



# The Susquehanna Register.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.  
MONTROSE, PENN'A.  
Thursday Morning, June 16, 1855.

## WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONERS:  
Moses Pownall, of Lancaster county.  
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:  
A. M. McClure, of Franklin county.  
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:  
Christian Myers, of Clarion county.

## Harmonious.

The Pennsylvania—good Democratic authority—says: "It is now reported to be a common saying at Washington, in the Departments as well as in the White House, that the old Keystone State is the most harmonious of all the large States." If this be true, we can only say, Pennsylvania has very quarrelsome neighbors; for within her borders the notes of discord are heard on every hand. When the desire of office is the only tie that binds a party together, the distribution of the 'spoils' becomes a very important matter, and the responsibilities that devolve upon the President in that respect, must be of an exceedingly unpleasant character.

Papers that before the election were unanimous in lauding General Pierce as the incarnation of patriotism and democracy, are now filled with bitter complaints and threats of desertion. One complains of the removal of Benjamin Parke, Esq., from the Harrisburg Post-office, asking why a gentleman so highly spoken of throughout the State, should have been so suddenly removed.

Another complains that Postmaster General Campbell has appointed an unnaturalized foreigner, now on a visit to his family in Ireland, as one of the Route Agents between Philadelphia and Pottsville. Another who labored faithfully to elect Pierce, inventing and publishing the foulest slanders against his competitor, and especially denouncing him as the head and front of that band of traitors, called Free-Soilers, now finds himself denied even the poor boon of a village post-office, while many of those same Free-Soilers are raised to high posts of honor and trust. This will make the new volume better than any of its predecessors. Terms \$3 per annum, or two copies for \$5. S. Hueston, 139, Nassau street, N. Y. Publisher.

ACCIDENT.—As the workmen employed in building the new jail, in this borough, were engaged in raising a large stone by means of a derrick, one day last week, a rope connected with the machine broke, and the two heavy sticks of timber composing the derrick, fell suddenly to the ground. One of the workmen, a Welchman named Vaughn Davis first gave the alarm, whereupon his companions sprang quickly away, and escaped unscathed, but one of the falling timbers struck Davis, and injured him severely. It would probably have killed him if he had not crouched down behind a portion of the wall.

We understand that Dr. Patrick was promptly on hand to render his skillful services to the injured man.

Artful Spring, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Lynch, in Philadelphia, was executed on the 10th inst. He died protesting his innocence. He had previously admitted the innocence of his son whom he long persisted in charging with the crime.

Seba Smith (Jack Downing) and E. Oakes Smith, his wife, widely known as an able writer and independent thinker, are editing a paper in New York city, called the *New York Weekly Budget*, the first number of which we have just received. It is lively and spicy.

TUNNELING OF THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAIN.—One of the tunnels on the Pennsylvania Railroad, now constructing, is to be 3,570 feet in length. Its area at the widest space within the lines of the masonry will be about 24 feet, and the spring of the arch will begin 16 feet from the crown of the arch. The arch itself of the tunnel will be rather of an oval form, one of the most beautiful curves which conic sections can afford. The greater part of the vast arched excavation will be laid with strong and substantial masonry. More than half of this masonry will be composed of sandstone well laid in hydraulic cement, and the remainder will be hard burnt brick. This whole masonry will be 22 inches thick. The tunnel passes the Allegheny Mountain in Sugar Run Gap, and lies partly in Blair and partly in Cambria county. Taking into account the length of the tunnel and its interior breadth, and the quantity and solidity of its masonry, it may be regarded as the largest work of the kind in the United States. About 400 men are employed upon it. The contractors who are accomplishing this great work are J. Rutter & Son, perhaps the most eminent tunnel contractors in the country. They are men of untiring energy, and of the utmost resolution, judgment, enterprise, and shrewdness, and withal gentlemen in every sense of the word.

MARRIAGE NICKS REPEATED.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly at Buffalo, on Tuesday, Dr. Cox's report, sanctioning marriage with a sister's child, was taken up. An American was offered, declaring such a marriage contrary to the laws of God and revolting to humanity, which was carried almost unanimously.

THE FREE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION which recently met at Harrisburg, unanimously nominated the following persons as candidates for the various offices specified, viz: Wm. M. Stephenson, of Mercer Co., Judge of the Supreme Court; Dr. Robert Mitchell, of Indiana Co., Canal Commissioner; Nevil B. Craig, of Allegheny Co., Auditor General; and Lawrence E. Orson, of Montgomery Co., Surveyor General.

## Indio-Mania.

Since the irruption of a troop of California Indians into Montrose, a few weeks ago, many of our juveniles have shown a strong inclination to relapse into the savage state. Boys wander up and down the streets, armed with bows and arrows, and some with lofty plumes waving above their heads. We have been particularly struck with the appearance of an aspiring youth of some three feet high, who wears a plume of at least four feet, and when turning a windy corner appears to find a good deal of difficulty in maintaining his gravity. Some luckless peacock's tail suffered terribly to furnish that head-gear.

There have been some abortive attempts at imitating the singing and war-whoops of the savages; but whether their primitive mode of courtship, as illustrated at Bloomer Hall, has since been redacted to practice by any, and if so, with what success, we have no means of determining.

The Indians—who could hardly be expected to be learned in the law, as laid down in the Borough Ordinances—were permitted to gratify their propensity for horse-racing, in our streets, without restraint; but the same indulgence is not extended to those who are "to the manner born." If our laws make exceptions in favor of red or any other colored aristocracy, we should like to know it.

## New Publications.

*The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil*, for June, is received. We know of no other publication which furnishes as much valuable information on subjects of interest to farmers and mechanics. It is a monthly of sixty-four closely printed pages, whose contents are so judiciously selected and ably written that we read it with as much interest as the best literary magazines. Its fifth volume closes with this number. Its character is firmly established as a very ably conducted work; and we cheerfully commend it to the patronage of our readers. Published by Myron Finch, 9 Spruce street, New York. Terms, (payable in advance) One copy one year, \$3; 2 copies \$5; 5 copies \$10; 7 copies \$12; 10 copies \$15; and to all clergymen and teachers of youth \$1 a year in advance.

KNICKERBOCKER.—The June No. closes the forty-first volume of this excellent magazine. It contains nineteen original papers, three literary notices, and nineteen pages of delightful Gossip. The forty-second volume will commence with the July No.—to be printed upon new type in all its departments, with an addition of sixteen pages to the Editor's Table. This will make the new volume better than any of its predecessors. Terms \$3 per annum, or two copies for \$5. S. Hueston, 139, Nassau street, N. Y. Publisher.

THE TURKISH QUESTION AND WAR.—The *Pacific* arrived yesterday, the bearer of intelligence of unusual importance. The Russian Embassy had finally left Constantinople. Prince Menschikoff, at Odessa, superintending, as was reported, the preparations for the invasion of Turkey. Another rumor alleges that the Czar was furious at the rejection of his demands by the Sultan, declaring that he would have vengeance for such insolence. Certain it is that all activity in the Turkish army and navy, and that the Porte is making ready for defense. At London and Paris the funds had declined somewhat before the probabilities of a general war. Still there was a strong expectation that Russia would not carry matters so far. Even *The London Times* condemns her demands on Turkey as amazingly intemperate and unjust. No European journal is found to justify her course, and with public opinion so unanimously against her, we hold to our oft-expressed conviction that she will not at once commence hostilities on the ground of Menschikoff's failure alone.—*Tribune*.

THE SURRENDER OF NANKING into the hands of the Chinese insurgents seems to be put beyond reasonable doubt. We infer also from our advices that neither Col. Marshall, nor the representatives of France or England have actually attempted to arrest the progress of the insurrection. Indeed, they seem to have done much to favor it, by preventing mercenaries of their respective nations from engaging in the war on the side of the Government. We raise now look upon the entire success of the rebellion as little short of certain. It has gained a very important place in taking Nanking; and we see no cause that is likely to arrest its further advance. In this emergency the presence of the European and American forces at Shanghai may be of great advantage in making treaties with the new authorities and in breaking up the ancient exclusiveness and stagnation of the country.—*Tribune*.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLAR LAW.—The Supreme Court have decided that the debtor cannot, under any circumstances, entitle himself to three hundred dollars of the money for which personal property sells at Sheriff's sale. The act speaks of property not money. He must select the goods and have them appraised. The law is for the benefit of the family, which the act of every creditor might not be much the better of \$300 in the pocket of a thriftless father. Property might be bought in by a convenient friend at prices far below the real value, thus depriving creditors of more than the law intended to take from them.

ANOTHER DECISION UNDER THE \$300 LAW.—The Supreme Court, at its present session at Harrisburg, has decided that a debtor cannot waive his interest under the \$300 law in favor of one creditor, in preference of prior lien creditors; and the assignment of his right is an abandonment of it, and that prior creditors are entitled to the money in the order of their seniority.

Let those who give or take judgment notice in the form in general use in this country, bear this decision in mind.

INFANT LABOR REVENUE.—A gentleman wishes us to publish the following for relief of humanity. He says he has known a number of cures made by it, and all of them in a short time: "Half an ounce of pulverized saltpetre, put in half a pint of sweet oil; bathe the parts affected, and a sound cure will speedily be effected."—*Lynchburg (Va.) Express*.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—A temperance paper in New Orleans says that "Wolfe's Schenck Schnapps" is nothing but common gin; but the editor of the *New York Day Book*, who professes to use the Schnapps, says it is "first rate gin." We suppose, therefore, that we may safely call it gin; and to know the real name of anything, whether it is good or bad, is to gain a great point.

## For the Register.

### Musical Convention.

Pursuant to a notice given in the columns of this paper, a musical Convention was held at South Jackson, commencing on the 7th inst., and continuing three days.—Messrs. Converse and Getchell from the Empire State presided as teachers of vocal music, assisted by the accomplished organist and teacher of instrumental music, Prof. Edmonds, late of Liverpool Eng.

The weather was fine throughout, the people's doors and hearts open (as they always are when filled with music) and everything conspired to make the occasion highly interesting and instructive.

The first two days were spent in practical instruction in Sacred Music. The last day, the people having got waked up, the house was crowded, and the exercises consisted of a pleasing variety of Sacred and Social Music, Glee, Solos, &c. The singing members of the Convention numbered some One Hundred and Forty, including several teachers of ability.—These led by the Master Spirit poured forth a volume of harmonious sounds that literally echoed among the hills and valleys of old Jackson. At the close the following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

1st. Resolved, That we believe such meetings to be well calculated to improve and elevate the public taste for sacred and social music.

2d. That the thanks of this assembly are hereby tendered to Messrs. Converse and Getchell for their valuable services as leaders and instructors in this Convention. Also to Professor Edmonds for his skillful performance on the melodeon.

3d. That we highly commend the "Psalmist and Choir Melodies" as a collection of Church music, containing a pleasing and useful variety of choice tunes both new and standard, admirably adapted to the use of common choirs.

Resolutions were also offered by the Ladies' Choir closing with an invitation to the leaders to hold a similar convention at that place, which was accepted and the convention adjourned to meet at Lancaster on Tuesday, the 6th of September next, to continue three days. H. K. N.

## News and Notions.

—In San Francisco there are about 6000 Frenchmen and 5000 Germans.

—The Quebec Water Company have tried gutta serena pipes with complete success.

—Pope Pius has prohibited the sale or circulation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the Papal States.

—Ninety free colored persons from Tennessee, arrived at Savannah last week, to embark for Liberia.

—Disbelief in the Bible leaves a vast vacuum in the human mind, which all manner of demons and chimeras troop in to occupy.

—There are now in California about 20,000 Chinamen. The capital invested and owned by the Chinese in the State, is about \$1,000,000.

—The French government maintains forty thousand monks and twenty-eight priests, at an annual expense of about nine millions of dollars.

—The stamped letter envelopes will not be issued by the Post Office Department till the first of July, when an ample supply will be on hand.

—There are seven hundred subordinates in the New York Custom House, and there are at present twenty-seven thousand applicants waiting for appointments.

—The *Record* mentions a nest of young birds in West Chester, which are claimed by a robin and a blackbird. Both birds visit the nest regularly with food for the young.

—Iron is never found pure in a native state. It occurs in a granular form, mingled with various other substances, and also in regular crystals, which are often magnetic.

—The New York *Medical Gazette* states that twenty-nine suicides, five murders, and two hundred and nine cases of insanity are directly traceable to spiritual manifestations as the cause.

—It is estimated that jewelry to the value of \$5,000,000 is manufactured yearly in New York. There are sixteen large houses engaged in the business, and several small establishments.

—In South Carolina the constitution forbids the Governor going out of the State during his term of office. Governor Manning wants to attend the Mayville Convention, but is prevented from this reason.

—Benjamin Loder, Esq., the well-known head of the New York & Erie Railroad Company, has resigned his trust into the hands of the Board of Directors, owing to continued weak health.

—Ik Marvel, otherwise known as Donald G. Mitchell, and author of "Leveries of a Bachelor," has lately married Miss Mary F. Pringle, of Charleston, S. C. Such is the sequel to his "Leveries." They will probably soon sail for Venice, to which port Mr. Mitchell has recently been appointed consul.

—Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, is amusing himself in sailing for bass at the Falls of the Potomac. A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* inquires how it is that the British Minister is allowed to fish in our waters, when even our sovereigns are not allowed to fish in British waters.

—The Concord Reporter relates a story of a store keeper somewhere in New Hampshire who dropped a lighted candle into a keg of powder, which began to burn, but with great presence of mind he dashed into it a couple of quarts of best rum, which extinguished the fire and saved his powder.

## Gavazzi in Canada.

Our readers are well aware that we have not been able to approve the system adopted by Signor Gavazzi in his anti-Catholic lectures. His reckless denunciations and appeals to passion, are not, we judge, the most effectual means of making converts to his cause, nor is the hot religious antagonism he would excite entirely congenial to the disposition of the American people.

Accordingly, we do not believe he has much strengthened the Protestant or weakened the Catholic side by his declamations, while certainly he has not gained for himself a very high place in the public esteem.

In the United States, Gavazzi pursued his course not without remonstrance on the part of the press; but without provoking riot among the people. His gavel lectures, was fully reported in the journals, was applauded and paid by his admirers and sneered at by his opponents and went away without further disturbance.

But in Canada the Catholics do not prove so wise in their treatment of his assaults on their church. At Montreal he was greeted by the Town-Hall; in that city he was treated by the authorities learned the nature of his lectures, and understood (as it is said) that some of the citizens were resolved to destroy that edifice in case he were allowed its use; they retraced the grant. Thereupon he went to Quebec, and there, on his second night's performance, a riot took place. Some of the Catholics attacked the church in which he was speaking, and laid hands on his person. But he defended himself gallantly, and escaped without serious harm.

Next, having procured a church to speak at in Montreal, he went there to give a first lecture on Thursday last. This produced a dreadful riot, defeating the guard of policemen at the door, penetrating into the Church, and being driven from it only by fire-arms, and after the loss of three or four of their party, who were shot down. The riot was really at an end, a body of soldiers intervened on the Mayor's requisition, and fired two volleys among the now peaceful and dispersing crowd. This killed and wounded several persons, and the act is denounced in Montreal as unbecomingly wicked.

On that head, we withhold our judgment till the facts shall be better ascertained. If the mob was still active, and bent on mischief, the firing of bullets was not only proper but merited. Decisive and prompt remedies are necessary in such cases.

On the part of the Catholic population of Canada, no step could have been so foolish as well as wicked, as this attempt to put down a public speaker. It makes a double hero of Gavazzi, and exalts in his behalf the generous and many feelings of the masses who are not yet weaned from their indifference or dislike for the itinerant stirrer up of religious hostility, we may be pardoned that we cherish no sympathy. But let him appear as the martyr of free discussion, and every throeb of every true freeman's pulse beats in his support. No cause; and above all no religious cause can ever be profited by the services of a mob. The church which is insulted and maligned can a thousand times better afford to wait patiently for the slow vindication of time, than to allow its disciples to undertake a riot for its defence.—*Tribune*.

FROM WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Courier telegraphs to that paper thus: Some trouble is evidently expected on the Boundary question. It is understood that additional troops have been ordered from Texas to New Mexico. Among them are six companies of the light infantry. The two companies of light artillery already in New Mexico, are to be equipped with fresh horses. Three hundred recruits are to be sent from Fort Merrittwater and Gen. Galt, by high authority I am informed that the Administration expects no war with Mexico on the present questions, but, nevertheless, is resolved to have plenty of men and guns on the frontier. It is clear that a high tone is to be adopted in the negotiations. The article in the Union of Sunday morning last, breathes the spirit of the spirit of the instructions to Mr. Gadsden. If Mexico were to meet us in a like spirit, a collision will be inevitable.

THE STAR OF THE CABINET.—The Hon. Caleb Cushing is the leading spirit of the Cabinet. He has taken the whole building opposite the Treasury, lately occupied by the Department of the Interior; and fitted up his rooms in elegant style, with a regular "audience," which is said to be even more thronged with applicants for office than the "ante-room" of the White House. The Judicial appointments have been transferred to the Attorney General's Department; and various other "patronage" placed in his hands. In Washington Mr. Cushing has already received the sobriquet of "Richelieu" and he is evidently crowding the Secretary in the struggle for executive influence and popular admiration. As an accomplished scholar and an ardent statesman, Mr. Cushing has no equal in the Cabinet. As a politician Mr. May can beat him at long odds.—N. Y. Mirror.

LIABILITY OF RAILROAD COMPANIES AS CARRIERS OF CATTLE.—It is stated in the Putnam County Courier, that Mr. Lyman Baily, of Carmel, who is extensively engaged in the cattle business, at the last circuit court in that county recovered a verdict for \$600 damages against the New York and Erie Railroad Company. Mr. Baily purchased two hundred and twenty-nine fat cattle in Ohio, and put them on a freight train at Dunkirk destined for New York. The train was more than two days and two nights on its passage to the city. The different conductors turned a deaf ear to Mr. B's request to stop a sufficient length of time at some station that he might feed and water the suffering cattle. For fifty-nine hours the poor animals were without food or water. They were damaged, according to the testimony given on the trial, to the extent of five dollars a head when sold. The principle decided by this case is an important one, both to railroads and cattle dealers.

THE WINDOW OF GEN. HARRISON.—The estimable widow of Gen. Harrison, still occupies a portion of the old mansion at North Bend, Ohio, where she is watched over by the filial care of the family of Col. Taylor. The present Harrison estate consists of 800 acres at North Bend, and 420 at the mouth of the Miami. The property is as yet undivided, though it is the intention of the heirs to effect a division of the real estate from which come some of the very best "accidents."

## Free Trade. Tested by Facts.

In 1840 & 1841, nearly all our furnaces were closed. Their owners either were ruined, or were driven to abandon a business in which they had invested immense sums of money. During this state of things, the average importation of pig iron was but some 10,000 tons. During the years 1845 and 1846, under a higher tariff, it averaged 20,000 tons, while the produce of our own furnaces was greater than during the former period by more than 600,000 tons.

The export of bar iron in 1840—41, when not a single rolling-mill was in operation in the whole country at which railroad iron could be made, averaged only 40,000 tons. On the other hand, in 1846, when rolling-mills were multiplied, it did not fall below 31,000 tons, notwithstanding the high price which it had attained.

The sales of hardware during these periods equally illustrate our doctrine on this subject. In 1840, but \$330,000 were exported to this country under the free-trade doctrine which then prevailed. In 1846, it was \$730,000, and this too in the domestic manufacture. This is to be explained only on the supposition of a great increase of ability to buy. In 1847, our purchases amounted to \$933,400.

In 1848 and '49, the average amount was \$833,000. To this abstract we append the following from an exchange, the name of which we have accidentally omitted to preserve: "REDUCING WAGES.—We see it stated that the proprietors of the two rolling-mills at Norristown have given notice to their workmen; that at the end of four weeks from date of notice, their wages will be reduced."

The above we clip from the *German-tow Telegraph* of Jan. 28. It is a striking commentary upon that Locofoco policy which depresses American labor, which makes England our workshop and Englishmen our workmen. Under the Whig Protective Tariff of 1842, manufactures flourished, agriculture flourished, business of all kinds flourished. Locofocoism saw the prosperity of our country, the proportionate decline in the prosperity of England, and decreed that this should continue no longer. They repealed that tariff and substituted another, under which manufactures have declined, agriculture has declined, and all business affected by a tariff has declined. It has entirely closed many workshops. It has thrown many workmen into unemployment in which they were skilled, to new employments in which they were not skilled.

It has deprived many of them of comfortable living, and has made many families desolate. Whilst it has rendered manufacturing less profitable, it has lessened the ability of the employer to pay high wages; and it now forces some to make, and others to submit to, a reduction in wages which never would be made, if our legislators would understand and protect the true interests of the country. The wages of the laborer are fast approaching the 4 to 5 cent standard, which Mr. Buchanan said would cover the land with blessings and benefits. We hope the experiment may never be carried out! We do not wish to see the misery that system would inflict upon American freemen. But should Congress remain regardless of its duty and our wants, we hope to see our laboring population, our entire business community, and every man who has a wish for the prosperity and independence of the country, to rise and rebuke the political traitors who placed this incubus upon us, in direct violation of pledges which honest men would have considered too sacred to be broken.—*Exchange*.

MARRIAGE NICKS.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, reflects pretty sharply upon some of the reverend gentlemen composing the Presbyterian Assembly in session in that city. Rev. Dr. Cox reported in favor of a man's marriage with his own niece, to which the Commercial took exceptions. Dr. Cox proposed in the Convention that the reporter of the Commercial be restricted to the North Pole instead of coming to the Convention. The Commercial replies—"If any allusion was made to the North Pole, it should surely have been used in connection with those elderly gentlemen whose heated blood urges them to form matrimonial connection with their sisters daughters."

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION is to meet at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 6th inst. Its purpose is to devise means to develop the resources of the Southern States, and to make them less dependant upon the skill and industry of the North; to establish steam communication with Europe; to encourage the direct exportation of cotton by the planters; and to establish in the continent of Europe a depot of cotton in opposition to Liverpool. The Southern States generally, manifest much interest in the Convention, and all of them will be largely represented.

A QUADRUPLED CHICKEN.—The German-tow Telegraph publishes the following extract from a letter of a gentleman of Columbia, to a citizen of Germantown: "One of my Shanghai hens has a few chicks, hatched a few days ago, and one of them, which tuddles about and eats heartily and seems to thrive, has four legs. For the first day, 'Quaddy' (as we call him, from quadruped) didn't know which pair to go upon. The hind pair made him kick up; and the front pair made him kick up. But after balancing the thing in his mind over night, he settled down next morning on his 'all fours' boldly, and persists in that mode of locomotion."

THE GOLDEN AGE.—Nearly six years have elapsed since the discovery of Gold was made in California, and within that time at least two hundred millions of gold have been added to the currency of the world from that single source. Australia has not been so long in the field, and the product has not, therefore, been so great. It would not be out of the way to put the product of that country down at fifty millions of dollars. To be within limits, we estimate the aggregate addition to the gold currency of the world, within the past six years, two hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, under date of 14th inst. says: "The total number of dismissals from office at Washington, since the 4th of March has been two thousand and fifty. The indications still are: There will be a complete renovation or before the 31st of July."

## Unparalleled Forgery.

A few days since, a honest, farmer-like looking man, who gave his name as James Hudson, appeared in Parma in this county. He represented himself as from Duchesne county, N. Y., where he had recently sold his farm, and claimed to be in search of a new location in this section of the country. Hudson made the acquaintance of Mr. Lewis Warner, examined his farm, which contained 128 acres, and a good deal to purchase it for \$5,000. He procured from Mr. Warner a written agreement to this effect, signed by him; and also the deed which gave him (Warner) title, as he said, for the purpose of taking it to Cleveland, and examining the title. Hudson then went Mr. Warner, justice of the peace in Parma, and under pretence of wishing to write him on business, obtained his address, in his own handwriting.

Thus having in his possession Warner's deed, and the signature of Warner and Cogswell, Hudson came to Cleveland, and drew up a deed conveying the land to himself, to which he forged the signature of Warner as certifying justice; adding for form's sake, those of two witnesses.—The date of the deed was May 9th, and the same day it was filed in the recorder's office for record.

With this apparently indisputable evidence of title to the land, Hudson applied to Thos. Bolton, Esq., of this city, for a loan of \$1,500, offering mortgage security upon the farm. Mr. Bolton consented to loan him the amount for four years at ten per cent annual interest, and a mortgage was drawn up (which Hudson signed and took with him) to procure the signature of his wife. On Tuesday he presented the mortgage properly signed and acknowledged—by Hudson, wife, justice and one witness, forgeries of course—and received the \$1,500 from Mr. Bolton.

Yesterday, 17th, Mr. Warner came to the city and inquired for Hudson, saying he had agreed to sell him his farm, and he thought it time the papers were executed. Meeting with Mr. Bolton, the facts stated above were ascertained, and Mr. Warner pronounced the deed a forgery.

So shrewd and perfectly executed a piece of forgery, has not recently occurred in this vicinity. The forger having a week the state of law, officers and hearing, it is but barely possible that he will be overtaken by either of them.—*Cleveland Herald* May 18.

HONORABLE GREENE.—In the year '30-'31, he worked as an apprentice in a printing office in Erie, Pa., for fifty dollars a year; out of that sum he saved enough to buy his father a yoke of steers—\$25 or \$30—clothed himself and laid by what he paid his expenses to New York. His father at that time was very poor, living on a small piece of rugged hemlock land, in the village of Calverton Co., Pa., and Chatsquis county, Md. The value of the worldly gear of Hon. Mr. Greene will be summed up in a short article—a suit of blue cotton jeans, two brown shirts, clip hat and brogans, and less than five dollars in money.—*Madison Argus*.

NORWAY HORSES.—Lang, in his travels in Norway, says that the horses in that country have a very sensible way of taking their food. Instead of allowing themselves a pall of water at a draught, no doubt from fear of getting any again, and over-eating themselves with dry food, for the same reason, they have a bucket of water put down beside their allowance of hay. It is amusing to see with what relish they take a sip of one and a mouthful of the other, sometimes moistening their mouths, as rational being would do, while eating a dinner of such dry food.

COL. BENTON ON THE FEDERAL APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Benton, in his late letter to the citizens of Springfield, Missouri, speaks of the great number of condemnations of some of President Pierce's appointments for that State—"The President," he says, "was deceived by false representations, to give offices to scamps, whose legs were never scathed under a gentleman's table—who were the skum and dregs of all parties—who were fugitives from routed fields, or deserters from pledged given to the people, when they obtained these appointments."

Mrs. Swisshelm, in a beautiful tribute to the memory of Jesse H. Benton, son of the Hon. Hutchinson family, in the *Pittsburg Visitor*, says she met with the family at Akron a year ago, and that Jesse, with all the family, was a firm believer in spiritual manifestations. "He pledged himself," says the Visitor, "to convince us of their truth as soon as he went to the spirit-land. Almost his parting words were, that after death he would come and rap around us, so that we should have no peace until we believed.—*Capital City Fact*."

Mr. Buchanan is expected to leave for the Court of St. James next month.

Fourth of July. SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION AT MONTROSE.

There will be a grand Sabbath School Celebration at this place on the 4th of July next, in which all the Sabbath Schools of the county are invited to participate.

The following Committees have been appointed: COMMISSIONERS OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Wm. H. Jessup, L. F. Elich, James Shaw, Sam'l W. Chamberlin. COMMISSIONERS OF MUSIC.—William H. Jessup, L. C. Keeler. COMMITTEE ON SPEAKERS.—L. F. Elich, N. Newton, A. Chamberlin. COMMITTEE ON REFRESHMENTS.—Misses Eliza Mitchell, Mary Wilson, Sophia Lyons, Mary E. Ehrig, Præced, Read, Julia A. Keeler, Betty D. Biddle, Charlotte Draper, Mina Meyer, Ellen Seaman, Margaret Drummer, and Messrs: J. W. Riley, L. O. Keeler, E. Jessup, F. B. Marsh, Daniel Seaman, James Chamberlin.

COMMISSIONERS OF FINANCES.—Samuel Jessup, Isaac Riley, S. E. H. Malford. The order of exercises and the names of the speakers will be announced next week, and designing to use a part of the exercises will give notice to the Committee of Arrangements as soon as possible. No scholars will be admitted unless accompanied by their teachers or superintendants. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

Rough & Ready. The members of The Rough & Ready Fire Co. No. 1, will meet for exercise on Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, P. M. F. A. OAKS Sec'y.

Bridgwater, May 21st, OAKS WILLIAMS, aged 45 years, from the effects of an injury of the spine, was attended on the Sunday morning, at his residence, by a large concourse of friends; a service was preached on the occasion by Eld. John Murphy, from the following words of the Savior: "Be ye also ready, for a day ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

Deaths. In Bridgewater, May 21st, OAKS WILLIAMS, aged 45 years, from the effects of an injury of the spine, was attended on the Sunday morning, at his residence, by a large concourse of friends; a service was preached on the occasion by Eld. John Murphy, from the following words of the Savior: "Be ye also ready, for a day ye think not the Son of Man cometh."