

whitest flower in all the pasture—in my
Erica's case—the ghosts she sees are all
from passions that leave her heart pure,
but bewilder her eyes. It is the fact that
she was early made subject to, and that
grief that she feels for her mother, that
create demons and devils for her. The
day may come, when I can make her happy
enough, when I may convince her that,
for all she now thinks, she never yet saw
a token of any evil spirit;—of any spirit
but the good one that rules all things—
What a sigh she will give—what a free
breathing hers will be, the day when I
can show her, as plainly as I see myself,
that it is nothing but her own fears and
griefs that have crossed her path, and she
never doubting that they were demons
and sprites! Heigh-ho! Where is Erlin-
gense? It is nothing show or cruel to
keep me waiting to cry, of all days; and
in this spot, of all places, almost within
sight of the better where my poor Erica
is pining, and seeing nothing of the pas-
tures, but only with her mind's eye, the
sea-caves where she thinks these limbs
are stretched, cold and helpless, as in a
grave. A pretty story I shall have to
tell her, if she will only believe it, of an-
other sort of sea-cave.



The Susquehanna Register.
M. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.
MONROE, PENN'A.

Thursday Morning, April 7, 1853.

WHIG STATE TICKET.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONERS,
Moses Powell, of Lancaster county.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
A. K. McClure, of Franklin county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Christian Myers, of Clarion county.

Register Office Removed.
The Printing Office of the Susquehanna Register
is removed to the REAR OF LYONS & CHAND-
LERS STORE, fronting on Chestnut street.

A Word of Personal.

With the present number closes the
first year of our connection with the Sus-
quehanna Register. It was with much
hesitation and some misgivings that we as-
sumed the responsibilities and duties of edit-
ing a newspaper. We have tried the
experiment; and although there is more
of toil and anxiety, and perplexity con-
nected with editorial life than we ever
imagined, there is on the other hand, much
that is agreeable in the thought that we
are contributing, in some degree, to in-
crease the innocent pleasures of many
homes, to add to the store of information
our readers possess, and, as every news-
paper must to some extent, to awaken a
love of literature and a thirst after knowl-
edge in the minds of the young. If we
were convinced that our endeavors had
been wholly unsuccessful, we would wish,
as some perhaps not quite disinterested
persons have hinted we should do—to
bring our connection with the paper to a
close as soon as possible; but we have re-
ceived too many kindly assurances to
think that a messenger might be wan-
ted to raise the country against the pi-
rates; and I believe Oldo in his present
mood, will be as sure as we know he can
be swift.

It is well we have a messenger.

Where is the bishop?
"Just going to his boat, at this mo-
ment, I doubt not," replied Erling-
gense, measuring with his eye the length of
the shadows. The bishop is to sup with us
this evening.
"And how long to stay?"
"Over to-morrow night, at the least—
If many of the neighbors should bring
their business to him, it may be longer.
My little Frolich will be vexed that he
should come while she is absent. Indeed
I should not wonder if she sets out to-
morrow, when she hears the news you will
carry, so that we shall see her at break-
fast."

Putnam's Monthly.

Putnam's Monthly, for April is at hand,
containing its usual variety of excellent
articles. It is such a magazine as the
country ought to be proud of. This num-
ber contains an article on life in a Cana-
dian College, A Visit to Popocatepetl,
The Bourbon Question, &c. &c. The
May number will contain the last pro-
duction of J. Fenimore Cooper's pen,
"Old Ironsides." The article on the
question whether the Rev. Eleazer
Williams, an Episcopal Clergyman, long
engaged as a missionary among the In-
dians, is Louis XVII of France, which
this number of Putnam contains, is very
ingeniously written.

The Illustrated Magazine of Art

for April (No. 4) is a decided advance upon
its predecessors, excellent as they were.
The illustrations are quite numerous,
while they are of a higher order in sub-
ject and execution. The frontispiece,
"Meissen on the Elbe," has rarely been
surpassed by a woodcut for the beauty
with which light and shade are preserv-
ed; and some of the illustrations of Ver-
net's finest paintings are little if at all in-
ferior. Perhaps the most generally in-
teresting paper is a narrative of Layard's
principal discoveries in the East, profes-
sively illustrated with designs from anti-
quities of Nimrod and Niuroth. We com-
mend the work to families especially as
an excellent family educator. Published
by Alexander Montgomery, New York.

Death of Mrs. Fillmore.

Mrs. Fillmore died at Washington, on
the 30th ult. She had been suffering
with Pneumonia for some time past, but
no serious apprehensions were entertain-
ed until within a few days before her
death. The immediate cause of her death
was suffocation, caused by the accumula-
tion of water upon the lungs.
Mrs. Fillmore was the daughter of the
Rev. Lemuel Powers, of Aurora, Cayuga
Co., N. Y., where she was married to
Mr. Fillmore, then a young lawyer, just
beginning his practice, in 1826.

The Monroe Democrat.

edited by E. B. & S. B. Chase, informed its read-
ers last week that the former gentleman
has acquired "position and celebrity" by
his course in the Legislature. Our neigh-
bors display considerable enterprise in
obtaining the very latest news. This
item was probably telegraphed by E. B.
from Harrisburg.

A German paper says that

has been sending handbills to Vienna
to be distributed in Hungary. After the
first week they were a great sensation
tread on them by chemical men. Another
paper speaks of numerous arrests lately
made in Hungary. Among the persons
seized was a relative of Kossuth.

From New York.

Ma. Ennos.—A few evenings since I
was present at one of the most exciting
and enthusiastic public meetings that has
been held here this winter. As an ac-
count of it may be interesting to some of
our readers, I send a brief report of the
proceedings.

The meeting was held in the Broadway
Tabernacle, and was called for the pur-
pose of welcoming to America, Father
Gavazzi, the Roman patriot and orator,
who has won for himself a wide reputa-
tion by his active efforts in behalf of Ital-
ian freedom. The house was nearly filled
at an early hour, and a few minutes
before 8 o'clock, amid immense cheering,
Father Gavazzi appeared and took his
seat upon the stage. He was accompanied
by several of the clergy and others from
this city and Brooklyn. The meeting was
opened with prayer, and next came a
short address by the chairman, after which
Rev. Dr. Cheever proceeded to read a
brief statement respecting Gavazzi's past
history and career as a preacher and a re-
former. A speech was then made by Dr.
Cox, at the close of which he introduced
the reverend Father to the audience.

Father Gavazzi is still a Catholic, and
cherishes his religion with all that ardor
and tenacity which is characteristic of his
countrymen. He says, however, that he is
no "Popish Catholic," and utterly de-
testes all tyranny and intolerance, whether
it be civil or ecclesiastical. In early man-
hood he was professor of Rhetoric and
Belles Lettres, first at Naples and after-
wards at Leghorn. But finally having
been ordained a priest, he abandoned his
professorship, and commenced preaching.
His liberal sentiments and fearless denunciations
of the political and social evils
under which Italy has been so long groan-
ing, aroused the attention and indignation
of the authorities at Rome, and he was
thrown into prison. He was however af-
terwards released, and at the death of
Pope Gregory XVI, and the accession of
Pius IX, he rose once more into favor, and
was appointed Chief Chaplain of the Ital-
ian army. At the first opportunity he re-
commended, with more energy and deter-
mination than ever, his crusade in behalf
of civil and religious liberty; and when
the revolution broke out in 1848, he was
the first who dared to walk the streets of
Rome with the badge of the republicans
upon his breast; and when the French
army entered Italy and crushed the rev-
olution, he fled, and sought refuge in the
house of the American consul, who kindly
assisted him in escaping from Rome, and
obtained for him a passage to Eng-
land. In England he has remained until
within a few weeks past, and now he has
come to seek shelter and sympathy on our
own shores, and to plead the cause of his
beloved Italy in "the home of the free."

When Gavazzi was introduced to the
audience, the people rose in a mass,
and greeted him with vehement applause,
and with waving of hats and handkerchiefs.
Gavazzi is about 48 years of age, has a
tall, commanding figure and lofty bearing,
and as he advanced to the front of the
stage, enveloped in his long, black monas-
tic cloak, he reminded me of the histor-
ian's description of Martin Luther, as the
great reformer appeared when he first
met his opponents in public discussion at
Wittenberg.

Gavazzi spoke for nearly an hour; but
I shall have room to give only two or three
sentences as specimens of his style. Said
he—
"I am not a converted priest: I am
a receder priest. I am no Protestant: I am
a Christian. It was well enough for
Luther and Melancthon to protest against
Popery, for they thought Popery could
be reformed; whereas it cannot be re-
formed—it can only be destroyed. Where-
fore I came not to reform, but to annihi-
late. I am not a Protestant, but a des-
troyer."

In a subsequent part of his speech, while
eloquently pleading the cause of Italy, he
said:—"I do not ask you for money, nor
for soldiers, nor munitions of war. With
the blessing of God, and the stern hearts
and iron arms of the Italian People, my
country shall yet be free. She wants no
aid from abroad. I ask only your sym-
pathy. I ask only your moral support in
behalf of a just and righteous cause."

Gavazzi speaks English with some oc-
casional indistinctness, but his want of
distinctness is more than compensated by his
tremendous power and forcible action.—
There is beauty and grandeur in his vari-
ous attitudes. He speaks through every
lineament of his countenance. Whatever
be the idea which he endeavors to con-
vey, whether of love or hate, sorrow or
joy, lofty admiration or withering con-
tempt, he throws his whole soul into his
utterance, and combines every look, word
and gesture to intensify and express his
thought. And in this lies the secret of
his power—in his intense action, or (to
borrow a word from the mystical connois-
seurs,) in the entire abandon of himself to
his subject.

The moment in which he produces his
greatest effect, is when, in the midst of a
highly animated passage, he throws the
right skirt of his long mantle over his left
shoulder, and then allows it to hang from
his outstretched arms, in graceful folds be-
fore him, thereby forcibly reminding one
of the appearance of the old Roman sen-
ators as we see them represented in paint-
ings and statues.

I have heard several of our distinguish-
ed American speakers, and have listened
to the howl in their own country.

Mr. Clayton's Speech.

Far south from the city of Mexico,
where the Andes have stooped to the level
of the sea, and the broad continent, as if
worn by the attrition of two mighty
lakes, one hundred and fifty miles in
length, its surface gemmed with flowery
islands, lies embosomed between gentle
and verdant slopes. The murmur of the
mild Pacific can almost be heard from
western shore; volcanic mountains stretch
towards the north. Navigable for the
largest vessels, its waters continually re-
plenished from the basin within which it
flows, it moves to the Atlantic through
the broad channel of the river San Juan.
The project has long been entertained
of breaking the slender dike which sepa-
rates the western shore from the lake
Pacific, and leading through it the
commerce of the world. On the 3d day
of March, 1835, Hon. John M. Clayton,
of Delaware introduced in the U. S. Sen-
ate a resolution proposing negotiations
with other governments for the purpose
of construction of a ship canal across this
or some other point of the Isthmus.—
Fourteen years after that time, as Secre-
tary of State under Gen. Taylor he made
efforts for the advancement of the same
object, and eighteen years after, almost to
a day, he stood in the Senate to answer
charges brought against him by Gen. Taylor
in the terms of the treaties concluded
under his supervision, recognized the
right of Great Britain to British Honduras,
a concession which Gen. (Cass) said
was a negation of the "Monroe Doct-
rine," (that our Government would tolerate
no interference by European powers
with the affairs of this continent.) Mr.
Clayton's speech on the subject is the
most complete and triumphant vindication
which we ever read, of any man upon
any subject. He shows by evidence
drawn from the most authentic sources,
that British Honduras was not embraced
in the territory described by the treaty
concluded under his direction. Having
thus vindicated himself from the charge
of Mr. Cass and Company, he proceeds
to show that what is known as the "Mon-
roe Doctrine" was never the settled policy
of this government under any adminis-
tration, but that it had in repeated in-
stances, been practically denied by Presi-
dent Jackson, and by Mr. Polk himself.
He lays open and exposes the Hiss treaty
(contracted under Mr. Polk) showing that
it bound us to compact manifestly con-
trary to the Constitution, and beyond the
control of our then acting Executive.—
He grasps the Clayton and Bolwer treaty
of 1850, and lifts it above the reach of
attack. The speech sweeps over the
whole subject with a plentitude of learn-
ing—a boldness—almost impudenc-
e of logic, never before surpassed in our
parliamentary debates.

Thoughts that breathe and words that burn.

What the result of Gavazzi's crusade,
as he calls it, will be, I know not. The
city papers are apprehensive that he will
stir up the animosity of the peaceable
Catholic citizens, (which is very prob-
able), and they therefore say but little
about him; or if they say anything, it is
rather to disparage than to praise him.
—The other day, in company with some
friends from Susquehanna county, I visit-
ed the "Crystal Palace." The work goes
on briskly, but it is doubtful whether the
edifice will be completed in time for the
opening of the exhibition on the first of
May, as has been advertised. The iron
columns are all erected except a portion
of those which are to support the immense
dome over the centre. This dome will be
100 feet in diameter and 143 feet in height.
The workmen have also commenced erect-
ing the iron towers at the exterior angles
of the building. These towers are eight
in number, and are to be 75 feet high.—
The "Crystal Palace" at the present mo-
ment is a vast complicated frame-work of
cast iron columns and girders, and covers
a surface of about three acres. All the
columns and girders have been painted
white, and the appearance of the whole
structure as viewed from the top of the
Croton Reservoir near by, is very beauti-
ful and imposing. I learn from the for-
eign correspondencé of the Tribune, that
several of the European states are sending
over liberal contributions to the "World's
Fair" in New York, and I doubt not,
judging from the extent of the prepara-
tions made, that the great exhibition will
fully meet the expectations of the thou-
sands that will soon be flocking to see it.

News and Notions.

—The oldest town in the United States is
St. Augustine, in Florida, founded in the
year 1565.

Three thousand eight hundred and sev-
enty houses have been erected in Philadel-
phia during the past year.

The scholar who "fell into a fever"
last week, was immediately taken out, and
it is said will recover.

In the search for Sir John Franklin's
fifteen expeditions have been engaged, at a
cost of four millions of dollars. Sir John
has now been absent nearly eight years.

A "full medium" informs us that the
spirit of Daniel Webster recently made the
following dignified communication, "I am
tickled to death at Pierce's election."

A philanthropist in Missouri, has just
invented a cradle which, on being wound up
like a clock, will rock the baby twenty four
hours without stopping.

A late Dublin paper contains the fol-
lowing advertisement:—To Let, the upper
part of a cell, to a small family, rent
low. P. S. Privilege on the sidewalk for a
hog.

A Gentleman having asked, "How man-
y dogs days there were in a year," received
for an answer, that it was impossible to num-
ber them, "as every dog has his day."

It appears that the farmers of Berks Co.,
are opposed to the erection of the new coun-
ty of Madison, because they had already
far enough to come to the Philadelphia mar-
ket, without going through another county.

The king of Siam acknowledges him-
self a tributary to England. The rebellion
in China is more threatening than ever.—
The insurgents have progressed with exceed-
ing boldness, and are gathering force.

The Vermont Patriot.

The organ of Democracy and Rum at
Montpelier. Thus 'pats it to the clergy-
men and other zealous theologians of that
State, for their advocacy of the Maine
Law. The Editor is accounting for the
triumph of the Maine Law at the recent
poll, and here is one of its causes:

"Every religious paper in the State
has abandoned its calling to rush into the
political temperance, or rather intem-
perance movement which has given birth
to this law. The whole clerical force of
the State, with a few exceptions, from the
settled pastor down to the straggling
mendicant who, lacking the brains to
supply stated preaching, and too lazy
to work, wanders about from place to
place, sponging small change and old
flannels from starving serving girls and
imbecile grand-mothers, has been in ac-
tive service for the last year—in procu-
ring to be obtained and sent to the Legis-
lature, the petition of Tabitha Thistle-
down and fourteen thousand others, fe-
males and children over the age of six
weeks, praying for the passage of a law
similar to its provisions to the Maine
Law, so called; in giving the peti-
tion of the aforesaid Tabitha the form
of a law, according to her prayer; and
finally stamping the State to cajole,
frighten, deceive, and backguard the peo-
ple into a vote of approval. Lo, the re-
sult!"

Rates of Postage.

It is not easy to keep always in mind
the required amount of postage stamps,
letters, &c. under the laws now in
force. The Ohio State Journal has pro-
cured and published the following con-
venient table of rates, which gives the
required information at a glance, and
which we present to our readers with the
suggestion to cut it out and put it in some
convenient place, to save the trouble of
asking and having to answer questions a-
bout it.

Letters.—Each 1/2 ounce, under 3000
miles, prepaid, 3c; unpaid, 5c.
Each 1/2 ounce, over 3000 miles, pre-
paid, 6c; unpaid, 10c.

All printed matter in general, any-
where in the United States,
First three ounces, 1 cent.
Each subsequent ounce, 1 cent.
If not prepaid, double these rates.

Newspapers and periodicals, paid quar-
terly or yearly in advance.
First three ounces, 1/2 cent.
Each subsequent ounce 1/3 cent.

Small newspapers or periodicals, pub-
lished monthly or oftener, and pamphlets
of sixteen octavo pages or less, when
sent in packages, weighing at least eight
ounces, prepaid, 1 cent an ounce.
Books, bound or unbound, weighing
not more than four pounds, may be sent
by mail for each ounce:
Under 3000 miles, prepaid, 1c.
Over do do do do 1 1/2c
Under do do do do unpaid, 1 1/2c.
Over do do do do do 3c.

Presidents and Vice Presidents.

There have been nineteen Presi-
dential elections in the United States,
of which five were re-elections of the Presi-
dent, including General Pierce. Thir-
teen persons have been elected Vice Pre-
sident, of whom two, Clinton and Ger-
ry, died in office. Three of the persons
who have been elected Vice Presidents
have been elevated (by election) to the
Presidency, viz: John Adams, Thomas
Jefferson, and Martin Van Buren.

Presidents.	V. Presidents.	Term
1. George Washington	John Adams	1789
2. John Adams	Thomas Jefferson	1797
3. Thomas Jefferson	Aaron Burr	1801
4. James Madison	George Clinton	1809
5. James Monroe	Elbridge Gerry	1817
6. John Q. Adams	D. D. Tompkins	1825
7. Andrew Jackson	J. C. Calhoun	1829
8. M. Van Buren	M. Van Buren	1837
9. Wm. H. Harrison	W. L. Garrison	1841
10. John Tyler	Geo. M. Dallas	1845
11. James K. Polk	Millard Fillmore	1849
12. Zachary Taylor	Wm. R. King	1850
13. Franklin Pierce		1853

President Adams died in office and was suc-
ceeded by the V. President.
Ages of the respective Presidents at the
time of their inauguration.

1. Geo. Washington, April 30, 1789, 67
2. John Adams, March 4, 1797, 56
3. Thomas Jefferson, March 4, 1801, 58
4. James Madison, March 4, 1809, 58
5. James Monroe, March 4, 1817, 57
6. John Q. Adams, March 4, 1825, 57
7. Andrew Jackson, March 4, 1829, 62
8. Martin Van Buren, March 4, 1837, 62
9. Wm. H. Harrison, March 4, 1841, 68
10. James K. Polk, March 4, 1845, 49
11. Zachary Taylor, March 5, 1849, 64
12. Franklin Pierce, March 4, 1853, 49
Average of Presidents when elected, 56.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MARCH 31, 1853.
Journal read.
Mr. Waterbury moved to suspend the
orders of the day for the purpose of con-
sidering the bill to repeal the general
gauge law of the Commonwealth.

A division of the question was called
for, and the first division of the motion
was agreed to. On the second division,
to take up the bill mentioned in the mo-
tion, Mr. Abraham moved to amend it
substituting the bills on the private cal-
ender in its stead. This amendment was
disagreed to, yeas 24, nays 65.

And second division of the motion was
agreed to, and the House went into com-
mittee of the whole, on the bill. (Mr.
Hart in the chair). The bill was re-
ported to the House, and coming up on second
reading.

Mr. Kellor, of Erie, moved a proviso to
the bill; that its provisions shall not ex-
tend to the county of Erie.

Mr. Kellor said this was one of the
most important bills ever brought before
this House, both as it regards the general
interests of the State, and especially
to those of the county which he in part
represented. He believed that no one
who understood the true merits of the
question could or would record his vote
in favor of the measure. The city of
Erie, without having had a chance to be
heard on this momentous question, had
been tried, condemned, and was now
about to be executed; but he would call
for her in her paternal law, to read her
parting, and farewell prayer. He then
read a memorial from the citizens of Erie,
containing a statement of facts relating to
the history of the gauge law, and strong-
ly remonstrating against the repeal of the
law. He further stated that a contract
had been offered by a certain citizen of
Pennsylvania, that he would procure the
repeal of the gauge law for the sum of
fifty thousand dollars, and he pledged him-
self to prove it in the handwriting of the
individual alluded to. From such a state
of things he appealed to all the honest
hearts of the body to pause, and decide
whether they would be bought and sold;
and whether, by sanctioning such a course,
they would sacrifice the interests of the
proudest gem in Pennsylvania. He went
into a history of the gauge law, and de-
tailed its operation upon the trade and
commerce of the city of Erie, and most
urgently insisted that if the present law
be repealed, destruction and ruin would
follow, not only to the trade, commerce
and prosperity of Erie, but to the general
interests and prosperity of the Common-
wealth.

Mr. Merriman spoke against the amend-
ment, and hoped it would be voted down,
and the bill passed as it came from the
Senate.

Mr. Kellor hoped that whatever course
the Legislature might pursue, he wished
it would repeal the law, and if it con-
cluded to repeal the law, let it do so, as to
the balance of the State, but for God's
sake, leave Erie to her own resources,
and the protection of the laws as they
now exist.

Mr. Fulton contended that the repeal
of the law was required for the purpose
of giving advantages to a general com-
merce, in relation to the wealth, industry
and trade of the country considered as a
whole; and for the purpose of opening
up the great resources, not only of the
State, but also of other States who seek
the marts of trade, through and along the
borders of our own territory. He was
for extending county to other States, and
not restrict them by an arbitrary gauge
law. Such restrictions would not be
repealed in any other branch of business,
and ought not to be in the mere transpor-
tation of trade and merchandise.

Mr. Moore insisted that as Pennsylv-
anians we ought to stand by and support
the views of the gentleman from
Erie; and he hoped, if any one had re-
served any bribe for the action he should
pursue on the final disposition of this bill,
it might be a source of everlasting dis-
grace to him, both here and eternally.

Mr. Flannigan protested against the in-
decisive bill with which this measure was
attempted to be carried through, and
without impugning the motives of any
one, thought many acted without a pro-
per knowledge of the facts, connected with
the measure, and the result which would
follow. He then went into a minute de-
tail of the history of the gauge law, as it
now exists, and a statement of the posi-
tion now occupied by the city of Erie un-
der it, as well as its influence upon the
city of Philadelphia, and the great inter-
ests of the whole Commonwealth. Be-
fore he had concluded his remarks, the
Speaker and Members of the Senate were
introduced into the Hall of the House,
when both Houses resolved themselves
into a Convention, in pursuance of law,
for the purpose of adjutting the public
printing and binding for the period of
three years from the first day of July
next.

The Speaker of the Senate presided
over the proceedings of the convention.
On opening and examining the bills re-
ceived, it was found that of the bids made
for the English portion of the work, the
lowest bidder being A. B. Hamilton, it
was allotted to him for three years from
the first day of July next.

A. B. Hamilton being also the lowest
bidder for the German, it was allotted to
him for three years from the first day of
July next.

The convention then took a recess till
three o'clock this afternoon, for the pur-
pose of approving of the bonds tendered
by the lowest bidder.

The bill repealing the Gauge law final-
ly passed the House.

ROUGH KIND OF KNOCKING.—A col-
porteur recently encountered a man in a
small town who asked him if he had a
book on the spiritual knockings. The
colporteur handed him Flyer's "Christ
Knocking at the Door." He looked sur-
prised, but took the book, although not
what he wanted, and found no fault.

Marriages.

In Monroe, on Wednesday the 6th
inst. by Elder Davis Dimick, Mr. Wm.
L. Cox, & Miss Anna Maria Dimock,
both of this place.
In Bridgeport, April 4th, by Rev. A. O.
Warren, Mr. Andrew M. Baird, of Le-
roy, Bradford county, to Miss Frank Jane
Kirk, of the former place.

Deaths.

In this Borough, April 10, Hannah Elm-
sted, daughter of Mrs. Anna Maria Elm-
sted, aged 12 months and 19 days.