Pierce.

My COUNTRYMEN: It is a relief to feel thet no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow, over which I have been borne to a position, so suitable for others, rather than desirable

for myself. The circumstances under which I have been called, for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of the Republic. fill me with a profound sense of responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apprehension. I repair to the post assigned me, not as to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful, and diligent exercise of my best powers. I ought to be, and am, truly grateful for the pare manifestation of the nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness fivou must sustain me by your strength. When looking for the fulfillment of reasonable requirements you will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occurred, even with m in the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties imposed, in the administration

both of your home and foreign affairs. Whother the elements of inherent force in the Republic have kept pace with its unparalled progression in territory, popplation and wealth, has been the subject sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-three growth, we should open new channels of years ago, the Father of his Country made "the" then "recent accession of the important State of North Carolina to the Constitution of the United States," one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At that moment, however, when when we were just emerging from the weakness and embrrassments of the Confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor, equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presumptuous sassurance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of the sources of power, in a government constituted like ours. It is no paradox to say that although comparatively weak, the new-born nation was intrinsically strong. Inconsiderable in population and apparent resources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of rights, and an all-pervading purpose to maintain them, stronger than armaments. It came from the furnace of the revolution, tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were as practical as their sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no portion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations, but with firm and fearless step advanced beyond the governmental landmarks, which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom. and planted their standard where it had stood, against dangers, which have threatened from abroad, and internal agitation, to the solution of the great problem, to now occupy, will not see that no rude understand which their minds had been hand of power outyrannical passion is fail illuminated by the dawning lights of the upon him with impenity. He must real revolution. The object sought was not a ize, that upon every sea, and on every thing dreamed of: it was a thing realized. They exhibited not only the power to achieve, but what all history affirms to be so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressed throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find those lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing

In this, our country has in my judgment thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and words but by its acts, the language of those who earnestly listen to tones, which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. agement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history its trials and its triumphs. Preeminently, the power of our advocacy reposes in our example; but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers desided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances, under which it became them to pledge to each other "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor," for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us. The energy, with endurance with which it was prosecuted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom audipatriotic spirit of concession which characterized all the counsels of the early fathers.

One of the most impressive evidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact, that the actual working of our system has. dispelled a degree of solicitude, which, at the outset, disturbed hold hearts and fardangers from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulated wealth, and suggest. augmented population, has proved to be unfounded. The stars upon your banner have become nearly threefold their original number, your densely populated great oceans; and yet this vast increase hown itself compatible with the harmoarous action of the States and the Federal Government in their respective consti-

tegrity of both. With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my Administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdicnave everything to becken us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign at fairs. I intend that my administration admiring no motive as worthy either of Faaskins Preserve.

The Inaugural Address of President shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerajustification before the tribunal of the civrespect abroad, should it case to be inluenced by the conviction, that no apdishonor. It is not your privilege as a nation, to speak of a distant past. The

striking incidents of your history, replete with instruction, and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief. But if your past is limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations throng the unexplored pathway of advancement, and will be limitless as duration. Hence, a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace, not less the distant future, than the urgent present.

The great objects of our pursuit, as a

and are entirely consistent with the tranquility and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nations updesire nothing in regard to them so much, as to see them consolidate their strength, and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. If, in the course of their trade, and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national polity we have heretofore been independ-

ent. From their wars their tumults and the agitation consequent upon the revo-lutionary struggle had hardly subsided, entirely exempt. While these are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their legitimate juris diction, they cannot affect us, except as they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advance ment. But the vast interests of com merce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great

With these views firmly and hones carried out, we have a right to expect and shall under all circumstances require prompt reciprocity. The rights which belong to us as a nation, are not alone t be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discer every star in its place upon that ensign without wealth to purchase for him pro ferment, or title to secure for him place it will be his privilege, and must be hi acknowledged right, to stand unabashed even in the presence of princes, with proud consciousness that he is himsel one of a nation of sovereigns, and that h cannot, in legitimate pursuit, wander sp which has at times fearfully menaced at far from home, that the agent, whom shall leave behind in the place which soil, where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag. American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights. And, in this connection, it can hardly be neces sary to reaffirm a principle which should now be regarded as fundamental. The rights, security, and repose of this Con federacy reject the idea of interference or colonization, on this side of the ocea by any foreign power beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly madmissible.

The opportunities of observation, fu nished by my brief experience as a so will continue to speak, not only by its dier, confirmed in my own mind the opi ion, entertained and acted upon by othsympathy, encouragement and hope, to era from the formation of the Govern ment, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would be not But, after all, the most animating encour- only dangerous but unnecessary. They also illustrated the importance, I might well say the absolute necessity, of the military science and practical skill furnished, in such an eminent degree, by the institution, which has made your army what it is, under the dicipline and in struction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantty and devotion to the public service, than for unobtrusive bearing and high moral tone. The army, as organized, must be the nucleus, around which, in every time of need, the strength of your military power, the sure bulwark of your defense -a national militia-may be readily formed into a well-disciplined and efficient prgenization. And the skill and self-devowhich that great conflict was opened, and tion of the Navy, assure you that you under the guidance of a manifest and beneficent Providence, the uncomplaining a pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the flug, which has waved its untarnished folds over every sea, will still float in undiminished honor. But these, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought, at a future time, to the attention of the coordinate branches of the Government, to which I will accord to me the aid and support reaching intellects. The apprehension of which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom will readily suggest.

In the administration of domestic af-

fairs, you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so markpossessions skirt the shores of the two ed as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonable expectation be not realof people and territory has not only ized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment and that my efforts in a very important particular must result in a humiliatutional spheres, but has afforded an addi- ting failure. Offices can be properly retional guarantee of the strength and in-tegrity of both. garded only in the light of side for the accomplishment of these objects; and as occupancy can-confer no prerogative, nor importunate desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our sole reference to the duties to be preformattitude as a nation, and our position on ed. Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws, and the benign influence of a good government; but a tion, eminently important for our protection for office is what the people of a tion, if not, in the future, essential for the Republic should never recognize. No rights of commerce and the peace of the reasonable man of any party will expect world. Should they be obtained, it will the Administration to be so regardless of be through no grasping spirit, but with a its responsibility, and of the abrious eleview to obvious national interest and se- ments of success, at to retain presons curity, and in a manner entirely consist- know to be under the influence of politent with the street observance of nation- ical hostility and partisan prejudice, in We have nothing, in our histo- positions which will require

my character or position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interests of my country.-I acknowledge my obligations to the ted, on the part of any portion of our masses of my countrymen, and to them citizens, which cannot challenge a ready alone. Higher objects than personal aggrandizement gave direction and energy ilized world. An administration would to their exertions in the late canvass, and be unworthy of confidence at home, or they shall not be disappointed. They respect abroad, should it cease to be inand capacity wherever there are duties parent advantage can be purchased at a to be performed. Without these qualiprice so dear as that denational wrong or ties in their public servants, more stringent laws, for the prevention or punish-

ment of fraud, negligence and peculation will be vain. With them, they will be unnecessary. But these are not the only points to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. the dangers of a concentration of all power in the General Government of a Confederacy so fast as ours, are too obvious

to be disregarded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents, in every departingnt, to regard strictly the limits mposed upon them by the Constitution The great objects of our pursuit, as a of the United States. The great scheme people, are best to be ascended by peace; of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of nower between the State and Federal authorities; and experience has shown, that the harmony and on our continent we should cultivate happiness of our people must depend upon kindly and fraternal relations. We can ajust discrimination between the separate ights and obligations under the General Government: And here, in my opiniou, are the considerations, which should form the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquillity. If the Dederal Government will confine itself to he exercise of powers clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly harpen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the States, or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

> In expressing briefly my views upor an important subject which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than a most carnest desire for the perpetjustion of that Union, which has made us what we are, -showering upon us blessing and conferring a power and influence which our fathers could hardly have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to far-off future. The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequiv ocal, upon the record of my words and my acis, and it is only recurred to at this time because silence might perhaps be misconstrued. With the Union, my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined Without it, what are we, individually or collectively? What becomes of the no blest field ever opened for the advancement of our race in religion, in government, in the arts, and in all that dignifics and adorns mankind? From that radiant constellation, which both illumes our own way and points out to struggling nations their course, let but a single star be lost, nd, if there be not utter darkness, the countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them while I posess the power to stay it? It is with me an earnest and vital belief, that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is the surest pledge of a continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we re sacredly bound to transmit undi-minished to our children. The field of

calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always he so; but it never has been and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the Republic dealt with things as they were presented to them in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and, as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom which it will always be safe for us to consult .--Every measure tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union, has had my heartfelt approbation. To every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution. I believe it stands like any other admitted right and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the "Compromise Measures." are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional right. and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with reluctauce eucouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of the decisions of the tribunal to which and with trustful confidence that they and are my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I ferrently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or

ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our insti tutions, or obscure the light of our pros-But let not the foundation of our hope est upon man's wisdom. At will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passions are rejected. It must be felt, that there is no national security but uitlie nation's humble, scknowledged de-

providence. We have been carried in safety through a perilous crisis. Wise counsels, like those which gave us the Constitution, provailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard. Let it be impressed upon all hearts, that, beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could requite simpst within view of the green slopes

New Publications

The Knickerbocker Magazine, for March, is as

Susquehanna Register

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A. Thursday Morning, March 10, 1853.

Whig Meeting.

The Whigs of Susquehanna county are request I to meet at the Court House, in Montrose, on Tuesday the 15th instant, at 7 o'clock r. w., to apoint Delegates to the Whig State Convention, to e held at Lancaster on the 24th instant. By order of the Whig County Committee.

The Campbells are Coming. Well, the Fourth of March has come and gor and Franklin Pierce finds himself "called to pre lde over the destinies of the Republic." After all that has been said by our Democratic friends touching the corruption and inefficiency of the retiring Administration, they ought not to complain if we keep a sharp look-out for their short-comings, and call upon them to redeem the promises of retrenchment and reform they have been so liberal in making. They may intend retrenchment at some future time, but their commencement has an "awful squinting" the other way. The enlaries of public officers are to be increased and new officcs created-so that too many of the spoils seekers may not be sent home in disgust-while ten millions are to be placed in the hands of a " progressive" President, to enable him more effectually "to preside over the destinies of the Republic."

As the new President seems to think that it is our manifest destiny to own all that joins us no doubt Uncle Sam's boys are to have a merry time in tearing down the line fences and enlarging the boundaries of our larm. And be sure that, wherever we go, we shall drive our human cattle along with us, to do our work; for that is according to the gospel of patent Democracy. But let us not too much anticipate. Wait a little, and "we shall see--what we shall see,"

Legislative Proceedings.

Some of our readers may marvel at finding so little of the doings of Congress in our columns, of late. The fault is not in us, but in Congress that does so little worthy of notice. We have not thought best to publish long columns of dry de tails of legislative proceedings; but when any thing of importance has transpired, we have generally recorded it, and shall continue so to do.

A recent number of the Washington Republic draws a sad picture of the waste of time and money that has taken place during the last session of ingress, both Houses of which were strongly Democratic. The Republic says:

In a few days the Thirty-second Congress will expire, and leave behind it a reputation which we believe no future Congress will emulate. Never before in the history of legislation have such large wasted. Never before have private rights been so reckiessly and wantonly trifled with. Its com mittees burdened with drawers full of unreported reports, and its tables groaning under piles of unfinished and unattenipted business, the Thirty second Congress will be ever hereafter remember ed for its admitted incapacity for business and its immense Democratic majorities."

If anything of importance is done at the Extra Session now sitting, we will endeavor to keep our readers apprised thereof.

Awful State of Affairs.

Uncle Tom in Saxon y .- The foreign correspon ent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, writing from Dresden, Saxony, January 6th, says:

A few weeks ago, at the annual fair in Dresden one of the greatest curiosities of the day was a negro woman with a large iron ring in her nose, represented as a fugitive from slavery. She was pictured upon the outside of the building chained by the ring, and a driver, holding a long whip in his hand, standing by. The admittance was about five cents United States currency. Thousands flocked to see her, in order to gather from life an idea of American slavery. It was a good speculation for the exhibitor, whose name I was not able to learn. I understand the above forms a traveling exhibition, making the tour of the whole of Europe. This exhibitor, pretending to represent the cruel-ties of American Slavery, together with extreme piety, as represented in Uncle Tom, and the su-periority of intellect, as represented in Eliza and George of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and the theater, are creating a universal feeling of hatred among the masses of Europe against the republican government of the United States. And monarchists are taking advantage of it through the newspapers to add fuel to the fire, to overwhelm that spark of independence which was kindled through the whole of Europe in 1848 and 49.

Isn't it perfectly dreadful, to be sure, to see the amount of injury that one weak woman has done to our beloved country, by means of her "lying book!" No punishment would be too severe for the person who could thus slander the model republic, and bring our free institutions into disrepute among the masses of Europe, whom we have so often counselled to throw off the fetters that bind them, and become like unto us.

Why, this wicked woman has made the people of other nations to believe that the very worst forn of tyranny exists in this "land of the free and home of the brave,' when it is well known that we philsociety, but cheeffully, and according to onthropically desire to spread the blessings of free dom throughout the world, or, at least, throughout shall always look with profound respect, their exposition belongs. Such have been the Western Continent. No wonder the patent Democracy wish to annihilate her. But it does seem wonderful that a sheer fabrication, with a poor plot, and badly executed, as we are told 'Uncle Tom' is, should have produced so great a sensation all over the civilized world.

Large Crops.

Many of our farming friends seem to be incredu ous about Mr. G. Walker's great premium Coru Crop, and think there must be a mistake somewhere, in regard to it. This is probably because they have too limited an idea of the productiveness of mother earth. The following extract from in irregular clusters by the much aginous matter a letter from Minnesota, written by the Rev. M. forced out of them-let him imaging all this, and Nichols, will give them a slight indication of what even more and he will have a pretty correct idea. pendence upon God and His overruling the earth is capable of producing, and make them of the mode of measuring green corn, when a preaware of the fact that good land and large Crops | milim and the fame of the greatest corn ratser are not confined exclusively to Susquehanna

Speaking of the productions of that region of be Far West the reverend writer says:

"Melons of all kinds grow luxuriantly; indeed the accounts of the vine race are such as to chal-lenge the strongest faith of my Eastern friends,— I have it as a suber truth, from a man of veracity the present Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, that a squash, raised by himself grew so large that he was unable to turn it over, and that it required two men to load it into a wag-on, rolling it up an inclined plane. Cucumbers its broken fragments. Standing as I do have been grown here eight and nine feet long, and pumpkins measuring three feet in diameter. of Monticello, and, as it were, within reach of the tomic of Washington, with all known at the East. Onions, so large that they cannot be put in a flour barrel whole; cabbages, the solid head two and a half feet in diameter; ering around me, like so many cloquent beets, six inches in diameter; carrots, three feet ety does not adopt a better course, and take the voices of exhortation from Heaven, I can and a half hing; ruta haga turnips, so large that proper measures to secure a better state of things, express no better hope for my country one will not go into a half bushel. Now I am its sign-board ere long will read, dead or missing." there may enable their re the these are the statements of suber and truthful men, and are what has actually been done here. Every one cannot do this; every place on a few isolated localities, raised among our hills.

FRANKLIN PIERCE:

Institute of the state the United States requires them 10 and in preached against the religion of the state the United States requires them 10 and in preached against the religion of the state the United States requires them 10 and in preached against the religion of the state the United States requires them 10 and in preached against the religion of the state the United States requires them 10 and in preached against the religion of the state the United States requires them 10 and in preached against the religion of the state the United States requires them 10 and in preached against the religion of the state the United States requires them 10 and in preached against the religion of the state the United States requires them 10 and in preached against the religion of the state the United States requires them 10 and in preached against the religion of the state the United States requires them 10 and in preached against the religion of the state the United States requires them 10 and in preached against the religion of the state the United States requires them 10 and in preached against the religion of the state the United States requires them 10 and in preached against the religion of the state the United States requires them 10 and in preached against the religion of the state the United States requires them 10 and in preached against the religion of the state the religion of the States requires them 10 and in preached against the religion of the States requires them 10 and in preached against the religion of the state the United States requires the states and in preached against the religion of the states and in preached against the religion of the states and in preached against the religion of the states against the religion of the states against the religion of the states again fish story, and pass it by, I can assure them,

good things, in prose and verse—wit and humor, to a close for this time.

sentiment and pathos, all agreeably interspersed. Rebruary 5. We had thought of enumerating the contents of this number, but on attempting it, there appeared to be such a vast variety that we concluded would be better to refer our readers to the work itself, that they may enjoy its excellences in full, and laugh themselves fat over the Editor's Table. T. L. NICHOLS, M. D. proposes to publish at Port Chester, New York, on the first of each month, a paper devoted to Individual and Social Health-Education, and Happiness, at 25 cents a year. The title of it will be "Nichol's Journal of Health, Water Cure, and Human Progress." We linve no doubt it will be a useful and interesting periodical. The first No. will be issued the 1st of April next.

Correspondence of the Regester. From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 28, 1852. The Legislature, the past week, has been employed in private or local business, principally. The question of the immense monopoly of the passenger and freight carrying upon the public works, to Bingham and Dock, has been before both Houses. In the Senate, a clause confirming that contract was struck out by a vote of 21 to 11, and a chuse inserted in its place, asserting the equal right of all individuals and companies to the use Bingham and Dock fight the Resolution, as thus amended with considerable spirit, and have voted

There is already a large attendance of Dele ates to the Democratic State Convention, which nects to morrow. It has been the common talk here, that Messrs. Banks & Brawley would be renominated for Auditor General and Sorveyor General. But there is, I find, opposition rising to the latter gentleman, who is suspected of not being mit. The distances, as exhibited by a late surfriendly to the Maine Liquor Law, however friendly that law may be to him.

For Surveyor General, on the Whig side, Maj. JOHN STURDEVANT, of Wyoning county, lias been named in two of the Northern papers. For Canal Commissioner, Hon. Jones BROOKE, of Delaware, Moses Pownall of Lancaster, and Jacob L. Gou-LER of Lancaster, are named For Auditor Gen eral, Col. ALEXANDER R. M'CLUEE, a reteran young Whig of Franklin county, and Senator Evans of Chester county, are named. Let us have a tip top year or two. The sections south of Scranton, will ticket, as you Whigs always do in Susquehanna, that you may have the consolation of knowing that you have up the best men, if it should so happen that you do not always elect shem. Office hunters, bound for Washington, are

ready on the way, stopping at Harrisburg for reinforcements. A friend from one Western county says that Fayette county alone has half enough applicants to fill all the offices in General Fierce's gift. There is, undoubtedly, a larger and more hungry army of invasion than ever before beseiged the White House, and the disappointment may be even greater. Considering how great were the sacrifices of conscience involved in the votes of all the opposing and heterogeneous parties which elected that fortunate gentlemen, it may safely be predicted that where he makes one Appointment he makes twenty prsappointments to the great damage of pure, unterrified, disinterested, moneyhating Democracy, at the next election

There is no interest, among the masses, connectthat noble old hero-statesnian, Wishran Scott, indifference to all improvement and progress, and been elected, there would have been more thousands in Washington than ever before and the acclamations of the spectators would have been hearty and sincere, as they were in the days of the beloved Hannison.

Both Houses adjourn over from Tuesday t Monday next. The State Convention and the In auguration will claim the attention of many, and it is thought that a respite in this the middle of the session, will enable all hands to re-commence with renewed spirit and determination, and that a few holidays will make no loss. When you hire a man by the month, you don't dock his wages for a little absence, provided he makes it up b extra laborse "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Legislators are only boys of great age-whose visits to their homes and families will be no disadvantagesto the public interests.

Col. Gordon F. Mason of Bradford county, is a candidate for a State office on the Democratic ticket; and M'Allister, the notorious negro catcher, is beseiging the Delegates for a recommendation to send him to be Governor of Minnesota. He is "done brown," if there is not some fat berth for him abroad. There is no chance for him here...

That Corn.

MR. H. H. FHAZIER-Sir : I nuticed in your paper of the 17th ult, the inquiry of an anonymous correspondent as to the exact amount of Mr. Walker's crop of Com; and judging from the drift can be so cheaply and readily transported to her of his remarks, he has doubts as to the correctness of what has been reported. That he should doubt I do not wonder, for there are many among us close by the scene of action, whom it is very hard to make believe. There is, as it does, appear something wrong in the affair. Even the Society as many allege, and as there is ground to believe, has been in some way overreached. The whole has not been told.

"A Farmer" wants Mr. Walker to make an ac-

curate statement of an acre of his Corn shelled out. That he need not expect, for it would not make balf the noise in community, nor make folks stare half as bad, as green corn does; and because too, it would " let out the cat." There is no one herezbouts, as I know, who has taken care to ascertain what the exact measure of an acre of his monstrous corn did, or would measure, when all cured. That need not be expected, so long as corn in its greenest state, after becoming properly filled, is found always to measure most. Let "A Farmer," now, imagine corn just past the milky state, wrenched by a spit, and torn off on the edge of a barn shovel, very many of the kernels mashed and mutilated, the fibre which holds the kerne to the cob torn from its socket and at full length on every kernel, the grains adhering to each othlooms up alread.

I have said there is something wrong in this matter. One of the committee who made meas rement, informed me that he then and there said that, such was the state the corn was in, "it would not do to make report thereof." A report was however, made to our Society, by Mr. Walker and Mr. Crocker, the other two committee, who were severally competitors on corn, and contrary to the constitution of the Society. Their statement was 125 bushels to the acre. A measurement was subsequently made by others; but how in na ur they made it swell nearly one-third larger, I can not tell. One thing, however, is certain: This measuring corn in its green state, and reporting water and gas for grain, will not do. If our Soci-

Let no one suppose that our county generally

the fact, having been measured in an improper state. There is room to say much more, and it The Knickerbocker Magazine, for March, is as may be said hereafter, and to as good a purpose full as its covers can hold of a great variety of then as now. I will therefore bring my remarks AGRICOLA. February 5.

Lake Ontario, Auburn, and New

York Builroad. WITH BRANCH TO PHILADELPHIA. o the Editor of the Sunquehanna Register :

By an inspection of the Map which I herewith rankmit to you, you may form some idea of the advantages arising from the completion of such a Railway line.

The design of this Road is to open a direct con nunication, for the Canada and central New York trade, with New York city and Philadelphia. By a comparison with other routes in operation

t will be perceived this line is decidedly preferable both as regards distance and also in the advantages arising from no change in cars, in transportation directly through to the cities. The more changes to be made in traveling, and precuinent ly so in freights, the more expense, delay, and vexation to there most concerned. It is not my intention or design, in this article, to point out the faults. or deficiencies of other routes, but to demonstrate the decided advantages to certain sections of the country this Road will give. Not only will the main Canada trade fall into this line, but it will be noticed that it passes through sections which will of themselves increase the business of the of the public works. In the House, the friends of Road; while fley, in their turn, are being eminently benefitted.

From Fair-Haven-(marked Little Sodus Bay on he old maps) the nearest point on Lake Ontario to New York or Philadelphia this Road runs in nearly a direct line to Delaware Water Gap, where the Branches separate for New York and Philadelphia. I my in nearly a direct line, but let me be understood to indicate, as nearly so as the character and make of the country will advey, are accurately set down as follows: From the Northern terminus on Lake Outario to Delaware Water Cap, is 209 miles; from the Water of hell were not eternal. Gap to New York, 84 miles to Philadelphia, 70

That part of the line from Fair Haven to its junction with the Cayinga & Susquehanna Rail road-73 miles-is now under contract, and being constructed with all the energy and despatch which has characterized Railway failding for the last soon be, if not already, in a similar condition. From Owego to the junction with the Lackawan na & Western Railroad, action should also be urged forward; as it is certainly a very necessary linkin the direct line, although a double track on the New York & Erie Railroad has afforded to the Lackaw anna & Cayuga Lake section, facilities for the coal transportation, yet, it will be seen, in a very circuitous route.

It needs the completion of the whole line, to exemplify clearly the sagacity of the projection, and The advantages consequently arising. But in addressing myself to the citizens of Susquehanna county and those of the adjacent territory in the immediate vicinity of the line, I would say, it cannot but be attended with the very best effects in its completion through your section of the country. I believe the old Fogy prejudices, which existed to some extent, among some of our farming communities, a few years since, respecting the injurious effects of Railroads through the country, have desired color, possessing a hardness of subeen most effectually exploded. In this hapless face and brilliancy of polish equal to marble, ed themselves sagacious and far-secing—until facts and certainlies stood out in such bold relief, that even their dull visions could not help but take cognizance thereof.

But there appears to be a new energy and impetus felt in almost every community throughout the country. Every rich valley must have its the title still lives. Lady Melbourne has Railroad, and every town and hamlet must have its station. Farmers with their wives—their sons and daughters-leave their horses in the stall, or with the ploughman in the field, and walk down to the station, where they "step aboard"-whirl away fifty or sixty miles to a neighboring town to see their friends, or to make a few purchases for the week

The direct communication of places on the whole line of this Road, aside from the Canada trade with the city of Philadelphia, will introduce new features in trade and traffic, which in their effect for good cannot help but be perceived. Philadel phia will be able to compete successfully with New York in this portion of inland trade. If she s not so great a commercial city, yet her manufac tures are immense; and her fabrics, as yet, when ever they have reached places through this section were of necessity transported on an extremely circuitous and expensive route. With her immens and rapidly increasing population, Philadelphia will gladly exchange her fabries, her merchandize and her money for the agricultural products which warehouses. Whoever will examine all the data, and consider the various bearings which will be had upon it, cannot but perceive the numerous sources of general prosperity resulting from the successful operation of this Railway line. To those, therefore, residents and property holders on or near the route, allow me to suggest that you make all exertions, practicable, to hasten the early completion of so desirable an improvement. What I would be understood as meaning in your exertions, is, to be courteous and conciliatory in grantthe right of way; and each man that has some thing "over," let' him invest it in the stock, and you may feel satisfied of realizing a handsome dividend when the Road comes fairly into operation.

I have thus has(ilv laid before the readers o the Register a few ideas which may have the effect of drawing their attention to a subject which I deem worthy their candid and impartial atten-

The Cabinet.

The following gentlemen have been s ected by Gen. Pierce as members of hi Cabinet:

Marcy, New York, Sec'v of State. Guthrie, Ky., Treasury Davis, Miss., War. Navy. Dobbin, N. C., M'Clelland, Mich. Campbell, Pa., P. M. General. Cushing, Mass., Att'y General.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE IN EUROPE. The imprisonment of the Madisi family in Tuscany, for exercising the natural right of man to freedom of thought, is by no means the only instance of religious persecution which might be cited in proof of the assertion that religious toleration likely to be more so, is not generally unis not yet universal. Letters from General derstood. In President Monroe's metstate that a trial has taken place in that sage to Congress in 1822; he observed: city similar to list of the Madist in Tus- "The American continents, by the free cally. The name of the accused is Don- and independent condition which they icl Mazzinghi, 25 years of uge and a sur- have assumed and maintain, are hence geon by profession. The trial took place forth not to be considered as subjects for was charged with having in company with power; and while existing rights should Captain Packenham, of the British navy be respected, the safety and interest of preached against the religion of the state the United States requires them to an initial

News and Notions.

-Navigation on the Pennsylvania Canal opened on the 3d inst. Lay by a good store of patience, but be sure and put it where you can find it. Lime water, exposed for hens to drink will increase the quantity of their eggs. More than four millions of acres have

kansas. Peter G. Washington has then appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Vice Vm. L. Hodge, of La., removed.

been redeemed from the Mississippi in Ar.

The next Pennsylvania State Agricultural Fair is to be held at Pittsburg, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of September next

-The Secretary of the Navy recomends to Congress the purchase of one hundred fire annihilators for the use of Government steam. -It is supposed that when Bulwer wrote

There is no such word as fail, he was unaccurainted with the mail operations of this country. -Lake Champlain 'got tight' a few days ago but as the deed was done on cold water.

the temperance folks make no fuss about it. -Boston Post. The President nominated his Cabinet on the 7th, and the Senate immediately and

unanimously confirmed it. The members are the same as previously apnounced. -Mrs. Tappan, the wife of the late vener. able ex-schoolingister of Mr. Webster died in Gloucester, Mass, a short time since aged 77 years, having survived her husband but a

lew days. -About a year ago, M. Ringous, the responsible editor of a Nice paper, was condemned to a small fine and a few days imprisonment for having said that the punishments

-The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, held at Harrisburg, March 1st, nominated Thomas H Forsyth for Canal Commissioper, Ephrifim Banks for auditor General, and James Porter Brawley for Surveyor General.

-Mr. Charles Dickens has presented a neck for £300 to one Sergeant Field, a superannuated officer of the detective police, pon whose information he founded severarticles in Household Words, relative to he detective system.

-The Spirit Rappers are at Washington. The Fox mils are holding forth there to circles. We have not yet the names of a ny Congressmen who are mediums. They spirits.

-A Washington letter says :- So much extraneous influence has been brought to bear here against the project of an international copyright treaty, that it can have no chance of success. The energies of the opponents of the measure exceed the zeal of its friends.

-The latest application of India ruber is in veneering furniture. The surface is covered with a veneering of subber, of any deand presenting a much greater resistance to hear or cold, than any kinds of wood veneer.

-The recent death of Lord Melliourne is now going the rounds of the American news onpers. This is an error. Lord Melbourne. rmerly Prime Minister of Great Britain, died in November, 1848. His successof in lately deceased, and this is probably the ori-

gir of the misstatement. (Boston Courier. -The issue of the ' Jerry Rescue, trials, which have just been concluded at Albany is, that of the four persons placed on trial for having participated in the Jerry rescue Enoch Reed, colored, was convicted under the law of 1790h William H. Landen, for resistance to the fugitive law of 1850, acquitted; Ira H. Cobl., do.; jury disagreed; John B. Brigham, for the same, with a like result.

-A letter has been lying in the South Boston sub-post-office for some days, post marked New-York, and directed to the handsomest zirl in South Boston. No personal application has yet been made for it though it has been sent for several times. The Postmaster reserves the privilege of judging as to the respective merits of any claimants that

Boston Journal. 21st.

-The Providence Journal, which posses ses a quiet rein of humor which is most admirable, thus strikes home :

The people of New-York are utterly astonished at finding an honest man at the head of the department of public expenditures. If a hippopotamus thad been fished out of the mud in Broadway, it would not have caused so much wonder. The papers are all teeping with the praises of Mr. Flags who not only has stolen nothing himself, but has set his face against the peculations and robberies of others.

-Two fival villages on Long Island, called Glen Chve and Roslyn, have been for long time in a high dispute as to which possessed the most expert claim diggers. Clam party feeling ran so high at last, that a trial was decided on, and a purse of \$10 was made up for the successful champion. On the 8th inst., the trial came off, in the presence of a large multitude from the surrounding villages. Joe Atkins, the digger for Rosviu, won the prize by digging sixteen bushels, while his antagonist of Glen Cove dug fifteen and a half.

-A valuable discovery with regard to Dr guerreotyes has been made by S. N. Carvallie, an artist of Charlestown, S. C. It has been hitherto necessary to enclose Daguerotypes in cases, and cover them with glass, as the least friction destroyed the work of sun and sliedow. Mr. Carvalho has discovered a perfectly transparent enamel, insoluble by all ordinary agents, a thin coating of which being spread upon a daguerreotype, it may be carried about without other protection, of sent by post to any part of the world. The enamel produces no perceptible effect upon the picture.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—This doctrine so much talked of in Congress and ed doors; but it is said that he future colouization by any European