



The Susquehanna Register.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 5, 1854.

One Dollar and fifty cents per annum cash in advance. Two Dollars and fifty cents if not paid until the expiration of the year. The subscription will be permitted to remain longer than two years. The price of advertising is as follows: One square one week, \$0.50; each subsequent week, \$0.25; Business Cards per annum, with paper, \$3.00; A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

Owing to the sudden illness of one of the printers, and partly, perhaps to the holiday season, the Register has been 'behind time' for a week or two past, and is again this week. We have not, however, omitted a week's issue, or account of the holidays, like many of our contemporaries. We will endeavor to overtake Father Time, and keep even with him, or a little ahead, hereafter.

E. B. Chase has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Philadelphia Daily News calls this a 'Soft Shell Administration triumph.' We should call it a triumph of another kind; but we defer comment on this new exemplification of the saying that 'a prophet is not without honor, except in his own country.'

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of Teachers for the purpose of forming a Teachers' Association for Susquehanna county, was held at the Court House in Montrose, on Saturday last. We understand that a large number of Teachers were in attendance, and much enthusiasm was manifested for the cause of Education. The Secretary has not yet furnished us a report of the proceedings, but we shall probably be enabled to publish them next week.

The Pennsylvania Farm Journal, for the current month, commences the fourth volume. It is ably edited, contains a large amount of useful matter, and is steadily increasing in circulation throughout the State. It is the aim of the editor to give the Journal a practical character, and to present facts to his readers for their instruction. Each number of the coming volume will contain a list of the new patents relating to Agriculture, the latest reports of our own and foreign markets, prospects of crops, prices of grain and cattle at the principal ports, &c., &c. Published by J. M. Meredith & Co., West Chester, Pa. Terms, (in advance) single copy \$1; 5 copies \$4; 10 copies \$7.50; 20 copies \$14; 60 copies \$40.

Prize and Notions.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania convened at Harrisburg, and that of New York at Albany, on Tuesday last.

Saxe, the Vermont poet, speaking of the imperfections of our female poets, says, 'It seems impossible for Pegasus to trot hand-somely under a side saddle.'

A Cleveland lady recently sent to a bookstore for a copy of the 'Beauties of Hood' and the waggish clerk returned her an engraving of a rigolette. The lady 'kne' her brows, 'colored,' and declared herself 'wounded.'

It is estimated that when the new levy of 'Rediffs' is completed, the Turks will have, including their allies, the Circassians, an effective force of 510,000 men in arms against Russia.

We learn that Bayard Taylor arrived at his father's residence, near Kennet Square on Saturday evening, and spent Christmas at the old home-stead. Great were the returns of his relatives and friends at his safe return in their midst, after a long and adventurous journey.

It is supposed that the attempts making in New York to organize companies of foreigners, especially to enlist in the Turkish service, are really intended for filibustering purposes. The Administration is said to have directed to the subject the careful attention of the District Attorney.

The most striking feature in the history of genius is its tenacity. Talent of the contrary is distinguished chiefly by its inactivity. One goes forth, totally regardless of its cost; under the impulse of glorious presage. The other never suffers itself to be seen until it has made its toilet, under the guidance of a becoming taste.—[Simms.]

Santa Anna on the 17th ult. issued his manifesto to the Mexican people, on his assuming the Dictatorship. He has formally accepted the Act of Oudastajim which confers on him perpetual power, authority to name a successor, and the title of Most Serene Highness. There appears no obstacle to his becoming hereditary Emperor, after the manner of Soudlongue and Buonaparte. But neither bloodshed nor perjury seems requisite in order to his wearing the imperial purple; wherein he has the advantage over both his white and his black compeer.

It is said that Washington Irving and Peter Parley have made large fortunes by authorship, as has Mr. Mitchell by his school books. Professor Aulick, for his series of classics, has received \$600,000. Miss Warner's books have yielded a profit of from 12,000 to 15,000. Mr. Hendley has realized from his works \$40,000; Dr. Barlow, \$20,000; Miss Leslie, \$12,000; Dr. Barrow, \$20,000; Fanny Fern, from one small book, in six months, \$6,000; Judge Kimb, \$120,000; Webster, for his Dictionary, \$180,000, and others at equal rates. So that it cannot be said that American authorship is not profitable.

Election of President.

Mr. King of Kentucky introduced the following bill in Congress and House of Representatives: 'That the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring) the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution: That hereafter the President and Vice President of the United States shall be chosen by the people of the United States in the manner following: Each State shall be divided by the Legislature thereof into districts equal in number to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States; the said districts to be composed of contiguous territory, and to contain as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled to be represented under the Constitution; and to be laid off for the first time so soon as possible after the ratification of this amendment, by the Legislature of each State respectively, and afterwards by the Legislature of each State next succeeding each appointment of Representatives by the Congress of the United States. The citizens of each State who possess the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature shall meet in their respective districts and vote for a President and Vice President of the United States, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for President, and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice President, in each district shall be held to have received the vote of that district, which fact shall be immediately certified to the Governor of the State, to each of the Senators in Congress, and to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and returns, and the electoral votes of the districts shall then be counted; and the person having the greatest number of district votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of districts; and if no person have such majority, then the President shall be chosen by the House of Representatives, as already provided by the Constitution in such cases; and the person having the greatest number of district votes for Vice President shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of districts, and if no person have such majority, then the Vice President shall be chosen by the Senate, as already provided by the Constitution in such cases.

In the English rural districts the practice of forming 'hurling clubs' is very prevalent, and it frequently happens that a man or woman joins, pays a few weeks' subscription, and then murders a child for the sake of the few pence appropriated towards funeral expenses by the society. In reference to the great increase in the number of these murders, the Grand Jury at the last Liverpool assizes made a presentation, of which the following is an abstract: 'The Grand Jury are of opinion that the interference of the legislature is imperatively called for to put a stop to the present system of money payments by burial societies. From the cases brought before them at the present assizes, as well as from past experience, the Grand Jury have no doubt that the system operates as a direct incentive to murder, and that many of their fellow-beings are yet after year hurried into eternity by those most closely united to them by the ties of nature and of blood. If not of affection, for the sake of the few pounds of which by the rules of the societies, are present constituted, the survivors are entitled, and the misdirection of these funds, and the alarming increase in crimes of violence, accompanied by the barbarous use of the knife, have forcibly impressed upon the minds of the Grand Jury the importance of extending the means of imparting education to all classes of the community; for it is their unanimous opinion that no solid foundation for any abiding and salutary change in the habits and pursuits of the poorer classes in this country can be hoped for unless such change is based upon the education and training of the young.'

Præcis Gosier.—A Parisian correspondent says that at a dinner, given a few days since, by one of the rich financiers of Paris, golden forks and spoons were used, with the arms of the family in enamel upon them, while the plates and dishes of the same metal had the arms set in the centre, in a mosaic of precious stones.

A letter from Amberg states that the mysterious affair of Casper Hanser, which created such an excitement many years ago, is again agitating before the public, a limper-keeper having declared that he wished to make some revelations concerning the murder of that unfortunate individual whose adventures and fate excited so universal an interest. An accident has lately happened to the Emperor while hunting at Fontainebleau. The papers stated that his horse fell with him; while reports whisper that his steed received a ball 'which was intended for the heart of the rider, and indeed that the rider himself was slightly wounded—though no two people agreed as to the part which was hit.

SILVER COINAGE.—Recent appearances indicate that the New York assay office will be able to go into operation by the 1st April next, and the branch mint of California on the 1st February. As soon as the New York establishment gets under way, the mint at Philadelphia will be set at work chiefly upon silver coins, by direction of Mr. Guthrie, who desires to crush, if possible, a supply of silver coin for the ordinary purpose of business. It is believed that there will be little difficulty in getting his metal for coinage. Mr. Guthrie has already purchased \$7,000,000 of silver since he went into the Treasury Department, and can be afforded to offer sufficient inducements to procure us from Mexico any amount that we can desire.—[Washington Union.]

A Washington letter says—There is a struggle going on here in regard to the Mount Vernon property. Shall the United States or Virginia own it? It is the point in dispute. The end will be that the property will be placed in the possession of the speculators.

Whig Delegation in Congress.

The Whig members, although small in numbers, are already looked to with confidence by the conservative portion of our country. Their talents, experience, and patriotism are relied upon by the whole country. As such as the opposition feels to disregard their advice in the strength of their majority, they still weigh it well and act accordingly.

It is a fact universally admitted that in the Whig Delegation is found the greater part of the talent and ability of the present Congress. In the Senate, Everett, Clayton, Seward, Bell, Jones, Pearce, and others we could name, are an ornament to the country, and a credit to the principles they represent. In the House, Chandler and his associates occupy a position of which we may be justly proud. Their influence will be salutary and radical in the spirit of extravagance and radicalism which characterize the present Congress. If they cannot effect the passage of wholesome laws, they can, by combination with honest Democrats, prevent the passage of reckless and injurious ones. The gigantic scheme before the present Congress for robbing the Treasury under the garb of railroad companies, &c., will meet with unrelenting opposition from the Whig delegation. Their object will not be to lead, but to restrain. They have not the power to lead, but must submit to become the conservators of Congress. That they will discharge this duty properly, is certain from their past history. They can render efficient service to the country by faithfully observing this policy, as if they had the power to lead.

Pennsylvania Telegraph. THE DEATH OF ALBA, AN APOLOGIST TO MR. NORTON'S SCHEME.—We gather from Mr. Galliard's letter of the 1st instant, in yesterday's Courier des Bataux, that the Duke of Alba, (the brother-in-law of the French Emperor), has made the *amende honorable* to Mr. Neville, Solicitor-General, in regard to the inconsiderate remarks of which he was recently guilty at a public ball in Madrid. Various accounts have been given of the matter referred to, but Mr. Galliard's is probably the correct one. It appears from his statement that the Duke of Alba took it ill because Madame Soule wore a high-necked dress, while all the ladies of the Court of the Emperor wore dresses more or less décolletées (low in the neck), and that he further remarked, 'See! This goes Margaret of Burgundy!' Just at this moment young Neville Soule passed by, and happening to overhear the slighting allusion to his mother, immediately retorted by calling the Spanish grandee a blackguard (*polliton*). In a moment there was a great disturbance. Mr. Soule, the elder, immediately carried off his son; but the latter next day two friends and eye witnesses to the Duke of Alba, with instructions to demand satisfaction either by means of arms, or by a written apology. At first the Duke refused to consent to give redress in either way, upon the plausible pretext that his adversary was in reality arguing on a political quarrel. But the story is now that public opinion having declared itself unanimously against him, as is not astonishing in a country renowned for the chivalrous respect which it has always paid to beauty, the Duke of Alba has settled the matter by gracefully apologizing for the offence complained of. For doing this he deserves credit.

A SHERIFF DREAMING TO ROSE PURPOSE.—The Highland Eagle, Westchester county, New York, relates the following curious story: A few days since Mr. Geo. F. Sherman, of Cold Spring, while on his way home from his place of business, missed his pocket book containing about \$372 in bank bills, and a number of drafts, notes, and valuable papers. Whether it was dropped from his pocket accidentally or feloniously abstracted therefrom, Mr. S. was not able to determine. The fact was communicated to Daniel Dykeman, Deputy Sheriff of Putnam county. He dreamed that night that the money was in possession of George McNary, a clerk in the hardware store of Messrs. H. & E. Pelton, that a part of it was fastened in the lining of his vest, and a part in the crown of his cap, and that among the bills was a ten dollar note on the Putnam county bank. Mr. Dykeman communicated this singular dream to Mr. Sherman, and to gratify their suspicion excited by this dream, they kept an eye upon McNary, and on Saturday night last, as he was on his way to the cars, with the intention of leaving the place, he was arrested.

On searching him the money to the amount of \$323 was found as indicated in Dykeman's dream, and the \$10 note was especially recognized. McNary confessed that he found the pocket book in his employers store while making a fire early on the morning of the 21st ult.; that he slipped out the package of bills and flung the wallet with whatever it contained into the stove, and it was consumed by the flames. Having disbursed a part of the money, he promised the Sheriff that he would restore the balance if they would take him to a relation of his in Orange county. He was conveyed to the place pointed out, and was permitted to enter the house, unaccompanied by the officer, through which he escaped and was not perceived until over half a mile in the distance. Dykeman pursued him about six miles, when darkness came on, and the felon plunged into a swamp and was hid from view. In his valise was found a valuable patent spring trunk lock, and some other things taken from the hardware store of Messrs. H. & E. Pelton.

WEAK AND TEARFUL BANK NOTES.—The State Bank of Indiana recently addressed circulars to the various banks of the country to ascertain, as near as possible, the gain to banks of issue by the loss of circulating notes, through a series of years. No very satisfactory returns were made; but in two instances they elicited the following facts: The Catskill Bank, in thirty years, with an average circulation of \$200,000, gained \$15,000; this amount has not been returned in ten years. The Merchants Bank of Baltimore, in forty-seven years, with a circulation ranging from \$300,000 to \$600,000, averaged about \$428,000. Bills issued between the years 1806 and 1839, have now outstanding after a lapse of at least ten years, \$20,150, being an annual average of \$800. The large average, however, was caused by the loss, at one time, of \$15,000 in notes. We presume the losses to the public by the mismanagement and robbery of banks would average somewhat larger than \$700.

The Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Seward's bill proposing a mode of constructing the Pacific Railroad, is the first decidedly northern scheme that has been presented. It contemplates a route north of latitude forty. This would require the eastern terminus to be north of Missouri; for although the north line of that State is about thirty miles from the fortieth parallel, yet there is no considerable town in that latitude. The State at which it is desirable that it should begin or end, Burlington, in Iowa, and Quincy, in Illinois, are nearer to the fortieth parallel than any other place of importance. Mr. Seward's plan of construction is the best yet presented. The Government had better apply its credit or cash means to the building of the road than to its property. That is a maxim which ought rarely to be departed from. The Pacific Railroad is required rather for the purpose of the Government than for private commerce. The trade and travel over the road would probably not pay its running expenses; but the work is needed to cement the union of the Atlantic and Pacific States, to carry the Pacific mail, and to transport armies and munitions of war for the defence of the West. These are objects which not only settle the question of constitutional power, but are also conclusive as to the expediency of the measure. The cost may be a hundred millions of dollars; but the cost of a war in which, for the want of this facility of defence, we might lose the Pacific coast forever, might be a thousand millions of dollars. A hundred millions of five per cent government stock, issued for such a purpose as this, in quantities as wanted, say five or ten millions a year, would be greatly taken at ten per cent premium. All saleable lands within ten miles of the track would be entered at least as fast as the road would be built. Thus the construction of the road, the sale of the lands, and the redemption of the stock would be accomplished simultaneously; so that retaining the management of its own property in its hands, as Government or Seward proposes, the road would be built practically for nothing.

At the same time, it must be confessed that Gov. Seward's scheme is but one of a hundred that have been and will be presented. The plan finally adopted will be a collection of the best points in each. MONOTONISM.—Mormonism is said to be increasing very rapidly in England. Several societies exist in London, and thousands of converts have been made in Wales. A correspondent of the N. Y. Courier, says that a man from the U. S. visited South Wales and the West of England during the summer, who represents himself as having been a personal acquaintance of Joe Smith's. This took admirably, and his meetings were largely attended. He was a fine, prepossessing fellow, and spoke with fluency and zeal. His converts multiplied to such extent as to attract the attention of a parish clergyman who fearing the Mormon's power went in person to one of the meetings where he headed a mob and drove Joe Smith's disciple out of the country, but not before the seed he had sown had taken root. At first this outrage was commended, but commendation soon turned to denunciation, and the reaction increased to Mormonism, surprisingly. Nor is the movement confined to the ignorant and poor. The wealthy and tolerably intelligent are going over to the new church, and a very great number of converts, many of them people of substance, are preparing to leave.

DEATH OF VICE ADMIRAL DACRES.—The death is announced in England of James Richard Dacres, Vice Admiral of the Red, whose name is connected with an event in our naval history which gave the first blow to the naval supremacy of Great Britain: Admiral Dacres commanded the British frigate Guerriere, which Captain Hull took with the American frigate Constitution, in the first naval engagement in 1812. The English biographers now assert that the Guerriere 'was an old, worn-out frigate, unfit for service when she went into action.' Yet so confident was her commander at that time of her excellent fighting condition, that he ran up to his mast-head the arrogant declaration that 'the Guerriere would not be the Little Bell.' The action lasted just one half of an hour, when the Guerriere struck her flag; the biographer of Dacres says it continued an hour and three quarters. Dacres was a brave man, but he relied too great confidence upon the common belief, at that time, in English naval invincibility. So amazed was England when the intelligence of Dacres' defeat reached that country, that the leading paper in London intimated that he ought to be punished for striking his flag to an enemy unaccustomed to such triumphs.

COAL SHIPMENTS.—We are informed that Mr. Newman, coal operator in this place, and the other operators of coal from three basins comprising the whole of the Anthracite region of Pennsylvania, are in the neighborhood of 5,000,000 tons for the past season. This enormous amount is distributed among the several basins as follows. From the Schuylkill region, 2,500,000 tons; from the Wyoming region including a portion of the Lehigh, nearly 2,000,000; and from the Lackawanna, something over half a million. The amount mined at this place is about 100,000 tons. We had quite an interesting conversation with Mr. Needham, who is an experienced geologist, in regard to the coal formation of this and the adjoining regions, and we were surprised to discover our ignorance upon this interesting and important subject. There is a general lack of information in this particular, and in our community; and we at some future day, shall endeavor to procure for publication in our columns some interesting facts bearing upon this question. Mr. N. evinces a thorough knowledge of the subject in all its parts, and he apprised us for the first time, of many interesting truths connected with our future interests.—[Lackawanna Herald.]

FILIBUSTER.—It is the belief of many, that an extensive and powerful party of filibusters are making preparations to invade Cuba. Whether there is ground for serious alarm about such a movement or not, we are unable to say. The New Orleans papers deny any knowledge of the fact of this city's movement; but the *Courier* of this city says, that it is remarkable that a number of the Cuban adventurers are in that city. With the means the United States have at command, it would be a stigma upon our Government if such an expedition should be allowed to sail from these shores.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Canada, bringing a week's later news, arrived yesterday at Halifax. The Turkish war shows no signs of cessation, though the diplomatists continue to negotiate. A bloody engagement thus taken place at Kalafof on the Danube in which the Turks repulsed the Russians with great slaughter on both sides. From Asia the news is chiefly decisive, though it is reported that Mr. Gouglaris said and welcomed the advances of the Turks. The statement that Persia has declared against the Porte is confirmed; the Shah is to furnish 30,000 soldiers to Russia. On the other hand the Russian provinces of the Crimea and Khererson are said to be in a state of partial insurrection. The most important report is, however, that the allied fleets have entered the Black Sea, sailing, as it is said, in the direction of Sebastopol. This measure, though not equivalent to a declaration of war, looks more like it than any step previously taken by France and England. Napoleon still talks warlike. Palmerston's place remains vacant, though offered to Lord Grey, Sir James Graham and others of the sort of politicians. A request to resume the post, has even been made to Lord Palmerston himself, but he is indisposed.—N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 5th.

SHEEP AMONG THE CROCKERY.—A very amusing incident occurred a few days since in Cincinnati, illustrative of the natural instinct of one sheep to follow another. A small drove was coming up the street, and when they arrived opposite the Gibson House, the foremost one made a rush to go into an alley, but a man suddenly coming out, somewhat frightened the sheep, and it deviated slightly the true course, darting into a lamp-post, followed by the whole flock. The crowd, anxious to witness the sports, instantly blocked the door, so that there was no room for the sheep to get out. Numerous visitors, and as mid-lancers were too contracted to suit their peculiar notions, and wishing to regain their liberty as speedily as possible, they saw no other means of escape but through the window. One of them made a break, and leaped through the sash window upon the pavement, demolishing in its progress glass ware, china, &c., with an alacrity truly praiseworthy. The crowd immediately fell back from the door, and allowed a free passage, but every sheep jumped through that hole in the window.

THE ESCAPE OF SMITH O'BRIEN.—The Freeman's Journal received from the editor of the Limerick Reporter the following highly interesting piece of intelligence: 'Reporter and vindicator Office, Limerick. Dec. 15, 1853, 7 o'clock, P. M. We have just been handed a letter from a highly respectable Irishman resident in Melbourne, giving full details of the escape of Smith O'Brien from the penal exile to which the British Government doomed him, and from which he has been released by the courage and fidelity of a few Irish friends in the colony, and the sympathizing aid of the commander of an American trading vessel, which was in the offing to take him away to the free shores of Columbia. There is no doubt whatever of the fact; and we need not state that we feel considerable pleasure in being the first medium of announcing it. The writer of this letter plunges forward on the crossing 'I'm agin' engines. I'm agin' tankin' especially when nobody don't give a feller a turkey. I'm agin' it as an insteetuous. I'm an independent water, I am, and I'm a independent Albany. That's what pays, that is—Albany Register.'

ACQUISITION.—'Acquisitiveness' is the word of the day. President Pierce 'acquires' in the Compromise; John Van Buren 'acquires' in it, too; Jefferson Davis 'acquires' too; the Free Soil 'acquires' too; and the Secessionists 'acquire' too; so do the clergy; so do your rabid Leconte's generally. The other day, Mr. Dobbin sent in his Naval Report, and a correspondent of a northern paper said it was a capital report. 'It will claim universal attention and acquiescence,' said he. 'Did you ever in your life see such a submissive set of fellows?'—[Washington Herald.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday, in the aforesaid debate on the proposed memorial of a meeting held at Indianapolis, Indiana, with regard to the difficulties at Erie, Pa., the members from the State contended that it was totally unnecessary for Government to move in the matter; as our Legislature is upon the point of assembling, and will take the whole matter into its charge, and adopt such measures as shall prove to be right and proper.

Foreign News.

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MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Governor Bigler's Message received. It takes decided grounds in favor of controlling Railroad matters so as to promote the interest of Pennsylvania. It discusses the proposed sale of public works, and shows that no advantage could be gained by the sale; assumes that with proper management, profits could be made equal to the interest on \$20,000,000 state bonds; shows that the funded debt has been maintained, and the floating debt reduced, and \$500,000 paid to the sinking fund, declares against ambitious and special legislation, and that he will sign no bills where the general law will reach the case, and denies the right of the Legislature to grant special privileges.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday, in the aforesaid debate on the proposed memorial of a meeting held at Indianapolis, Indiana, with regard to the difficulties at Erie, Pa., the members from the State contended that it was totally unnecessary for Government to move in the matter; as our Legislature is upon the point of assembling, and will take the whole matter into its charge, and adopt such measures as shall prove to be right and proper.

Trial List for January Term, 1854.

SECOND WEEK. Cushman vs. Case. Lathrop vs. Teasbury. Moore vs. Giles, et al. Madison vs. Whalley, et al. Jameson vs. Brock, et al. Mogg's Administrator vs. Verr's Ex'r. Truesdell vs. N. Y. & E. R. Co. Chandler vs. Strickland. Meredith vs. Glover. Tyler vs. Smyth. Mariott vs. Mariott. Eldred vs. Young, et al. Woodruff vs. Kirk, jr., et al. Shotts vs. Sane. Smith vs. Hadden. Trumbull vs. M. & H. P. H. Company. Foster vs. Sams. Marcy vs. Tiffany. Richardson vs. Purgett & Graham. Benoit vs. Belknap. Millard vs. Snover. Carmalt vs. McNulty. Spencer vs. Reed. Mack vs. Westbrook. Kent vs. Watrous. Fassett vs. Donlin, et al. Brigham vs. Bryant. Case vs. Kallum & Merrill. Tiffany vs. Sweet, et al. Malford vs. Green. How, et al., vs. Devine. Gela vs. Chandler. Brundage vs. Uley. Sams vs. Sams. Cornell vs. L. & W. Railroad Co. Tiffany vs. Hempstead. Goodrich, et al., vs. Sileum. Newton vs. Loomis. Bronson vs. Lord. Drucker vs. Green. Clark vs. Brown. McGovern, et al., vs. Beeman. Jessup, et al., vs. Aldrich. Mack vs. Sprague. Coy vs. Blakeslee. Roberts vs. Taylor. Same vs. Same.

Jury List for January Term, 1854.

GRAND JURORS. Elijah Austin, Apolone. James Chandler, Gibson. George Coffey, Harmon. Samuel Fancher, New Milford. Stillman Fuller, Franklin. Edwin Hill, Bridgewater. Ephraim Hollenbeck, Auburn. Lemuel Harroing, New Milford. John Halstead, Clifford. George Johnson, Middletown. Nelson Kelsey, Harmony. William Meredith, Clifford. Nathaniel Norris, Jackson. Thomas Nicholas, Springville. Lora Stone, Jessup. David Stoney, Hartford. N. D. Sawyer, Rockport. Harry K. Sherman, Jessup. James E. Stone, Middletown. Sylvanus Taylor, Dinock. Franklin Tewksbury, Brook Ira. Nathan West, Ararat. James Whitford, Rush. Jacob B. Youngs, Auburn.

TRAVELERS JURORS.

Apolone vs. Richard Collins, David Bufum, William Graves. Auburn vs. Nathan Edgwin, James Ellis, Miles Lacey, Patrick McGraw, Edward Dawson, Jas. Daugherty. Bridgewater vs. John Austin, Geo. Frink, S. T. Scott, Samuel Bard. Brookline vs. Thomas Fish, Joseph Lines, Cyrus Oakley, Marvin L. Mack, Andrew C. Quick. Clifford vs. Adam Wells, Milton Aylesworth, Henry Rivenburg, Datis Stevens. Dinock vs. George M. Danison, John Foster, Isaac P. Baker, Abel Cassidy. Dinock vs. Abel Flynn, S. G. Weaver. Franklin vs. Hosea Barum, N. P. Wheaton, John Welch. Friendsville vs. Canfield Dayton, N. Y. Lett.

Forest Lake vs. Judson Stone, 2d. Gibson vs. Henry Abel, Chester Scarborough, Arthur Tilly, Gordon Barnes, Warner Bailey, Jacob L. Gillist, et al. Great Bend vs. James Newman, R. T. Stephens. Hartford vs. Joshua K. Adams, Noah Reed, Henry Spearbeck. Harmony vs. George Dyer. Herrick vs. John M. Myers, Ziba Stevens, Jessup vs. Ekanah Bolles, John Bladell, Benjamin Shlay. Jackson vs. Chaucey E. Bryan. Liberty vs. John H. Butts, John H. Green, Arthur Southworth, Lambert Smith. Lathrop vs. Edon Brown, Daniel Wood. Lenox vs. Truman Bell, Stephen I. Millard, John Marcy. Middleton vs. D. S. Hoag, David Jenkins, John Strango, Samuel Taggart, Lyman Beebe, William Golden, Judson Stone, Andrew P. Locke, Alfred Baldwin, George W. Lewis. New Milford vs. Henry Burritt, Mooreville, Thomas Vanost, Nathan E. Walker. Rush vs. David Baker. Susquehanna Depot vs. Henry Day, Hugh McCullough. Silver Lake vs. Benj. S. Gage, Philip Griffith, Daniel D. Gage, Martin Hogan. Springville vs. William B. Handrick. Thomson vs. Henry Jenkins.

MARKET REPORTS. A RIVER FLOWING UNDER A CITY.—The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser states that some persons who were engaged in grading the streets of that city on Sunday last while working at the corner of Nesbitt street, between High and Summit, came upon a large hole, about 20 feet deep, two feet wide at the mouth, and all seven at the bottom. A stream of water five feet deep running in a southeast direction, was found at the bottom. The discovery excited considerable curiosity in the vicinity. W. M. F. TESSUP, and others.

DIED. In Springville, on Thursday, the 29th of December 1853, THOMAS CASSEY, aged 78 years. The deceased was born in the Parish of Inver, county of Donegal, in Ireland, but emigrated to America in the year 1793, when in his 18th year. In his passage to this country he narrowly escaped imprisonment into the service of the British nation, they having been boarded by an English man of war, and 18 of the crew and passengers thus taken. He was only saved through the kindness of the Captain who concealed him beneath the two beds upon which his wife was confined by illness, in which situation his escape was nearly at the cost of being suffocated. It being in the hot weather of July, he subsequently sought a home in the portion of Northern Pennsylvania, then a comparative wilderness, and of course participated in the trials and privations of his early life, and once fell a victim to his native fever, but he came to America with a man of extensive reading, well versed in history, he was as well as a man of intelligence and agreeable social manners, as well as a kind and hospitable friend, and a quiet, worthy and estimable citizen. A large circle of acquaintances will sympathize sincerely with his worthy family in their bereavement.

MARRIAGES. In Forest Lake, on the evening of the 1st inst., by O. Mott, Jr., Esq., Mr. JAMES SLATKIN, of Forest Lake, to Miss MARY SLATKIN, late of Sussex Co., England. In Jackson, on the 31st ult., by R. Colver Esq., Mr. JEROME TEASDALE, of New Milford, and Miss ELIZABETH PEASE, of Jackson. By Eld. N. Callender, Sept. 15th, Mr. JOHN HANSEN, of Gibson and Miss EMERINE MCKEY, of Jackson, Pa. On the 29th of December, by the same, Mr. Wm. MARRIAGE, and Miss LOUISA HART, of New Milford, Pa.

BOOKS.

JUST received the new list of Hor. Gen. Eaton's THE SOLIDARY, FROM LEAVY, and a great variety of other Books. Post Office No. 1854. P. B. CHANDLER, Jan. 5, 1854.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of J. P. Hamlin, in Forest Lake, on Saturday the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following property, to-wit: A lot of One Cow, One Yearling Heifer, two Cows, one Sheep, a quantity of Hay in stacks, one horse, one horse, one pair of oxen, one pair of mules, one pair of sheep, one pair of calves, one pair of pigs, and a quantity of smaller articles of Farming utensils. Terms—On all sums between \$5 and \$25, interest and approved security. J. P. HAMLIN, Forest Lake, January 4, 1854.