



The Susquehanna Register.

H. K. FRAZIER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 3, 1853.

TERMS. One Dollar and fifty cents per annum cash...

Another Shocking Affair.

The readers of the Montrose Democrat will remember what an ebullition of wrath that paper displayed when the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society last year furnished some of its documents to the Register for publication...

SINGULAR CAT-ASTROPHE.

Early one cold morning, not long ago, a gentleman of this Borough got up, kindled a fire in his kitchen stove, and went out. Some time after, the rest of the family arose, and found a 'rousing' fire in the kitchen, while there were manifest indications of some culinary process going forward in the stove oven...

FOUND DEAD.

A man named Elihu Russell was found dead, on Tuesday last, in a saw mill on the Wyalusing creek, three miles from this place. Connected with the mill there is an apparatus driven by water, for drawing logs out of the mill pond, up an inclined plane, to the mill. It appears that the deceased, who was working in the mill alone, was somehow caught in this apparatus while operating it, and he was found crushed between the rope and the shaft around which it passed.

COUNTRY POSTMASTERS

Country Postmasters should bear in mind (says the Freedoms Advertiser) for their advantage as well as that of the local press, that for every county paper delivered by them to subscribers, they are entitled to retain of the Post Office funds, ten and one-half cents per year. It is for their interest as well as that of our publishers, that the country papers be preferred, since there is no trouble of making collections or keeping accounts thereof, as on foreign papers, the commission on which will not average more than from six to eight cents per year.

A duel took place at Wellsboro', Pa.

on the 12th instant, between a young German and an old citizen of the place. Weapons used, distance, 10 rods. One round was fired. Result—small of gunpowder frightened the Dutchman, who dropped his weapon, ran, bounded over several fences, and was found several hours afterwards, encased in a neighbor's cellar, trembling in every limb. An extraordinary duel truly.

A fire broke out about six o'clock last Sunday morning, at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York.

whereby two lives were lost, several persons injured, and property destroyed to the amount of \$350,000.—Insurance \$140,000. The persons killed were John S. Carman and Michael O'Brien, both connected with the fire department.

The Scientific American suggests that, if the next Congress can find time to do anything for the people, they should turn their attention to the establishing of a decimal system of weights and measures.

EXAMINE.

The second premium for best summer butter was awarded at the late Annual Fair of this county, to George McKenzie, and not to George Walker, as the published proceedings give it.

The battle of the Shells is still going on.

Contrary to all known principles of natural philosophy, the 'Sofa's' seem to be too hard for the 'Harps,' and it is thought that the latter must eventually give in.

We are under obligations to Hon. H. M. Fuller, for a beautiful bound copy of the 'Obituary Address on the occasion of the death of Hon. Daniel Webster of Massachusetts.'

For the Register.

That there was no premium awarded at the last Fair on any kind of grain, having caused considerable enquiry why it was so, and having full knowledge of the accompanying circumstances, I give the following explanation:

When I was about to enter upon the duties assigned me, I found my associates had not arrived, and also, after some delay, that they could not be at the Fair. Being thus situated, I was not willing to act alone; to call others to be judges with me, I viewed inconsistent. The executive committee, however, in due time made substitution. During the interval that had passed, I took full cognizance of all the specimens of grain present; but when I again repaired to the stand with the other judges, I found one choice specimen of wheat had been removed. Another specimen was accompanied with good statistics, but had not been entered at the clerk's office; and another had been entered on the books, without the necessary statement of facts, &c., accompanying it. We accordingly made up our report, embracing the above circumstances; and which having been made known and duly explained to the President of the Society and others at the stand, that all interested might enjoy fair and honorable competition, it was proposed by the Hon. William Jessup, who was the only competitor on the list; that the decision on wheat should be postponed to the annual meeting of the Society in January; and the vote of the Society so decided it should be.

While it is to be regretted that the premiums on grain could not consistently be given at the Fair, it is due to state that no one is either blamable or censurable, except that person who, with intrusive and meddling hands, removed the aforesaid wheat, not to say, purloined it; but it is more to be regretted that there is one individual in our community, so lost to a just sense of moral honesty, as to take that for his own to which he has no legal right, under any circumstances, and more especially a choice specimen of the fruit of the honest laborer, presented at a Fair, with the hopes of obtaining honest applause, at least from his fellow citizens, for his experiment and toil. But so it is; and it becomes more apparent, from year to year, that the Society must, ere long, have recourse to such measures and means, as will effectually, at all future Fairs, secure full protection to every thing then and there presented. On this topic I may hereafter, if others do not, make some additional remarks.

In due time, all who contemplate to compete on grain of any kind, will have notice given them, particularizing how their crops must be presented to secure competition.

S. A. NEWTON.

Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1853.

A Female Crusade.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Sept. 11, 1853. We have now in Santa Barbara, a great curiosity: it is an Indian woman who has lived for eighteen years alone upon the island of St. Nicholas—a small island about forty-five miles from this place—during which time she has not seen the face of a human being. This island was once peopled by a tribe of Indians, to whom the Northwest tribes were hostile. To preserve the remnant of this tribe from destruction, as well as to induce them to come to the Fair, the Indians were sent to the island. After they were all on board the vessel sent for them, this woman swam ashore to look for her child, which had been left; and a storm springing up in the night, the vessel was compelled to put to sea: on returning she could not be found. She was known to be alive by those who at times visited the island for the purpose of hunting others, from the marks of fires and foot prints in the sand.

On being approached the other day, she manifested much joy, which she betrayed by signs of the most significant character, and at once commenced packing up her few articles of furniture. Whether the sounds she utters are words or not, has not yet been ascertained. The man who found her, familiar with five or six Indian languages, but he was unable to understand a single expression. It is more than probable that she has forgotten her native tongue entirely. Her clothing consisted of skins of birds sewed together with the fibres of some tree or plant. Her food has been shell fish, seals, and a small bulbous root, similar in appearance to an onion, but wholly tasteless. The needles with which she stitches her garments are made of the sharp bones of a bent nail and sharpened by friction upon a stone. Her lines were beautifully twisted from the sinews of some animal, probably a species of fox which abounds on the island.

Her age, as near as can be estimated, is about 55 or 60. Her features are quite masculine, and her hair of the color of dark brown, and very fine. This is quite remarkable for an Indian; their hair, you know, is always jet black and coarse. In some future letter I will give you a more extended account of this marvel of the 19th century. She is truly an object for the reflection of the philosopher and the inspection of the curious.—Newburyport Herald.

THE ROOF OF THE EARTH.

The monetary affairs at New York, seem to have reached a crisis. The best commercial paper brings from 12 to 15 per cent. per month. In referring to this subject, and tracing the causes, the Courier and Enquirer truthfully remarks:—

The increase of foreign dry goods imported in September, 1853, was sixty per cent. beyond those of September, 1852. For the nine months of 1853, (ending Sept. 30,) the increase was fully fifty per cent. beyond the import for the corresponding period of 1852. The aggregate for 1853 exceeded seventy-seven millions in value, against less than fifty millions in 1852.

This is the root of the evil.

This identical increase of twenty odd millions, brings about the export of coin. This would have been the case or nearly so, if the Banks had not curtailed ten millions in their loans since August 1, but the two causes combined together, added to the increased value of money abroad, are fully sufficient to account for the present stringency in the market.

The Montrose Postoffice has been removed to the store of George Fuller, east side of Public Avenue.

News and Notions.

—The population of Russia in Europe exceeds sixty-two millions.

—The board of health of New Orleans have declared the yellow fever at an end in that city.

—The operatives in the Cotton Mills at Reading and Harrisburg have struck in favor of the ten hour law.

—Mr. McLane, the Commissioner to China, sails for his destination, from New York on the 19th of November.

—The celebrated Kit Carson has arrived in California from across the plains, with some nine thousand head of sheep.

—William Howett, the author, now in Australia, will soon begin New York on his way home to England.

—A conspiracy to destroy the life of the intrepid Cassius M. Clay, has been discovered and thwarted, in Kentucky.

—The Mormons are making efforts to convert India to their faith, thirteen of their missionaries having lately sailed for that country.

—Yellow corn is selling in Tennessee for thirty cents a bushel. As a whiskey drinker once observed, "it's worth that for victuals."

—The Treasurer's statement exhibits the net amount of money at all the Sub-Treasuries and Mints subject to draft, to be about 26,000,000.

—The election of John Bell, (Whig) of Tennessee, to the United States Senate is gratifying to both Whigs and Democrats at Washington.

—A negro in Red River county, Texas, committed murder on Monday, Sept. 20th, was indicted on Tuesday, tried on Wednesday, and hung on Thursday.

—The Maine Law candidates for the Legislature had a majority, over the candidates on both the Whig and Democratic tickets in the borough of Harrisburg.

—The Mark Benjamin Adams, from Syria, has arrived at Boston, bringing a Jerusalem plow and other articles from the Holy Land, for the Crystal Palace at New York.

—Thursday, November 24th, will be Thanksgiving in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Alabama and Maryland.

—Seven eights of the people of Russia are slaves, and have all the character of slaves. They have the vices of the brute and the virtues of the savage.

—The Boston Post thinks when a single gentleman can't pass a clothes line without counting all the long stockings, it is a sign he ought to get married, and the sooner the better.

—The four steamers of the Collins line to Liverpool, have each made about forty passages since the establishment of the line—not far from 125,000 miles; and the four together about 500,000 miles.

—Boston, in proportion to its population, if its taxable property were equally divided, every Bostonian would have fourteen hundred and forty dollars.

—The Secretary of the Treasury will urge Congress to establish a new Bureau, charged with the construction of Custom Houses, Marine Hospitals, &c. His annual report will be ready on the first day of the session.

—The Western Reserve, Ohio, will send to Columbus five Senators and ten Representatives, all trace on the Temperance question, and nearly all true on the question of Freedom; so says an Ohio paper.

—The Alta Californian states that it has private advices from the Sandwich Islands, affirming the information that an immense immigration of Russians, said to be 12,000 in number, is in preparation under the immediate auspices of the Emperor.

—The question of turning all the British American provinces into one under a Viceroi or Governor General, is noticed in the press of that quarter. It is thought that Lord Elgin's going to England by way of New Brunswick, had much to do with the preliminary arrangements.

—The Evening Bulletin denies the report that Ole Bull's colony in Potter county has broken up. It says that the best men still remain there, and that Ole Bull has neither lost money nor got into a law suit respecting his title to the lands.

—The Editor of the Rome Farmer has established a new tariff for the publication of marriage notices. When the wife is a first rate one, \$1 is charged, and from that down to nothing, just according to the estimate of the husband.

—The Washington Star says that there is on the files of the State Department a written application for the French Mission on behalf of the notorious James Gordon Bennett. The Star says it will have the interesting document brought to light when Congress meets.

—The Pennsylvania Legislature, at its next session will show the following state of parties: Senate, 17 Democrats, 1 Independent Democrat, 14 Whigs and 1 Native; House of Representatives, 70 Democrats, 26 Whigs, and 4 Natives.

—The New York State Election takes place on Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. It is predicted that the division in the Democratic ranks will give an easy victory to the Whigs who will elect their entire ticket, and probably two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature.

—John S. Robinson, (Dem.) of Bennington, has been chosen Governor of Vermont by the aid of a majority of the Free Soil Members of the Legislature—having 124 out of 229 votes. He is a thorough Hunker, standing square on the Baltimore platform.

—Connecticut has more articles on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, than any other State in the Union—and all of practical utility. There is not a spot upon the globe of equal size, where the people are happier, more upright, intelligent and prosperous, than in "Old Connecticut!"

—The aristocracy of China, was for many centuries the most rational species of aristocracy in the world, being based not upon birth or riches, but upon education. Before the reign of the Emperor Yang-tsching, superior learning was the only means of acquiring nobility; but since

that period rank has been a purchasable commodity.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

—Commodore Perry has been most civilly and politely received among the Japanese, after a little show of determination on his part to the primary obstacles they offered. "The natives," we are assured, "with whom our countrymen came in contact were friendly in their demeanor, and the Governor of Uraga is spoken of as a model of refinement and good breeding."

—We learn that the Directors of the Crystal Palace have resolved to keep the Exhibition open through the winter, instead of closing it in December, as they had previously contemplated. From the first of September to the present time the receipts have been highly satisfactory, averaging four thousand dollars or more a day, while the current expenses are but six hundred dollars.

—The Tribune learns by private advices from the Sandwich Islands, that the question of commencing negotiations for the cession of the sovereignty of the Island to the United States, is being generally discussed by the foreign residents of the Islands. It is thought that the general desire for such a cession will operate upon the minds of the King and Chiefs. The representatives of England and France are much disturbed at this state of facts.

Secretary Guthrie and Ambassador Soule.

If there be people anywhere in the United States who have been sceptical as to the marvellous intellect of this Administration, and the overshadowing greatness of those lately chosen to represent the United States at European Courts, their unbelief should be speedily dispelled. The latter of Secretary Guthrie to the Collector of the Custom House in Paris, places the Administration of Gen. Pierce immeasurably ahead of every other since the foundation of the government. For faultless construction of the English language, and a right conception of the duties appropriately belonging to a fiscal Minister of the Government, Mr. Guthrie and Hamilton; and as to the "Envy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of His Most Christian Majesty the Queen of Spain," who will question his fitness for the important post assigned him, since his exploit, in conjunction with a Paris tailor, of constructing the "Compromis Suite?"

Our last paper contained the wonderful letter of Secretary Guthrie, giving directions to Mr. Bronson, as to the disposition of the funds in the New York Custom House between the Hards and Sofas, and it is not necessary to speak particularly of it in this connection. It is his own interpreter. It has already conferred notoriety upon the author, and is a feather in the cap of Gen. Pierce.

When the Cabinet was announced, sundry Whigs were touched up with rather sharp sticks for inquiring, "Who is James Guthrie?" as Gen. Pierce would speak of any other than a giant for one of our Cabinet ministers. The inquiry will never be repeated; for the Secretary of the Treasury will henceforth be known over a sufficiently large portion of the earth to satisfy the ambition of ordinary mortals, and for any person hereafter to ask, "Who is James Guthrie?" would only be to prove himself a dunce. James Guthrie, it will be remembered to the latest generation, is the Secretary of the Treasury who wrote the Bronson Letter—immortally enough for any American!

As for Hon. Pierre Soule, according to the last accounts he was in Paris, engaged in the very pleasant work of getting up a semi-republican, semi-monarchical dress, in which to make his first appearance before Her Most Christian Majesty at Madrid. Mr. Premier Marcy as our readers know, recently gave direction that Foreign Ministers of the United States appear in plain republican apparel, and among the gold and tinseled uniforms with which European Envoys bedizen their bodies. These instructions Mr. Soule probably carried in his pocket.

Reaching Paris, however his courage seems to have failed. He is to make his appearance at the Court of Spain neither in a plain republican suit of black, nor in a passively gilt and bespangled one. He held a consultation, it appears, with a French tailor, and the result of their joint ingenuity is the "Compromis Suite"—a sort of dress, and with it informed, of which the chief material is velvet; somewhat ornamented with cord and embroidery—a dress, in short, which, like the Administration at Washington, shall conciliate Hards and Sofas; which shall not do violence to the instructions of Mr. Marcy, and still be such a compliance with the usages at Madrid as that no offence will arise in that quarter.

As an engraving of this "Compromis Suite" will probably come out in an early number of the "Compro-mis Suite," let the public will not be kept in suspense. In the meantime let the picture possess their souls. Let them look in the light of this effulgent Administration. Let them contemplate the political integrity and unflinching stability of Caleb Cushing, and the enlarged conception and acute moral virtues of James Guthrie. Let them remember that we are represented at the English Court by one who know among his neighbors as "Nine-Penny King" and at Madrid by one who in conjunction with a French tailor got a coat, so near as the public are yet informed, to the "Compromis Suite."

IMPROVED WAGON BRAKE.—Perry Dickson, of Blooming Valley, Pa., has taken measures to secure a patent for a very simple and excellent brake for wagons and carriages. It is simply consists in connecting double cranks to the inner end of the pole or shaft of a carriage or wagon, and connecting the cranks to a friction crank for the face of each wheel, in such a manner, that the least backing up of the shaft animals, brings the brakes up against the face of each wheel, and so presses them that they cease to revolve, and merely slide. It is a valuable improvement for hill countries, and cannot fail to commend itself to all whom it may concern.

Indebtedness of Europe.

The New York Courier has an able article on the indebtedness of Europe. It thinks that whatever the Four Powers can do to avert war they will do it. To two of them—England and Prussia—war is a most exhausting debt; to the other two—France and Austria—it is absolute bankruptcy. We quote:

"France has a debt of one thousand millions of dollars. To pay the interest on her national debt—to support her standing army of three hundred and fifty thousand men, and navy of three hundred and thirty vessels—to sustain the dignity of her present court, and to meet the current expenses of civil government, France has to raise an annual revenue of three hundred millions of dollars, which is more than one-fifth of the annual amount of all the united incomes of the people.

"Austria is worse off still. She has a debt of eleven hundred millions of dollars and a revenue of only one hundred and twelve millions.

"Prussia has a debt of one hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars.

"The English debt everybody knows. It would crush any nation but England, and the world sees how it grinds her even with her gigantic credit.

"No Continental power, save perhaps Russia, has extensive credit. The absolute governments have borrowed money till the necessity of extrinsic support has nearly become a settled law of their existence. But capitalists have had too strong a lesson of the ruinous effect of this system in the untold losses they have sustained by Spain, Mexico, and the South American Republics; to shut their eyes to the consequences of supplying States with means to do what they are unable to do with their own positive resources."

THE WAY TO GET AN OFFICE.—The following has come to us through a source that entitles it to credit:

A large two-faced, broad-shouldered son of North Carolina says, a few days ago in the treasury building, and enquired for the Secretary. He was directed to the proper door, but when about to enter the ante-room was stopped by the messenger, for not observing the usual ceremonies.

"What's the matter now?" asked Rip Van Winkle.

"You can't go in, sir, replied the messenger. We'll see about that," replied Rip, as he caught the messenger in his brawny arms, and set him down. "I've called at Mr. Guthrie's room, and finding several gentlemen present, he asked: 'Which is the Secretary?'

"I am," said Mr. Guthrie to the intruder, rather sternly. "How did you get in here?" "Oh! We'll talk about that after awhile," said Rip. "I've come on business, and we'll talk about that first. You see, Mr. Secretary, I am a Democrat from North Carolina, and there is a high post at— and a Whig has the keeping of it now, and I want it. [Mind now! It won't make any difference in my voting if you don't give it to me. Here's my papers; look 'em up and speak out.]

Mr. Guthrie was quite taken with his homely simplicity, and replied that he would give him an answer at twelve.

"Mind now," said Rip, showing his watch to the Secretary. "You see that little finger? Well, when it gets to twelve I'll be here, certain. No mistake now."

"Where are you stopping?" inquired the Secretary.

"Staying! you may well say that. I've got no money to foot away stopping any where. I got my breakfast at the market house this morning. And you see I want to start home in the mail boat this evening, for, if I stay here long, I can't get home at all. Now mind, Mr. Secretary, twelve o'clock you know!"

During his absence, Mr. Guthrie examined his papers, and finding him properly recommended, directed his commission to be prepared immediately. But as the minutes of our friend appeared, and he handed his commission. He warmly thanked the Secretary, and took his leave, and now is doubtless at home attending to his duties. We dare say that Uncle Sam has not a better officer.—Washington Star.

ASSAULT OF A CHEVALIER D'INDUSTRIE.

The Albany Transcript records the doings of a Chevalier d'Industrie who answers to the name of E. Gustavus Perkins. He arrived in this city on the afternoon of Thursday last, and within three days thereafter picked a gentleman's pocket—looked lodgings at a genteel boarding house—advertised for a wife and gave audience to fifteen ladies old and young, who believed themselves qualified to make him happy—accepted six of them, and received a gold ring from each as a pledge of her return to complete the nuptial arrangements—broke open his landlady's cupboard, and stole all her silver spoons—was detected in the act of rummaging a fellow boarder's trunk—got kicked out of doors—was pursued through the streets by a brother of one of the applicants for matrimony, who swore to inflict summary vengeance upon him—took refuge from his pursuer in a millinery shop—stole four pieces of satin ribbon from his kind protectress, the bonnet maker—was not and recognized by another of the ladies with whom he had contracted a matrimonial alliance—was charged by the young lady with obtaining her heart and ring under false pretences, and was violently thrashed by a big drayman who volunteered as champion of the injured virgin. Next he obtained a lot of assorted hardware from a merchant, by representing himself as the partner of a mercantile firm in Chicago—took passage for Buffalo—was arrested in the cars at Utica, and taken back to Albany, where he underwent an examination and was consigned to the lock-up. All, be it remembered, in three days.

INK FOR STEEL PENS.—Take twenty lbs. of the best Campeachy logwood, and boil it down for three hours in one gallon of water, taking care to add enough during evaporation so as to have one gallon of liquor at the end of the boiling. Into this dissolve 12 ozs. of the chromate of potash, and stir well. It should then be bottled up for use. It does not require gum to hold any sediment in solution for there is none. As there is no acid in this ink, it is the very writing fluid required for steel pens.—Scientific American.

With full assurance in the arm of the Almighty, says the Empress of Russia, we go forth to fight for the orthodox faith. And accordingly twelve thousand markets, and the usual proportion of sabres and bombshells are sent in advance, to promote the spread of Christianity among the heathen Turks.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The U. S. M. steamship Arctic, from Liverpool arrived at New York, Oct. 30, at about 3 P. M. after a rapid passage.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—WAR ABOUT TO BEGIN.

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna announces that advices had been received there, stating that Prince Gorchakoff had sent a reply to the demand made by the Porte to evacuate the Principalities within fifteen days. The answer was to the effect that he, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, was neither authorized to commence hostilities, to conclude peace, nor to evacuate the principalities; consequently he would do neither one nor the other.

Even yet persons are found to assert that war will not necessarily begin, as Gorchakoff's reply perhaps means that he must await orders from St. Petersburg! The above dispatch is dated Vienna, Monday evening, 17th.

Russian subjects in Turkey are, from October 1st, placed under the protection of Austria.

Fuskiewicz, the new Commander in Chief of the Danube, has demanded 40,000 of the picked troops now in Poland, placed under his special orders in the Principalities.

The German papers announce that Austria and Prussia have ordered their subjects in the Turkish service to return home. The Porte, however, had provided for such a contingency, so that the service will not suffer.

Omer Pasha had notified that vessels under a neutral flag, would be allowed to pass the Danube, until the 25th inst.

The New York Evening Post, Free Soil, Loebson, has occasionally a very disrespectful way of speaking of its "Democratic" confederates. In reference to the long-winded criticism upon the article in the Boston Post, Washington Union, and Pennsylvaniaian, it says:

The article realizes the geometrical definitions of a straight line: it has length without breadth or thickness. It is one good thing; however. Dan Sickles, Mr. Buchanan's secretary of legation, is spoken of as an "accomplished scholar, and a literary purist."

We were aware that Dan's passion for letters, was so uncontrollable, that on one occasion he robbed a Post Office gratuity; but of his scientific attainments if they exist, we are not so well informed. We do remember his being once employed by some clients in this city to secure a patent for them at Washington, but neither he nor his friends have ever cared to talk much about his achievements under that retainer.

SECRET ORDERS continue to multiply in all parts of the country. The last we have heard of is mentioned by the Cincinnati Columbian as having been formed in that City, under the title of "The Family Compact," of which both males and females are members. In that city it already numbered five hundred members, and the Columbian says that it is for a moral and beneficial purpose. In Philadelphia the number of these secret orders is very large. Besides the old and respectable orders of Masons and Odd Fellows, we have the Ancient Order of Good Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men, American Protestant Association, Sons of Temperance, Sons of America, United Order of American Mechanics, Independent Order of Philozotheans, Independent Order of Rechabites, Brotherhood of the Union, Female Druids, Cadets of Temperance, Order of the Lone Star and a host of others whose names only occasionally appear in public.

A RUSSIAN PRIEST'S SERMON ON THE COMET.—The comet which has lately been visible, has served a priest for a text for a sermon, after having summoned his congregation together, although it was neither Sunday nor festival, and shown them the comet, he informed them that it was the same star that had appeared to the magi at the birth of our Savior, and that it was only visible now in the Russian empire. Its appearance on this occasion was to intimate to the Russian people that the time was now come for it to spread out its wings and embrace all mankind in one orthodox and sanctifying church. He showed them that the star was now standing immediately over Constantinople, and explained that the dull light of the nucleus indicated its sorrow at the delays of the Russian army in proceeding to its destination, &c.

The law-suit noticed in the Tribune some months since in which Mrs. HARRIET BECKER STONE and her husband are the plaintiffs, and F. W. THOMAS, of Philadelphia the publisher of a German translation of Uncle Tom's Cabin, the defendant, was taken up in the U. S. Circuit Court, at Philadelphia, yesterday, for argument before Judges Grier and Kane. The question at issue is, whether a copyright holds in any other language than that in which it was entered.

It has never been raised before, and there is no precedent bearing on it, either in England or this country. The argument which is supposed, be concluded to-day.—Tribune.

DEMOCRACY SAFE.—The Democracy have got into the Western Penitentiary at last! The Supreme Court have displaced three Whig inspectors, and put in as many orthodox Democrats, who at once removed the Whig physician, and will appoint one who will administer medicines according to the "Baltimore Platform." As soon as they can decide between the numerous applicants. The Moral Instructor will be selected with special reference to his views on the "Resolutions of '93," and Major Beckham will be replaced by some one untrammelled with Whiggery—and the programme end in an application to the Governor to turn out every rascally Whig who occupies a comfortable cell within the old castle.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE CITY OF SALT LAKE TO BE ENCLOSED BY A WALL.—Late news from Utah states that the Indians had recently killed many of the white inhabitants, and that the utmost consternation prevailed in consequence. Governor Brigham Young, has called the military force of the territory in service, and as a further measure of protection, had ordered a wall to be built around the city of Salt Lake. A desperate struggle is anticipated before the whites will succeed in quelling their fell foes.

What's True at Washington.

Telegraphic dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Oct. 26, 1853. Of the many statements going, some are true, and many are false. Let me tell you what is true:

I. It is true that the Union is in the confidence of the President, and speaks by authority in regard to Cuba and the Isthmus.

II. It is true that James Gordon Bennett, Esquire, Editor and Proprietor of the New York Satanic Press, has an application on file at the State Department for the French Mission.

III. It is true that the administration professes to believe in the abolition of the slave trade between Africa and Cuba, under the sanction of the English and French governments, with a view to the ultimate abolition of Slavery in that island. It may be difficult to believe that so preposterous an idea can gain currency in such high quarters, but it is so.

DISCOVERY OF A NORTHWEST PASSAGE.—A passage by the Arctic ocean, around the northern continent of America, has at last been discovered. Commander McClure of the British Navy, has accomplished what the maritime explorers of nearly two hundred years have failed to accomplish. He has sailed from Davis's Straits on the east, through the great Arctic ocean to near Bhering's Straits on the west, and has shown the existence of an uninterrupted water communication from the North Atlantic to the North Pacific. His course, as near as we can gather it from the brief announcement of the fact made by the English Admiralty, was through the "Fringes of" Wale's Straits, connecting with Bhering's Straits to a cliff south of Melville Island, called Bank's Land, and through fogs and hummocks of almost impenetrable ice to a place called Bhering's Island, in the Bay of Mercy. The precise position of the island we are unable to ascertain, but it seems to be sufficiently far east, and near the outlet of Bhering's Straits, on the coast of Asia, to settle the question of the practicability of the passage.

ROUGH & READY.—The members of The Rough-and-Ready Fire Co. No. 1, will meet for exercise on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, P. M. T. A. LYONS, Sec'y.

Marriages.

At Smithboro', N. Y., on the 20th inst., by Rev. J. W. Hewitt, M. H. A. Miran, and Miss E. A. Brooks, of the above place.

In Susquehanna, October 3d, by Rev. A. H. Fish, Mr. DRANE FRANKLIN BAUNPAGE, N. D., of Gibson, Pa., to Miss J. L. EDITH PACKER of Woodstock, Va.

In Harrisburg, by the same, October 19th, Mr. VERNON WILLIAMS of Jackson, to Miss LILLIAN COMAS of Harford.

In Franklin, October 18th, by Rev. S. McKimley, GARY LAW, Esq., of Liberty, to Miss PERIE A., daughter of Raymond Smith of Franklin.

New Advertisements.