The Susquehanna Register.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

Thursday Morning, July 21, 1853.

TERMS.

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The School Question.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The recent insidious assaults upon our Common School System appear to have aroused the friends of the system in Pennsylvania to renewed exertion and vigilance in its behalf. All, no matter of what sect they may be, who look with an unprejudiced eye upon the history of America from the beginning, must admit that a principal cause of our superiority to our neighbors in the possession of freedom, prosperity, and power, is to be found in that system of universal education which our wise and far-seeing forefathers so early established. Had the stern old Puritans forgotton to build school houses amid the wilds of New England, their descendants would at this time have been little superior to the savages they have displaced. And had the masses of the people of the colonies, been as ignorant and degraded as most of the peasantry of Europe, the Declaration of Independence could never have been maintained against all the power of Great Britain, whose monarch felt his pride revolt at the prospect of thus having thirteen brilliant jewels at once torn from his diadem, and never thought of giving up the contest till at length the idea was beaten into even his thick German skull that "three millions of freemen, with arms in their hands, could never be conquered."

It has been a matter worthy of congratulation with all true lovers of our country, that hitherto, till within a brief period, amid all the jars and discords of political warfare and religious controversies, the whole people have appeared to be unanimously in favor of maintaining in perpetuity a system of general Common School Education. And that any should, at this day, attempt to injure the cause of Education, by connecting the question with distracting religious and political controversies, must awaken the just indignation of every enlightened patriot in the land.

That the perpetuation of our free institutions, and the maintenance of the integrity of the Union, can have no guaranty so potent and reliable as the general diffusion of education among the people, is a truth that has been so often asserted that its repetition here would seem unnecessary. But, notwithstanding this truth is so generally conceded, there are many who can look unconcernedly and silently on, and see a systematic effort made to destroy our glorious plan of universal education, and in its place to substitute a system of Parochial Schools, to be maintained severally by the different religious sects. At least one sect—the Roman Catholic—have asked that a portion of the public money be appropriated for the support of such schools, and should they succeed, others would doubtless follow their example. The effect of such a system can be easily imagined. The result would be that very many children could not attend any school at all. Take, for instance, a township of Pennsylvania, peopled with farmers, of whom some are Catholics, some Methodists, some Presbyterians, some Baptists, some Universalists, some Dunkers perhaps, or Campbellites, and a good many belonging to what is often called "the World's Church." Under the present system, the township is conveniently divided into Sub-Districts, so that scarcely any of the scholars have to go further than a mile to reach the school house, wherein they are to be taught the rudiments of knowledge alike valuable to every human soul, no matter of what creed or country, while their instruction in those points of religious belief peculiar to that sect to which their parents belong, is properly left to the parents themselves, or to religious instructors employed especially for that purpose.

Under the proposed system there might perhaps be Catholics enough to support one school in the township, and enough of several other denominations to support each one, while those whose star happened not to be in the ascendant, must of necessity do without any school; and even the most numerous must gather their children from half a dozen miles distance, to teach them what they could have learned as well near home, together with certain lessons in sectarian bigotry which are generally sufficiently instilled under the present arrangement. The effect of such a plan, as every one must see, would be ruinous to the cause of Education. Something of its effect may be inferred from the state of Education in several European countries, where scarce a ray of knowledge ever penetrates to the poor peasant's home, and he must perforce see his children grow up around him in ignorance as profound and hopeless as his own.

Let, then, the people, without distinction of party or creed, maintain inviolate our system of Common Schools, from whatever source attacked or menaced; for a blow aimed at them is a blow aimed at the prosperity, nay, at the liberties of our country.

We have been led to this train of tho't, from seeing in that excellent publication, the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, a call for a meeting of the "Pennsylvania Teachers' Association." The first meeting of this Association will be held at Pittsburg, on Friday the fifth day of August next.—"The American Association for the advancement of Education" will meet at the same place on the Tuesday following.

All Teachers, from the President of the University to the Teacher of the humblest Common School, may become members of the Pennsylvania Teachers' Association on terms of perfect equality. At the meeting of the Association above mentioned, the great question of "the duty of the State to educate all its children," will be brought up for examination. Suggestions will also be made for a further improvement in our Common School system, which, in some respects is inferior to those of several of our sister States.—Every county in the State should be represented.

Something for the World's Fair.

Joe Smith, the Starucca Viaduct, and George Walker's Corn Crop, have done something towards making Susquehanna county famous, but probably its capacity for great things has yet scarcely begun to be developed. We have just seen a pig, a native of Bridgewater township, that is quite as wonderful a product of nature as any of the two-headed calves or four-legged chickens that have made so much noise in the world. This pig, or pigs—the question of number depending on whether the head or the body is the seat of that which constitutes a porker's individuality—has one head and two eyes, like any other respectable pig; but it has three ears, the middle one double; a double tongue, two throats in one neck, eight legs and two tails; in short, two bodies complete and well formed throughout. Unfortunately, this unique production died in early piglood—much lamented. We understand that its mortal remains are to be preserved in spirits and sent to the World's Fair, as a specimen of modern improvement in the economy of pork-making, by diminishing the quantity of 'souse.'

New Publications.

The Illustrated Weekly Record of the New York Exhibition of Industry of all Nations. Edited by Prof. B. Silliman, Jr., and C. R. Goodrich, Esq., aided by eminent writers in each department of Science and Art. Published in the Crystal Palace, by G. P. Putnam & Co., 10 Park Place, New York.

This work is published pursuant to a contract made between the Crystal Palace Association and Messrs. Putnam, whereby the latter have become *exclusively* entitled to the privilege of publishing under the authority and sanction of the Association an Illustrated Catalogue and Illustrated Newspaper relating to the exhibition, and of printing and selling the same in the Exhibition Building.—The Journal as its name implies, will record the history, progress, and results of the Exhibition. It is intended that all the descriptions and criticism shall be accurate and impartial. The letter press will be Illustrated by engravings of the most beautiful, interesting and suggestive of the various objects exhibited. It will then suply a source of instruction as well as interest to all. The Record will be issued weekly during the continuance of the exhibition. Each number will consist of four double-columned pages of letter press, in large quarto form; four pages of illustrations; and four pages devoted to the circulars of exhibitors.

The Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition will be printed uniformly with the Illustrated Record in one quarto volume. This catalogue will contain an account of all articles exhibited up to the close of the exhibition, with full descriptions of the most interesting and important objects; annotations by professional and practical men; and occasional diagrams and other illustrations not included in the 'Record.' The 'Record' and 'Catalogue' can be bound together in one handsome quarto volume, with about 400 illustrations, in the first style of Art.—Terms for both works complete, $5. The Catalogue $2.

THE MAMMOTH PICTORIAL.—It will be just as we predicted—*Gleason's Pictorial* is now triumphant, and the great gas light is becoming extinguished. Barnum's *News* has reached us, razeed; that is, only half its original size. We congratulate Mr. Gleason and the public, who, perceiving at once the intention of the great showman, have supported Mr. Gleason. This is as it should be—what enlightened man but must repudiate a system where wealth will seek to annihilate the talent and industry of those who were the first to conceive and carry into execution the designs exhibited in Gleason's Pictorial? Honor to whom honor is due.—*New York Picayune.*

THE GENESEE MODEL SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Lima, N. Y., is an institution recently established "for the purpose of putting into practice that system of general education combining Physical, Intellectual, and moral training, which has been theoretically sanctioned throughout this country and Europe as the only means of developing *all the faculties of man.*

The system of instruction unfolded in the circular before us is much more comprehensive and nearer our idea of a complete course of education, than that usually pursued in the Higher Schools of the Country; and uniting as it does in a great degree, practice with theory in the various branches of knowledge, will go far towards qualifying boys for a proper discharge of the duties of life.

Prof. W. H. Depuy and Rev. W. B. Slaughter, the proprietors and Associate Principals of the Institution, are furnished with testimonials from Rev. B. F. Tefft, D. D. President of Genesee College, and other well known friends of the cause of education.

For the Register.

Organize! Organize!

It is felt by the leading temperance men throughout the State, that the exigencies of the times require nothing so much, to carry forward successfully the temperance reform, as a complete and effective organization.

Friends of the Maine Law in Susquehanna county, are you aware that in every county in the State a thorough and most effective organization exists, and the friends of the Maine Law are marshalling their forces for a grand campaign from this time until the October election. And you must know that nothing will so effectually eradicate rum and its attendant evils as the Maine Law. Shall we be behind our sister counties in this great work of human redemption? or shall we not rather "in every town where Temperance organizations of any kind have existed, and have been suffered to run down, let them be resuscitated, and brought into an organized and vital existence again and where there have been no such organizations before, let them be brought into being without delay. The Temperance sentiment in every town and school district should forthwith be concentrated in a tangible and forcible form, and enter the field, armed and equipped for the fight presenting an unbroken front to the advancing foe." Are we organized sufficiently for a successful warfare against the Rum Despotism. Friends of the cause, what say you? Shall we have a county meeting at an early day and organize. Invite Jackson of the State Central Committee, Mr Van Wagner with the "Big Tent" capable of accommodating two thousand people, accompanied by N. Dow of Maine, Hewlett and Chambers of Philadelphia, to address the people? What say you, shall the Mass Meeting be held on the 15th of August next. It is believed that hundreds will respond to this, if not thousands, and do their part in this work of redemption. Will the friends of the cause speak.

"PROHIBITION."

☞ Owing to the many demands upon our columns, we can seldom make room for communications of the nature of the following, which however important the subject in its bearing on the great interests of mankind, we conceive to be better fitted for some widely-circulating and influential religious periodical than for an humble country newspaper. It is hoped that all readers will be able to deduce a moral from the article and to profit thereby.

For the Register.

"Seventh month 3d and first day of the week, 1853.

I took our aid* (Mary Hagan) to her Catholic meeting of Silver Lake, near 20 miles, and returned home before night, via her friend, Thomas Hartnett, a Catholic of genius and kindness. As a Friend of no sect I attended their meeting, by first sitting next the door with feelings of solemnity, and comfort, as the Catholics entered the same with bowed knee and other tokens of veneration, more I hope in revering the beloved Jesus in spirit than his name on the altar, and with charity of soul I mentally said, "Go on my dear friends in your own way," and was no way offended by their peculiarities differing from mine in language, gesture &c. My beloved brother in the gospel, Priest O'Riley acted as a prince and a great man in person mind and good influence and is worthy of the love of all mortals tho' bigots refuse him such tokens of respect; but with such a manner of love he came from near the altar and took me forward to a comfortable seat near him, facing the people many of whose silent devotion, with his exercises in language I did not understand no more than the generality of protestants' singing, tendered my heart, or in other words thro' mercy I *worshipped* among them. Feeling assured that none of temperance, justice, mercy and true piety, should feel intolerant towards them, or each other, be their exercises of devotion expressed in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, or not at all, as perhaps millions worship in spirit and in truth without vocal expression, but amidst their silence and speaking the Divine love I felt among them, is all powerful to harmonize every sect and denomination of mankind into one true Catholic Philadelphiaism. After Priest O'Riley's good gospel sermon &c., in English, with his assent, in Chapel, I spoke as duty required, to hundreds of them therein and out doors, in behalf of mental thanksgiving for blessings received, and prayer for mercy and qualifications to spread reform and might say, of all the families of the earth were blessed, alluded to the champion Theobold Mathews in the Lord's hand converting millions of drunkards.

As the world of mortals felt, as all are privileged, through mercy, the unity of spirit, I think, we did intemperance, war, slavery, injustice, intolerance and the like fruits of *prejudice* and *tattling*, would terminate separating friends from each other, unless such advocates of reform as Judge Lewis, J. Dillon, J. Drake, Parson Higgins, L. Mott, A. Post, Judge Jessup, A. O. Warren, Priest O'Riley, Dr. Cox, and many others, whose names are also recorded in my narrative to posterity with honor as those I hope all the tattlers of mankind will never be able to separate from the love of our Heavenly Father, in his Son, &c.

E. WALKER, Woodbourne, Pa.

*Aid-de-Kitchen.

News and Notions.

—The price of admission to the Crystal Palace is fixed at 50 cents.

—Hon. Gerrit Smith has sent $1000 for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Oswego.

—The new Rolling Mill nearly completed at Danville, Pa., by the Montour Iron Company, was destroyed by fire on the 14th instant. Loss heavy.

—On the 4th of July it is calculated that upwards of ten thousand persons passed over the Pennsylvania Railroad between Pittsburgh and Blairsville.

—The total value of the India Rubber goods manufactured in the United States, is estimated at ten millions annually, and nearly the whole trade has sprung up since 1844.

—There are in Europe and America, 83,000 local and 10,409 travelling preachers of the Methodist denomination, who minister to 2,036,162 members.

—The Democratic candidate for Governor in Maine is opposed to the Maine law, and so was the convention that nominated him. The law will again be made an issue in the election.

—A Judge, out West, has decided that 'kissing a body' while 'coming through the rye,' is legal. This has an important and interesting bearing on the rye culture, and on the happiness of mankind in general.

—In London, papers of the size of the Daily Tribune sell for five pence, or ten cents, apiece, while the price of the Tribune is only two cents. Every advertisement, in England, was, till, recently taxed 37½ cents for each insertion.

—A number of seals of very large size have been seen in the inner harbor, Boston, within a few days, they are quite shy, though they can be approached while they are on the rocks and beaches near enough to have a rifle ball reach them.

—A Band of Strolling Gypsies were at Washington, Pa., at the last dates, telling fortunes, selling their willow baskets, trading, etc. They are better dressed, and have better vehicles and horses than ordinary, according to their own account, they have emigrated from Lancashire, England.

—Rio Grande dates to the 29th June state that troops were continually arriving in the Mexican towns on the frontiers in such numbers as were never before seen, and military encampments were being established at many points on the Rio Grande.

—The marble quarries of Vermont are gaining a reputation abroad as well as at home. Two blocks of Vermont marble, weighing one ton each, have been ordered from Rome for the purpose of making a bust. This order is from an Italian artist, who prefers the West Rutland marble to that of his own country.

—The region known as the New York Wilderness covers a considerable portion of the State, almost at its centre, containing many beautiful lakes and noble mountains, which present together some of the loveliest and grandest scenery in the world. The whole wilderness contains 4,500,000 acres of land, and the most of the whole region never echoed the sound of an axe.

—Mr. Dabney offers Clay Springs Farm, the birth place of Henry Clay, for sale. It is in Hanover county, Va., about 20 miles east of Richmond. It might have been bought five years ago for half its present value. Owing to the use of "calcareous manures" and the example of Edmund Ruffin, who resides in that county, old farms have been doubled and quadrupled in value.

—A singular incident happend to a young lad named William Townsend, in East Bradford township, Chester county, on Sunday last. He was tending some cows, when one of them, in swinging round her head to drive off the flies, caught him in the mouth with her horn, and ruptured the "roof." Fortunately he escaped very serious injury.

A "horn" in the mouth is a dangerous thing. Many a clever fellow has been ruined by it.—*Jeffersonian.*

—The misunderstanding in the late Temperance Convention at New York, on the question of women participating in the public proceedings of the Convention, has resulted in a call by the seceders, for a 'Whole World's Temperance Convention,' to meet in the city of New York on Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2d of September next. The call is signed by Horace Greeley, Joshua R. Giddings, Theodore Parker, Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, Lucretia Mott, C. C. Burleigh, L. N. Fowler, Lucy Stone, and many others.

—John Bull is rejoicing greatly because, as is alleged, the Cunard steamer Arabia, has made a trip of 3000 miles across the Atlantic, in less time than the distance was ever before accomplished in that direction, beating the Collins steamer Arctic, which had hitherto won the palm, *by exactly sixteen minutes!* On the other hand, the friends of the Collins line assert that the alleged triumph of the Arabia was no triumph at all; and that an exact calculation of the times and distances of the two competitors still leaves the Arctic the victor, *by exactly ten minutes*, as will be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the public, on this side of the water, at least, on the return of Captain Luce with that steamer.

"HAVE WE A BOURBON AMONG US!"—YES.—The Emperor of Hayti caused, through an agent, an advertisement to be inserted in a New York paper inquiring for the whereabouts of a colored man whose name was given, setting forth that he would hear something to his advantage on making himself known. The person has been found, and proves to be a very intelligent man and capital barber in Bridgeport, where he has been for some years doing a good business. He appears to be a second cousin of the Emperor who wishes the barber to reside in Hayti, and accept a Dukedom or some other high office in the realm. It is said that the fortunate individual is so much of a Yankee that he doubts whether he shall accept the offer. Nevertheless he intends to make a voyage to Hayti and see how things look there.

Opening of the Crystal Palace.

On the 14th of July, 1853, the Crystal Palace, at New York, was inaugerated as a place for the exhibition of the Arts, Industry and Productions of the World.

The President and his suite were caught in a heavy shower in the lower part of the city, which prevented their arrival at the Palace till 2 o'clock, being an hour later than the time appointed. On his arrival he was greeted by the people within the building, amounting to some 20,000, as was judged. The United States Band struck up Hail Columbia, and finished with Yankee Doodle. When the shouts had died away, and thousands of fair hands waving ther handkerchiefs, had exhausted their first burst of enthusiasm, Bishop Wainright delived an appropriate prayer. Then a semi-secular Hymn was sung to the tune of Old Hundred. The effect was majestically grand. It might be imagined to typify the voices of distant nations, rolling in harmonious vastness through the aisles, and proclaiming the dawn of an era of peace and universal brotherhood. Next Mr. Theodore Sedwick, the President of the Crystal Palace Association, arose and addressed President Pierce in a speech which was much applauded. The President replied evidently impromptu, and his words were well chosen. Though apparently fatigued, he made a most favorable impression on his auditory. He was fluent, earnest, and unabashed before so vast an auditory. Mr. Sedwick then proposed three cheers for the President, which was responded to by the multitude.

In the evening a grand banquet was prepared at the Metropolitan Hotel, at which were present the President, Cabinet, Governors, Foreign Commissioners, &c. Arrangements were made for six hundred guests, and nearly that number participated in the feast. The hall presented a splendid view, the walls being covered with American and other flags. The flags of England, Russia, France, the Netherlands, Hungary, Turkey, Prussia, the German Confederation, Saxony, Italy, Sardinia, the Papal Standard of Rome, Switzerland, Denmark, the Republic of Peru, Portugal, Japan, and others, ornamented the apartment.

Dinner being over the toasts and speeches came in order, and were kept up with much good feeling till past midnight.

The Crystal Palace is far more beautiful than that of London, though much inferior in size. It covers, however, five acres. Its sides are composed of glass and iron. Its dome is truly magnificant. The prevailing colors of the ceiling are blue, red, and cream color. The stairways are beautifully arrayed in crimson and gold.

The *Tribune*, from which the above particulars are condensed, speaks in terms of high admiration of the architectural and generally esthetical splendor of the scene, and says that of its beauty there is but one opinion, with those who have witnessed it.

HAWTHORNE'S LIFE OF GEN. PIERCE.—The Boston correspondent of the N. Y. Herald (a good Democrat) makes the following criticism upon Hawthorne's Life of Gen. Pierce:

"As a book, the thing is of no possible account whatever, and is never mentioned except to be laughed at. A Democratic friend of mine says it has been read, [illegible] wit: the author, the proof-reader, and the hero; to which the answer is, that it was not written for the purpose of being read, and therefore, should not be criticised as a literary performance. Yet it is the most successful book of the age, and in the matter of profit will beat even "Uncle Tom" out of the field. I would, however, wager a trifle, that when Mr. Hawthorne comes to make a collection of his works, the biography of President Pierce will not be among them; and I wager a very large amount,—if I had it—that one hundred years hence, President Pierce will be held up as an enlightened patron of literature, because of the appointment of Mr. Hawthorne to the Liverpool Consulate. What a farce this life is—especially the political part of it."

☞ Rev. Drs. Medhurst and Bridgeman with others, have lately completed the new version of the Bible in Chinese, and many papers have expressed their congratulations at its being finished just as China is opening more freely than ever to receive the truth. But the advantage (the editors of the 'Church Journal' think) is by no means without drawbacks. These zealous and industrious Dissenters have adopted (say they,) at least one vicious principle in their translation, and that in spite of the most strenuous opposition on the part of Bishop Boone, who published a learned and able pamphlet against them. They have translated the word "God," not by its proper generic word, but by the name applied by the Chinese to the chief deity in their own idolatrous system; so that in perusing the Scriptures, their previous idolatrous associations cannot be well shaken off, but will in some degree, be strengthened. How long (ask the same editors,) would it have taken St. Paul to convert the Athenians, for instance, if, instead of preaching to them "the unknown God," he had taught them that "the world, and all things therein," were made by *Jupiter?*

☞ The "True Democrat" N. Y. thus rails at the bad appointmentments:—

"No man has a right to make the Democratic party responsible for such appointments. If the appointing power has no regard for itself, it must have for the great party of which, in its appointments, it stands as the representative. And there is but one means of compelling good appointments, viz: by repudiating disreputable ones; and this we design to do, no matter who may be deceived by perfidious advisers into such a false position.

The Democratic party of New York city, as we have often said, comprises within its ranks a mass of the ablest and best men in the Union. It can count by thousands its citizens of sterling integrity and active business instincts. Why should they all be overlooked when public office is in question, and the preference given to the lepers of the party when all shun who own self-respect, and whose very haunts it must cost decency some trouble to tread without fear of infection."

☞ Sherman D. Phelps, George W. Scranton, Wm. Swetland, Wm. C. Reynolds and Andrew Bedford give notice that they will make application to the next Legislature for the incorporation of a Bank, to be chartered at Scranton, in Luzerne county, with a capital of $200,000 with the privilege of increasing it to $400,000, and to be called the Lackawanna Bank.

The Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania.

This institution recently chartered by the Pennsylvania Legislature, has secured an edifice in Philadelphia, and will soon be in active operation. The Polytechnic College is designed to include in its organization, a College of Mines, of Agriculture, of Arts, and of Manufactures; and to afford those destined for these important branches of industry, a thorough scientific education. The application of Science to the Arts, is daily rendering them more powerful sources of National progress, and demanding increased intelligence in those engaged in their prosecution. The Civil and the Mining Engineer, the Architect, the Manufacturer of Chemicals, of Sugar and of Glass; those engaged, or interested in the productions of the Plough, the Anvil, the Furnace and the Loom; all these have, under the stimulus of Modern science, and of modern competition, assumed a new and nobler position, and hence their proper education, has become an object of deep public moment, and one closely affecting national prosperity.

The plan of organization will comprise the following departments:

1. Mathematics and Civil Engineering.
2. Mechanical Philosophy, and the principles of Machines.
3. Metallurgy, and Industrial, Agricultural, and Analytical Chemistry.
4. Mining, Engineering, Minerology, and Geology.

A well supplied analytical laboratory, sections and models of mines and machinery, a geological and mineralogical cabinet, field operations, and architecural and mechanical drawing, will afford ample facilities for thorough and practical instruction. Students will be enabled to pursue one or more studies for a year, term or less period and after examination, will be granted Certificates of capacity accordingly.

THE CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN, in 1851, has just been published in two thick volumes. The number of people returned were 21,221,967, of whom 10,386,048, were males, and 10,635,919 females, thus giving the ladies the advantage. On the night of the census 12,924 were sleeping on barges (vessels,) 9,072 in barns, and 8,277 in the open air or under tents. The number of families in Great Britian were 4,312,388; inhabited houses, 3,648,317. The towns, villages, &c., in Great Britian 17,150. The British isles, 500; inhabited, 175. Great Britian has upwards of of 21 millions, and Ireland upwards of 6 millions of souls. Anglesey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man have 50,000 and Guernsey, Lewis, Syke and Shetland over 20,000. These numbers, however, rapidly descend in the remaining islands from 10,000 to 1,000, 500, 400, 100, 40, 30, 20 10; and, finally, at Inchculm, an appanage of Fife, there is an island with one man only on it.

A DISCOVERY.—A Paris letter in the New York Commercial says that the attention of men of science has been drawn to an extraordinary discovery made in a neighboring department. A grave-digger in throwing up some earth, came upon a body in a state of perfect preservation. On examination, it proved that of an individual buried thirty-seven years ago. He had died from the effects of the [illegible] The shroud and the coffin had fallen to dust, but the body remained intact. This is the third exhumation made within twenty years, of bodies of the victims of hydrophobia, under similar circumstances; and it would really seem that they are beyound the reach of decomposition. The registry of deaths was consulted, but no mention of the embalmment of the body was found.

☞ A writer in the New York Times, estimates the indebtedness of this country to Europe, to have been about one hundred and forty millions, in 1848. The same writer puts down the indebtedness at the present time, at not less than three hundred and eleven millions. Several contemporaries, who devote themselves particularly to financial matters, and who should therefore, be good authorities on the subject, have pronounced the calculation a correct one.

The above statement is nearly accurate; and the debt is daily increasing by the importation of foreign goods. The interest upon the above sum is $18,660,000 which must be paid annually in specie for exports of produce. Of course it must be in the solid stuff; for while the present free trade Locofoco policy continues, our imports must necessarily exceed our exports.

ANOTHER RAILROAD TO THE LAKES.—The New Yorkers are stretching their iron arms in every direction. It is intended that the new road, for which surveys have already been taken from the Hudson river to the lakes, shall run about equi-distant between the Erie and Central lines, and be called the New York and Western railroad Company. It will have a double track, wide gauge line from Hoboken, opposite New York city, to Canandaigua, there to unite with the Canadaigua and Niagara Falls Company, and ultimately it is expected to consolidate with them. The road will embrace about two hundred and thirty-five miles within the State of New York and thirty miles in New Jersey, for which a special charter has been secured.

☞ Mr. Stubbs, who meanly furnished Chas. J. Ingersoll with gossip from the State Department with which to eke out that man's famous attack of Mr. Webster in Congress some years ago (when Mr. Ashum distinguished himself in reply,) has been restored to his old place in the State Department by the Pierce Administration, a favorite clerk of Mr. Webster's being displaced therefor. Does'nt Gen. Pierce continue to take a lively interest in Mr. Webster's memory and love his friends!

YOUNG AMERICA.—A writer in *Putnam's Magazine* says that "the man who will be President of the United States in 1900 is, in all likelihood, running barefoot at this very moment among the huckleberry bushes of Oregon, while the leader of the next war of invasion is not the son of an ex-Congressman, but the youth that will be corrected next week, for giving a pair of black eyes to an apple vender in the vicinity of the Five Points." Not unlikely.

An English paper states, that several cases of bad health had been traced to papering rooms with green paper. The color is formed in part of arsenic. In some parts of Germany this kind of paper has been forbidden by the authorities.

Collision on the North River.

SEVEN LIVES LOST.

Another river catastrophe casts a gloom over our news columns this morning. The steamboat Empire, while on her downward voyage from Troy, on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, was run into by a sloop, whereby one of her boilers was thrown overboard, probably exploding as it went, and the boat set on fire. The fire was quickly subdued, but the steam and hot water killed seven persons, and severely scalded about a dozen others.—Some were driven overboard, mainly through fear, but how many we cannot tell. Some of the officers of the boat say only three or four; but others report fifteen or twenty; the latter number is probably too large the former too small. From the evidence adduced, it would appear that the blame rests alone with the navigators of the sloop. It seems that there was a young man at the helm of the sloop, who swears that he did not know starboard from larboard; and there was a man on the look out who is believed to have been sound asleep, and only awoke when the hot water, from the boiler fell upon him. It would be out of place, at this moment, to comment upon these facts; time will show where the blame should fall, and who should be held up as the murderers of these dead men.

Four years ago the same boat met with a similar collision, and sank in the river, near Newburg. On that occasion thirty persons lost their lives. The pilot (now captain, was indicted for manslaughter, but the case has never come before the courts. Some years earlier the same boat ran into a pier about Twenty-seventh-street and sustained serious damage.

Marriages.

In Franklin, June 22d, by Rev. S. McKinney, Mr. SILAS B. WEST of Great Bend, to Miss SARAH VAN ETTEN of the former place.

In Deposit, N. Y., July 11th, by Rev. S. McKinney, J. B. CHAFEE, Esq., of South Brainbridge, to Miss SARAH E., daughter of Dr. Rogers, of the former place.

In Tuscarora, Bradford county, Pa., by Eld. R. Hall, July 10th, 1853, Mr. JAMES T. HALL and CAROLINE RUGAR, both of Tuscarora.

Deaths.

At a meeting of Laceyville division of the Sons of Temperance, No. 470, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by a previously appointed committee, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the All-wise Creator and Ruler of the Universe to remove by death our young and worthy brother LAFAYETTE G. LACEY, who departed this life on Sabbath morning, June 27th, 1853, at Laceyville, Wyoming county, in the 19th year of his age—just as youth was ripening into manhood. Brother Lacey was a consistent and exemplary member of the order of the Sons of Temperance. Though young, he was ever ready to maintain the principles of the order in which he had enlisted. He entered the Division nearly as soon as his age would admit, showing to those around that he was willing to devote himself for the good of others, and in so doing he en[illegible] the best wishes of mankind. This small tribute of respect is to manifest that we deeply feel the loss of our Brother, and that we sympathize with the family and friends in their bereavement, having with them the fond hope that our loss is his eternal gain.

Therefore, Resolved, that our Division Room be draped in mourning for the space of three months.

Resolved, That a copy of the above minutes be sent for publication, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

A. PICKET, W. P.
P. O. LACEY, R. S.

Second Lecture.

GEORGE CONWAY, the celebrated Ojibway Chief and Orator, will deliver a lecture before the citizens of this town on this Thursday evening, at the Academy Hall, at 8 o'clock, on the Characteristics of the Indians.

The Chief is one of the best speakers, either red or white. He has represented the American Indians as a member of the "World's Peace Congress," in Germany, and is widely known as the most popular and finished orator among his people.

A collection will be taken for the education of two Indian youths under his care.

For Sale,

THE House and Lot, late the residence of J. W. Raynsford, Esq., deceased, situate in the Borough of Montrose. For terms of sale, apply to the subscribers at Owego, N. Y., or to H. H. Frazier, Esq., Montrose.

E. Raynsford.
July 20, 1853.] *F. Raynsford.*

Ladies, Take Notice.

ALL of you who would do up the IRONING in a NEAT and EXPEDITIOUS manner, should lose no time in getting one of the PATENT SELF-HEATING SMOOTHING IRONS, for sale by *J. Lyons & Son.*

GRAHAM Biscuit and Soda Crackers—a fresh lot just received by *J. Lyons & Son.*

CORN STARCH—Washing and Baking Powders can be obtained of *J. Lyons & Son.*
July 21.

SALT, in sacks and packets, sold by *J. Lyons & Son.*

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned in the following estate, to wit:

Estate of B. T. Glidden, deceased; D. W. Glidden, Administrator—

Estate of William Tittsworth, deceased; Marvin E. Mack, Administrator—

Estate of Enock Thayer, deceased; Elisha Griffis and Jayne Thayer, Administrators; and also the separate account of Horace Thayer Co-Administrator of said Estate—

That the accountants have settled their accounts in the Register's office at and for the county of Susquehanna, and that the same will be presented to the Judges of the Orphan's Court of said county in Montrose, on Wednesday the 24th day of August next, for confirmation and allowance.

J. T. LANGDON, Register.

Register's office, July 19, 1853.

Grocery License.

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

THE petition of James M. Donley, of Friendsville, Susquehanna county, respectfully represents, that he is provided with suitable conveniences to keep a Grocery, in the village aforesaid, and that it is his intention to apply to the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be holden in and for said county on Monday the 15th day of August next, for a license to keep Grocery and to sell strong beer, ale and other malt liquors, according the act of Assembly of 14th April 1852.

James M. Donley.

Friendsville, July 20, 1853.

FLOUR AND SALT

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by the load or barrel at Montrose Depot.

July 13, 1853. I. L. POST & CO.