The Susquehanna Register.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 29, 1853.

TERMS.

One Dollar and fifty cents per annum cash actually in advance.

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WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.
Thomas A. Budd, of Philadelphia.
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 Temperance Convention.

No fair-minded man who attended the Temperance Convention, the proceedings of which we published last week, can deny that the great majority of delegates seemed actuated by an earnest desire to promote the cause of temperance by procuring the enactment of a Prohibitory Law. It appeared to be their opinion that this question is at present of paramount importance, and deserving the consideration and labors of every friend of Temperance.

The duties before them were simple and unmistakable, and they met them like men. They wanted candidates for the Legislature pledged to vote for the Maine Law. Two of the candidates already before the people, William M. Piatt and John F. Deans, gave the desired pledge, and were nominated; E. B. Chase declined to give the pledge, and was rejected. This action was strictly in pursuance of the purposes for which the meeting was called, and if faithful to their trust, they could not have done otherwise. Yet, simply because Chase was so rejected, this Convention—called together by such *old, distinguished, unwavering Democrats* as Ralph B. Little and George Fuller, among others, and composed of individuals chosen promiscuously from all political parties—was at once denounced by the Chase men as a Whig movement, got up to defeat Chase. They who make the assertion know it to be unfounded, and are certainly no friends to the Maine Law. They prefer the election of an individual to the triumph of the Temperance cause, and will, no doubt, attempt, as Mr. Little threatened in the Convention, to draw the party lines on the Temperance men, and elect Chase in spite of them, throwing the Maine Law to the winds. Let these would-be leaders beware how they threaten, or they may find that they are not omnipotent, even here.

A Whig Movement! Would a Whig Convention have nominated William M. Piatt? Did E. B. Chase desire to be endorsed by a Whig Convention? And did Ralph Little consent to sit in a Whig Convention as Vice President, and John Hancock as a delegate? If so, is it not time to begin to question their democracy?

Till the time when thirteen delegates (were they Whigs?) voted in Chase's favor, and forty-four against him, we hear nothing but that this was a bonafide Temperance Convention, as it purported to be. Perhaps these Temperance men may have had other grounds than political opposition for rejecting Chase. The manner in which he withdrew from the Sons of Temperance last year, may not be yet forgotten by the members of that Order, one of whom declared in the Convention (as did others by their votes) that he *knew E. B. Chase, and could not trust him.*

If there were any individuals in the convention who were not what they pretended to be, we should infer that it was those who were there to fight, not for principles, but for men—those who deemed the non-committal and Jesuitical letter of E. B. Chase "altogether satisfactory," who, when Chase dodged so skillfully as to dodge a nomination, charged the effect of his acts upon others, and when he rose to define his position on the Maine Law, were satisfied when he merely defined himself to be a persecuted individual. Of these men we believe there were only about thirteen in the Convention, hardly enough to vitiate its proceedings. Of Ralph Little, the leader of "the immortal thirteen," a member of the Convention very pertinently remarked, "such milk-and-water productions as Chase's letter, are, I think, the fittest food for so young a Democrat as he is: 'milk for babes, and meat for strong men.'"

No wonder Chase and his clique tremble at the spirit they there saw manifested. When good Democrats, and true, rose and declared that the man who should receive their votes must be a pledged Maine Law man, he read the "handwriting on the wall." This question is considered as reaching above all party ties, and now is the time to meet it. Nor can its friends be frightened from their purpose by telling them that they are deserting their party. Undoubtedly those who act together on this question, will continue to maintain distinct political opinions as heretofore, and after this issue is decided, will be found acting with those with whom they coincide in opinion.—There is but one class of men who fear the denunciations that party leaders fulminate against them, to wit, the office-seekers; and these in fact comprehend but a small part of the people, however contrary this assertion may be to their own opinion of their importance. The great body of intelligent and honest men, when once thoroughly aroused upon any question, will do what they think is right, and leave the result with Providence.

The people in some counties of this State have already made known their minds so fully on this question, that politicians and newspapers of all parties have been constrained to fall in with the current, and *all* the candidates are openly in favor of the Maine Law. It is thought, from present indications, that the Law will be carried through our Legislature next winter, and then we can soon decide for ourselves whether it is beneficial or not. This experiment we believe the people are anxious to try; if so, they will succeed. So mote it be.

Another Letter from W. M. Piatt.

The following letter we hasten to lay before the public, in accordance with the request of its author:

Tunkhannock, Sept. 26, 1853.

To the Editor of the Register:

DEAR SIR: I notice in your paper of last week, a statement to the effect, that I had written a letter to the Maine Law Convention at your place before I left Tunkhannock, different from the one which was read to the Convention. Permit me, through the same medium, to correct that statement, and to say that it is wholly without foundation. I never wrote any other letter, nor took nor intended to take before the people of this district, any other position, either in my speech before the Convention or otherwise than the one taken in my letter.

Respectfully yours,

WM. M. PIATT.

That part of the above letter which will most astonish those who attended the Convention, or have read its proceedings, is the assertion that the writer never took any other position than the one taken in his letter to the Convention! The members of that Convention will bear us out in saying, that, if this be true, the gentleman was most unfortunate and unsuccessful in his attempt to define his position. We can assure him that, if it had not been understood that he went farther in his speech than in his letter, and pledged himself for the Maine Law, "without any *if's* or *and's*," he would have been rejected as ignominiously as E. B. Chase was. This we believe he knew at the time, and therefore felt the necessity of saying what he did before the Convention. Yet now, having obtained a nomination by such means, he takes the back track, and declares his intention to take no other position than the one taken in his letter. This course of procedure may indicate great skill in political manœuvering, but whether it is exactly fair and honest, let the people judge.

Of course Mr. Piatt could not, after writing the above, expect to be supported by the Temperance men, as such.—Perhaps, since Chase was repudiated, he does not consider their support desirable. We understand E. B. Chase visited Tunkhannock on Monday last, the day on which this letter is dated, and probably he has convinced Mr. Piatt that it is better not to be a Temperance candidate. Or the canal jobbers, whose peculiar candidate Piatt is said to be, may not incline to favor the Temperance movement. Something serious must have happened to make him eat his words as he has done.

The statement we published last week concerning his having altered his letter after reaching Montrose, was made on what we considered good authority, and we believed it to be true; but Mr. Piatt says we were misinformed. We are willing his denial, like the rest of his letter, should go for what it is worth.

Suicide.

A melancholy case of suicide by William Avery, occurred on the 22d inst. in New Milford, at the house of Horace Seymour. Last spring Mr. Avery being of age went to Illinois, and purchased a farm in the vicinity of several of his brothers. He was attacked by measles, which left him in a poor state of health, with indications of insanity. It was thought best for him to return to his former home at Mr. Seymour's where his mother also resides. The appearances of insanity became frequent.

On the morning of the 22d he eluded the vigilance of the family and hastily ascending to the garret of the two story house he threw himself headlong from the window. He appeared to aim at striking on the door-stone, which he accomplished, fracturing the skull, so that he remained insensible till he died. When in the act of getting out of the window he was seen by Mr. Seymour and another man, who were in an adjoining field, but could not prevent the fatal plunge.

☞ The "Appeal for the Maine Law," by the Clergymen of different denominations in Philadelphia, which appears on our first page, is worth a careful perusal.

☞ Candidates who want tickets printed will please to order them, as otherwise they will not be printed by us.

☞ Saturday, October 1st, is the last day on which persons can be assessed, so as to enable them to vote this Fall.

New Publications.

The Popular Educator.—The September number of this monthly has just appeared on our table. This work contains a mine of information on subjects necessary for the acquisition of a good education. The different subjects are treated in a systematic and philosophical manner; and instruction in the sciences is imparted in a style at once lucid and pleasing, a very important consideration in a work intended like this to aid the young in their efforts at self-education.

'The Popular Educator' is a publication as novel as we hope it may prove useful. Each number gives instructions in the various departments of Language, Natural History, Philosophy, Political Science, Authropology, &c. Published by Alexander Montgomery, 12 Spruce st., New York, at $1,50 a year.

The Illustrated Magazine of Art.—We have received the August and September numbers of this splendid Magazine. The crowded state of our columns prevents our noticing the work as fully as its merits deserve, but we can say, after a careful examination, that the number and beauty of its embellishments and the character and high literary merit of its letter press, render it one of the very best magazines of the kind with which we are acquainted. Specimen numbers can be seen—not borrowed—at our office. Published by Alexander Montgomery, No. 17 Spruce st., New York, at three dollars per annum.

Graham's Magazine and Godey's Lady's Book, for October, are on hand with their usual promptness. These two standard Philadelphia Magazines continue to show evidence of increasing prosperity. As a Lady's Magazine we believe Godey's is now unrivalled, while Graham presents a somewhat greater amount of Literary matter, and of a rather more substantial character. Both are beautifully illustrated and adorned with the finest engravings. Godey also gives fashion plates, and various patterns for the Ladies.—Both are deserving of their great success, and in their way cannot be easily excelled.

For the Register.

SPRINGVILLE, Sept 23, 1853.

E. B. Chase

Stands before the public a self-nominated candidate for member of Assembly. Chase and Blanding went into the Democratic Convention with about equal strength; John Blanding—the man who owns the Press that Mr. Chase uses—received 13 votes for Senator, and Chase would have shared the same fate as his master, had not Robert H. McKune declined the nomination, for the following among other reasons: 1st. Chase threatened if he was rejected, to turn the powerful influence of *his paper against the regular nominee of the Convention*, and declared that he could defeat both Turrell and McKune, with the cry of Bank! Bank! 2nd. McKune was requested to decline, that Turrell might not be defeated in the Conference, or before the people. 3d. A distinguished Democrat said to McKune he thought they could both be nominated if Wyoming had the Senator, and declared to McKune that it sho'd be done—however the game failed. Another thought it enough to kill off Blanding, and that the Postoffice for McKune was better than to make a yearling of Chase.

But with all this chicanery, the people could not be made to forget the self nomination of Chase. They could not forget that he had threatened, and his threats had overawed R. H. McKune, and therefore they looked with peculiar interest to the Maine Law Convention of Sept. 20th. That Convention has met and transacted its business. Its action is before the people, and if I mistake not, the talent, numbers, and integrity of those convened, render that action entitled to the fullest confidence of the people. And where tell me does E. B. Chase stand in that Convention? Why, the same immortal *thirteen*, who were his and Blanding's friends, or their worthy representatives, who voted for them in the Democratic Convention, were on hand again, headed by Ralph Little, the 'model Democrat.' Where, I repeat, is E. B. Chase?—Surrounded as Blanding was in the former Convention by the glorious *thirteen*, and Ralph! He came into the Convention riding two horses, one calculated for the Temperance regions of Harford, Montrose, Springville, &c., and the other for the Borough of Susquehanna Depot, Harmony and Great Bend, where the Maine Law is not so popular. He came in with whip in hand, but oh, how he went out! He went out with dishonesty, with corruption, with the contempt of the people stamped upon him. His course before his election last Fall, and while in the Legislature shows him both in favor of and against the Maine Law, and he would have played the same game again if the Convention could have been wheedled or threatened into giving him a nomination.

But no, they repudiated him, and he went out so crest fallen that the little boys in the streets looked on him with pity.

It will matter little if he is finally elected in this strong party district. The fact of his being forced upon the Democratic Convention, and receiving the nomination only on the declination of Mr. McKune, and his repudiation by the Temperance Convention as an unreliable and dishonest man, are marks in the life of E. B. Chase, which he will delight to dwell upon through all time. But will the Democratic party support a man who, unless he and his friends are nominated, threatens a dissolution of the party? If so, a humiliating spectacle indeed does the Democratic party present. And yet that "*black Abolitionist*," Ralph Little says, "We will draw party lines on Chase."—Will you, Ralph? How long has the disposition of the Democratic party been placed in your hands? How long is it since you begged the nomination of District Attorney, and were refused by Democrats that endosement? Permit me to suggest that you cannot yet dispose of the Democratic party as you did of the "old abolitionist."

A DEMOCRAT.

Temperance Convention in Tunkhannock.

In pursuance of notice a Temperance Convention was held in Tunkhannock, on Tuesday evening Sept. 27th, for the purpose of choosing Conferees to nominate candidates for the Legislature. We have not been furnished the proceedings in detail, but learn that a letter was read from Samuel F. Carmalt, of Susquehanna county taking strong grounds in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, and also in favor of the sale of the Public works of this Commonwealth. A letter was also read from James Deegan, of Sullivan, which was deemed satisfactory by the Convention. These letters we expect to be able to publish next week.

A. K. Peckham and John D. Meyers were appointed Conferees; and as the time was so brief, it was decided that the conferees of Wyoming and Susquehanna should meet at Tunkhannock the next day Sept. 28th.

The proceedings of the Conference Meeting ap pear below.

Temperance Conferee Meeting.

At a meeting of the Representative Conferees appointed by the Temperance Conventions of Susquehanna and Wyoming counties, at the office of A. K. Peckham, in the Borough of Tunkhannock, 10 o'clock A. M. Sept. 28, 1853.

Present, B. S. Bentley Esq., and D. D. Brown, Esq., on the part of Susquehanna county, and A. K. Peckham and John D. Myers on the part of Wyoming county; when the conference was called to order by choosing B. S. Bentley Esq., President, and A. K. Peckham Sec'y., when the following resolution was passed viz:—

Resolved, That while we are very anxious that Sullivan County, shall participate with us and be party in all our movements relating to the selection of representatives for this district of which that county forms a part, and would concede any thing reasonable to the known wishes of the temperance men of that county.—Yet we are not informed that any conferees have been appointed by that county, and it is now so near the day of election that no opportunity can be had to secure an expression from that county.

Therefore Resolved, That we now proceed to nominate candidates to be supported by the temperance men of this district for representatives at the coming election.

Whereupon Mr. Brown nominated S. F. Carmalt, of Susquehanna County, for representative, seconded by A. K. Peckham, and adopted unanimously.

A. K. Peckham nominated Jas. Deegan of Sullivan; seconded by J. D. Myers. Affirmative Peckham and Myers. Negative, Bentley and Brown. No nomination. B. S. Bentley nominated J. F. Deans, seconded by Mr. Brown; which nomination was opposed by the conferees from Wyoming on the ground that Susquehanna county is not entitled to both members; whereupon the conference adj'd.

A. K. PECKHAM, Sec'y.

$100 Reward.

WHEREAS certain Deputy Marshals of my office visited Wilkes-Barre, on Friday last, armed with a warrant from the Hon Robert C. Grier, for the arrest of a fugitive from labor; and whereas said officers were obstructed and interfered with in their efforts to execute such process: now, therefore, I will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars, for proof which will lead to the conviction of the man or men, who furnished the prisoner with a knife; or for proof sufficient to convict the man or men who harbored, secreted, and carried away said prisoner from the town of Wilkes-Barre.

FRANCIS M. WYNKOOP,
U. S. Marshal, Philadelphia.

Wilkes-Barre, Sept 7, 1853.

We are willing to tell Marshal Wynkoop all we know about the matters referred to by him, even though he should not be magnanimous enough to give us the reward offered above, which we need just now, particularly. We do not intend either to make any charge for this publication of his advertisement.

The story is rife, here, that Wm. Thomas the "fugitive from labor," seized "a knife," from Mr. Gilchrist's breakfast table during his attempted capture 'by certain Deputy Marshals from my office.' The knife was probably placed upon the table, where the prisoner could make it available, through the instrumentality of the accomplished landlady of the Phœnix Hotel, who superintends, we believe the table arrangements in person. We are informed that it was nothing more than a common case knife, at most, although Wm. Thomas, some how just then, (judging from the use he made of it,) seems to have been impressed with the idea, that it was a *carving* knife. We are sorry to expose Mrs. G., but it would not answer to disobey this Fugitive Slave Law, which we should do if we did not tell all we knew about "a knife." We should be prosecuted for high treason likely enough. The "prisoner," was "carried away," of course on the "under-ground rail-road," even "from the town of Wilkes-Barre;" but who were the 'conductors' we cannot for the life of us, conjecture. Just now, nobody seems to know nothing about it. If we find them out Marshall Wynkoop may rely upon hearing from us again.—*Carbondale Transcript.*

News and Notions.

—Louisiana is by far the most important and wealthy of the Southern States.

—Gin is not only a mockery and a delusion, but (as you will see in the dictionary) also a snare.

—Senator Shield's health has much improved, and it is thought that he will soon be ready to attend to business.

—At the recent Session of the Wayne county (Pa.) Court, sixty persons were indicted for keeping tippling houses.

—The Victoria (Texas) *Advocate*, of the 3d inst., says: Ex-President Lamar, instead of being dead, as reported, is only married."

—The New York *True Democrat*, says that of about 80 democratic papers in that State, two have hoisted the "Terrified" (Hard) ticket, while 70 hoist the "Unterrified (Soft) banner.

—Hon. Robert J. Walker and others propose to build the Pacific Railroad by private association, and Mr. Walker modestly puts down his individual subscription at ten millions of dollars.

—*The National Intelligencer* (Washington) states that England & France unite with Russia and Prussia in taking sides with Austria against the United States in the Koszta affair, and in condemning the conduct of capt Ingraham.

—Since the Hunkers of New York State fled the field so ingloriously at Syracuse, the other day, the two wings of the party are designated respectively as the "terrified" and the "unterrified."

—Russia sends three vessels of war to co-operate with the American fleet, in "opening up" Japan. Commodore Perry will probably very respectively decline entering into a co-partnership.

—It is understood that Dr. Noah Webster left among his other valuable manuscripts "A synopsis of the principal words in twenty languages, arranged in classes under the same radical letters." This is to be published soon.

—The total number of deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, was two hundred and three, and includes nine from Yellow fever. The yellow fever is confined to one locality the Delaware portions of Southwark.

—The Grand Jury of Bradford County made a presentment to the Court in favor of a prohibitory law, as the only preventive against the many crimes that disturb the peace of society, endanger the security of their fellow citizens and burden them with taxation.

—The election in Maine has resulted in no choice for Governor—the Whig candidate receiving more votes than last year, and the regular democratic candidate less. The legislature is but little changed since last year—the Maine Law majority is considered stronger.

—The Charleston *Courier* has come to the conclusion, "after due deliberation," that the British love for the negro, and the Russian longing after Constantinople, are nothing more than an epicurean predilection for Ham and Turkey."

—The Louisville Courier mentions the case of a notorious pickpocket, who being recently put in the watch house, in the absence of an officer went to one of the cells, and telling the occupant that he was appointed to search him, robbed him of fifty dollars, and departed. This was indeed, picking pockets 'under difficulties.'

—According to the last census, there are in Pennsylvania fourteen hundred and forty eight idiotic persons, of whom the great majority are white. Public attention has recently been turned to the subject of training idiot children and awakening their dormant faculties.

—A child of Lorin Field, of Somers, Conn., aged three years, died quite suddenly a few days since, after havig eaten a stick of colored candy. An examination of the contents of the stomach showed the presence of a quantity of lead, supposed to have been contained in the candy.

—Under the very appropriate head of "Benevolence," the Vermont Free Press records the achievements of a turkey-cock belonging to Mr. Odell, of Odelltown, which sat upon twelve hen's eggs, and hatched seven chickens. He continues to take charge of his young brood, the mother of the brood meanwhile being in attendance at a hen convention.

—The two factions of the New York Democracy, have been holding ratification meetings in New York City, since the nominations were made at Syracuse; *The Tribune* pronounces that of the Hards, every way superior to that of the Softs. "Prince John Van-Buren and cooled the latter, and D. S. Dickenson, *alias* scripture Dick; and his confreres, the former.

—The charge for admission to the Crystal Palace is reduced to twenty five cents, for associations of Working Men, applying in considerable numbers, for all persons arriving by excursion trains arranged expressly for visiting the Fair, and for *all* persons, on each Saturday. To others the charge will be fifty cents as heretofore, and there will be no weekly tickets.

—Hon. Thomas Benton the old iron hearted statesman, gives us, in a few words the character of politics as it has been for a long time, and is now conducted in this country. He remarks,

"The famous Madame Roland, when mounting the scaffold, apostrophised the statue upon it with this exclamation: Oh, Liberty! how many crimes are committed in thy name!" After what I have seen during my thirty years of inside and outside views, I feel to paraphrase the apostrophe, and exclaim. 'Oh, Politics! how much bamboozling is practiced in thy name."

—At the late trial of a cause before a Justice of the Peace in New Orleans, some rather novel authorities were cited by the learned counsel. "The court will observe," said he, "that in the case of Shylock vs. Antonio, though judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff, yet circumstances prevented the execution which had issued from being carried into effect."

"What cause did the court understand the gentleman to refer to?" asked the magistrate, slightly puzzled.

"Shylock vs. Antonio, 2d Shaks., p. 235, Johnson's edition. The Court will there find the case reported in full.—The next authority is of rather more ancient date; it is the case of the King vs. Shadrich, et al., 1st Daniel's Rep., p. 155." The learned counsel then went on to apply the cases to that of his client, but whether the court considered the authority sufficient we have not yet learned.

Temperance in Wayne County.

The whigs of this county have taken strong grounds for a prohibitory law, and in connection with democrats equally zealous on that point have nearly converted the entire county to that measure. This being the case the Democratic convention took the wise course of nominating candidates favorable or pledged to this question, for any other nomination could not possibly be successful.

Some of our democrats predicted that the temperance question if agitatated in their party press, would ruin their party, but they have lived to see it strengthen the party, and give it the credit and support of whigs which it never before experienced. The whigs have abandoned their party organization to make a sure thing of prohibitory officers; and we know that if it had become necessary, many democrats would have as readily abandoned their party nominees to secure the election of temperance men.

Three cheers for the Temperance cause and its friends in Wayne!—*Herald.*

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.—*Important decision in the Supreme Court.*—By a recent decision of this State, in a case of certiorari to Justice Kline, of Harrisburg, (Commonwealth vs. Henry Omit,) the following important principles of law have decided, viz:—

1. In a conviction under a penal statute the Court will not take notice of a technical irregularity which the defendant waives and does not assign for error.
2. The Proviso of the act of Assembly of 22d April 1794, forbidding worldly employment on Sunday, does not exempt the sale of liquor by an Innkeeper to a sojourner on Sunday, but such sale is within the prohibition of the Act.
3. The Acts of Assembly for licensing Inns and Taverns have not repealed the Act of '49, as to Innkeepers.
4. A license to sell liquors by small measures for a year, does not confer the right to sell on Sundays.

PARTIZAN MYSTERIES.—'Twould puzzle a conjurer to keep pace with the changes of polics. Pres. Pierce, elected as an ultra Union man, is now denounced as an abolitionist; Hon. D. S. Dickinson, of New York, whose name is synonymous with devotion to Southern interests, is defending himself from the imputation of free soilism; Gen. Dix, a free soil leader is endorsed by the Charleston *Mercury* as sound on the peculiar institution; and JOHN VAN BUREN, the head of the Free Democracy, has given in his adhesion to the Baltimore platform. What wonder will surprise us next? Can all these things be the effect of the comet.

OF COURSE NOT.—At the conclusion of a discussion on the Maine Law at Columbus, Ohio, recently, between the celebrated Dr. Jewett, and Mr. G. B. Beebe, a vote was taken by dividing the house. Each party claimed the majority. But the rum party declined to continue the discussion any further. After the vote was taken, *not one female was found on the side of Rum.* Gentlemen of the opposition, *there* is a page in the history of Temperance Reform, that all your cunning fallacies cannot blot: *There* is a lesson in a single sentence—in a single sentence—in a single act, that, although you may act your pleasure about learning it—you can never forget. Don't let us hear about 'woman's weakness,' any more.

AN ENGLISH PAPER says, while we keep at an enormous expense, an anti-slavery squadron cruising on the African coast, and while the Stafford house ladies with the Earl of Shaftsbury at their head are levelling the shafts of reproach at the slave holders of the United States, it seems British merchants have unobtrusively opened a white slave market at Amoy. The system is to entice Chinese laborers from the interior under various pretences, into the port, where they are first stowed away in barracoons, and afterwards carried away in shiploads under the name of coolies, to the West Indies. The subject was noticed in the House of Commons by Mr. Kinnaird, and Mr. Frederick Peel could not deny it. The American Consul it appears, has interfered, and indignantly protested against this new traffic.

THE NORTH BRANCH CANAL.—An extent of ninety five miles of new canal, reaching from Pittston, Luzerne county, to Athens, in Bradford county, Pa., will be brought into use for the first time on the 15th of October, when water is to be let into it by order of the canal commissioners. Extensive orders for coal to supply Western New York, it is said have already been given. From Athens to the New York State line, 2§ miles distant, an extensive canal is making to connect with the New York junction canal, leading direct to New York city. This work is to be completed by the first of April next.

IMPOSITION EXPOSED.—Mr. Peter Force of Washington, read a paper before the National Institute in July last, proving, by an elaborate investigation, the unfair attempt made by the English to impose upon the world by an exclusion of the American discovery in the polar regions, in 1850, from their maps, and the substitution in place of it of their own explorations of 1851. He exposed their impositions at every point, by authorities from their own reports and official papers.

A NICE PARTY.—The Pittsburg *Despatch* (Free Democrat) says:

"Our Democratic fellow citizens should all attend their primary meetings to-morrow, and send sober and honest men to the County Convention which may otherwise be ruled by a pack of disappointed office seekers, hungry politicians, grog-sellers, intemperate men, gamblers, pugilists, &c. If ever the party needed to throw off such scum it is at present.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—If ever you marry, said a Roman consul to his son, let it be a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the getting of a meal of victuals, taste enough to dress herself, pride enough to wash before breakfast, and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say.

☞ "Nogg, Jr." speaking of a blind wood-sawer, says: 'While no one ever *saw* him *see*, thousands have *seen* him *saw*.'

☞ The woman who was "buried in grief" is now alive and doing well. It was a case of premature interment.

Notices.

Free Democratic Nominations.

Judge of the Supreme Court,
WM. W. STEVENSON, of Mercer.
Canal Commissioner,
ROBERT MITCHELL, of Indiana.
Auditor General,
NEVIL B. CRAIG, Allegheny.
Surveyor General,
L. E. CARSON, of Montgomery.
For Senator,
GILES DE WOLF, of Bradford.
For Representative,
JOHN F. DEANS, of Bridgewater.
For District Attorney,
L. P. HINDS, of Susquehann Depot.
For County Treasurer,
WM. FOSTER, of Montrose.
For County Commissioner,
CHAUNCY WRIGHT, of Forest Lake.
For County Surveyor,
BENONI TUTTLE, of Great Bend.
For County Auditor,
JOHN WEBSTER, of Franklin.

Maine Law Nomination.

For Representative,
SAMUEL F. CARMALT, of Choconut.

☞ *The Susquehanna Association of Universalists* will hold its next annual session in Montrose, Susquehanna county, on the first Wednesday and following Thursday (5th and 6th) of October.

E. E. GUILD, Standing Cl'k.

There will be a Committee of Arrangements in waiting at the Church to direct those friends to places of entertainment who may arrive Tuesday evening.

A. O. WARREN.

Notice is hereby given to those who design to compete for the premium on corn, that it will be necessary for the crop to be examined and the ground to be measured, before the crop is cut up, one of the judges thereof to be present. S. A. NEWTON.

Brooklyn, Sept 6, 1853.

Rough & Ready.

The members of The Rough-and-Ready Fire Co. No. 1, will meet for exercise on Saturday next, at 4½ o'clock, P. M. T. A. LYONS, Secty.

Marriages.

At Harford, on the 12th inst., by Rev. A. Miller, Mr. DAVID E. WHITNEY to Miss CORDELIA CARPENTER.

In Bridgewater, on the 28th inst., by Eld. A. L. Post, Mr. ROBERT H. BRANDO and Miss MARGARET ANN AYERS, both of Bridgewater.

In Forest Lake, on the 20th inst., by Chester Wright, Esq., Mr. JEREMIAH CANFIELD, of Warren, Bradford county, to Miss JANE GREGORY, of the former place.

Deaths.

In New Milford, August 28th, Mrs. LUCINDA DOOLITTLE, aged 72 years. Mrs. D. has long been a member of the Congregational Church, and during her protracted illness of four years, found the Saviour in whom she trusted, all needed comfort and grace. She has exchanged, we trust, a home of peculiar affliction and trial on earth, for the rest of Heaven.

New Advertisements.

Fall and Winter Goods
Of every variety, just landing at
F. B. CHANDLER's.
Sept., 1853.

A NEW LOT of ALL WOOL DELAINES and DE BEGES just opened by
Sept. 28. *J. Lyons & Son.*

MERINO *Under-Shirts*, Gloves, suspenders silk and linen Handkerchiefs in great varieties for sale by. *Lyons & Son.*

FRESH Teas, Coffee, sugars, and Tobacco at *J. Lyons & Son's.*

NEW MILFORD
Day and Boarding School.
SUMMER TERM closes with an Exhibition Tuesday evening, October 4th. Examination Monday afternoon and evening, 3d inst. Winter Term of 22 weeks begins Wednesday Oct. 26th.—The principal will be assisted by a young lady, well qualified to give instruction in music, drawing, &c. REV. H. OSBORN.
New Milford, Sept. 27, 1853. 2w

Administrators' Sale.
IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Susquehanna county, will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday the 25th day of October next, at one o'clock P. M., the following described premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Lenox, in the county aforesaid; said premises bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of Hugh Mead, on the east and south-east by lands of Aaron Rynearson, William Pratt and Alson Tiffany, and on the west by land of Amos Carpenter, containing 77½ and one-third acres of land or thereabouts, be the same more or less; about 60 acres improved, a large orchard of grafted trees, a framed house, barn and cornhouse thereon—late the estate of Horace Carpenter, deceased.
Terms of sale made known on the day of sale, which will take place on the premises.
A. G. BAILEY, } Adm'rs.
EMANUEL CARPENTER, }
Sept. 12, 1853. 3w

Proclamation.
Susquehanna county ss.
Phebe Heald, by her next friend, Seth Blabee, vs. Benjamin Heald } In the Court of Common Pleas of said co; of April term, 1853, No. 132.
To BENJAMIN HEALD: Whereas a Subpœna of Divorce was issued to April Term, 1853, which was duly returned *non est inventus*, and thereon an *alias* Subpœna was issued in said case, returnable to August Term, 1853, upon the return of which proof was made to said Court that the said Benjamin Heald could not be found in my Bailiwick.
This notice is therefore to require you to appear before the Judges of said Court, on the third Monday of November next, to answer said complaint, &c. G. B. ELDRED, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Montrose, Sept. 26, '53. 6w

NEW FALL GOODS.
Bentley & Read
ARE now receiving a large and desirable stock of Goods, comprising almost every variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Iron and steel, Boots and shoes, and Leather, Patent Medicines, Stoves and Tinware, Perfumery, Musical Instruments, silver Spoons, Jewelry, &c. &c., all of which will be sold VERY CHEAP, for cash, woolen socks, most kinds of produce, or on approved credit.
Montrose, September 28, 1853.

OILS.—Sperm and Elephants, Tanners, Linseed, (raw and Boiled,) Castor and Olive Oils for sale by BENTLEY & READ.

CORN Baskets, Clocks, Carpeting, satchels, Trunks, Umbrellas, Hats and Caps, Whips, Window and Wall Papers, Looking Glasses, and Flats, &c., just received and for sale by BENTLEY & READ.

SALT and Flour constantly on hand BENTLEY & READ.

PURE White Lead, White Zinc, and every other description of Paints, just received and for sale as cheap as the cheapest. BENTLEY & READ.