some shape to cause delay; and the result was I emerged with over coat, frock coat vest and two pairs of pants, one wrapper, and pair of drawers, but fortunately my purse and watch were under my pillow, and I happened to think of them in time, and put them in my pocket. Poor E. took her old bonnet and sun bonnet, leaving her new one, her watch and every thing else but a coarse dress; and with that thrown over her, half-dressed, sick from her bed of sickness, sallied out with me, to go we knew not where!

That the whole city except isolated houses in the suburbs, must burn was apparent, and we trudged on before the sea of fire"—E. groaning at every step, while I was braced up and nerved by excitement, and felt no weakness. We came to a neat cottage, the door of which was open, and E. faint and unable to go further, walked in and asked for drink. She was supplied, and assisted to lie on a bed in the room, but soon the fire came, and the inmates were obliged to leave. E. got up without saying a word, wrapped the white counterpane around her, like an immense shawl, took up the glass of water and started again, groaning as before. We soon came to a hotel, the inmates whereof were packing up to leave, and E. walked in and lay down on the long table. By this time we had travelled nearly a mile, and were quite near to the house where our prescribing physician boarded, in the upper part of the city. So I got E. out, and to that place. We found them preparing to leave, but the Dr. was there, and E. was helped to bed and lay until the Doctor got his carriage and drove us a mile out on the plains where the goods were piled and being moved, and there, covered as best we could with bed clothes, under the cold, clear and starry canopy, we shivered during the countless hours of the long night, and rose in the morning to wend our weary way back to our last resort of the night before.

The house did not burn, and we got such accommodations as the house could give us. E. gave out several times before she arrived, but I walked in without difficulty. We have continued here since and though my weakness returned after the excitement passed off, I have been able to get about, but E. kept her bed. My books were all burnt.

The fire was terrifically grand, the destruction and ruin complete beyond all precedent. At 11 o'clock P. M. Sacramento stood, "the city of the plains," in her wealth and beauty, covering densely a large area of ground, and filled with merchandise and all manner of wealth from all lands: in three hours the fire had done its work and was deadening and dying for want of material to feed upon. The entire city melted like wax before the destroyer, and it is gone—all gone—but the scattering houses in the suburbs, and a row of connected houses east of where the fire originated, with a few fire proof buildings, Court House, old Congregational Church, &c. But there is no baffling the energies of this people, and though all stood on equal footing, all alike ruined and nearly penniless, the morning after the calamity, while the cold wind blew chilly on the half-clad, and filled the air, and eyes and mouth, with dust, the work of removing rubbish and rebuilding, was at once commenced, and now the burnt district (some forty-five blocks) is almost covered with places of business, built of almost every imaginable material, from cotton canvass to iron. But we expect the rains soon and what will then become of the unsheltered and half-sheltered!

People are kind and sympathetic, tho' nearly all are needy and sufferers, alike from the dreadful scourge. Compara tively little of the merchandise and valuables of the city were saved, and thieves abound to plunder from the unfortunate. In this state of affairs, shooting is our nightly music; and almost nightly one or more persons are shot, and either killed or wounded, while supposed to be engaged in the nefarious business of stealing property saved from the conflagration. Little inquiry is made into circumstances, and the general voice of community renders the quiet verdict "Served him right; he had no business there."

It is very, very trying to us to lose our stock of conveniences, and we know not how we can live; but we shall find out, for necessity is a capital teacher and "knows no law."

My cough is severe, but is of asthmatic type, and does not wear upon me as it did at the East.

Though California must be my home for a time, my heart wanders across the Nevada, to seek communion with the loved ones there. I dare think of nothing but the onward and upward course, and prospect of temporal advancement, and success, and the longing hope and anticipation of renewed health, vigor and spirits.

Farewell. J. T. RICHARDS.

A THANKSGIVING GATHERING.—One of the largest and probably most pleasant family gatherings in this State took place in the village of Hampden, at the house of Benjamin Sweet, on Thanksgiving day, when forty-six persons sat down to dinner. There were present the father, aged 83 years, all his sons and daughters, seven of the former and six of the latter, twelve of whom are married and had their wives and husbands with them, fifteen grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. A clergyman and his wife and another neighbor completed the list. They all formed about the old hearthstone, and received the old man's blessing. The cradle in which the thirteen (the number of the original States of the Confederacy) were all rocked, was brought forth, and the whole scene as related to us by a participator was most impressive and joyous.—*Bangor Mercury.*

☞ A few days ago a deposite was made at the United States Mint in Philadelphia of gold from Australia, the first that has been received from there. The Bulletin states that the depositor was a young man of this county, who had been in California two years, but was unlucky, and made nothing. Tempted by the reports from Australia, he sailed for that country and went to the diggings.—In two months he succeeded, by good luck, in getting about five thousand dollars worth of the dust. The gold is superior in richness to that from California, being worth two dollars more to the ounce.

Notices.

Susquehanna County Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court House on Wednesday evening, January 17, 1853.

SAM'L. F. CARMALT, Sec.

Convocation of the S. of T. at Montrose.

A Convocation of the Sons of Temperance of Susquehanna and adjoining Counties, will be held at Montrose on Friday evening December 24th, 1852.

Adjoining Divisions, and the public generally are invited to attend. Further particulars next week.

A. J. BREWSTER, R. S.

Montrose Dec. 14th 1852.

Susquehanna Academy.

The present Term of this Institution will close on Friday, Dec. 17, 1852.

The Prize Exhibition will take place on Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

Prizes will be awarded to the three Gentlemen in the academic and primary departments, who shall excel in declamation, and to the three Ladies who shall present the best compositions.

The public are invited to attend.

ISAAC GRAY, Principal.

Montrose, Dec. 9, 1852.

Marriages.

Dec. 13th by Eld. N. Callender Mr. J. M. DARROW of Harford and Miss CHARLOTTE M. SUMNERS, of New Milford Pa.

Deaths.

In this village, on Thursday morning, 9th inst., of congestion of the Lungs, little A. JUDSON GRAY, aged 17 months.

The following lines were presented by a friend:

My dear, sorrowing Mrs. GRAY:—

Please accept the following lines from one who loved your darling boy:

Mother, from thy jewel parted,
Quivering in thy agony;
Droop not thus as broken-hearted,
Pine not thou so restlessly.

Yet chide we not, for thou *must* weep—
Our tears with thine are flowing;
He, too, who doth thy jewel keep
To all thy grief is knowing.

Thy thoughts, o'er the vanished, linger,
Mayhap *one thing* forgetting—
That the chill touch of Death's finger
Tarnished *only the setting.*

Is not thy gem *re set* for thee—
Gift for aye with Heaven's own gold?
Oh, upward turn thine eye and see,
Feeling thy *last* mourner told.

9, 12th mo. 1852.

In this Borough, on the 13th inst., Widow LOIS PIKE GRANGER, aged 77 years.

☞ *WOOD WANTED ON SUBSCRIPTION AT THE REGISTER OFFICE.*

New Advertisements.

RAILWAY STORE!

THE subscriber has just received a new lot of Winter Goods, to which he would invite the attention of his friends and customers.

Bring along your Socks, Grain, Furs, Wood, Bark, Tallow, Butter, Cash, Rags, and indeed almost everything you have to sell, and in exchange, you will get

GOODS VERY CHEAP!

Call and see for yourselves, if you do not find it so you need not buy, as I do not charge anything for showing goods.

I. S. LITTLE.

New Milford, Dec. 16, 1852.

A FUNNY MISTAKE!

OLD SANTA CLAUS in advance of the season! In consequence of which all his little papodills, baby convulsors, &c. &c. are confiscated F. B. Chandler having secured Old Santa's entire stock in trade, takes pleasure in offering them to the admiring gaze of an admired multitude.

You will be delighted to see the many curiosities on exhibition. Books! Why, there are styles and varieties enough to stock a Book store. Annuals, Gift Books and Juveniles, adapted to the holliday season.

Games of Uncle Tom and Little Eva, Joseph and his Brethren, The Waiter in Disguise, and many others.

Dissecting Puzzles, County scenes in Winter, Animals of every size from an Elephant to a back biter. Fancy Candies, Kip skins, Cannon Balls, etc. Call and examine and make yourself familiar

Pictorial Brother Jonathan,

for Christmas and New Years, just received.

Ready Made Clothing,

a new lot, a-la-mode styles, just received.

Stewart's Refined Honey Syrup. Patent thimble Boxes, for Buggy or Lumber Wagons, Cast Iron Bench Screws, Clamps, Wrenches, air-tight Sink Traps, etc.

Almanacs.

Farmer's, United States, Christian, African, etc.

Gas! gas! and yet not all gas, for you can get the best kind of Camphine and Fluid, also Lamps, Lamp Wicks, etc.

New Goods arriving daily at

Dec. 16. F. B. CHANDLER'S.

CASH FOR PORK!

$7 PER HUNDRED lbs. will be paid in cash for *Dressed Hogs*, by H. BURRITT.

New Milford, Dec. 16, 1852.

The way made easy to pay your Taxes.

THOSE who have not paid their Taxes can find the amount at all times at H. J. Webb's Store, who is authorized to receive the same. If all who are in arrears will oblige me some, I will take it as a favor. WM. V. DEAN,

Bridgewater, Dec. 14, 1852. Collector.

Turnpike Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Milford and Owego Turnpike Road company, that an election will be held at the house of Leonard Searle, in Montrose) on the first Monday of January next, at one o'clock P. M. to choose a President, Treasurer, and twelve Managers for said Company, to serve for the ensuing year, and until others are chosen.

WM. L. POST, Sec'ry.

Dec. 14, 1852. 3t

W. H. HENSTOCK,

BUTCHER, has a Sausage-Cutting Machine in operation at his Meat Market, which will cut 60 lbs. of sausage per hour, free from lumps. Farmers and others having sausage meat to cut will find it to their interest to give him a call.

Montrose, Dec. 14, 1852. 4t

Auditor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Susquehanna county, to apportion the assets in the hands of Jonathan Taylor, administrator of the estate of William Taylor, dec'd, among the creditors of said estate, will attend to the duties of that appointment at the office of B. S. Bentley, in Montrose, on Monday the 10th day of January next, at two o'clock P. M. at which time and place all persons in interest are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets.

L. F. FITCH, Aud'r.

Montrose, Dec. 14, 1852. 4t

Auditor's Notice.

IN matter of settlement of the estate of William Mason, dec'd.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Susquehanna County, to make distribution of the assets remaining in the hands of William Mason and Lewis Pughe, administrators of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Montrose, on Tuesday the eleventh day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at which time all interested will please attend and present their claims.

S. B. CHASE, Aud'r.

Monfrose, Dec. 13, 1852. 4t

NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers have lately enlarged their Store, and are now receiving a stock of New Goods.

DRY GOODS!

A good assortment of M Delains, Cashmeres, prints and other dress goods, shawls, Broadcloths Cassimers Kentucky Jeans, Flannels Sheetings Ticks &c.

GROCERIES!

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, oil &c.

Also Crockery, Hardware, Caps, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Being convinced of the advantages of having ready pay, we are determined to sell goods at a lower price (for ready pay) than has ever been sold before in this part of the country. Call and see.

J. MOSS & BROTHERS.

New Milford Dec. 14th 1852.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the following estates, to wit:

Estate of Charles Merriman, dec'd, H. H. Frazier, Adm'r.

Estate of Benjamin Cole, dec'd, Eliza Cole, Adm'rx.

That the accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office for the county of Susquehanna, and that the same will be presented to the Judges of the Orphan's Court, at Montrose, on Monday the 17th day of January next, for confirmation and allowance.

J. T. LANGDON, Register.

Register's Office, Montrose. }
Dec. 14, 1852. }

Grocery License.

To the Hon. the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the County of Susquehanna:

THE petition of A. Meriman, of Montrose, Susquehanna County respectfully Represents, that he is provided with suitable conveniences to keep a Grocery, in the borough aforesaid, and that it is his intention to apply to the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be holden in and for said County on the third Monday in January next, for a license to keep Grocery and to sell strong beer, ale and other malt liquors according to the act of assembly of 14th April 1852.

A. MERIMAN.

Montrose Dec. 10th 1852.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned appointed an auditor by the Orphan's Court to apportion assets in the hands of Amasa T. Trowbridge, Executor of the estate of Lyman Trowbridge dec'd, will attend to the same at his office in Montrose, on Monday the 3d day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M. This is to give notice to all interested to appear and present their claims. N. NEWTON, Aud'r.

Montrose, Dec. 6, 1852. 4t

FRANK'S AROMATIC SEIDLITZ and SODA Powders at TURRELL'S.