doubtless, embodied in this production s series of salient comments on life and society, as it passed under her quick and penetrating eye abroad.

In October, 1853, she commenced the

publication of The Little Pilgrim," a monthly juvenild issued in Philadelphia by Mr. Lippingott, which bids fair to prove as great a layorite with young readers as the collection of stories heretofore prepared for their entertainment.

In the writings of Grace Greenwood we discover the perpetual influence of her personal character. There are scarcely any authors whose productions are so much the expression of their own individuality. Free from the trammels of artificial literary taste, acknowledging no allegiance to the absurd restrictions o the schools, loyal to the spontaneous in spirations of nature, she dips her pen in her true woman's heart, and bodies forth those fresh, beautiful, and vigorous creations, which are never the fruit of conventional training, or of timid, crouching imitation. Her prose writings are per vaded by the genuine spirit of poetry. Her poetry is the inevitable utterance of a highly imaginative nature. The latter is usually more carefully elaborated, but both are free, impulsive, often careering wildly in impetuous flights, but always stamped with the impress of purity and a generous purpose. In her freest strains. she sings as the wild bird sings. The bobolink in a clover field is not more merry than she is in her mood of frolic gayety. At other times, her song gushes forth in plaintive melodies, like the sweet, and warblings of the nightingale. But this is never her habitual state. Her temperament is too genial, too vivacious, too full of love for all created things, to find content even in the daintiest sweetness of rapt melaucholy. Her healthy spirit als ways rebounds under the excitement of precious human sympathies, and of trust in the "dear God," of whom mortal tongue can say little but that he is Love.

Her familiarity with external nature is She rejoices in all natural objects. Every flower that blooms, every animal that sports in the open air, every fresh plant of spring, every sweet breeze of heaven, touches the chords of sympathy within her soul, and inspires the fluent molody of her verse. But her chieftest strength is in the warm glow of her affections. Herein she exhibits the true glory and joy of a sincere woman. Her thoughts ever cling to the old domestic fireside as the heaven of her young imagination. The paternal hearthstone is the weird Jacob's ladder of her memory peopled with augels, and opening the passage to brighter worlds. She loves her parents, her brothers and her sistens with a love that can find no expression for its expherant tenderness but in the impassioned language of poetry.

Her kindly spirit is beautifully blended with the sentiment of reverence in spite of occasional audacious sallies on the de tection of falseness and pompous pretense. With the lively instinct of genius, she worships its presence in others. Free from literary rivalry, she is ever ready to do justice to genuine claims, and has found her chosen friends among those whom'a less generous nature would have shunned as competitors in the ruce for fame.

It is not to be denied that she sometimes gives offense to excellent people, who mistake her frankness of manner for New York city, on the evening of Jan. a want of feminine reserve, and her sar- 30th. Judge Emmett, of the Supreme castic pleasantries on social and public humbugs for a superfluous wickedness of temper that delights in the wholesale the meeting. It is said to have caused slaughter of the innocents. But all this some sensation at Washington, where is due to the want of the early training nothing is talked of now but Nebraska. which inculcates hypocrasy as a virtue, and fritters away all robust, natural feeling to the mincing phrases of polished apathy. Grace Greenwood has been faithful to the dreams of her childhood, and in this fidelity lies the secret of her

In the maturity of noble womanhoud her genius is doubtless destined to still higher triumphs than she has yet achieved. Inspired with the lofty democratic sentiment of the age, looking upon the course of Humanity with the natural pie-God."-Phrenological Journal.

which he should pay in .- Tribune.

YANKER CALCULATION.—The Hallowers of the earth would disgorge in 40,000 Free Democracy itself into an aristocrayears. The amount of heat received from dy the san in a single year would be suffic. Whatever course others have taken. ient, if equally distributed, to melt a or may take, David Wilmot is a free same day the New York Express publicated free thick; enveloping the man; and the free laboring masses may lished a list; and the names, of fifty per-whole earth. According to the technical well be proud of one in high station who reckoning, the solar heat which aunual-remains uncorrupted by the money and der of this Prelate, while Governor of ly rises from the sea-water in the form favor of the State aristocracy, especially Bologue, in 1848-9. For the Executive of vapor would, if properly directed, ex. in these days of bargain and sale. Well ert an influence equal to 16 billions of may they say.

- horse-power. A company of young A. Thank God for the token, mericans will undoubtedly soon be formed, for the purpose of adapting this last mentioned power to manufacturing pur-

Poses



The Susquehanna Register.

H. H. PRAZIER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 2, 1853.

TERMS.

One Dollar and fifty cents per annui ally 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 settled longer than two years. Discontinuances optional with the publisher, till

ill arrearages are paid. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Business Cards per annum, with paper, \$,00

A liberal discount made toyearly advertisers.

Court Proceedings.

SECOND WEEK. Caleb C. Richardson vs. I. T. Perigo Walter Graham. Trespass. Ver for Plaintiff for fifteen dollars. enry Chandler vs. Jos. Glover and C

L. Brown. Appeal. Verdict for Defen-

E. Moore vs. Geo. H. Giles and

Williams. In debt. Jury unable agree, and discharged by the Court. Conklin and William Vaughn. Tres-This action was brought to recovrevealed every where in her writings er damages for the sale of goods by defendants, on which an execution in the Sheriffs hands was a lien. It appearing by the evidence, that the Sheriff had not made an actual levy on the goods in question, the Court charged the Jury in effect that there must have been a levy to enable the Sheriff to maintain trespass, and stumps that it could not be ploughed until that without such levy the proper remed they were dug. The other half had several

Case. Verdict for the defendants. Simeon Woodruff vs. James Kirk jr. contractor, and E. A. Smith owner, or about twenty loads of barnyard manure was reputed owner. Scire facias sur Me- put to the acre, and all was cross ploughed chanics Lien. Verdict for the Plaintiff for \$235,50.

Scire fucias sur Mechanics Lien. Ap- dued. Some of the grain fell before it was pearance and plea withdrawn, and judgment for plaintiff for the amount of award ty of ground, 4 acres and 10 perches; quanof Arbitrators, interest, &c.

son. Libel for Divorce. Divorce de south and south east, can do as well. reed by the Court. Humphrey Marcy vs. Chas. Tiffanv.-

Sci. fa. Verdict for plaintiff for \$79.00.

A spirited meeting in opposition to Douglas's Nebraska bill. was held in Court of New York and others addressed

It is said that the Pennsylvania Democrats in Congress are unanimously el of slacked lime per acre. When the wheat in favor of Douglas's Nebraska bill.

And has even the Representative of the Wilmot' district come to this?

Por the Register. Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to notice the Democrats of Susquehanna County met at the Court ty of feeling which finds good everywhere House in this borough, on Monday eveand always hopes for the best, she will ning of last week. William J. Turrell yet aid the approach of the era which has was chosen President. Ralph B. Little rarely been better described than in her and A. J. Seymour, Vice Presidents .glowing words: "While it is ours to la- Soon after the organization of the meetbor and to wait, it is a joy to know that, ing a committee were chosen, instructed Cash reed at the Fair and State Apamid her degradation, her sorrow, and to visit Hon. David Wilmot who was her crime, Earth still cherishes deep in then holding Court here, and request her bruised heart a sweet hope, holy and him to address the meeting. The Com-indestructible, that the day of her re-mittee spoureturned with Judge Wilmot, demption draweth nigh.' The day fore- who proceeded to address the meeting told by the fire-touched lips of prophets; in his usual clear, succinct, and legical the day whose coming was bailed by the manner, upon the great questions of gov-martyrs in hosannas that rang through erimental policy that now agitate the their prison-walls and went up amid the nation. He spoke of his own political life flames. The day of the fulfillment of the in Congress, and of his devotion while angels' song; the day of the equality there, to the principles of freedom; and taught by Jesus in the temple, on the said that the spirit within was still unfetmount, and by the way-side, the day of tered by the dictation of Southern aristhe peace, the rest, and the freedom of normany. He spoke of Douglas's Nebraska bill as a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and an opening anew of those It is now clearly established that agitating, distracting, and Union-destroy-Mr. Gadsdon was not only foiled in the ling questions settled by that compromise, acquisition of a larger slice of Sonora and certain to cause a renewal likewise and the whole of Lower California by of the dangerous controversies claimed mittee, the society was addressed by Hon. the piratical expedition of the filibuster, to have been settled by Compromise mea-President Walker; but had to pay a sures of 1850. He charged Douglas great deal more for what he did get, ow- with introducing into the Councils of the ing to the rhodomontade of another dis- Nation the exciting subject of slavery, tinguished gentleman of the same name, and all the marchy and disunion incident viz: the Hon. Robert J., the great blarn to the renewal of the discussion of slavery ey-chief of the Mooushine Railroad. It in Congress, by this attempt to repeal seems that Gen. Almonte reported the the Missouri Compromize and the Comex-Secretary's flummery to Santa Anus, promise of 1850, and to introduce slavery who put up his price accordingly. Thus into territory North of 36 degrees 30 the Government is made to pay more for minutes. He considered the Nebraska the Moonshine route than if the talkative bill as the bad man's bid for the Presiden-Mississippian had held his tongue. We cy in 1856. And that "Slavery's Little submit that he ought to make up the dif- Giant," Douglas, was attempting more ference to Uncle Sam, either in Moon- than Southern men ever asked for, to shine stock or Missisippi bonds, as he wit, the introduction of slavery on soil may prefer. We don't think it would made free by an act of Congress, for make much difference to the Treasury considerations fulfilled to the utmost exvent by the North. As well water free Pennsylvania with the tears of the bondman, as that the beautiful Nebrasks, now ell Gazette says that some cute Yankee free, should be forever barred from the has estimated that the ocean contains 26 free labor of the North, the West, and millions of cubic miles of water - a quanthe middle States, by the introduction of tity about equal to that which all the riv- slave labor; or as well attempt to convert with great boasting, that the Papel Nun-

One lip is still free, One spirit unbroken, Unbesided one knes.

Annual Meeting OF THE BUSQUEHANNA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL

SOCIETY. Wednesday evening, January 18th, 1854 the Society met, and was called to order by Thomas Nicholson, Vice President. The Report of the proceedings of the last annual Fair was read and adopted. The Reports of Committees and Officers being in order, the Committee on Grain reported as follows:

The undersigned, your Judges on Grain, having attended to the duties assigned us,

do make the following Report: It is with regret that we have to state that but few specimens of Wheat and Corn (and none other) were presented for our inspection, owing, probably, to the fact that our farmers had lost that sense of interest in their respective crops, which they enjoyed at the date of our annual Fair, and it is therefore recommended that the Society take such measures as will secure that amount of interest hereafter on grain crops, which is so important and desirable. We particularly state that all the crops which we recommend as entitled to a premium are accompanied with good and sufficient reports and vouchers. Hence we recommend that the Hon. Wm. Jessup receive a premium of five dollars for the best acre of winter wheat -33 bushels to the acre; weighing 66 pounds to the bushel. Mr. John Harrington is entitled to a premium of five dollars for the best acre of spring wheat-22. bushels and 142 quarts to the acre. Mr. John Harrington is also entitled to a premium of five dollars for the best acre of Indian corn; 56 bushels and five quarts to the acre; weighing 60 pounds per bushel. A report was handed in for our consideration, by Mr. George Atkinson of Washington township, of the blue stem winter wheat of 291 bushels per acre: the weight not given. If his location and the rules of the society permit, we would rec-B. Eldred vs. John Young. H. C. ommend that a discretionary or honorary premium be awarded to him. All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. A. Newton. Signed. PERRIN WELLS. Description by William Jessup of the mode

of cultivation of Wheat by him. The land is a very dry and stony ridge of common gray stones—in some places rocky, and a few stumps still remain in the fieldabout one half of it had never before been ploughed. It was so full of stones and dy would have been an action on the times been cropped, and had lain in pasture for three years. The whole was ploughed in June. It was dragged in July, and upon the part that had been previously cropped and thoroughly dragged. The last days of August two bushels per acre of Soule's wheat were sown and dragged in. The summer Morgan Shutts vs. James Kirk jr., was very dry, and the sward thoroughly subentirely filled, and became blasted. Quantitity of wheat 1344 bushels, weight per bushel, 66 pounds. I have no doubt that every Dianna Denison vs. William D. Deni- maple ridge in the county, sloping to the

> Signed, Wx. Jessup. Statement of a piece of Wheat raised by George Atkinson, of Washington, Wy-

oming county. The land has been under cultivation forty years. When ploughed for this crop, had een seeded to clover two years. Ploughed but once in lands six paces wide-spread barnyard manure on a part;—harrowed lengthwise of furrows; sowed about the 15th of September, and harrowed same as before. Sowed about one-half bushel per acre; seed, Blue Stone, washed and rolled in plaster. In the spring, as soon as snow disappeared, sowed one-half bashel of plaster to the acre.-Just as it commenced heading, sowed a bushwas nearly out of blossom, about one-half of and rain. From one acre, including a fair you come home drunk. proportion of lodged, I harvested 29½ bushels; and from one-lialf an acre of the poorest food in England has come to be a compared end of the piece, I had 14 bushels and 12 quarts. The land is a sandy loam, partially mixed with red shale. All which is submitted. Signed, GEO. ATKINSON.

The undersigned Chairman of the Executive Committee, having examined the accounts of George Fuller, Treasurer, makes the following report:

To balance in hand at last settlement,\$118,85 propriation,

By cash paid for lumber, \$38.19. Cash for all other expenses, 40.70

Cash paid for premiums, 247,00 - 325,89

Balance on hand January 17th, \$185,70 The above balance is subject to claims due or premiums amounting to \$86,00, which would leave a clear sum of \$99,70 in the hands of the Treasurer. Signed,

HENRY DRINKER Ch'n. Ex. Com.

M. L. CATLIN. Upon motion, the Chairman appointed committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. During the absence of the com-William Jessup. The committee to nominate having reported, the following persons were elected for the ensuing year:

CALEB CARMALT, President. Rufus Smith,
Amos G. Bailey.

Vice Presidents.

George Fuller, Treasurer. William H. Jessup, Recording Sec'y. Thomas Johnson, Corresponding Sec'y. Managers.—Abel Cassedy, Rob't. Kent. Struley Turrell, Amherst Carpenter, Ste-

phen Breed, Samuel H. Sayre, P. Wells. The resolution of George Walker in regard to encouraging the art of Farming. which was laid over at the August meeting. was taken up, and discussed and amended and finally laid over for further consideration. On motion, the Society adjourned.

Ww. H. JESSUP, Sec'y.

BEDINI .- The Freeman's Journal, (organ of Archibishop Hughes,) sunounces, cio, Bedini, received and accepted an invitation to dine with President Pierce. in his ecclesiastical character. On the

A Fara Denocraty Law, and Control law and Love to lone.

News and Notions.

-Later accounts from Madrid indi cate a speedy revolution. -There are 1700 acres of vineyards n the Ohio valley.

-There are now eleven daily newspapres in the city of San Francisco.

-The Isthmus can now be crossed from ocean to ocean in twelve hours.

-A voluntary coast guard of 10,000 men is about to be formed in Eugland. -Heaven has been said to be a place for those who do not succeed upon earth. -A little salt thrown on hard ice will

soon soften it, so that it can be easily removed. -The London Times ridicules the daine Law agitation now going on in

England. -The oyster trade of Baltimore a mounts to more than all the wheat and corn raised in Maryland.

- More than sixty criminals were excuted during the year 1853, and quite a umber are now in prison under sentence. of death. 🐇

-We have had fourteen Presidents in ifty-seven years. The average length of presidential term, therefore, is four rears and twenty-five days.

-According to instructions received at St. Petersburg, the army of invasion of the Danubian provinces is to be increased to 240,000 men. -The Detroit papers acknowledge the

receipt of New York and Buffalo papers, er the Western Railroad through Canada, twenty four hours in advance of the -The Express states that a company

f capitalists has been formed in New

York for the purpose of making coats,

pantaloons, &c., complete without any -The latest intelligence indicates that the Fillibusters will keep possession of Lower California. President Walker is not only holding his own, but is getting

reinforcements.

-One of the most distinguished physiians in New England ascribes the fearful increase of cases of paralysis to the use of stoves in close rooms, particularly in sleeping apartments.

-It is only the artichoke that will not grow except in gardens; the acorn is cast carelessly abroad into the wilderness, yet on the wild soil it nourishes itself, and rises to be an oak.

-Mr. Taber, of South Carolina, says: The most striking instances in modern times of the essentiality of Slavery to republics, are France and the Northern States of the Union !

-Resolutions against the Nebraska Missouri compromise, passed both branches of the Rhode Island Legislature, on tivation of the earth. the 27th of January.

-Lucy Stone asserts that women are mercantile situations. It is possible then for a 'strong minded woman' to make a good silent partner.

-It is rumored in Paris that M. de Rothschild offered to accept the terms roposed for the Turkish loan, or even o advance a larger sum, provided a mortgage was given him on Palestine.

-In France it is unhappily well known that Protestants of various denominations continue to suffer direct or indirect persecutions at the hands of the ruling au thorities.

-An old toper was overheard the other day, advising a young man to get married, because then my boy, you will it was prostrated by a violent storm of wind have somehody to pull your boots off when

-The enormous rise in the price of prehensions of riots among the laboring classes. Mous of men, women and children have already occurred in several essity of paying twelve dollars a barrel for flour, two dollars a bushel for potatoes -The Albany Atlas of the 28th inst...

says: A detachment of U. S. Troops | meat, as he is doing this day. from Fort Nisgara and another from Sackett's Harbor, have been ordered to Erie, and were hourly expected at Buffalo, on their way to the seat of war.

-Austria has demanded if the Russian Court would object to a European protectorate over Christians in Turkey. noon a ball cartridge manufactory in Ra-Russia replied that she would permit no venswood, Long Island, blew up; the other Power to meddle in matters relaing to the Greek Church.

-A late number of the San Francisco Herald mentions that within a month or six weeks, fifty or sixty murders had if by an earthquake; windows were shiv-been committed in California, and not ered, fences torn down, trees swept of one of the assassins had been punished by their limbs, and the ground for a quarter

the Courts. -Thackeray holds that men very easy change their religion— a woman never. To convert a Sister of Charity to Methodism.' he says would require a greater amount of power than you would have

to make use of to overturn the pyramids. -The Tribune says that by the Gadsden treaty we shall certainly be the poorer by \$20,000,000, and by just as much more as the acquisition of 50,000 square miles of desert will damage us, that the whole purchase will not support a fluck Island, between Green Point and Astoof prairie hens, and that so far as is known ria. The houses are scattered along the of any description upon it.

-The Shah of Persia' is said to have changed his mind in favor of Turkey, in consequence of a threatened general rising of the people who declared that if they were to be sold to Russia, they would rather perish at home in defense of their real interests than in an inglorious war against Mussulmans

The U.S. Mail Steamer Atlautic, which arrived at New York on Friday, the 25th inst., did not bring much news that could give any definite indication of the future course of events. A detachment of the allied fleets had entered the Black Sea, with a view to combine their movements in such a manner as to prevent the territory or the flag of Turkey from being the object of any fresh at-

High Prices of Food.

Only three times within the present contury, namely, in 1816, in 1836, and now in 1854, has the current price of wheat reached two dollars a bushel in that great grain producing region, the Genesee Valley. The first time it was occasioned by no of the coldest and most unpropitious asons within our recollection. The second time it arose in part from the operations of the wildest peculating years wo have ever been afflicted with, when men paid more atten-tion to buying and selling than raising grain. Of the present extravagant price t is well to inquire the cause.

Within the past year, owing to the heavy importations of gold from California, there has been a very large increase in the price of land, and farm products have generally felt its influence. Almost all trades have advanced their rates of wages, and it is but reasonable that human food should follow the rise of everything else. But the present price is not occasioned altogether by this cause, nor by the spirit of speculation, which is as rife now as it was in 1839. There is another higher cause; it is indicated in the meteorological tables of Europe. These, disclose the fact, that in but one previous summer in a century, has the weather been so unpropitious as the last for the production of grain. This has resulted in short crops, and rendered necessary. the importation of large quantities of food At the same time war and prospects of war, have created a speculative demand

there as well as here. It is a fact not generally known or sufficiently appreciated in this country, that the summer of England is at best barely sufficient to ripen wheat, which does not reach maturity till autumn, and then large. quantities are frequently lost through unfavorable weather for harvesting, while Indian corn cannot be cultivated there to any advantage, and the potato crop has been cut off year after year by the prevailing epidemic. Besides the unusual cold summer, the weather during the last harvest time, in England, was more than usually unpropitious.

By far the most important question, both to producers and consumers of breadstuffs in this country, is this: What effect will the crop of 1854 have upon the prices to which these articles have now very unexpected attained? The crop of wheat sown last fall in the United States was not an unusually large one, and so far, the winter has not been one of promise for an abundant yield; but should the crop prove moderate, we may very reasonably anticipate a continuation of high prices, though certainly not so high as at present. In Europe the harvest of 1854, though it should be unusually abundant, can hardly make up for the deficiency of that of 1853 and previous years. In this country it cannot be expected that we should have another season as fruitful as vill, with slavery above the line of the the last, or one of such wide-spread prosperity to all who are engaged in the cul-

We say, and we hear it said alkaround us, that more labor ought to be devoted well qualified as men for all kinds of to the production of human food, suce well fed in America. But the most singular thing in all this is the fact that notwithstanding agricultural laborers are well fed, there are a vast many able bodied men and women in this City suffering for food in consequence of the great rise in the price of flour, while in the country those who produce this staff of life find it extremely difficult to procure hands to conduct their farming operations.

As a nation we are blest with unbounded agricultural resources, with the largest body of low-priced lands ever offered to any people; while tens of thousands of able bodied laborers are barely able to procure food enough at present prices to sustain life, and yet wheat is two dollars. and a half a bushel.

There is something wrong in our political economy, or not withstanding cold food in England has caused serious ap- seasons, short crops famine or war in Europe, the poor, hard-working mechanic of this City would not be under the necand twelve to eighteen cents a pound for

Awful Slaughter!

A Factory blow n to atoms, sixteen lives lost !- Another appulling catastrophe is added to the long list we have within a few weeks recorded. On Saturday afterbuilding was utterly annihilated, and sixeen persons-thirteen of whom were children-were instantly killed. The houses for miles around were shaken as of a mile around covered with human limbs, arms, legs, hands, feet, heads, brains and entrails. We do not recollect in all our experience of pestilence, explosions, wrecks, fires and falling buildings, any scene so intensely sickening and frightfully horrible as the one we now attempt, so far as words can do it, to des-

Ravenswood is a small village, composed mainly of cottage residences of cit-izens of New-York. It is on the shore of the East River, opposite Blackwell's or can be conjectured there are no mines Astoria Turnpike irregularly for about two miles. The northern portion is called Upper, and the Southern, (where the explosion occurred,) Lower Ravens-

The explosion occurred at 2 o'clock in he afternoon. Some persons on a boat in the river who happened to be lookingin that direction say the building disappeared, a slight smoke rose from the place, and then came the dull stunning shock of the explosion. Of course all who could get there at

once ran to the spot, among them the parents, brothers and sisters of the killed, all uncertain of their fate, but frantic with fear, calling in the most pitcous cries for their children and relatives, and eagerly examining the mutilated fragments of bodies which were strewn around. Fortime, it was dangerous to come near the

blackened; there a foot, burned and shriveled; yonder a strip of flesh impaled upon a picket; on one side a scalp, the long beautiful hair scorched and bloody; under foot, part of a skull, whose slippery convexity has nearly tripped the horrified searcher; there a mass of brains, frozen to the consistency of stone. On every hand, under every timber, on every hand, under every timber, on every half and the long is the port line. Less the long labeled in the spring. The best understanding prevails between the English and French officers, and the signal-books of the two squadrons have been exchanged, with an arrangement that in sailing order, the French squadron will form the weather and the English the port line. Less the long is the spring. The best understanding prevails between the English and French officers, and the signal-books of the two squadrons have been exchanged, with an arrangement that in sailing order, the French squadron will form the weather and the English the port line. Less the long is the spring. The best understanding prevails between the English and French officers, and the signal-books of the two squadrons have been exchanged, with an arrangement that in sailing order, the French squadron will form the weather and the English the port line. ry hand, under every 'timber, on every adjacent building, it all the shrubbery around, were these dreadful evidences of destruction.

But we cannot dwell upon such painful horrors. We must leave the scene to the imagination yet no imagination can portray the actual terrors of the scenebe reality is far more terrible than any picure that fancy can create. - Tribune.

The Nebraska Bill.

The religious press, it seems, has taken

position on Senwor Douglas's Nebra-

ska Bill. The New York Inderendent (Congregationalist) characterizes the bill as a new piece of political villainy, and thinks its only object is to extend slave. ry, over territory now free. It says: tions are understood to be quite ready to save the Union once more. We adto save the Union once more. We adto save the matter here chiefly for the nicious interference of Western diplomasake of pointing out the meanness of the proceeding—and that in only one point of view. By the act of March 6, 1820. slavery is prohibited in the territory now known by the name of Nebraska. That law is in force there at this moment, and will be till it is repealed by competent authority. Does the bill intend to repeal the law? If so, why does it not provide in the usual form, that the act of March 6, 1820 so far as it prohibits slavery in certain territories, be, and it is hereby repealed! If the villainy is intended, why not perpetrate the intended villainy frankly and openly? Why this low trickery which either cheats the slave-holding interest with a false show of legalizing sla-

The Evangelist, (Presbyterian) is also down on Douglas's Bill; and feels much alarmed about the new movement. The val of the same by a general attendance editor says:

very in Nebraska, or cheats the friends of

liberty and justice with a thin pretence

of not repealing the existing prohibition

Are the American people prepared to

concede the name and honors of states

manship to public knavery, such as

If the Missouri Compromise is a thing of no authority or value, may not the compromise of 1850 in its turn become nuga ory, the slave law included } There are abundant neasons for excluding slavery from Nebraska, irrespective of the solemn guarantees and assurances of the Missoui Compromise; but if the faith pledged n these enactments is only punic faith. and the parties are at liberty to repudiate them as soon as the objects for which they are made are secured, then is the North free to raise the thrilling cry of no more slave territory. We have no doubt that this cry will be raised. There is unquestionably a spirit lying latent in Northern bosoms, which if thoroughly roused, will render the increase of slave States in this Union utterly impossible, whatever may be the cost. The South knows

'If agitation and violence be the object f this movement in the Senate, no one who knows the real state of public feeling can doubt that it can be secured in any It seems to us that no part of the coun

try has so vital an interest in the confin uance of peace; and growth of good will, as the South. Whatever the North may lose, certainly the South has nothing to gain by agitation; and of all the opponent of Senator Douglas's fire-brand resolution, none it seems to us, should be more resolute than the South, and of the South, none more resolute than its ministers and religious men.

Great Conflagrations in New York. New York, Jan. 29 .- A fire broke out about half past 11 o'clock last nigh in the Columbian foundry and machine shop, situated on lots numbered 43, 45. and 47 Duane street, between Elm and o his rest like a shock of corn fully tipe. Centre. The buildings occupied the lentire centre of the block. The fire soon communicated to Nos. 38, 391, 41, 43, and 45, small wooden shanties, ou Centre street, occupied by S. L. Gerrit, watch-maker and jeweller; B. Lunny, clothing store, and a large number of poor families, and the brick building adjoining, No. 47.

Montree Feb 2 1854 communicated to Nos. 38, 391, 41, 43, and the brick building adjoining, No. 47, occupied by a liquor dealer and a number of poor families. At half past twelve there was nothing left of any of the buildings. Several adjoining buildings took fire from the intensity of the heat, but through the exertions of the firemen they escaped with but little damage. A large number of poor families have thus been

rendered houseless. At a quarter of two, another alarm was ung which proved to be a livery stable, No. 14, Pearl street. The stable was soon burnt down, but the flames had spread to the adjoinining front dwelling house, No. 12, owned by Mrs. Seely, and occupied by families. This house was mostly destroyed. It thence spread to No. 10, the upper stories of which were

each three three-deckers; we have seven two-deckers (including the Agamemon) two five French two-deckers, the French 90 gun screw-ship Napoleon having unfortunately, been sent out to Toulon for repairs. Each flag has or will soon have 11 paddle wheel steamers. The Sanspareil (English) and the Churlemagne (French) two-deckers have syxillary steam power. In addition to this powerful fleet, there are in the Bosphorus at least seven Turkish and Egyptian line of battle ships, besides frigates and aramers ta his ecclesiatical character. On the same day the New York Express published a list; and the names, of fifty persons tortured and executed under the order of this Prelate, while Governor of Bologus, in 1848-9. For the Executive of a republican nation, it strikes us, Gen. Pierce is rather too indiscriminate in the dispensation of his hospitality.

a time, it was dangerous to come near the packages of ball-cartridges at about 60 sail. From the combined force may be taken at about 60 sail. From the casually exploding, scattering destruction over a field where Death was allowed the combined force may be taken at about 60 sail. From the large amount of atom power, the weight of guins the size of these ships in proportion to their truction over a field where Death was allowed the combined force may be taken at about 60 sail. From the casually exploding, scattering destruction over a field where Death was allowed the combined force may be taken at about 60 sail. From the casually exploding, scattering destruction over a field where Death was allowed the combined force may be taken at about 60 sail. From the casually exploding, scattering destruction over a field where Death was allowed the combined force may be taken at about 60 sail. From the casually exploding, scattering destruction over a field where Death was allowed the combined force may be about 60 sail. From the casually exploding, scattering destruction over a field where Death was allowed the combined force may be taken at about 60 sail. From the casually exploding, scattering destruction over a field where Death was allowed the combined force may be about 60 sail. From the casually exploding, scattering destruction over a field where Death was allowed to the combined force may be about 60 sail. From the combined force may be about 60 sail. From the casually exploding.

I at the Casal Company.

The same part of the sail of the casually exploding at about 60 sail. From the casually exploding. The same power the casually exploding at about 60 sail. From the so that the combined force may be taken dispensation of his hospitality.

Immediately on the passage of the bill mumber were torn to shreds. Men were offully augmented by the first class at our offully augmented by the first class at our

blackened; there a foot, burned and shriv- as the nucleus of the North Sea. feet in

Foreign News.

The most striking feature in the News from Europe, by the Asia-which arrived at New York on Tuesday last, bringing 3 days later news from Europe is the report of a Russian defeat at Tabetal near Kalefat, on the Danube. According to this report, Omer Psha, with 15,000 men, stormed and took a Russian entrenchment occupied by 20,000 and also repulsed a body of 18,000 marching to reinforce the army routed by his first attack. The report is received both by way of Constantinople and Vienna, and must therefore be substantially true. though possibly exaggerated. As yet we have nothing but telegraphic dispatches-the next mail will probably bring the Public men of various parties and fact official details. What is certain, is that the Turkish troops and officers still mainto roll themselves in the dirt once more, tain the reputation for excellence which by way of homage to compromises, and to they acquired in the earlier conflicts of cy may not now again prevent Omer Pasha from reaping the fruit of his successes, and inflicting a substantial chastisement upon the invaders. Tribure.

The Philadelphia city consolidation bill has passed the Pennsylvania Legislature, and wants only the Governor signature to become a law.

Notice. Rev. A. O. Warren will preach in the school house near Alfred Pratt's, in Lathrop on the evening of Feb. 8th, at early can-

Donation Visit.

The friends of Rev. A. O. Warren are respectfully invited to make a donation visit at his residence in Montrose, Feb. 14th. afternoon and evening. It is hoped his friends from abroad who from time to time may need his services will manifest their apppro-By order of the Trustees.

Rough & Ready.

The members of The Rough and Ready Kire Co.
No. i, will meet for exercise on Saturday next, at T. A. LYONS, Secry. 41 o'cluck, P. M.

"I Digest!" such is the true meaning of the word " Pepsin," or of the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and ap. propriate title of the true Digestive huid or Gastric Juice, prepared by Dr. J. S. Houghton of Philadelphia, from the fourth stomach of the Ox, for the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is nature's own remedy for an unbealthy stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders Good Eating perfectly consistent with health. See the figure of the ox in another part of this pader.

Marriages.

On the 31st ult., by Rev. J. B. McCreary Lonen P. Fuller of New York, and Miss CATHARINE A. CLENONS of Lodersville, Pa. At Preston, Conn. on the 30th, inst, by Rev. N. H. Matteson, Mr. W. T. Moxiry, of New Milford, Pa., to Misa MARY E. WOODMASSEE, daughter of the late James Woodmansee of Preston.

Deaths.

In this borough, Tuesday, Jan. 31st, Ma-S. Jones, daughter of Elizabeth Hazard. nged two years and one month. In Forest Lake, Jan. 25th, Mr. John

SHERER aged 81 years. Venerable old man, respected in life for his uprightness and unsullied character, and deeply lamented in death, though gathered

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. Montrose, Feb 2 1854

Charter Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, to grant a charter of lacory poration to "the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn," according to the Act of Amembly of 18th October, 1840.

Montrose, Feb. 2, 1854.

NOTICE.

A fresh supply of 6s Tea for fifty cents. Also
16 pounds of good augar for one dollar.

Thimble boxes for one of two horse. Waggons
a few Stores on hand, selling at cost to clear them
out, by
Montrose, Feb. 2, 1851.

Montose Depot WILLIAM MEMILLAN

The last named houses were occupied by about fifty families, some of whom lost their all.

The strength of the combined English and French fleers now in the Bosphorus amounts to '14 sail, including line of battle ships, frigates and steamers. Of these the French and English have each three these distances of the english have each three these distances of the english have

Guardian's Sale.

The undivided 4th part of a distain tract of wild and unseated land situate in the township of Jack sun, it hald County, in the warrantee name of Peter Fardley, containing four hundred acres of there, souts,—being the interest of the minor children of James C. Biddle, late of Molitics, in said county, deed, in said lands SALLY D BIDDLE Gundies

Montroes, Peb \$ 1854 as a contional real ven