

Che Susquehanna Register.

H. H. FRAZIBR, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A. Thursday Morning, Aug. 25, 1853.

### TERMS.

One Dollar and fifty cents per annum cash actu ally in advance.

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## WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, Moses Pownall, of Lancaster county. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, A. K. McClure, of Franklin county. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, Christian Myers, of Clarion county.

#### The Montrose Democrat.

We have little time or space to devote to the Montrose Democrat, and the 'pair of Montrose blackguards who occupy so much space in its columns in warring against us. But an article in their last number, evidently written by E. B. Chase, (or, as his friend Boyd usually writes it, e. b. chase,) deserves a brief notice, as exemplifying the moral qualities of this "model Legislator." What has occurred to throw him off his balance, we cannot say-but either our exposure of their false representation concerning the extent T. G. Coffin. Indictment for malicious of their circulation and our own, or of some other matters connected with their paper, or some other offence we may have unwittingly committed, has brought down wrath he has withdrawn from us that pat- the costs. ronizing protection which, it seems, has has, till now, been our friend-rather, a costs. sort of father to us, but is now constrainmust appear most absurd to all who have not, like him, a natural propensity to false-

To show that falsehood and duplicity are the leading characteristics of E. B. Chase, we propose to give a brief examination of some of the statements in his last week's editorial. He says:

"With the exception of a few lines some weeks since, called out by the constant attacks of H. H. Frazier upon us, we have never alluded to him in the remotest manner since our friendly announcement of his having taken that paper, casting any unkind imputations upon in any way discourteously or ungentle-

Now, a reference to the Democrat of Ocober 28th, and November 11th, 1852, and thenceforward at various times down to the present, will show the glaring falsity of this statement. We cannot conceive E. B. Chase's object in making an assertion that all his readers must know to be untrue, unless it is to establish his character for truth and veracity on a firmer foundation-which would seem impossi-

"We do not look into the Register half a dozen times a year," says this veracious editor; and yet he had said just before, "The files of his paper show at one time, week after week, from four to seven columns of the vilest scurrility and the most loathsome defamation of one or both the editors of this paper, to all of which we did not so demean ourselves as to reply." But all this you did not see, oh veracious E. B., and of course you could not reply to it. Truth is consistent, but it requires more brains than E. B. Chase possesses to manufacture a consistent falsehood.

The next that is worthy of notice in this beautiful string of pearls, is the statement that "the proprietors of the Register are all respectable and wealthy gentlemen residing in this village." If to have come in possession of property by purchase, without limitation or restriction, is to be the proprietor of it, then is H. H. Frazier, and he alone, proprietor of the Susquehanna Register. True, we have not yet paid for it but in part, for we are poor in this world's goods-if that is any sin, heaven help the sinners. When we get as rich as E. B. Chase, we may sport a carriage, like him. But for the present we must trudge on foot, and in the mean time toil hard to pay our way in the world, and to make the Register acceptable and useful to our readers. Will our

neighbor, who seems so anxious to en-

does the facts we recently stated concerning the present condition of their model newspaper: which statements are no doubt the real cause of this ebullition of Chase, and which he could meet in no other way than by a terrible attack on us. Our object in writing this grticle was merely to expose E. B. Chase as a wilful and deliberate liar. This we have done, and therefore need say no more.

## Court Proceedings.

FIRST WEEK. Commonwealth vs. Bariah Wright. Indicted at last April sessions for Assault and Battery. Defendant plead guilty; entenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs, and stand committed till sentence s complied with.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Masterson Assault and Battery. Verdict not guilty, and the county to pay the costs.

Luther Kellum vs. John F. Green. tion of Trespass quare clausum fregit. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of five dollars and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Benjamin Fletcher. Assault and Battery. Indictment ignored by Grand Jury, and prosecutor, Philander Strickland, to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Philander Strick land. Assault and Battery. Indictment ignored by the Grand Jury, and the prosecutor, Benjamin Fletcher, to pay the

Indictment for Nuisance in Highway. Verdict, guilty, Sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, and costs of prosecution, and to abate the nuisance within ten days. Commonwealth vs. Cornolius Black- by Judge Jessup.

man. Assault and Battery. Grand Jury return Bill ignoramus, and that prosecutor, S. H. Cuddeback, pay the costs .- Rollowing resolutions. Sentence accordingly.

Commonwealth vs. Joshua Wilson, Assault and Battery. Verdict, not guilty, on the ground of insanity. Commonwealth vs. Stephen Burke and

mischief, in burning saw-mill. Commonwealth vs. Patrick Dogan.-

Assault and Battery. Indictment ignored. upon us the ire of E. B. Chase, and in his and prosecutor, Cordon Barber, to pay Commonwealth vs. Patrick Dogan.

hitherto been a sort of mantle of charity | Assault and Battery. Indictment ignored, wrapped around us. Mr. Chase, then, and prosecutor, Nathan Wells, to pay the

ed, "more in sorrow than in anger," to son. Indictment for Grand Larceny. ces. and is fundamentally wrong. cast us off forever. Well, well; it is hard True Bill. Defendant pleads guilty.to tell who are our friends; but from such | Sentenced to restore the property stolen, friends, good Lord deliver us. That he who or pay the value thereof to the owner, drugs, has sought every occasion from the com- and pay a fine of the same sum to the mencement of our connection with the Commonwealth for the use of the coun-Register, to injure us by misrepresental ty, and undergo an imprisonment in the tions and falsehood, should pretend any- jail of the county for the space of ninety thing like friendly feelings towards us, days, and stand committed till this sentence be complied with.

Commonwealth vs. J. Dumfer, Cathahood, even when truth would answer quite rine Dumfer, and Patrick Forhan. Indictment Conspiracy &c. Grand Jury return Bill ignoramus, and that the prosecutor, C. S. Bennet, pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Benjamin Fletcher Indictment, Perjury. Ignored, and proscutor, Jos. W. Fisk, to pay the costs.

In the matter of erecting the village of Susquehanna Depot into a Borough. August 19th, 1853, the Court decree that the village of Susquehanna Depot be incorporated and erected into a Borough, agreeable to the prayer of the petitioners. him in any way, nor have we treated him and as per plan, or map, of the same, & direct that the same be recorded in the Recorder's office at the expense of the ap-

Commonwealth vs. Francis Rouke Surety of the Peace. Recognized from A. J. Skinner, Esq. Defendant to pay costs of prosecution, and to give surety it the sum of \$100 for his good behavior for the space of six months, towards the citizens of this Commonwealth, and especially towards Stephen Quick, the complain-

George Walker vs. Susquehanna county. In case. Verdict for plaintiff for

Commonwealth vs. Asa Davidson. Surey of the peace. Recognized from Cha's. Avery, Esq., on complaint of Julia Davison. Defendant sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, and give surety in fifty dollars for his good behavior for six months. &c.

Joshua West vs. Rosalthe West. Li bel for Divorce. Divorce decreed by the

SECOND WEEK. ogg In case. Verdict for plaintiff for

Ransom Smith ve. Hiram Curtis. Action of Debt. Verdict for plaintiff for senalty the sum of \$20,000; amount of real debt, \$2,920, &c.

Obediah Green vs. Joseph Wartrous et. al. Ejectment. Verdict for defendant. Benjamin Mariott vs. Henry L. Mciiott. Ejectment. Verdict for defendant. Miles C. Spencer vs. Luke Reed and others, now (Thursday) on trial.

IFA Paris letter says: "A few days go a gentleman said aloud on the Bouleards, to a friend, He's a brigand! a thief! an assassin! A policeman was down upon him in a moment. Sir, you are speaking of the Emperor: I arrest

# Convention.

Purstant to public notice the advocates in Mass at the Court House in Montrose, Pres. The minutes of the last meeting gates to the National Temperance Convention to be held in the City of New York, on the 6th and 7th days of Sen-SMITH, President, MERRITT Morr and NEHEMIAH SCOTT, Vice Presidents, and G. Z. Dimock and Oliver Lathrop, Sec-

The following list of gentlemen representing nearly every township in the county were appointed delegates to represent this Convention in the Worlds Temperance Convention: Jas. Bushnell. Jas. Kasson, John B. Beardsley, Merritt Mott, Amos G. Bailey, S. F. Carmalt Geo. Walker, Chauncey Wright, Col. Rufus Smith, Hiram Curtis, J. B. Mc-Creary, Joab Tyler, Col. Carpenter, Saxa Seymour, Seth A. Lyon, Ira Nichols, Ralph S. Birchard, John Haucock, Rial Tower, John S. Birchard, Wm. Jessup, Geo. Fuller, B. S. Bentley, H. H. Jessup, A. L. Post, Job Tyler, E. A. Pratt, R. L. Sutphin, H. J. Champion, Oliver Lathrop, Andrew Johnson, Urbane Burrows and Alonzo Abel.

B. S. Bentley, A. L. Post, and Henry H. Jessup, were appointed a Committee, Commonwealth vs. Halloway Lowry. by the President, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting upon the Maine Liquor Law.

During the absence of the Committee the meeting was agreeably entertained

Through their Chairman B. S. Bentley Esq., the Committee reported the

1 Resolved, That intemperance is a difical, as well as a moral and a social evil that it swells enormously our taxaion and fills our jails, penitentiaries and lungtic asylums, with those who silierwise would be respectable, useful and worthy citizens, and a blessing to the

2! Resolved, That as a political evil i is clearly a proper subject for political action, and calls loudly upon government to chact laws fer its prevention and sup-

3. Resolved, That the sale of intoxicating drinks is the cause of this hideous vice, and that all legislation which provides for its regulation and permission, and not for its entire extirpation, makes the government a participant in the traf-Commonwealth vs. Frederick Robin- fic and responsible for its evil consequen-

4. Resolved, That if it is right, as it evidently is, to make laws for killing mad dogs, suppressing the sale of poisonous abating , nuisances, preventing is also right to enact laws for the breaking up of groggeries and prohibiting the sale of injuxicating liquors.

5. Resolved, That inasmuch as in this country all powers of government are derived directly from the people through the exercise of the right of suffrage, it is therefore the duty of each individual possessing this right, to exercise it for the correction and suppression of all recognized evils. 6. Resolved. That individually as well

as in mass, we are in favor of the enact ment of a Maine Liquor Law in the State of Pennsylvania, and will do what we can morally, socially and politically, to obtain its passage by our Legislature.

7. Resolved, That a Convention of six delegates from each township in this county, be held in the Court House in Montrose, on the second Monday of Sentember at 12 o'clock, M., to endurse the nominations for the Legislature already made, of to make others, if it be deemed

The Resolutions were discussed by Messrs. Fish, Bentley, A. L. Post, Judge Jessup and R. B. Little, and were almost usly adopted by the meeting. On motion, it was Resolved, That the Key. C. W. Jackson of the State Central Committee, S. Hewlitt and other emi-

ent speakers be invited to address the Also, Resolved, That the following gentlemen constitute a Committee correspondence and general arrange neuts: B. S. Bentley, G. Z. Dimock, I.

. Post, R. B. Little, Wm. H. Jessup Chamberlin and Geo. Fuller. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the two po litical papers of the County.

G. Z. DIMOCK, Sec'y.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—It is conceded and affirmed by the Administration that the general Government has the Constitutional right to build the Pacific railroad as a means of national defence, and that there are ample resources in the Treasu-Conrad and Roberts vs. Treadway Kel- ry for that purpose. The great practi- and the friends of the Maine Law are cal difficulty lies in the contest about its sanguine of success. location. The subject is complicated with the question of ascendency between the North and the South, and is receiving the attention of leading statesman in both sections. Slavery, which seems ever watchful for an opportunity to destroy the Union, will here again intrude itself, to retard this great work, and to produce increased sectional jealousies. Such being the prospect ahead, we may abandon all hope of the early commencement of the Pacific railroad with Government aid.

> CARS STOPPED BY GRASSHOPPERS .--One day last week, the cars on the Watertown railroad were stopped between that place and Cape Vincent, by the mul-

### swer, but pass them over in silence, as he Proceedings of the Temperance Susquehanna Agricultural Society. August 16, 1853.

The Society met at the Court House of a Prohibitory Liquor Law convened and was called to order by C. Carmalt, the 22d day of August, to appoint dele- were read and accepted. The Resolution of William J. Turrell, offered at the last meeting, changing the time of holding the Annual Fair and Cattle Show to tember. The meeting was called to or- the second Wednesday of October was der by the Hon. W. Jessup, and was or- then taken up and discussed. On motion gatized by the election of Col. RUFUS of Geo. Fuller and Hon, Wm. Jessup the resolution was amended so as to read The Plowing Match and Annual Fair and Cattle Show be held on the second Wednesday and Thursday of October next." The Resolution thus amended was adopted by the Society On motion of Thomas Nicholson, Resolved. "That a premium be offered for the best churn-

ing machine." The Premium List was presented by the Executive Committee, and read, and a statement made by the Committee, that several articles had been omitted in making up the list which would be added and published. Interesting suggestions and statements were then made as to the best mode of encouraging the Art of Farming.

The following Resolution offered by Geo. Walker was discussed and laid over for further consideration at the January meeting. Resolved, "That the Society appoint a Committee to award a premium of \$10 for the best cultivated farm in the county, of not less than twentyfive acres, 85 for the second best and \$3 for the third best. The duty of the Committee shall be to visit the best cultivated farms in different parts of the county and ascertain and publish the amount of different crops raised with the mode of culture." On motion adjourned to meet on the second Wednesday of October next.

WM. H. JESSUP, Sec.

Mr. Epiron: Pursuant to a call issued some weeks since, large numbers of the citizens of Luzerne and the neighboring Wednesday last, to discuss the necessity and propriety of taking immediate action with regard to the Maine Law in this sec-

tion of Pennsylvania. At 101 o'clock, A. M., Sam'l. Hodgdon Esq., was called to the Chair, supported by a large number of Vice Presidents. After the opening prayer by the Rev. M. Jackson, Cor. Sec'y. of the State Central Committee, Rev. T. P. Hunt,

Mr. Jackson gave a most lucid and forcible account of the object and mode of operation of the State Central Society, giving a history of the manner of conducting the temperance campaigns in Maine, Massachusetts and other States, and satisfying every one present, that the time has come in Pennsylvania, for immediate speaking in every county. Temperance tracts are issued in English and in German, and the call for them is nowhere greater than among the Germans.

Mr. Penniman of Wayne, stated that he had no doubt that the Democracy of Wayne Co., holding as they do the political control, would fear to nominate men for the Legislature, unless pledged to support the Maine Law.

"Father Hunt," as he is everywhere known, made a characteristic speech, taking to say the least, an unmistakeable position in favor of the Maine Law. Oldas he is, he is stronger than ever before, in his hostility to the use and sale of intoxicating liquors. He has many enemies, but they are very careful not to come within reach of his penetrating eye, when he arises to address an audience.

At two o'clock P, M. the delegates chosen by the townships of Luzerne Co., mel to consider the propriety of nominating an independent ticket for the Legislature. The proposition met with great opposition at-first, but after mature de-

liberation, was adopted. As the Convention was composed of all parties, the men nominated for the Lower House, represent both parties. Mr. McCauley of Shickshinney is a leading Democrat, and Lord Butler, of

Wilkesbarre, a Whig. The nominations met with great favor

The impression seemed generally t prevail, that the points at issue between the two political parties this fall, amount to nothing compared with the importance of obtaining a Maine Law. This was acknowledged in the Convention both by Democrats and Whigs, and there is little doubt that the Democrats will place Mc- as denied the authenticity of the Bible, Cauley on their ticket, and the Whigs engaged heart and hand in the achievenominate Butler on theirs.

In the evening, an immense meeting was held in the Big Tent on the Public Square, The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and Mr. Jackson held the attention of the people for an hour, calling apon the people to make a vigorous effort for the redemption of our State from titude of grashoppers upon the track .- the blighting curse of rum. Father Hunt The rails, were so thickly covered with followed him and spoke with great pow-

A delegation of sixteen were present to patronize the private schools and acadfrom Wayne, while but two or three represented Susquehanna, owing probably

to the session of the Court in Montrose. made a bold move, even nominating Sen- evitably result in a further encroachment atorial Conferees, and if the high reputation for morality and good order which Susquehanna County now enjoys among her sister counties, is to be maintained at all, it must be done at the ballot box.

## The Public School Question in Bal-

timore. We find in the Baltimore papers the eport presented from the joint Committee on Education in the City Council, in eference to the petitions of Archbishop Kendrick and others, asking for a reform state that they have carefully scrutinized the language of said memorial, and have the subject of our public school system of education, and the objections urged against it, and have come to the conclusion that it will be most injudicious, if not absolutely dangerous, to adopt the requirements of said memorial and opprobate the prayer of the petitioners.

The following is an exposition of the very able and sound views taken by the Committee. The memoralists say :-

· We hold that every man is bound to woship God in the manner most agreeable to the Creator; but we maintain that the civil power has no authority, either directly from the Creator or immediately through the people, to interfere with any man in regard to his religious opinious, so long as those opinions do not interfere with the peace and good order of society-

"The Catholics of Baltimore have at great cost, and without aid from the civic authorities, erected buildings and otherwise provided for the education of their children. We compel no man to contribute to our schools, or to entrust his children to our care; and we ask of the civil authorities that we shall not be compelled. to contribute to the support of schools counties assembled in Wilkesbarre on which we do not use and cannot ap-

Upon this the Committee remark as

It is very apparent from the letter and pirit of these paragraphs that they are from the head and the heart of a foreigner. They are not American. We say this not to reflect upon the author or his production—but only to show that he is incompetent, both by birth and education, G. D. Miles, addresses were made by to understand the genius of our institutions, or to account for the great fact that a government can be conducted, as ours is, without the union of Church and State F. Penniman of Honesdale, Mr. Strong while the intersets of both are so seduagraphs above quoted, to the casual reader, might strike him as being identical with that of the Declaration of Independence, where it refers to the "unalicnable" rights of men, but to the mind of the committee they contain a totally different sentiment. But the casuistry of the scheme, under review, can have nothing to do with the present system of public school instruction. Because a "man is action. From his accounts, the prospects bound to worship God in a manner most for the enactment of a Maine Law are agreeable to Him," as the memorialists brighter now than ever before. After say, the deduction, to the committee, is the first of September, a large number of wholly incomprehensible—that, therefore, a portion of the school fund shall go to temperance lecturers from other States | the Catholic schools! If the public are to canvass this State thoroughly; schools interfered with this obligation to worship God, then they should be abolished or changed. To take a portion of the funds and give them to the Catholics could not cure the evil. Who are employed as teachers in these schools? Are they men and women who "worship" God! Out of the 263 teachers employed, the committee learn that between 45 and 50 belong to the Roman Catholic denomnation. If so, this is a fair proportion of worshippers: but if the others do not worship God, the committee are of opinion that they ought to be recommended to do so; and if the 45 Catholic teachers are pursuing a "Godless" vocation, they are surely fit subjects of church discipline, and should be promptly dealt with by the church judicatory. The committee can-

not understand how they can escape the censures of that tribunal. The causes producing the formation of this Government were not religious but nolitical. Our forefathers were not oppressed by the church, but by the British Parliament and they cast off, by one great throe, all these civil and political aggravations. And what was the result ?-Among many other good things, majorities were to rule at the ballot box in all matters relating to our civil and political institutions, while all men were left free to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and not by the flut of a potentate. They repudiated all their liberty of conscience.

The petitioners do not seem to understand that the war of the revolution was sustained by our forefathers as citizens, not as ecclesiastical adventurers or religionists. There was no quarrel or controversy on the subject of religion. There was no contention as to the true interpretation of the Holy Scriptures. All or nearly all believed in their inspiration.-The various denominations, including the Catholics themselves, united in the great and momentous contest for the liberty we enjoy, without regard to their individual burch creeds. And so perfectly had the question of religion no connection with the struggle, that even Deists, and such ment of the victory. And it is a matter of history, which every one knows, that after the struggle was over and our Federal and State governments established, every thing was excluded which would make it possible to establish a dominant Christian sect or church in these United

The Church of Rome was founded and remains on a very different basis, and the whole superstructure is at variance with beighbor, who seems so anxious to enlighten the public about other people's lighten the public lighten the public about other people's lighten the public about other people's lighten the public lighten the p the institutions of this country. And as

Your committee are of opinion, if this effort made by the petitioners should succeed, it would be impinging our rights The Temperance men of Luzerne have and privileges as citizens, and would inby them on other, to them, objectionable features, in our glorious republic, that would finally result in a union of Church and State—a result that every true American, be he of what religion soever, must forever repudiate.

There seems to be a misapprehension on the part of the petitioners in regard to the purposes of taxation. They express the opinion that no one should be compelled to pay tax for the maintenance of any system of public utility, unless the individuals so taxed, should be personal ly benefitted thereby. Such a sentiment he committee believe to be in direct contravention to the constitution, that great palladium of our civil and religious in in the public school law, so that the Cath- stitutions. What would be said of the olics may have a separate portion of the man as a good civizen, who would refuse school fund, per capita. The Committee to pay his road tax because he never travelled over it, but always patronized the railroad at the full cost of the tickets or the man who declined to support the entered into a thorough examination of Alms House and Penitentiary, because neither his wife or children were the beneficiaries or inmates of these useful and nesessary institutions? And yet where is the difference between these cases and the one under review? The Catholics have schools and academies, as they assert, of their own erection, and they do not levy a tax on others persons to support these institutions, and therefore, the State has no right to levy a tax upon Catholic property to aid in the support of the public schools! The spirit of the argument is this: the Catholics are a community per se, and ask no money of the public or the State, therefore the State should not demand money from them. In other words, they are a religious body, and herefore no demand should be made for secular or civil purposes. Is this congenial with the genius of our government The committee say not.

> ects. They are levied to maintain our nstitutions, to perpetuate the civil and eligious freedom under which we live, and every man who comes under the supervision and protection of this government is under obligations of the most sacred kind to aid in the support of the same. Do the Catholics have no privileges here? Are they not on a perfect, equality with all other sects? Are their children prohibited from the benefits of a cheap education by the Board of School Commissioners ?-No, no. They have all the facilities that others have, and if they decline to accept and use them, the system should not lie under the censure for it. They object to these schools because they say religion is not taught in them. A question might here arise what is religion? If religion is to be regarded as the peculiarities of a sect of professing Christians, or the forms and opinion it should not be a part of the education of the pupils. If religion is, as grace from God, through the redemption influences of which are developed in a ife of holy obediance to the precepts of the priests the gospel, then this is not taught in the public schools and the committee are of there inculcated. It is not the place for such a work. The family, the pulpit mind is one thing, and the regeneration

Taxes are not levied for individuals or

more be united in the affairs of our gov-But although religion is not taught in the public schools in the sense here alluded to, yet nothing is taught adverse to the spirit of true religion. The religion of the gospel recommends and enforces love to God, and love to our fellows.-Nothing in the schools controverts these great principles of religious duty. Reigion also embraces intelligence, mental cultivation, social and fraternal associa-

of the heart is another thing—one is the

work of man, and the other the work of

the Holy Spirit. And the two should no

braced in the instruction of these schools. The committee find upon examination that the following are the subjects of instruction in the Public High Schools: English and Belles Lettres, Mathematics, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Moral, Mental and Political

Sciences, Graphics, Music. Now if any of these subjects embrace anything contrary to religion, your committee are unable to discover it. Indeed they believe that the education of the mind almost uniformly leads to the education of the heart and enlightenment of the conscience. But this is not all: a part of the exercises of these schools is the daily perusal of the Bible, that book of books which contains everything to encourage the study of nature and of naking-craft and priest-craft interfering with ture's author, everything moral, intellectual, spiritual. And Cutholic children are allowed to read the Dougy translation, so that that denomination cannot object to this sort of instruction, if they are so anxious that religion should be a principal part of the education of these schools. provided they, believe the Bible to be a revelation of the mind and will of God to

> Looking at this subject, then, in all its bearings, as citizens, free and independent citizens of this great City and Commouwealth, being unwilling to yield one iota of our civil and political rights to the peculiarities or prejudices of any individial or combined religious sect or party they therefore beg leave to offer the following resolution:

John F. Mchitton, First. Luynen Wilson, Branch. LUTHER WILSON, JOHN STEWART, Second.
JAMES S. SUTER, Branch. H. A. Nickers,

loaquin Captured, Beheaded, and his Body in the hands of his Captors. It has just been reported here that the

ompany of Rangers commanded by Captain Harry Love, met with the notorious murderer, and robber, Josquin, and six of his equally infamous band, at Panchona

### Seizures at the Fishing Grounds by the British.

Boston, Aug. 22, 1853. The schooner Rosannah arrived a Gloucester on Saturday, reports that the new schooner Starlight, of Gloucester, Capt. McDonald, was brought to by a shot from the British steamer Devasta tion, on the 5th August.

Capt. McDonald immediately hoisted the American flag and hove to. Officers from the steamer, then boarded her and took her in tow, and carried her into Gaspe. The capture took place in Magdalena Bay. The Starlight was on her first trip, and valued at \$5,000. She had on board 250 barrels of Mackerel valued at \$5,000 more.

It is also stated by the Captain of the Rosannah that the schooner Highlander was also seized by the same vessel, but afterward given up.

The schooners Mary Niles and Ellen Proctor were also chased out of the bay by an English cutter.

The news of the seizure created some excitement in Gloucester, coupled with the fact that the United States Squadron is feasting at Halifax, instead of cruising on the fishing grounds.

Second Dispatch. Boston, Aug. 22. An extra from The Gloucester Telegraph, just received, says: The Devasta-tion passed by a fleet of fourteen or fifteen vessels, saying nothing to them, and proceeded about two miles, to where the Starlight and another vessel were lying

becalmed. The officers took possession of the Starlight, and suffered the other to go.— Why it was so, Captain Howard did not learn; neither did he stop at Gaspe to see what was done with her, but came directly home. Capt H. was informed at the Gut that two American armed ressels had passed through, but he saw nothing of them.

The School Conflict in Maryland.

The attempt of the Romanists to sectarianize the common schools, has signally failed even in Maryland; a State originally settled by Roman Catholics, and where the Catholic element is larger in proportion to the whole population, than in any other State of the Union, except perhaps Louisiana. Yet even in Maryland the application made by the Romanists for a sephrate portion of the School Fund has failed of success; and moreover the Legislature, in passing a resolution excluding sectarianism from the Common Schools, have added a proviso that nothing therein contained shall be so construct as to prohibit the reading of the Bible in such Schools. The children of Roman Catholics are however permitted to use Douay version instead of common version, if desired. In the city of Baltimore the battle has been more fiercely contested than even in the State at large; but with the same result. The feeble support extended to the Romish project, (which there is reason to believe emenat. ceremonies of any particular denomina- ed from Rome itself,) proves, or seems to tion, then religion is not taught in these prove that a great many of the Catholics schools, and the committee are of the are opposed to the change. They see the schools; that their minds are becoming enlightened and liberalized; in short, that they are preparing to become useful of Christ, upon the repentant heart, the citizens, and all the more so for being freed in a measure from the influence of

The Baltimore Committee show how entirely contrary to the genius of our institutions would be the modifications sought. It would compel Protestants to maintain, at their own expense in part, a and the church, are the places for instruct religion which they disapprove. Under tion in the important subject of the relig- the present arrangement none are subion of the heart. The education of the feet to such oppression. The most that can be said is, that a portion of the community have to pay for the literary instruction of the children of strangers, for the public good. But this injustice, if it he one, falls much more heavily upon Protestants than upon Catholics. A considerable portion of the school tax is paid by Protestants who send their children private schools, -voluntarily declining. behalf of their children, the privileges f the public schools. Is this a hardship to them? Must the Republic be deprived of an institution essential to its prosperity, if not to its existence, because ertain tax-payers do not see fit to avail hemselves of its benefits? Surely not-Well, these men are as much wronged by he present system as the Roman Catholics are, very few of whom pay taxes at all. But we hear no complaint from them. They pay, because the country requires it; the safety of their property requires it. The well being of State requires it, in which they have a deep interest. Therefore they pay cheerfully a tax from which they recieve no direct personal benefit. Even if they did not see that the indirect benefits, are greater to them than the money they pay, they well know that it is a fundamental principle of our institutions, that in all matters of State concern, (religion excepted, because it is excepted by the Constitution,) the majority governs. The Romanists must learn the same lesson. They send their children to the common schools, or they can let it alone. But they cannot expect to abolish or revolutionize our institutions merely because they do not choose to share the benefit of them as they are now constituted. Such a plan of operation. f extended to other matters, would unbinge society, and make our institutions a rope of sand. No; the schools are a creation of the people as a whole; they are created for the people as a whole; and no other sect of the small numerical strength of the Catholics compared to the whole population, would have had the assurance to ask for a judicial change, or rather for the destruction of the system, for their own sake. The Pope has cerainly missed a figure by attempting such a change so soon. He will lose favor by , eyen among his own adherents. He will disgust, the whole nation besides.-The demand scree can be complied with. N. X. Times.

A SENSIBLE AND PATRIOTIC SUGGES rion. - The Pottstown Ledger, Locofoco in its politics, but edited by one of naure's noblemen—an honest, fearless and independent man, who has principles of his own, a mind to comprehend them, and the undependence to speak outthinks it is due to the Democratic party to make known its position on the banking question more explicitly than it has