BUSINESS CARDS.

G. & W. H. Fuller.
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, &c. Public Avenue, Montrose, Pa.

Dr. H. Smith.
DENTIST.
VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

The Susquehanna Register.

H. H. FRAZIER AND THEO. SMITH, EDITORS.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, October 12, 1854.

☞ We shall give the official returns for Susquehanna county next week. Our comments on the result must also be reserved till then, as we have had neither time nor inclination to write much during the last few days.

☞ The Susquehanna County Fair just closed, was more largely attended than any previous one. We are glad to see the increased interest felt in the subject, and expect the county will yet rank among the foremost in the State in agricultural improvements.

☞ The Europa, arrived at Halifax, brings a week later intelligence from Europe.—There are rumors of important success of the allies in the Crimea. The 25th of September was the day fixed for the bombardment of Sevastopol. From the Baltic news of the bombardment of Revel, was hourly expected.

☞ Ohio and Indiana have both gone strongly anti-Nebraska, of the members of Congress just elected scarcely one being an Administration man.

☞ The Steamship Arctic is lost, and between 300 and 400 souls on board have perished. We will give particulars next week.

Pennsylvania Election.

We have returns from 34 Cos. which give Pollock an aggregate majority of about 25,000 as reported. The *Tribune* says Pollock is elected by a majority of at least 30,000, probably larger. Bradford Co. is reported to give Pollock 2000 majority; Tioga 800 to 1000; Luzerne 800; Philadelphia 4000. and almost all show a great gain over Johnstons vote. Bigler has 200 majority in Wayne, which gave him 1142 majority in 1851. Little Sullivan gives him 175 majority.

The returns so far show the election of twenty Free Soil Members of Congress, to five Douglasites.

Henry S. Mott, the Democratic and Know-Nothing candidate for Canal Commissioner, has 23,000 majority in Philadelphia alone. He is doubtless elected by an immense majority.

Black is probably elected Judge of the Supreme Court, as the Whig and Know-Nothing vote is divided between Smyser and Baird.

From the returns at hand, the *Tribune*, thinks the Prohibitory Law has carried by a large majority.

Susquehanna County Teachers' Association.

The Susquehanna County Teachers' Association held a meeting, pursuant to notice, at the Court House in Montrose, on Saturday the 30th ult.

The President not being present, the meeting was called to order by the Vice President, Mr. Jameson. The roll was then called by the Secretary, and the report of the last meeting read and adopted.

For the purpose of accommodating some of the committees appointed at the last meeting to report the number of Teachers in the respective towns that would be desirous of attending an institute, on motion they were allowed to report previous to the regular time for the report of committees.

Mr. Austin B. Lathrop reported for Jessup. He said he had been unable to ascertain the exact character of the Institute that the Association proposed to establish, but concluding it was to be similar to Institutes in other counties of this State, and other States, he had explained to the teachers he had visited to the best of his ability, the character and intent of a Teacher's Institute, and he thought that, were the terms within their means, quite a number of teachers would attend, both male and female. He would like to hear some member of the Association, acquainted with the subject, explain the views of the Association in regard to it, and also estimate the probable expense per teacher.

A. L. Sterling and Joseph Jarheson reported for Bridgewater. They could not be positive but that some would attend if one were once in operation.

P. R. Tower reported for Lenox. Said Lenox furnished but few teachers, but that some female teachers would attend, provided that the time of holding it and its location would permit.

George W. Park, on behalf of Dr. E. L. Brundage, reported for Franklin. Said he did not distinctly understand the duties required of a committee, and had conversed with but few teachers, but said an Institute was very favorably regarded by the friends of education; that it would meet the warm support of Dr. Brundage, and that he would furnish two members to such an Institute.

A. B. Lung reported for Rush, and also for Springville, on behalf of Mr. Oliver Lathrop, who requested him to do so. He said there were quite a number of teachers in Springville and in Rush that would undoubtedly attend an Institute, if one were established, but the exact number he could not tell; that would depend something upon the time of holding it.

Prof. Richardson reported that there were a large number in Harford, that would attend a properly established Institute, both of teachers and those not intending to teach, male and female.

B. F. Tewksbury reported that a few in Brooklyn would attend, did terms, time, and place of holding permit.

A. J. Gerritson reported Dimock favorably; that there would be some from there; one, at least—himself.

In justice to the committee of Thomson, we would say that we met Mr. Mumford about the time the Association should have met, but did not meet, and we learned he had intended to meet with the Association.

Without owing to some misunderstanding on his part in regard to the time and place of meeting, he was unable to attend.

The Association now proceeded to consider the propriety of holding an Institute.

Prof. Richardson being called upon, said he was decidedly in favor of the establishment of Institutes, and that he regarded them a valuable auxiliary in the aid of teachers and the elevation of schools: that something should be done to prepare teachers for the important and responsible duty of teaching, and he knew of no way better calculated to accomplish this object than to encourage and patronize Teachers' Institutes.

He declined to submit any particular mode for the conducting of one, but would like to hear from those who had attended them, and called upon B. F. Tewksbury, who said it had been his good fortune to attend an Institute in the State of New York, composed of nearly three hundred teachers, both male and female. This Institute was organized with a constitution and by-laws, and annually elected officers; held its session semi-annually, each of which commonly lasted for two weeks, and the most eminent teachers of the State employed to take charge of the different departments. During the evenings of the session, distinguished teachers and other friends of education were engaged to deliver lectures, and this to teachers and even others is a most valuable and interesting department of the Institute: however, more dependence is placed upon the working hours of the Institute to prepare teachers for the real task of teaching. Every branch that is taught in common schools is thoroughly pursued, accompanied with practical demonstrations; and these eminent teachers give in a practical manner the best mode of teaching each to the pupils.

A certain portion of each day is devoted to a particular study, then so many minutes to asking questions, then so many more to discussions, and then an occasional lecture interspersed, treating of orthography, grammar, geography, &c., that renders all the exercises extremely useful and interesting.—The tuition is commonly one dollar for males, and females are generally admitted free;—sometimes, however, when the tuition of the males will not defray the necessary expenses, the females are charged twenty-five cents, and sometimes it is left optional with themselves to contribute as much as their circumstances permit; also the friends of the teachers and friends of education generally, many times contribute to the treasury of the Institute, which materially lightens the burden of the teachers.

A. B. Lung, A. L. Sterling and others addressed the Association, earnestly urging the establishment of the Institute.

A. B. Kent moved that a committee be appointed to correspond with distinguished teachers, and get their terms of attendance on Institutes, and also draw up an order of exercises for the Institute.

Prof. Richardson nominated B. F. Tewksbury; E. McKenzie nominated J. Jameson, and A. B. Kent nominated Prof. Richardson to act as said committee, which nominations were unanimously adopted by the Association. On motion, a committee was appointed to ascertain and report to the Association at its next meeting the conditions on which an Institute can be accommodated in their respective localities. The following were appointed: Montrose, E. McKenzie; Dimock, William W. Haywood; Brooklyn, Dr. B. Richardson; New Milford, Rev. H. Osborn; Harford, P. R. Tower.

It was then decided to meet at Brooklyn on Saturday the 21st of October, at 1 o'clock P. M. The meeting then adjourned.

First Battle in behalf of Popular Sovereignty.

A gentleman related to us the following incident. He states that while he was in Weston, he went into the store of a well-known merchant of that place, who was engaged at the moment in selling to one of his customers, who was a Kansas settler, and said to be a free-soiler.

While thus engaged, a person entered the store and walked up to the customer of our friend, the merchant, and said to him: "God d—n your soul, didn't I tell you never to show your face in Weston again; clear yourself and never show yourself here again, unless you want a coat of tar and feathers."

The person who pronounced this ferocious harangue was one of the "Self-Defensive Association of Weston," and he had hardly finished before the merchant jumped over the counter, yard-stick in hand, and commenced *measuring* him with it, as if he had been a bolt of domestic, and with as much facility. The measured individual forgot that he belonged to the self-defensive association, and took to his heels.

The Weston merchant, however, in administering the castigation, which he did to the impudent "stamp" who was endeavoring to frighten off a good customer, was acting in self-defense;—in defense of the intercourse and commerce by which he lived, and which it was his interest to encourage.

He acted, too, in defense of the interests of Weston, for it is quite probable that the Yankee free-soiler, by his thrift, industry and enterprise, will add much more to the wealth of the country than the lazy fanatic who spends his time trying to save it by keeping away the most energetic class of people in the Union.

The merchants and other business men of Weston who recently assembled in mass meeting and denounced the falsely called "Self-Defensive Association" and its conduct, understand this, and did but unite in a self-defensive measure on their part. The slave bully was too ignorant and too much blinded by his fanaticism to comprehend the true interests of his own community. It is to be hoped that the wholesome thrashing he received, enlighted him on this point.—*Mo. paper.*

A POSER.—Sidney Webster, Mister Pierce's Private Secretary, was in town, last week when the Maine election news came in. An old and leading Democrat, meeting Sid opposite our office, from which the 'stars and stripes' had just been thrown to the breeze, asked the private Secretary what that meant? 'O,' said Sid, 'it means the Maine election, I suppose.' 'Well,' rejoined the old Democrat, 'aint you surprised at the result there?' 'Surprised? no;' answered Sid, 'the administration did not expect anything of Maine.' 'Won't you tell me,' asked the old Democrat, 'where, in God's name, the administration do expect anything?' The question was a poser; and Sid sloped.—*Ind Dem.*

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

The Fair closed last evening. We give the premium list in another column. The number of visitors was larger at one time than on the day before, though the number of single tickets sold did not quite equal Thursday, being yesterday about 14,000. There were also more city people and a great many ladies. We counted at one time around the north gate 150 private carriages and buggies. The horses, as usual, had the greatest audience. The charge for the privilege of sitting down having been reduced to a shilling, more seats were occupied than the day before.—The first prize pair of horses, owned by Judge Haviland of Hempstead, L. I., were bright bay, 16 1-2 hands high, five and six years old, own brothers, raised in Western New-York, and were certainly as handsome moving horses as we ever saw in a harness. Several other pairs were splendid in appearance, and good as could be desired. The show of mules never has been equalled on the east side of the Allegany Mountains.—Two pair, owned by Mr. Jackson, Iron founder of this City, that work hard every day, we have never seen excelled anywhere. It would be difficult to find four horses of equal size and handsome form. Mr. Bishop of Jersey City, had a handsome team of six, the leaders of which were out of a jenet by an Arabian horse. They were small, but very active, and finely formed. Mr. Macauley of this City, exhibited some fine mules and a jenet. We have already spoken of the large lot shown by Mr. Buckalew of New-Jersey. This grand show of mules will do more to bring them into favor with farmers than all we could say in a week. The prize cattle excited a great deal of attention, not only from farmers and stock-breeders, but from thousands of ladies. They are too numerous for special notice. The prize working oxen were just as handsome as working oxen can be made—those owned by Mr. Gasaby, which took the second premium, we think the most so. The pair that took the third premium, sold for $250 on the ground. All three yoke were pure red, even matched, four years old, and trained to work as handy as gentle horses. The long team that attracted so much notice, owned by Mr. Sheldon, were from the town of Sennet, Cayuga County.—The location was accidentially printed Genesee County in our first notice.

Mr. Andrews of Conn. carried off some first prizes for long-wool sheep, and justly, too, so everybody said—they were so very handsome.

At 2 o'clock the great tent was filled as close as men and women could stand, to hear the very sensible address of John P. Hale.—We never heard an agricultural address delivered to a more attentive audience.

In some respects this Fair has been all that could have been desired. In some other things it could not have been worse. The receipts, we think, will amount to over $12,000 That sum would have been doubled if the mechanics of New-York had been enlisted, and a safe place provided for their exhibition of fine wares, and suitable provisions made for visitors to reach the show-grounds with any degree of convenience or comfort. Getting away from there at the close last evening was a desperate undertaking. Taking these several things into consideration, the Fair has turned out more successful than any one had a right to expect. Its influence will be felt in the community long and beneficially. From what many farmers have seen and heard at this Fair will spring their first ideas of agricultural improvement. We hear Elmira spoken of as the most probable place of holding the next State Fair.—*Tribune 7th.*

The Game Started.

S. H. Hammond, of the Albany *State Register*, during his recent summer hunt after the speckled trout, and the nimble deer, among the rivers, and lakes mountains, and the solitary old woods of northern New York, whose unadorned beauties his lively descriptions have caused to become so celebrated, made, one day a startling discovery which he thus describes:

We are at Cory's, on the Upper Saranck, We left Westcott's early in the morning, on our return. We rowed up the Racquette seven or eight miles from Westcott's, and as we swept around a bend, in the River, we saw, twenty rods a head of us, two objects swimming in the river. What they were, we could not divine. They were not deer, we knew; for one who has seen a deer in the water, could not mistake any other animal for it. My first impression was, that they were bears swimming across the river, and I picked up my loaded rifle and capped it anew.—Whatever the two objects, attracting our attention were, it was evident they had not seen us, and our rapid approach would soon determine the question as to what class of animals they belonged. Presently they saw us, and as they looked around, as I am a living man, the things that we had taken for bears, were neither more or less than two young women; and the way they pulled for the shore, and dashed into the woods, as one of our boatmen said, 'was human.' We rowed around the next point out of sight, as fast as we could; for we saw their clothes lying on the bank, and there were a good many musquitoes around there, that are not remarkable either for their gallantry or mercy. We did not suppose we were within seven miles of a house; we learned, however, that a settler had recently made a clearing, and put up a log house a little back from the river, near where we frightened the bathers; and that he lived there with his family, consisting in part of two or three daughters, who were young women, and who from what we saw, had learned to 'swim like a duck.' We had no idea of intruding, but we had a good many hearty laughs about seeing them take so, like frightened deer, to the shelter of the woods.

Obstructing a Railroad—Strange Freak.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 3.

An old man named Lyman Hawes, committed a strange freak to day, which caused no small excitement. He erected a house of boards on both tracks of the Providence and Worcester Railroad, and placed within the same a keg of powder, and then nailing himself in the house, swore that if the trains attempted to run through the building he would blow all to atoms. His wild and determined threats and the obstruction, caused a detention of two hours to the trains, but finally a crowd of about 1000 persons assembled, smashed in the door of the building, and seized Hawes and dragged him to jail. The police speedily demolished the house, and the trains passed on. The excitement was so great that it was with great difficulty the people were deterred from injuring Hawes.—The reason given for the strange freak is that Hawes formerly owned the land through which the road passes, and conceiving that he had not been allowed enough for it by the Commissioners, endeavored to revenge himself in the manner stated.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—It is worthy of note that not long since the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New York and Pennsylvania were Onderdonks, and brothers, the former suspended, and the latter deposed, and that now the Bishops of these two States are Potters, and brothers also.—We trust their fate may not be like their predecessors. They have living warnings before them.

A Cat Extraordinary.

A gentleman living at Elk Run, in the lower end of this county, has the good fortune to possess the most extraordinary grimalkin yet known of the cat kind. Its body is of unusual length, its legs like those of a bench-legged fisc. The fur is of a reddish colour, the whole beautified with black spots and streaks of different figures; they are long in the back and round on the belly and jaws. Black stripes run across the ears, which are very long and tipped at the ends with a blue tuft of hair.—Its physiognomy is fierce and its nature savage. Ordinarily it is perfectly docile, and like Wormley's very sensible cat, never says a word; though he answers readily (by the wag of his tail,) to the name of "Billy."—His master's house being infested with snakes, which had been bred in a neighboring stonefence, he took it into his head to eschew such game as rats and mice, and make war upon the snakes, all of which he soon destroyed.—Having acquired a taste for this kind of sport, he extended the fields of operations, frequently making excursions more than a mile distant from the house, and returning each and every day with a snake ranging from two to seven feet long. He has continued this practice for eight weeks. On one occasion he returned to the house much fatigued, perfectly wet and covered with saliva. It was supposed that he had encountered one of those large, but rare serpents known as the Goobat.—This turned out to be true, for the next day thereafter Mr. Harvey B. Ralls found the snake dead, and signs of a dreadful conflict on the sand. Most or nearly all of the wounds had been inflicted on the back of the neck.—The weight of the horrid serpent was fourteen pounds and eleven ounces. This class of serpents is a native of Virginia, with a very large and great jaws—the mouth is armed with cutting crooked teeth, among which are two longer than the rest, placed in the fore part of the upper jaw. All around the mouth there is a broad scaly border; and the eyes so large that they give it a terrible aspect.—The forehead is covered with large scales.—Each side of the belly is marbled with large square spots of chestnut colour, in the middle of which is a spot perfectly round and like burnished gold. They have been known to swallow small pigs, musk-rats, opossums, ect. They avoid the sight of man, and consequently are rarely seen. Indeed, the existence of the Goobat has been doubted by many.—The cat still continues his war upon the snakes. These facts may not gain credence at a distance; but they are so well known and attested, that no one in the neighborhood doubts them for a moment.—*Warrentown (Va.) Flag.*

Whiskey and Newspapers.

A glass of whiskey is manufactured from perhaps a dozen grains of mashed corn, the value of which is too small to be estimated.—A pint of this mixture sells at retail for one shilling, and if of a good brand, it is considered by its consumers well worth the money It is drank off in a minute or two—it fires the brain—rouses the passions—sharpenes the appetite—deranges and weakens the physical system; it is gone—and swollen eyes, parched lips, and an aching head are its followers. On the same sideboard upon which this is served, lies a newspaper, the new white paper of which cost three-fourths of a cent—The composition for the whole edition costing from ten to fifteen dollars per day. It is covered with half a million of types, it brings intelligence from the four quarters of the globe—it has in its clearly printed columns all that is strange or new, at home—it tells you the state of the market—gives account of the last elopement, the execution of the last murderer—and the latest steamboat explosion or railroad disaster—and yet for all this, the newspaper costs less than the glass of grog—the juice of a few grains of corn. It is no less strange than true, that there are a large portion of the community who think the corn juice cheap and the newspaper dear, and the printer has hard work to collect his *dimes*, when the liquor dealers are paid cheerfully.

How is this? Is the body a better paymaster than the head, and are things of the moment more prized than things of eternity? Is the transient tickling of the stomach of more consequence than the improvement of the soul, and the information that is essential to a rational being? If this had its real value, would not the newspaper be worth many pints of whiskey?—*Forest City.*

Cuba.

The last advices from Havana shows that the new Captain General, Concha, has commenced operations vigorously. He has removed a large number of persons from office, and appointed in their stead others who are believed by the correspondents of American newspapers to be far more trustworthy. We can well believe this; for his previous experience in Cuban affairs, and knowledge of men and offices, must have enabled him to make a much better selection than the Marquis of Pezuela did. He has also appealed to the patriotism of the soldiers in a short and stirring address, relaxed the excessive censorship of the press, and published a most important circular, in which he says that the slave trade must and shall disappear. The walls which at present surround Havana are to be taken down, and the boundaries of the city extended four miles on every side, where new defences will be erected. It is also said that the San Jose warehouses will be removed and the railway leading to them taken up, a measure which is thought to be intended to destroy the interest of the Queen Mother in the property, as she is the chief stockholder of the company.

LONGEVITY.—There is a black woman residing not far from the Long (Potomac) Bridge who, it is said, is upwards of one hundred years old. She was born in Fairfax or Prince William county, Virginia, and her decendants—children, grand, great-grand, and great, great-grand children—number one hundred and thirty. The old woman's mental faculties are seemingly unimpaired, but her physique is weak and trembling. She says she knew 'Master George Washington and Master Thomas Jefferson well.' The Father of his Country, she declares, was 'very tall, and the handsomest gentleman she ever saw.' The author of the 'Declaration of Independence' and the bill establishing 'religious freedom' she thinks 'was not handsome, but he was mighty good to de colored people.' This aged member of the human family is of the opinion that long life, after all, is not desirable; and she calmly awaits to be called from time to eternity by her heavenly Lord and Master. May her last moments be happy and serene, and her undying part soar to a glorious immortality!—*Washington Union.*

MAKING THE MOST OF HIS LAND.—We noticed on our trip to Springfield, on Wednesday, in a little village near Worcester, a small two story house, without a garden.—The occupant, evidently with fear of next Thanksgiving before his eyes, has planted a pumpkin vine at the side of his residence.—But not having real estate enough wherewith to indulge the wide-spreading propensity of the vegetable, he had twined it up the side of the house, and there upon the sloping roof lay a dozen or so of as fine, large, golden-coated pumpkins as could be wished. Truly this man can be said to live 'under the shadow of his own pumpkin vine.'—*Boston Times*

THREE NEW TERRITORIES.

The Fort Smith (Arkansas) Herald says: We learn from Major Dorn, United States agent, who arrived in town on Monday evening last, that he has concluded treaties with the Senecas of Sandusky, and the mixed band of Senecas and Shawnees, and the Quapaws, three small bands of Indians, residing on Grand River, immediately west of the southwest corner of Missouri, and south of Kansas Territory. Major D. was appointed by the President Commissioner to negotiate treaties with these Indians, to obtain from them all of their surplus lands, and to settle up their annuities permanently. We learn from him that the Sandusky Senecas reserve one hundred and sixty acres for every soul of that band, to be located in one body, and the balance of the lands are to be surveyed by the United States Goverment and sold; the proceeds of which are to be paid to the Indians, after deducting the expenses of surveying and selling. They are to receive $16,000 for their annuities, and also something for other benefits, which we do not now recollect.

The Senecas and Shawnees reserve eighty acres for each member of the tribe, for which the United States is to issue patents, and they also reserve sixteen sections to be held as common property, the residue of the lands to be surveyed and sold on like terms with the Senecas; their annuities to be put into one fund and paid in four installments. The Quapaws have made a treaty in almost every respect like the Senecas and Shawnees.

Major D. will leave in a few days to meet the Osages on the plains, where he hopes to be able to conclude a treaty with them.—He will take an escort of troops from Fort Gibson with him. We hope we shall soon hear of his making a favorable treaty with this roving tribe of prairie Indians. Their lands lie in Kansas Territory. The Cherokees also own 800,000 acres of land in this Territory, which they are anxious to dispose of to the Government.

The lands obtained from the three small bands mentioned above are very fertile and well watered, and will fall in the Territory of Cherokee, and will be under the jurisdiction of the Cherokees.

We hope soon to have it to record that the three Indian Territories so liberally provided for by Mr. Johnson's bill, have all been organized.

The Confessional in America.

There is a danger of the confessional, as it is maintained in this country. There is no justification whatever, for the mode in which it is conducted here, says the American Watchman. In the churches and cathedrals of Europe, the box is in the main body of the house; and in the presence of the people who are going and coming constantly, the poor sinner, male or female, kneels, down and whispers in the ear of the priest the words that he is to hear. Of course, there are private confessionals where all the iniquities are perpetrated, of which we complain of in this country. But there is no necessity of any one going to them, even for the sake of complying with the unrighteous requirements of this exacting and tyrannical church. If the priests will have the secrets of men's hearts poured into their ears, let them hear those tales where the eyes of the world may be upon them.

We do not need the aid of the Legislature to break up the secret confessionals: Public opinion is more mighty than the arm of the law, and we are confident that a sentiment can be created, if it does not now exist, which will put a stop to such abuses. We do not now contend that the Romish Priests are any worse than other men, be it admitted that the Protestants will abuse the confessional as well, if they had the power. Still we hold that the whole history of the institution shows that it is full of evil. No decent woman ought to enter its portals. No man, who values the reputation of his wife, or daughter should allow her to cross its threshold. If a woman has aught to confess to a priest, which she cannot speak in a whisper to him when others are near, then she is by that confession condemned. No priest can absolve her from the sin that lies on her conscience. Let her go to God through the Son, who looks with indulgence upon sorrowing sinners, and seek his blood for cleaning.

American husbands and fathers will not tolerate the confessional. It is an iron and abominable despotism, whose history is pollution and shame. Our free country will shake off the curse. Romish priests may not tamper even with the children of the second generation of Irish emigrants. The raw arrivals may yield themselves to the church, and do what the priest say, even to their ruin, but when they have spent a few years in the light and liberty of the New World, they will think for themselves and bow the knee only to Him, who alone can forgive sin.

No More Slave States.

"There was a time when the North would have consented to annex Cuba; but the Nebraska wrong has forever rendered annexation impossible. For good cause and in vindication of our national honor, the North would consent to wrest Cuba from Spain; but it would only be for the purpose of establishing in the island a separate Republic under our protection. The Nebraska outrage has settled forever the annexation of slave territory to this Union; and what is of far deeper import, it has effectually prevented the admission at any time hereafter, of another slave State into the Union. When Missouri was admitted there was a condition annexed that Slavery should not exist north of 36 deg 30 min.; but this condition has been repudiated by the South. When *Texas* was admitted, there was a condition annexed that there should be three other slave States formed out of her territory. *The North, in imitation of the South, will repudiate this condition;* and we tell our Southern brethren to be prepared for the consequences. They have commenced the agitation; they have set the example of repudiating the most sacred compact, and of disregarding their honorary engagements; and just so certain is it, that no *new slave state will ever again be admitted into this Union*, and no Slave territory ever again be annexed to it."

☞ A writer in the Boston *Recorder*, as an illustration of Providential care, relates the following marvellous incident and vouches for it as authentic: "Elias Boudinot, founder of the American Bible Society, was returning in his chaise to his home late in a dark night from a court he had been attending many days. He did not know that a recent freshet had carried away all the planks from the long bridge that lay in his accustomed path. Therefore he drove right on, as though there was a bridge there, and reached home in safely. His friends inquired of him by what road he came. 'The usual road,' he replied. 'Impossible,' said they, 'there are no planks on the bridge.' He persisted; and they, trembling for his veracity or his sanity, eagerly went with him next morning to survey. When arrived they found the very tracks of the carriage at either end of the bridge and on the sleepers, and the very footprints of the horse on a central sleeper. There was no more to be said; sanity and veracity were both safe. Some power had presided over the instinct of that horse, had ordained the correspondence of those wheels with the sleepers over which they passed, and kept the man in ignorance of his danger. Was that power fate or chance?"

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Russian war has at last assumed a phase of profound interest. An allied army, 58,000 strong, has landed in the Crimea, unobstructed, and is marching on Sevastopol, while 14,000 men are on the way from Varna to swell the invading force to above 70,000. Precisely how strong the Russians are in the Province we have no means of knowing, but it may well be doubted whether in a pitched battle they can cope with the allies; and as for a siege, the result at Bomarsund does not lead us to expect anything brilliant from the Russians in the way of defending fortifications, nor anything very solid in the fortifications themselves. Nor is our confidence increased by the fact that the supreme command in the Crimea, is in the hands of the arrogant and shallow Menchikoff, who has never yet distinguished himself as a soldier. However, we shall see; after having been surprised by the bravery and skill of the Turks, the world may now receive a similar surprise from the Russians. At any rate the question must be rapidly decided; the allies must promptly capture Sevastopol or take to their ships again and flee, still more disgracefully than Napier is about to do from the Baltic.

There is a report from Constantinople that conditions of peace have been agreed upon, but it is a hoax. There can be no peace till one of the parties are beaten. The invasion of Russia renders that certain, if there was any doubt about it before.

From Spain we have renewed complaints that Mr. Soule is engaged in revolutionary machinations, and is spending money freely for that purpose. From the other countries there is nothing of special moment.

From California.

We have this morning fifteen days later news from California, via San Juan. The election returns present the chief point of interest, and these are by no means clear.—The Broderic Democrats are defeated, but whether Whigs or Anti-Broderic men are elected to Congress is yet doubtful. At any rate, the members of the sprescnt Congress, Messr. Latham and McDougal, have leave to stay at home. The State Senate is Largely Democratic, the House more equally divided; yet it is deemed doubtful if the two factions can unite so as to fill Mr. Gwin's place with a Democrat. In San Francisco the omnipresent Know Nothings, who had scarcely been heard of up to the eve of election, made up a ticket in the morning just as the polls were opening, and elected every man on it—putting in for Mayor the Honorable S. P. Webb, formerly of Salem, Mass. though he had not been named by any other party.—The Californians were greatly astonished at this quiet but most effectual exhibition of power.

The general news from the gold regions is unimportant. Our correspondent at Nicaragua gives some items of interest. From the Sandwich Islands we have received full confirmation of the facts concerning the Annexation Treaty some time since published in the Tribune. Overtures were originally made to the United States Government to accept the cession of the Islands. This was thrown out as a feeler. It was recieved favorably, and a special messenger from Washington left San Francisco some months ago on the Flying Dart to bear the response to Mr. Gregg, our Commissioner. It was submitted to the Council, in which body it was approved by all the members except Prince Alexander, the heir apparent and Paki, a high chief. The majority, however, decided in favor of annexation, and the treaty to that effect was brought over to San Francisco in the Restless in time to be dispatched to Washington in the steamer of Aug. 1. The Hawaiians were in great fear of filibusters, and the Legislature has voted $20,000 for military defense.—*Tribune.*

St. Domingo.

The mission of Mr. and Mrs. Cazneau, of Texas, to St. Domingo which has served for the curiosity and amusement of the country has led to practical results. It is stated, upon authority which places the fact beyond doubt, that these diplomatists have concluded an important treaty with the negro republic of Dominica. It is reported that by this arrangement the United States acquire possession of a port on the Southern side of the Island admirably suited for a naval station, and a small district of country around it, at present in dispute between Hayti and Dominica. Hayti being an empire under the absolute tyranny of a despot, and Dominica a republic, exercising an enlightened care for the rights of man, our sympathies must of course be with the latter, at least to the extent of deciding that its title transferred to ours, is better than that of its rival; though had Soulouque made the grant, our sympothies must have been reversed.

Samana is said to be the port ceded to us; but in respect to this place, beside the claim which the Haytien Emperor sets up to it as a port of his dominions, as I believe the French government have several times asserted a right to it as indemnity for some old scores between them and its present possessors. It is only a few months since a powerful French squadron appeared before it, with an intimation that unless certain moneys alleged to be due, were at once forthcoming, it would be the duty of the admiral to appropriate the place as a permanent dependency of France.

There is no other objection to the acquisition of this place than applies to such detached insular possessions anywhere. Everybody will understand that the professed desire to acquire a naval station in the West Indies is a pretence. No point in St. Domingo could have any advantage over Pensacola, Key West, or Norfolk. It is wanted simply as a foothold for operations directed to the subjugation of the island.

Remarks on Prices.

There is much speculation among dealers in produce in regard to the future prices of wheat and flour. In Western New York, Northern Ohio, and Illinois, we judge that about half an average crop has been harvested. In Michigan Wisconsin, Iowa, and Canada, full average crops have been realized. The effect of drouth upon corn in the United States generally has been very prejudicial, and many good judges estimate a deficiency of from twenty to forty per cent on an average crop.—There is an abundant supply of mast at the South and West, and that will materially supply the deficiency in corn. The prices of flour in the New York market for pure Genesee, for some time past, have been above the prices at Liverpool. The great majority of our American population having been accustomed to use the best quality of flour will use no other; and much of the flour, sold in the New York market, would not be used by our farmers in our wheat growing districts. We have noticed as a general fact, that when the prices of any article of produce have been held for a length of time above the market price for a series of years, cautious operators, realize on purchases as soon as possible. But few days since one of our millers received a boat load of wheat, which cost him about two dollars per bushel; he immediately sold it to a brother miller at a slight advance, preferring a certain profit, to a future contingent one. Although speculations as to future prices are very uncertain, we think the highest price for wheat in our markets will be reached by the first of November; and when supplies shall have reached the seaboard markets, that prices will recede. Brands of pure Genesee will command extra prices, and be sought for to supply an article of extra family flour, at home and in our Eastern cities. We do not give these observations as infallible; but according to the best of our judgment, we anticipate a decline in prices by the first of November next.—*Gene. Farmer for Oct.*

ITEMS.

—The iron pavement is very much liked in New-York. It is greatly superior to the Russ.

—An exchange tells us that paper collars for gentlemen are about coming into fashion. The Know-Nothings have sworn off wearing any more Irish linen.

—A German schoolmaster encouraged his scholars to learn music by saying,—"Learn to sing, my dear boys, and then if you go to heaven, the angels will admit you into their choir."

—General W. O. Butler, of Kentucky, is chairman of the committee to award the premiums at the baby convention at Springfield, Ohio, on the 5th. Brutus Clay, Horace Mann, Mrs. J. J. Crittenden, Jane Swisshelm and Fanny Fern are members of the Committee.

—The decline in the price of cattle, says the Abingdon Democrat, is now the absorbing topic of conversation throughout the Southwest. The drought is so universal, it is said, that cattle dealers in the valley of Virginia are unable to fatten their stock on hand for market; consequently, there is little chance to sell at anything like remunerating prices in that section.

—The price of breadstuffs is now so much lower in England than in America that several cargoes of flour are said to have been shipped from Liverpool for New York. This has not happened since the inflation of 1837, when flour was imported into New York from the Mediterranean.

—A man formerly belonging in Salem, Massachusetts, returned home on Tuesday of last week, after an absence of forty-two years. He left a wife and a child one year old behind, and when he returned he found his daughter the mother of twelve children, some of whom are married. His wife lived a widow, as was supposed, over twenty years, and married again some twenty years since, and now resides in Salem.

—Twenty-five young women on their way to the Far West as teachers, under the patronage of the Educational Society, recently arrived at Albany. They are apportioned to Mississippi, Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois and, we suppose, Nebraska. The Society has sent out over four hundred teachers—some having gone to Oregon, California and Texas.

—The seal of the territory of Kansas, engraved according to the device of Governor Reeder, consists of a shield with two supporters, and surmounted by a scroll motto, and is emblematic of the life of the pioneer and the agriculturist. The lower compartment of the shield contains the buffalo and the hunter; the upper contains the implements of agriculture. The left *hand supporter* is a pioneer, with his smock frock, leggins, rifle and tomahawk; whilst on the right, is the goddess Ceres, with her sheaf, and at their feet, and between them, lie a fallen tree and axe. The motto is "*Populi voce nata.*"

Boiler Explosion at the Montour Iron Works—Loss of Life.

DANVILLE, Oct. 6.

About 8 o'clock this morning, one of the boilers of the Montour Iron Works, at this place, exploded with tremendous force, doing great damage, and causing the death of several persons. The fragments of the boiler were blown to a distance of nearly one hundred feet, destroying, in its course, a frame dwelling and a stable in the rear of the lot, besides tearing away a portion of the mill-house, in the ruins of which several persons were buried. In the dwelling-house there were to families. The family of John Farly lived upstairs, and one of his two children was instantly killed, and the other, a little girl, was dangerously if not fatally wounded. In the lower story three children of Barney McGuire and Peter Monaghan, who were also in the house were somewhat injured. A boy named Charles Search, has died of injuries received, and John Priest, John Deisger, John Adams, Alexander Wands, Michael Levy, Isaac Hines, William Butler, and Joseph Shuggart are badly wounded and scalded, some seriously. Robert Woods, Brian, Dennin, John Miller and Samuel Deity are slightly hurt.

It is apprehended that others may be buried beneath the ruins, and persons are actively engaged in searching.

The boiler, it is stated was empty of water, which fact, if correct, explains the accident.

A PROUD POSITION.—The Washington *Sentinel* congratulates its party (Pierce democracy) on the proud position which it maintains. Hear the *Sentinel* detail the merits of the party that turns its back on the *plighted faith* of the Nation:

"From its birth-day to the present time, the Democratic party has claimed to be, and always has been the States Rights party of the country. In 1820 they manfully fought against the worse than infamous principle contained in the Missouri Compromise; in 1850 they were found fighting on the side of the rights of the States, securing the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law: and in 1854 the crowning glory of the States Rights party shone out in their manful repeal of the Missouri Compromise."

"We have yet to be informed of the first State in which the Democracy have united with the Free-Soilers and Abolitionists—Everywhere they have stood upon their old ground. Nowhere have they demanded the *restoration of the Missouri restriction*—nowhere have they demanded the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law."

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—Many of the boats passing up and down the canal, display miniature American flags, with the names of 'Pollock and Mott!' Some of our Democratic politicians are sorely exercised on the subject! Will somebody please explain!—*Harrisburg Herald.*

We commend the above to the careful perusal of the *Pennsylvanian.* If the Editor is unable to explain the cause, we would suggest to him the propriety of addressing a note of inquiry to Henry M. Phillips, R. D. Wilkinson, or some of the other Know-Nothing candidates whom he is supporting for office. They will, if they choose, probably be able to give him the why and wherefore of the American flags with the name of Mott thereon.—*Daily News.*

INTEMPERANCE AMONG OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.—During the recent debate in Congress on the Navy Appropriation bill, Mr. Gwin made a statement from the Navy department, of several officers of high rank who from habitual intemperance, mental derangement and other like causes, have been incompetent for duty for twenty years. And yet these officers are under pay, and what is still worse, Congress has just refused to abolish the ration system, a system that has been the means of reducing these officers to their present condition, and is calculated to add others to the distinguished list.—*N. Y. Organ.*