The Susquehanna Register.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

Thursday Morning, Dec. 8, 1853.

TERMS.

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

Two Dollars if paid within the year.

Two Dollars and fifty cents if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

☞ No subscription will be permitted to remain unsettled longer than two years.

Discontinuances optional with the publisher, till all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one week, ... $0,50

each subsequent week, ... 0,25

Business Cards per annum, with paper, ... 3,00

A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

Court Proceedings.

Samuel H. Dayton vs. The Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. In this case, which was on trial when we went to press last week, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $1,942.

Asher Peck vs. J. H. Wells and J. M. Chittenden, Adm'rs. &c. In debt. Verdict for plaintiff for $117,58.

David Amy vs. R. S. Davis. Appeal from judgment of J. P. Verdict for plaintiff for $4,18.

Walter Marsh vs. Hiram Bates. Appeal from judgment of J. P. This suit was brought to recover damages for the destroying of plaintiff's sheep by defendant's dog. The act of 1851 makes the owner of a dog liable for his sheep-killing, although the owner was not aware of his propensity to commit the act. Verdict for plaintiff for $44,00.

Lewis Sprout vs. The Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. Appeal. The defendants had undertaken to carry for plaintiff a quantity of "Sprout's Patent Wagon Springs," from Montrose Depot to Great Bend, and while in defendants' hands, one of said springs was broken. Verdict for plaintiff for $16,57.

David Case vs. John F. Dunmore and G. B. Eldred. Action of Trespass. Verdict for defendants by order of Court.

Baker vs. Lane. This was an action of Trespass, for selling on an execution, the Plaintiff's last cow. The Defence was founded upon a sale on an execution, issued by a Justice of the Peace in a case in which a judgment for damages in Trover, had been rendered against the present plaintiff in favor of Lane the defendant. For the Defendant the Counsel claimed that the Exemption acts of 1836 were repealed by the act of 1849, and that in case of damages recovered, there was now no exemption of any property.—Judge Wilmot instructed the Jury that, although in words, the Legislature had given no exemption in such a case, yet construing the statues according to their proper spirit, and looking beyond the words to the intention of the Legislature, the Act of 1836 exempting particular items of property from sale on execution for damages, is still in force. Verdict for plaintiff for $25,00.

Tracy Hayden and I. S. Little vs. Joseph Ball, E. D. Turner, and James Summers. Ejectment. The Jury find for the defendant, James Summers, for the land, the verdict to be set aside and judgment for the plaintiffs on the payment of $110, and interest, within six months,—the said Summers on receiving the money to convey all his interest in the land to the plaintiffs. As to the other defendants they find for the plaintiffs.

In the matter of the new township, to be called Oakland, set off of Harmony township, Dec. 3, 1853, the Court appoint Samuel Brush, Judge of Elections, and George T. Frazier and Levi Westfall, Inspectors of Elections, to serve on Friday the day of February 1854; and direct that the election shall be held at the house of George Leach, known as the "Kirk House," in the Borough of Susquehanna, and that the constable of Harmony township give notice of said election according to act of Assembly.

"All is Fair in Politics."—This doctrine though infamous in point of morality, is too often practised upon by politicians. We learn that Wm. M. Piatt, the Senator elect for this district fully adopted it during the late canvass. It will be recollected that he professed to be a Maine Law man, at least while seeking the endorsement of the Temperance Convention of Susquehanna County, but when he got among the 'b'hoys' of Wyoming he so far forgot his pledge as to leave money at the taverns, to be judiciously laid out in 'treats' to win votes for this beautiful specimen of a Temperance candidate. Those who thought our opposition to Mr. Piatt unreasonable—putting that opposition as we did mainly on Temperance grounds—will probably be convinced of their mistake when they shall see the course he will pursue in the Legislature, in reference to the Maine Law. We hope they will watch him closely.

In a letter to the State Department, Mr. Buchanan acknowledges the receipt of the fishery treaty, and says that he thinks it will be adopted; that he has had an interview with Lord Aberdeen upon the subject, who promised that the British Cabinet would act upon it as soon as possible. It would have received attention before this, but that Russia-Turkish affairs had occupied their attention.

Educational.

We see by the *Pennsylvania School Journal* that the subject of Common School Education is receiving increased attention in various parts of the Commonwealth. Teachers' Institutes have been held in several counties, and in others are to be introduced this winter. We do not hear of anything of the kind being contemplated here, though Susquehanna county should be moving, too, in this matter, or else she will be left behind in the march of progress.

The Educational Association of Northern Pennsylvania,—which appears not to include Susquehanna county—is apparently doing much good within the sphere of its influence. Its second session was held at Jersey Shore, commencing Sept. 28th, 1853. Its object is to elevate the profession of teaching, and to improve the condition of our Common Schools.—We have not room to publish its proceedings, but the following resolutions which it adopted at its recent session will give some idea of the nature and spirit of the Association.

1. *Resolved*, That we regard our Common School system as commendable in its general features, but in its practical bearing requiring additional modification and improvement, to render it successful in the diffusion of thorough and general education.

2. *Resolved*, That it is desirable to have a Superintendent in every county, to visit and lecture in School Districts, examine teachers, and take general supervision of the Common Schools and educational interests in the county.

3. *Resolved*, That we deem it advisable to have the Common schools regularly graded in every School District so that every child in the Commonwealth may be stimulated by academical honors, and enjoy thorough Academic instruction.

4. *Resolved*, That the business of teaching should be entrusted to those who make it their profession, and have qualified themselves for the responsible work.

5. *Resolved*, That we deprecate the too common practice of employing the untaught "to keep school" rather than the educated to impart instruction.

6. *Resolved*, That we recommend to Directors in every District, and teachers in every school, to adopt a uniform system of text books, thus securing economy in expenditure and facility in advancement.

7. *Resolved*, That we deplore the prevalent deficiency in the early discipline of children, as ruinous to the mind and morals, and adding to the cares and perplexities of the teacher, but recommend to all engaged in the business of instruction a rigid adherence to the motto, "Discipline at all hazards."

8. *Resolved*, That we appreciate the labors of the Hon. Thos. H. Burrowes, formerly Secretary of the Commonwealth and Superintendent of Common Schools, in building up our Common School system, and commend the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, conducted by him, to the favor and patronage of every friend of education.

9. *Resolved*, That we hold our next meeting at Lewisburg, on Monday, the 26th of December, 1853.

For the Register.

Mr. Frazier:—Whether the affidavits, which appeared in the *Democrat*, of last week, and which I have copied below, constitute a sufficient apology for my appearing again before the public, may be doubted.—As, however, the young men whose affidavits accompany that of Chase, are, so far as I have any knowledge, respectable and truthful, and as their testimony may seem, to those who are entirely ignorant of the facts in the case, to corroborate the oath of Mr. Chase, I have concluded that I may be justified. I shall introduce no extra judicial oaths, in my defence against the sworn charge of Mr. C., for two reasons. First, I do not deem that course necessary, to fasten the falsehood and its disgrace where they belong; and second, it is my own, as well as the conviction of most intelligent people, that he who will tell a deliberate falsehood, will not hesitate, if the circumstance, in his opinion, seem to require it, to back up his falsehoods by an extra judicial oath. The man who has no regard for truth has no regard for an oath to which there is attached no legal penalty, as in the case of an extra judicial oath, or an oath out of the ordinary course of judicial procedure. Mr. Chase's affidavit is of this character, and as a consequence he has not laid himself liable to an indictment for perjury, although he has, in a fit of desperation, sworn falsely.

After copying the affidavits, I will simply oppose to Mr. C.'s oath, my own statement sustained by reference to the names of two gentlemen, who were present and heard his refusal to publish the article in question—gentlemen whose word will not be doubted; and then so explain the matter of the affidavit of the young men, as that they shall be cleared from any imputation of false swearing, while at the same time, it will most conclusively appear, that their testimony has no corroborative bearing whatever upon the oath of Mr. Chase.

THE AFFIDAVITS.

Susquehanna County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, Amos Williams, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, E. B. Chase, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that a certain article addressed to him by Eld. Post, and published in the *Register* last week, was sent him by Elder Post, Tuesday the 8th inst. with a request that it should be published. That the following day, Elder Post called at his office, having received an intimation that certain statements in the article would be proved false in print, and requested deponent *not to publish the article.* Deponent first informed Elder Post that he should not recall the article from the press unless he (the Elder) would agree to stop the whole controversy. But afterwards, at the request of a mutual friend of the parties, he consented to recall the article for that week, telling Elder Post in the most expressive terms that he should retain the manuscript and publish it whenever the controversy should be again commenced by him.

And said deponent further avers that he *never refused to publish the said article* as Elder Post declares in the *Register* last week, but that on the contrary he sent it to the printing office to be published, and it was partly in type when it was withdrawn at Elder Post's most earnest and repeated request.

That he tried to persuade Elder Post from pursuing the controversy any further, but told him, most distinctly, that it must be published in the *Democrat* if any where.

E. B. CHASE.

Sworn to and Subscribed this 29th day of November, 1853. A. WILLIAMS, J. P.

Susquehanna County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, Amos Williams, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, Alvin Day and Casper W. Tyler, who being duly sworn, do depose and say that they are workmen in the office of the Montrose *Democrat*, and that the article addressed to Mr. Chase by Elder Post, and which the latter published in the *Register* last week, with a statement that Mr. Chase had refused to publish it in the *Democrat* the week previous, was sent to the *Democrat* office by Mr. Chase with directions to publish it; and that in accordance with those directions said article was partly in type, when it was recalled, as we understood, by directions of Elder Post. Mr. Chase expressed, in our presence, great regret at its recall, and avowed his determination to keep the manuscript for the purpose of publishing it afterwards, should Elder Post persist in continuing the controversy.

ALVIN DAY,
CASPER W. TYLER.

Sworn and subscribed this 29th day of November, 1853. A. WILLIAMS, J. P.

To the oath of Mr. Chase, I reply as follows:

On Friday the 18th ult.—I think it was, or Thursday the 17th—I called on E. B. Chase, Esq., at his *law* office, and then and there, in the presence of two or three other persons, had a conversation with him upon a certain article of mine which had been placed in his hands for publication in his paper. In the course of the conversation I told him that with his permission I would so amend the article as to make no issue between him and Mr. Little, and strike out the anecdote, which appeared rather provoking. He replied that he had made up his mind to stop the controversy where it was. It was disgusting to his readers, and there could be no benefit in continuing it. I then asked him for the article. He said he had made up his mind to keep it, and use it against me if it became necessary, or if I pursued the subject further. I then asked him to publish it just as it was, as I was not disposed to have a rod, *in terrorem*, held over me. He said no—the matter must drop where it was. I then appealed to the gentlemen present as witnesses of the fact. 1. That I had asked Mr. C. to publish the article amended, which he refused to do. 2. That I had demanded of him the article, as mine by right, and he refused to return it. 3. That I had demanded the publication of it as it is, and this he refuses. And, I then left the office. Such are the facts of the case; and I now refer to those gentlemen, who were present, viz: Mr. Erastus Maynard, of Rush, and F. M. Williams, Esq., of Montrose, as witnesses of the facts as I have stated them.

As to the affidavit of the two young men, a few words will show that it has no bearing upon the point at issue. *They* refer to facts which occurred on Tuesday (I think) the 15th ult., at the *printing* office, of which I had no personal knowledge, and at the time when the matter of substituting a statement from Mr. Little, in the place of my article, was under consideration, and unsettled. *I* refer to facts which took place, on the Friday following, at Mr. Chase's *law* office. The places and times were different. That the publication of my article was suspended for a week, "at the request of a mutual friend of the parties," as Mr. C. has it, after "it was partly in type," cannot prove that its subsequent publication was *not* refused. Nor is this even a plausible "creep out" for Mr. Chase, for the reason that he swears positively that he "*never refused to publish the said article.*"

That Mr. Chase expressed to the young men, "regrets at its recall, and avowed his determination to keep the manuscript," &c., does not prove that he did *not* keep the manuscript, and, at a subsequent time, *refuse* to publish it. Nor does all this prove that I wished to "recall" the article. What sort of lawyer-like procedure is that, which attempts to prove that what a man has said is true, because he had told some other person the same thing? What would the reader think, were he arraigned on a charge of perjury, and proof should be offered against him, that the prosecutor had told the witness that the reader had perjured himself? Quite fortunate, however, in this case, I am prepared to meet even this unjudicial course of procedure. The charge brought against me, and which is attempted to be proved by the young men, is that I received "an intimation that certain statements in my article would be proved false in print," and on this account I "begged" to have "it recalled."—The truth, however, is, that I received no "intimation," except what is contained in the following note, from Mr. Chase, as to what might be proved "in print;" and only consented that the publication of my article should be suspended for a week in the hope of getting a full statement of facts, from Mr. Little—facts which I knew could not fasten upon me the charge of "*instigating* and *reviving*." Dr. Dimock's review of Mr. L's oration, to publish in the place of that article. Such a statement, as I have before stated, I failed to get, and therefore I renewed my request to publish. Here is the note from Mr. Chase.

"Eld. A. L. Post, Dear Sir:—I enclose you a note from Mr. Little. If after reading it you desire your article, sent me yesterday, to be published, please leave word to that effect at the printing office this afternoon—and if you desire to recall it leave word at the same place, or at my office."

Yours, &c., E. B. CHASE.

I had neither seen Mr. Chase, nor spoken a word with him upon the subject of publishing my article (It was sent to him by other hands for publication) until after the reception of the above note. The suggestion that to have my article "recalled," as it appears, came from him and not from me. His oath in the face of his note notwithstanding. But I forbear following him upon minor points. If the ends of justice could be subserved, and the morals of the community be protected, I would gladly cover up his glaring faults. My words are unfeigned when I say, I most sincerely desire that he may repent and save himself from the recoil of the full weight of the wrong which he has endeavered to inflict upon me. Though late, it may not be too late, for him, through unfeigned repentance, and a future life of uprightness and honesty, to save himself from utter shipwreck. By giving better heed, in future, to the proverb, "He that diggeth a pit shall fall into it," and to the case of Haman hanging on the gallows which he had erected for Mordecai, he may rise from the fate of a reckless adventurer, who would, in violation of truth and right, build himself up on the ruins of others.

A. L. POST.

Montrose, December 5, 1853.

☞ A correspondent at Lanesboro informs us that the horses stolen from Messrs. Foster & Sons near Honesdale, were found near *Eko*, in the township of Thomson, and about 8½ miles from Lanesboro, and not near Lanesboro, as was stated in the Register last week. We make the correction cheerfully, and plead not guilty, to the imputation of desiring to insinuate anything against the good name and fame of Lanesboro.

News and Notions.

—John Mitchell has arrived in New York.

—When a man cannot contain himself, is he too large or too small?

—Strong cheese is supposed to be the rankest thing alive, but hatred is rancor.

—Lady readers may be interested to know that at Dublin the Queen wore her bonnet on *her head*.

—Kossuth says, "Men believe in the Mysteries of religion, but the era of real Christianity is yet to come."

—A London paper recently began its weekly record of crime with, "There have been five cases of woman-beating this week."

—There is one necklace of pearls on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, valued at fifteen thousand dollars.

—The total amount of California gold deposited at the Philadelphia Mint since its discovery to November 1st, is $204,000,000.

—Charles Dickens is now on a walking excursion through Italy, recruiting his health and picking up facts for future use.

—Disaffection has broken out among the Poles, in the Russian ranks. Four had been summarily shot at Bucharest.

—James G. Birney, formerly an Abolition candidate for the Presidency, is suffering from an attack of paralysis in Philadelphia.

—The cholera has broken out in New Orleans. That unfortunate city, having hardly got rid of the yellow fever, is now visited by this new scourge.

—The Albany Evening Journal warns parents against permitting their boys to visit tippling shops, ten pin alleys and—the legislature.

—The Hon. C. G. Atherton, recently deceased, has left $8,000 to President Pierce, and the bulk of his property, upwards of $150,000, to his wife and cousins.

—Dean Swift proposed to tax female beauty, and leave every lady to rate her own charms. He said the tax would be cheerfully paid and very productive.

—The Jesuit, Father Bohola, who was martyrized in May, 1657, by the Russians, was canonized at Rome on the 30th ult.—He is the third Jesuit canonized in the course of this year.

—The nerve which never relaxes, the eye which never blanches, the thought which never wanders—these are the masters of victory.

—If you would teach secrecy to others begin with yourself. How can you expect another will keep your secret, when you cannot yourself?

—The Turks in alliance with the Circassians and having as auxiliaries many tried soldiers of Hungary, have a force in Asia that gives the Russians enough to do to hold their own.

—It is well understood, at Washington, that the nomination of Linn Boyd was intended, and is to be considered as an endorsement of the course of Mr. Secretary Guthrie, since both Speaker and Secretary, hail from Kentucky.

—The Reading, Pa. Journal, complains that men are frequently on juries in that county, Berks, who do not understand the English language; and that "a case might as well be decided by tossing up a copper as trying it before them."

—A Neapolitan paper announces that his holiness the Pope, has excommunicated Father Gavazzi, and the new paper, "The Crusader," started by him in New York, as well as all the readers of that sheet.

—Redfield, the successor of Collector Bronson, has been applying the political guillotine in the New York Custom House. Ninety new appointments were made in two days, eighty eight of whom were Free-Soilers.

—The *Washington Union*, in an article on the union of the Democracy, says, "If the Baltimore Platform had expressly approved or disapproved of the Compromise, the nominee would have met certain defeat. The friends of the measure of adjustment never had sufficient strength to elect a President."

—Many of the Pennsylvania newspapers are advocating the passage of a law authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Commonwealth to have the laws passed by the General Assembly published in the newspapers of each county.

—Professor Silliman, speaking of the manufacture of porcelain, at Sevres, France, says, "We have in the United States the most perfect materials. Nothing can exceed the feldspar of Chester County, Pa., from which the beautiful Philadelphia Porcelain was made, and which, when placed alongside of that of Sevres, could not be distinguished from it."

—The St. Louis Intelligencer of Tuesday last, states that a man, named John T. Berger, was fined and committed in full under the vagrant act the day previous. Burger was formerly a minister of the Gospel in Illinois, and was a man of respectable standing in his vocation, but for some time he has frequented the grog shops in St. Louis, and has often been confined in the calaboose for drunkenness.

The Breach Widening.

Potomac, the able and reliable Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot*, in referring to the perplexities and troubles of President Pierce, says:

Unfortunately there is growing up, stronger and stronger every day, here and almost every where else, an opposition to him, in the ranks of his own party which he can never meet and overturn, nor appease, without promptly dismissing, or getting rid of, a portion of his Cabinet. This condition will be exacted of him as a *sine qua non*, by those who will in no other way be appeased.

It is already known that Senator Bright, of Indiana, speaks freely and openly, against the line of Freesoil policy pursued by the Administration, and against some of the appointments of Ministers to go abroad, such as those of Soule, Dale and Belmont. Mr. Bright takes ground with Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire and the Hards of New York. Nor will these two leading and vigorous Old Guard Democrats lack company in this great work of reforming the course of the President.

It is whispered here, in political circles, that the Stantons have had good cause to cherish other than friendly feelings for the President. It is asserted that, at the time the friends of Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, were pressing that gentleman for the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, for this District, the President gave vent to some expressions very prejudicial to the character and honor of Mr. Stanton. To Mr. Stanton of Tennesse, every way qualified for, and eminently entitled to a mission abroad, and to whom the whole country expected a foreign mission at least would be promptly tendered, no mission abroad was tendered. The two Stantons have been returned to Congress, where they can, and have the ability to, speak for themselves!

Another fact, which bears hard against the President, as a Chief Magistrate of high integrity and unsullied honor, is whispered about here in Democratic circles, which has been left for a Whig writer to tell to the public, in order that, if it be not true, the friends of the President may be authorized to put an extinguisher upon it. It is due to the President that he should know what some of his professed Democratic friends are breathing in whispers against him, instead of telling him frankly what, is charged, and thus giving him an opportunity to explain. I will therefore do him the justice to let him know publicly of one of the grave charges whispered against his fair fame.

Just before Mr. President Filmore went out of office he appointed John Ambler, Esq., Marshal of Western Virginia. Mr. Ambler was a State's Rights politician, a high-toned, honorable gentleman, and a faithful public officer. Further, he was the son-in-law of Senator Mason. This latter fact probably had some weight with Mr. Filmore in selecting Mr. Ambler for the Marshalship, for he was an amiable and kind hearted President, who loved to conciliate distinguished and influential Democrats—so much so, that just before he left the Presidential chair he appointed, at the solicitation of Franklin Pierce, Mr. Broadhead, a violent and bitter Democrat, Second Comptroller of the Treasury. After the installation of President Pierce in the Executive Chair an effort was made in Virginia to get Mr. Ambler removed from office, in order that a regular Pierce Democrat might be appointed in his place. Strong papers calling for Mr. Ambler's removal were gotten up and laid before the President. But for some time action was delayed. It would not quite do, it was thought, to dismiss a capable and upright Marshal from office who had Senator Mason for his father-in-law. And yet it would not do to displease the host of Democrats who had petitioned for his removal by retaining him. What was to be done? It is reported that this was done; that the president having learned that Mr. Ambler had arrived in this city, sent for him; that at the interview, he told Mr. Ambler that to retain him in the office of Marshal, under the appointment of Mr. Fillmore, would be to place his father-in-law, Senator Mason, in an embarrissing situation. That those who were clamoring for the removal of Mr. Ambler would charge his retention in office to Senator Mason, which he, the President, did not desire; that he wished to take the responsibility in the matter upon his own shoulders, and that this could be done, and that he could make the act of appointment his own, by Mr. Ambler tendering to him his resignation of the appointment conferred upon him by President Fillmore, and then receiving back from him a new appointment to the same office; that this would relieve Senator Mason, and place the responsibility where it properly belonged.

To this Mr. Marshal Ambler is said to have promptly and cheerfully assented by at once writing and tendering the resignation of his office. The next day, to his profound astonishment, he saw the announcement of the appointment of his successor to the Marshalship, which, the day before, he had been cutely induced to resign!

Is it so, or is it not? It comes in no questionable shape, and yet is too bad to be believed of President Pierce. I leave it for the *Union* or the *Sentinel* or the *Evening Star*, to explain.

Saccharine Item.—In Florida, Louisiana, and Texas—the only States in the Union in which sugar is raised to a large amount—a capital of $80,000,000 is invested in the culture of the cane. These States produce annually about 300,000,000 pounds of sugar. In addition to this amount, foreign importations are yearly made into the United States to the extent of 350,000,000 pounds. Even a short crop of sugar at the South, which reduces the usual production only 100,000,000 or 150,000,000 pounds, invariably advances the price of sugar from one to one and a half cents per pound; which on the entire consumption of 650,000,000 of pounds, is equal at one cent to $6,500,000, and at one and a half cents, to about $10,000,000.

The Way to Spend Our Money.—A Washington correspondent says that the thirty-odd millions surplus revenue in the Treasury will be required to meet the negotiation of Mr. Soule in Spain and Gen. Gadsden in Mexico. That the affairs in Europe are in a shape to favor the annexation of Cuba, and that the acquisition of the Mesilla Valley, and a strip of the open country west of it to the Gulf of California, is a foregone conclusion, and will be brought about by peaceable means, if possible, and by force, if need be.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

The caucus of the Democratic members of the House convened, agreeably to call, in the hall of the House, soon after 5 o'clock this evening, and the attendance was tolerably full. Messrs. Disney, Orr, Richardson and several others, however, were absent.

The caucus organized by selecting Mr. Olds for Chairman and Messrs. Ingersoll of Connecticut, and Davis, of Indiana, Secretaries.

The rules of the House were adopted as the rules of the meeting.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, offered a series of resolutions affirming the principles of the Baltimore Platform, in favor of carrying out the inaugural, against interference in State politics, including an extract from Jefferson on the point, &c.

These were ruled out on a point of order.

An appeal was taken, but the Chair was sustained by a large majority.

They then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Speaker, with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

Boyd	45	Bocock	1
Orr	35		
Disney	37	Total	118

SECOND BALLOT.

Boyd	64	Disney	31
Orr	23		

Linn Boyd, of Ky., was declared nominated.

Col. Forney was then nominated Clerk on the first ballot, R. M. Young being the only opposing candidate.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5, 1853.

The nominees are all elected: Forney by 121 votes, but four Virginians voting for him—Bayly, Faulkner, Ridwell, and McMullen. Mike Walsh, Wheeler, and other Hards voted for Young. Meade's name was not proposed. The Hards showed no spunk. Stanton's resolutions were not offered. Armstrong will be elected Printer by an overwhelming majority.

Lewis D. Campbell's resolutions raising a Committee to make a report on altering the rules of the House, passed unanimously. An important move, and if carried out will facilitate business and save millions to the Government.

A Bearer of dispatches from Mr. Gadsden, Minister to Mexico, reached here to-day. He left the City of Mexico on the 18th of November, and Vera Cruz on the 23d. The intelligence he brings about the fillibustering movement in Lower California is important, but not alarming. There is only about two hundred engaged in the expedition. Mr. Gadsden has directed measures to be taken to suppress the expedition with the United States troops.

Santa Anna is on the best terms with Mr. Gadsden, and is truly anxious to preserve peace with the United States.

The whole character of the dispatches shows that the expedition will fail, and peace between Mexico and the United States be maintained.

Minor Incidents of the War.

A letter in the Paris *Patriot* from Constantinople of the 29th ult., states that the Turkish cruisers had chased some Russian gunboats into the harbor of Sebastopol.

By telegraph from Constantinople of the 2d, the Turks are reported to have stormed and captured the Russian fortress on the Shefkatil, (Asia.) In addition to this, several other fortresses in Georgia, and the Caucasus have fallen into possession of the Turkish allies. These forts are Cartoon, which was taken by the Koords; Fulilet by the troops from Damascus; and Surmine Istrat and Kuchat by the Bachi-Bozouks.

An absurd rumor was in circulation, for a day or two, that the Moslems had massacred fifteen hundred Christians in Thessalonica;—totally untrue.

Disaffection has broken out among the Poles in the Russian ranks. Four had been summarily shot at Bucharest.

The communication between Galatz and Odessa was closed.

The Czar's Declaration of War was read in all the Churches of St. Petersburg on the 4th. There was a review on the same day, but the declaration was not read to the troops.

A corps d'armee, was under orders to embark from Odessa for Georgia to reenforce Prince Woranzoff, who urgently asks for succor. The embarkation of the corps, is however, countermanded lest they should fall in with the Turkish fleet and the corps will be sent to reenforce Gorchakoff.

Gen. Klapa has received a Turkish command a Gltenitza or Guirgevo.

From Bucharest, Nov. 2, advices say that the Boyards are following the example of the Hospadar, and emigrated to Austria, *Hungry* or Transylvania.

Gorchakoff has issued a proclamation ordering the subjects of Turkey to quit the Principalities. He has also "invited" the people of the territories to enroll against the Turks. This last invitation has caused great alarm.

☞ The Salt Lake mail has arrived at Independence, bringing intelligence from the exploring party commanded by Capt. Gunnison. Governor Young writes that Capt. Gunnison's party had been surprised by the Utah Indians and many of them killed. An express reached Gov. Young on October 31st from Capt. Morris, stating that the massacre took place in Sevier river, and that the killed were Gunnison, Kern of the topographical engineers, Wm. Porter, the guide, and two others and three privates of the Mounted Rifle corps. All their mules, arms, &c., were taken.

Young immediately sent aid to Morris, who was in a critical situation, surrounded by hostile and treacherous Indians. A party of Cheyennes had surrounded the mail and demanded nearly all the provisions, which were given up.

Romish Conversions.—From authentic information published by the Royal Consistorium in Breslau, we learn that in Silesia alone, a small province in Prussia, in the year 1851, 648 Roman Catholics, including 3 priests, renounced Romanism and embraced Protestantism. Also, that 460 children of Romish parents, at the request of the parents, were baptized by Protestant ministers. And yet further, that in consequence of the tyrannical requisition of a pledge in mixed marriages to bring up the children in the Romish Church, no less than 1673 couples refused to be married by Romish priests. So says the "Pilgrim of Saxony."

Life of the West Point Cadet.

He sleeps in the barracks, in a room with one other; at five in the morning in summer, and at half past five in the winter, the reveille awakens him; he immediately arises, doubles up his blankets and matrass, and places them on the head of his iron bedstead; he studies until seven o'clock; at that hour the drum beats for breakfast and the cadets fall into rank and proceed to the mess hall. Twenty minutes is the usual time spent at breakfast. Guard mounting takes place at half past seven, and twenty-four are placed on guard every day. At eight o'clock the bugle sounds and the recitations commence. At one o'clock the bugle again sounds, the professors dismiss their respective stations, the cadets form ranks opposite the barracks and march to dinner. Between eleven and one a part of the cadets are occupied in riding, and others in fencing, daily. After dinner they have until two o'clock for recreation. At four the bugle sounds and they go either to battalion or light artillery drill.—This exercise lasts an hour and a half.—After that they devote the time to recreation until parade, which takes place at sunset. After parade they form into rank in front of the barracks, and the names of the delinquents are read by an officer of the cadets. Supper comes next, and after supper recreation until eight o'clock, when the bugle sounds to call to quarters and every cadet must be found in his room within a few minutes at study and must remain there thus employed until half-past nine. At half past nine the bugle again sounds, this is called 'tattoo;' and as the drum taps, every cadet must be in bed; having his light extinguished, and must remain there until morning.

If during the night the cadet is found to be absent from his room more than thirty minutes, and does not give a satisfactory account of himself, charges are preferred against him and he is court martialed.

The use of intoxicating drink and of tobacco is strictly repudiated; and so are playing at chess, wearing whiskers, and a great many other things. The punishment to which cadets are liable, are privation of recreation, &c., extra hours of duty, reprimands, arrest, or confinement to his room or tent; confinement in light prison, confinement in dark prison, dismissal with the privilege of resigning, and public dismissal. Through the months of July and August the cadets are encamped, and during the encampment the instruction is exclusively military.

The only furlough allowed to cadets is two months, when they are in the third class.

The pay of the cadet is twenty four dollars per month, and his board costs him ten of this. From the balance he is required to dress and defray his other expenses, and he is prohibited from contracting debts without. As the reward for his deprivation, the cadet acquires an excellent education; in mathematics better, probably, than he can get at any other institution in the country. The training of both body and mind is very thorough and complete.

Living down Accusation.

The administration, though little more than six months old, has already lived down a whole series of accusations.—*Washington Union.*

Yes, it certainly has. It sent out a stationer's advertisement upon its letter envelopes, and was accused of it, but it lives down the accusation by ordering the advertisement off. It commenced the work of dispensing with transfer-drafts and carting gold and silver, at a heavy expense, all over the country, and was accused of it, but it lived down the accusation by selling the carts for fire-wood, and going back to the adoption of drafts. It declared through its official organ, and through two members of the Cabinet, in favor of the government constructing a railroad to the Pacific, and was accused of it, but it lived down the accusation by backing out from the whole business as unceremoniously as such an operation could well be performed. It promised Mr. Dix the leader of the New York Free Soilers, the mission to France, and was accused of it, but it lived down the accusation by breaking its promise and leaving poor Mr. Dix to his fate. It undertook to read the organs of the New York Barnburners out of the Democratic party, and was accused of it, but immediately afterwards bestowing its patronage upon those very organs, and notifying the New York collector that the Barnburners must and should have a full share of offices.

This is a great administration for living down accusations, if for nothing else. Accuse it of anything, good or bad, and instantly it gets scared and flies off to the other extreme; and this is what its organ seems to consider living down accusations.—*Louisville Journal.*

Churches and Sects in Russia.

The Russia Church affects toleration. Of the vast population of fully 60,000,000 only about 45,000,000 are members of a regular Church. 850,000 are dissenter or heretics to that Church itself; 3,500,000 Roman Catholics are found throughout the wide domains of the Czar; and fully 250,000 Armenians.—The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession of Faith amount to 2,000,000; those of the Reformed Church to 54,000. There are 10,000 Moravians, while no less than 2,500,000 belong to the Mahometan creed. The Jews are 600,000 in number, and the followers of that mysterious potentate, the Grand Lama of Tibet, amount to no less than half that amount. But the creeds are still more extraordinary, throughout the enormous tract of territory which constitutes the Russian empire; 170,000 are open idolators, and no less than 600,000 addicted to the disgusting practice of Feticism, worshipping bates, cows and every uncouth specimen of brute, as representative of the divinity of Heaven.—*Parker's National Miscellany.*

Chief Justice Taney has recently decided in admiralty, in the United States Circuit Court, that lumber rafts wrecked on the Susquehanna or any public navigable river, while being floated down or anchored in the river, are not the subject of salvage; that they are not subject to admiralty jurisdiction, as they are not intended for the navigation of the Sea or the arms of the Sea, and that any assistance rendered to such rafts, when in danger of being broken or swept down by the current, is not a salvage service, and makes no liability to a recompense, that all intermeddling with such property in such cases at the risk of those intermeddling.