be converted into our own coin, without the expense, risk, and delay of transporting it to the mint for that purpose, and the amount recoined would be much larger.

Experience has proved that foreign coin, and especially foreign gold coin, will not circulate extensively as a currency among the people. The important measure of extending our specie circulation, both of gold and silver, and of diffusing it among the people, can only be effected by converting such foreign coin into American coin. I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message for the establishment of a branch of the mint of the United States at the city of New York.

All the public lands which had been surveyed and were ready for market have been proclaimed for sale during the past year. The quantity offered and to be offered for sale, under proclamations issued since the first of January last, amounts to nine million one hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-one acres. The prosperity of the Western States and territories in which these lands lie will be advanced by their speedy sale. By withholding them from market, their growth and increase of population would be retarded, while thousands of our enterprising and meritorious frontier population would be deprived of the opportunity of securing freeholds for themselves and their families. But in addition to the general considerations which rendered the early sale of these lands proper, it was a leading object at this time to derive as large a sum as possible from this source, and thus diminish, by that amount, the public loan rendered necessary by the existence of a foreign war.

It is estimated that not less than ten millions of acres of the public lands will be surveyed and be in a condition to be proclaimed for sale during the year 1848.

In my last annual message I presented the reasons which, in my judgment, rendered it proper to graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have remained unsold for long periods after they had been offered for sale at public auction.

Many millions of acres of public lands lying within the limits of several of the western States have been offered in the market, and been subject to sale at private entry for more than twenty years, and large quantities for more than thirty years, at the lowest price prescribed by the existing laws, and it has been found that they will not command that price. They must remain unsold and uncultivated for an indefinite period, unless the price demanded for them by the government shall be reduced. No satisfactory reason is perceived why they should be longer held at rates above their real value. At the present period an additional reason exists for adopting the measure recommended. When the country is engaged in a foreign war, and we must necessarily resort to loans, it would seem to be the dictate of wisdom that we should avail ourselves of all our resources, and thus limit the amount of the public indebtedness to the lowest possible sum.

I recommend that the existing laws on the subject of pre-emption rights be amended and modified so as to operate prospectively, and to embrace all who may settle upon the public lands and make improvements upon them before they are surveyed, as well as afterwards, in all cases where such settlements may be made after the Indian title shall have been extinguished.

If the right of pre-emption be thus extended, it will embrace a large meritorious class of our citizens. It will increase the number of small freeholders upon our borders, who will be enabled thereby to educate their children and otherwise improve their condition, while they will be found at all times, as they have ever proved themselves to be, in the hour of danger to their country, among our hardiest and best volunteer soldiers, ever ready to tender their services in cases of emergency, and among the last to leave the field as long as an enemy remains to be encountered.

Such a policy will also impress these patriotic pioneer emigrants with deeper feelings of gratitude for the parental care of their government, when they find their dearest interests secured to them by the permanent laws of the land, and that they are no longer in danger of losing their homes and hard-earned improvements by being brought into competition with a more wealthy class of purchasers at the land sales.

The attention of Congress was invited, at their last and the preceding session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation on the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that distant region of country are still left without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government.

Before the question of limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled, from the necessity of their condition, the inhabitants had established a temporary government of their own. Besides the want of legal authority for continuing such a government, it is wholly inadequate to protect them in their rights of person and property, or to secure to them the enjoyment of the privileges of other citizens, to which they are entitled under the constitution of the United States. They should have the right of suffrage, be represented in a Territorial legislature, and by a delegate in Congress; and possess all the rights and privileges which citizens of other portions of the Territories of the United States have heretofore enjoyed, or may now enjoy.

Our judicial system, revenue laws, laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the protection of our laws generally, should be extended over them.

In addition to the inhabitants in that territory who had previously emigrated to it, large numbers of our citizens have followed them during the present year; and it is not doubted that during the next and subsequent years their numbers will be greatly increased.

Congress, at its last session, established post-routes leading to Oregon, and between different points within that territory, and authorized the establishment of post offices at "Astoria and such other places on the coasts of the Pacific, within the territory of the United States, as the public interests may require." Post offices have accordingly been established, deputy postmasters appointed, and provision made for the transportation of the mails.

The preservation of peace with the Indian tribes residing west of the Rocky Mountains will render it proper that authority should be given by law for the appointment of an adequate number of Indian agents to reside among them.

I recommend that a surveyor general's office be established in that territory, and that the public lands be surveyed and brought into market at an early period.

I recommend, also, that grants, upon liberal terms, of limited quantities of the public lands be made to all citizens of the United States who have emigrated, or may hereafter within a prescribed period emigrate, to Oregon, and settle upon them. These hardy and adventurous citizens, who have encountered the dangers and privations of a long and toilsome journey, and have at length found an abiding place for themselves and their families upon the utmost verge of our western limits, should be secured in the homes which they have improved by their labor.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War for a detailed account of the operations of the various branches of the public service connected with the department under his charge. The duties devolving on this department have been unusually onerous and responsible during the past year, and have been discharged with ability and success.

Pacific relations continue to exist with the various Indian tribes, and most of them manifest a strong friendship for the United States. Some depredations were committed during the past year upon our trains transporting supplies for the army, on the road between the western border of Missouri and Santa Fe. These depredations, which are supposed to have been committed by bands from the region of New Mexico, have been arrested by the presence of a military force, ordered out for that purpose. Some outrages have been perpetrated by a portion of the northwestern bands upon the weaker and comparatively defenceless neighboring tribes. Prompt measures were taken to prevent such occurrences in future.

Between one and two thousand Indians, belonging to several tribes, having been removed during the year from the east of the Mississippi to the country allotted to them west of that river, as their permanent home; and arrangements have been made for others to follow.

Since the treaty of 1846 with the Cherokees, the feuds among them appear to have subsided, and they have become more united and contented than they have been for many years past. The commissioners, appointed in pursuance of the act of June twenty-seventh, 1846, to settle claims arising under the treaty of 1835—'36 with that tribe, have executed their duties; and after a patient investigation, and a full and fair examination of all the cases brought before them, closed their labors in the month of July last. This is the fourth board of commissioners which has been organized under this treaty. Ample opportunity has been afforded to all those interested to bring forward their claims. No doubt is entertained that impartial justice has been done by the late board, and that all valid claims embraced by the treaty have been considered and allowed. This result, and the final settlement to be made with this tribe under the treaty of 1846, which will be completed and laid before you during your session, will adjust all questions of controversy between them and the United States, and produce a state of relations with them simple, well-defined, and satisfactory.

Under the discretionary authority conferred by the act of the third of March last, the annuities due to the various tribes have been paid during the present year to the heads of families instead of to their chiefs, or such persons as they might designate, as required by the laws previously existing. This mode of payment has given general satisfaction to the great body of the Indians. Justice has been done to them, and they are grateful to the government for it. A few chiefs and interested persons may object to this mode of payment, but it is believed to be the only mode of preventing fraud and imposition from being practised upon the great body of common Indians, constituting a majority of all the tribes.

It is gratifying to perceive that a number of the tribes have recently evinced an increased interest in the establishment of schools among them, and are making rapid advances in agriculture—some of them producing a sufficient quantity of food for their support, and in some cases a surplus to dispose of to their neighbors. The comforts by which those who have received even a very limited education, and have engaged in agriculture, are surrounded, tend gradually to draw off their less civilized brethren from the precarious means of subsistence by the chase, to habits of labor and civilization.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory and gratifying account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the past year.—Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success, in every quarter of the globe under the protection of our flag, which the navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

In the gulf of Mexico, and in the Pacific, the officers and men of our squadrons have displayed distinguished gallantry, and performed valuable services. In the early stages of the war with Mexico, her ports on both coasts were blockaded, and more recently many of them have been captured and held by the navy. When acting in co-operation with the land forces, the naval officers and men have performed gallant and distinguished services, on land as well as on water, and deserve the high commendations of the country.

While other maritime powers are adding to their navies large numbers of war steamers, it was a wise policy on our part to make similar additions to our navy. The four war steamers authorized by the act of the third of March, 1847, are in course of construction.

In addition to the four war steamers authorized by this act, the Secretary of the navy has, in pursuance of its provisions, entered into contracts for the construction of five steamers, to be employed in the transportation of the United States mail "from New York to New Orleans, touching at Charleston, Savannah, and Havannah, and from Havanna to Chagres;" for three steamers to be employed in like manner from New York to Liverpool.—These steamers will be the property of the contractors, but are to be built "under the superintendence and direction of a naval constructor in the employ of the Navy Department, and to be so constructed as to render them convertible, at the least possible expense into war steamers of the first class."

A prescribed number of naval officers, as well as a post office agent, are to be on board of them; and authority is reserved to the Navy Department at all times to "exercise control over said steamships," and "to have the right" "to make them for the exclusive use and service of the United States", upon making proper compensation to the contractors therefor."

Whilst these steamships will be employed in transporting the mails of the United States coastwise, and to foreign countries, upon an annual compensation to be paid to the owners, there will be always ready, upon any emergency requiring it, to be converted into war steamers; and the right reserved to take them for public use, will add greatly to the efficiency and strength of this description of our naval force. To the steamers thus authorized under contracts made by the Secretary of the Navy should be added five other steamers authorized under contracts made in pursuance of law by the Postmaster General, making an addition, in the whole, of 18 war steamers, subject to be taken for public use. As further contracts for the transportation of the mail to foreign countries may be authorized by Congress, this number may be enlarged indefinitely.

The enlightened policy by which a rapid communication with the various distant parts of the globe is established, by means of American-built sea steamers, would find an ample reward in the increase of our commerce, and in making our country and its resources more favorably known abroad; but the national advantage is still greater of having our naval officers made familiar with navigation; and of having the privilege of taking the ships already equipped for immediate service at a moment's notice; and will be cheaply purchased by the compensation to be paid for the transportation of the mail in them, over and above the postage received.

A just national pride, no less than our commercial interests, would seem to favor the policy of augmenting the number of this description of vessels. They can be built in our country cheaper and in greater numbers than in any other in the world.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General for a detailed and satisfactory account of the condition and operations of that department during the past year. It is gratifying to find that, within so short a period after the reduction in the rates of postage, and notwithstanding the great increase of mail service, the revenue received for the year will be sufficient to defray all the expenses, and that no further aid will be required from the treasury for that purpose.

The first of the American mail steamers authorized by the act of the third of March, 1845, was completed and entered upon the service on the first of June last, and is now on her third voyage to Bremen and other intermediate ports. The other vessels authorized under the provisions of that act are in course of construction, and will be put upon the line as soon as completed. Contracts have also been made for the transportation of the mail in a steamer from Charleston to Havana.

A reciprocal and satisfactory postal arrangement has been made by the Post Master General with the authorities of Bremen, and no difficulty is apprehended in making similar arrangements with all other Powers with which we may have communications by mail steamers, except with Great Britain.

On the arrival of the first of the American steamers, bound to Bremen, at Southampton, in the month of June last, the British post office directed the collection of discriminating postages on all letters and other mailable matter, which she took out to Great Britain, or which went into the British post office on their way to France and other parts of Europe.—The effect of the order of the British post office is to subject all letters and other matter transported by American steamers to double postage, the postage having been previously paid on them to the United States, while letters transported in British steamers are subject to pay but single postage. This measure was adopted with the avowed object of protecting the British line of mail steamers now running between Boston and Liverpool, and, if permitted to continue, must speedily put an end to the transportation of all letters and other matter by American steamers, and give to British steamers a monopoly of the business. A just and [illegible] they do all that we desire, and on this we must insist. By our laws, no such discrimination is made against British steamers bringing letters into our ports, but all letters arriving in the United States are subject to the same rate of postage, whether brought in British or American vessels. I refer to the report of the Postmaster General for a full statement of the facts of the case, and of the steps taken by him to correct this inequality. He has exerted all the power conferred upon him by the existing laws.

The minister of the United States at London has brought the subject to the attention of the British government, and is now engaged in negotiations for the purpose of adjusting reciprocal postal arrangements, which shall be equally just to both countries. Should he fail in concluding such arrangements, and should Great Britain insist on enforcing the unequal and unjust measure she has adopted, it will become necessary to confer additional powers on the Post Master General, in order to enable him to meet the emergency, and to put our own steamers on an equal footing with British steamers engaged in transporting the mail between the two countries; and I recommend that such powers be conferred.

In view of the existing state of our country, I trust it may not be inappropriate, in closing this communication, to call to mind the words of wisdom and admonition of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors, in his farewell address to his country men.

"That greatest and best of men, who served his country so long, and loved it so much, foresaw, with "serious concern" the danger to our Union "of characterising parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views." and warned his countrymen against it

"So deep and solemn was his conviction of the importance of the Union and of preserving harmony between its different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address, "it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immoveable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it, as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

After the lapse of half a century, these admonitions of Washington fall upon us with all the force of truth. It is difficult to estimate the "immense value" of our glorious Union of confederated States, to which we are so much indebted for our growth in population and wealth, and for all that constitutes us a great and happy nation. How unimportant are all our differences of opinion on minor questions of public policy compared with its preservation, and how scrupulously should we avoid all agitating topics which may tend to disturb or divide us into contending parties, separated by geographical lines, whereby it may be weakened or endangered.

Invoking the blessing of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe upon your deliberations, it will be my highest duty, no less than my choice pleasure, to co-operate with you in all measures which may tend to promote the honor and enduring welfare of our common country.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, December 7th, 1847.

WHO'LL MOVE TO BROOKLYN!—Read, before you answer, "I will." The Star of that City tells us upon "unquestioned" authority, that Francis Kinney, now residing at the corner of Bridge and Johnson streets, in that city, married his wife Mary when she was 14 and he 16 years of age. When she was 15 she had her first child—at 17 she had two additional children—at 18 three more; at 20 she had four; at 21 she had three, and at 22 years she had two, which are now a few weeks old—making 15 children in 8 years. These extraordinary facts will probably arrest the attention of the faculty. We should like to know how many of these children are now living.

MR. WALKER (says a communication from Washington) has been for thirty eight days, working sixteen hours a day, at the Treasury, and has passed there day and night ever since last Monday morning.

THE DEMOCRAT.

Montrose, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1847.

Democratic Standing Committee.

The last Democratic Convention of Susquehanna County, appointed the following Standing Committee for the ensuing year, to wit:—

THOMAS JOHNSON,	ABEL TURRELL,
WM. C. WARD,	AMASA CHASE,
R. J. NIVEN,	TITUS SMITH, jr.,
AMOS WILLIAMS,	ALFRED JONES,
BENJ. GLIDDEN,	WM. J. TURRELL,
J. H. DIMOCK,	EDWIN TIFFANY.

There will be a meeting of the above named Committee at D. D. Warner's Hotel, in Montrose, on Tuesday the 22d day of December, instant. A punctual attendance of all the gentlemen named, is desired.

THOS. JOHNSON, Chairman.

Dec. 6, 1847.

The Message.

We lay before our readers to-day the second annual message of President POLK, read before both branches of Congress on Tuesday week. Occupying as it does almost our entire space, we are prevented, of course, from offering any analysis of, or remarks on its contents. However, they are not needed, as it will be almost if not quite, universally read, and is so plain, explicit and convincing that nobody can mistake its import, or hesitate to sanction its doctrines. Still, we cannot withhold an expression of our approbation, and an earnest conviction that it will be endorsed by a vast majority—we say by all possessed of the least spark of patriotism and candor of the American people. One thing is very certain; and that is, the President has studied no concealment. left nothing for Congress to ask defined. It, in fact, bespeaks the man. Sagacious, fearless and decisive, it halts at no half way point, leaves no subject in obscurity, but probes the position and policy of the Union to the bottom, and declares, in the most positive manner, and with invincible firmness, what measures will, and what will not, receive his sanction. We repeat, let it be read universally. It is a text book for the Democracy of our country, and should be everywhere understood. Read it, fellow-Democrats, and if, as is most probable, the Whig paper of the county should lack the honesty to publish it, lest it might knock the scales from the eyes of some of its humbugged supporters, lend to your Whig neighbors and urge THEM to read it.

Congress.

The first session of the Thirtieth Congress assembled at the Capitol on the 6th inst, forty-three Senators and two hundred and twenty-one members of the House being present. The Senate was called to order by the Vice President at noon, and the House by the Clerk Mr. French, when the election of R. C. Winthrop (Whig) of Massachusetts, Speaker of the latter branch, and Mr. Campbell, (Whig) Clerk, took place, each being elected by a majority of *one!* The annual message from the President was then received and read by the Clerk.

Subsequently Mr Johnson, the Post-master of the last Congress (a Dem.) was re-elected likewise by one majority.

Aside from the above outline of the organization, the proceedings yet possess but little interest, the whole time having been employed in "clearing the decks" for the more important business of the session.

A resolution repealing that portion of the Postage law of the last session which imposed postage on newspapers circulating within 30 miles of the office of publication, we observe, has already been offered, and will, without any doubt, be speedily adopted.

HARRISON BELL—the reputed murderer of Mrs. Williams, in Wayne County, was last week tried and found "guilty." An application for a new trial was made by the prisoner's counsel which has suspended his sentence until the next term, during which time the application will be considered by the Court. Of his having committed the deed alleged against him there is said to be no doubt; the only question being whether he is *compos mentis* or not, sufficient to render him amenable.

☞ The mammoth Christmas Pictorial *Brother Jonathan*, published by Wilson & Co. New York, has come to hand. It is printed on an immense sheet of paper five and a half feet long, by near four feet wide, and contains just seventy Engravings—some of them very large and beautiful—on subjects appropriate for the Christmas and new year's Holidays.—The price is 12 cents per copy, or ten for one dollar.

MAGAZINES.—Godey's Lady's Book and the Union Magazine for January—two rival yet unrivalled monthlies—have both been received. We have no room for an extended notice of either, further than to say they cannot be beat. Godey's Book never possessed more attractions, while the "Union" is a gem of the highest order. Their merits entitle them to our best wishes.

A WAR OF CONQUEST.—If the President disclaims a war for conquests, some of his officers, it seems, do not, for they have not only invaded the country, but are carrying their conquests into the domestic circle of the Mexicans, and annexing the Senoras and Senoritas without the consent of their male friends.—The following fact is ominous of the subjugation of the country:

Elopement in Mexico.—Quite an excitement was produced at Monterey recently, by a double elopement, at the same time, of two Mexican Senoritas with two officers belonging to the staff corps of our army. One of the ladies, more properly speaking, was a Senora, being the wife of a Mexican officer of considerable rank, absent with the army, and the other a Senorita of 17, her niece.

If they carry on this game very extensively, "young Mexico" will be rising up to worry old Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. TAYLOR AT N. ORLEANS.—The steamer Mammouth from Brazos Santiago arrived at New Orleans on the 30th. She left on the 26th and brings no news.

Gen. Taylor was to be received at N. Orleans by a splendid procession on Tuesday, the second inst.

News of the Week.

Owing to the great length of the Message of President Polk, we are compelled to condense, to a considerable extent, the news of the week.

Our advices from Mexico possess but little interest. By an arrival at New Orleans on the 29th, ult., from Vera Cruz, we have a confirmation of the report of a revolution in Guadalaxara, with the object of making Gomez Farias President. The revolutionists plundered the churches, but were put down by an infuriated mob. A bloody engagement ensued, in which Ampudia was slain.

Paredes, it is said, has pronounced in favor of the plan of Jurata. The same has been done by the garrison of Moscotal. Quercetara stands out for Pena y Pena; Guadalaxara for Almonte, and Santa Anna for himself.

It is said the government will disband the army and require the national guard to perform its service.

A decree has been issued ordering the primary elections to be held on the 21st ult., the second on the 6th December, and the last on the 27th of the same month.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Wednesday with Liverpool dates to the 19th ult. Breadstuffs remain firm at the prices last reported, if any variation it is a slight advance. A slight but perceptible and gratifying improvement in the money market last taken place, nevertheless some additional failures are reported. The packet ship Stephen Whitney was totally lost together with ninety-two lives, on the evening of the 18th ult., on the south coast of Ireland, under circumstances the most appalling. She was on her voyage from New York to Liverpool, when mistaking the light on Rock Island, cape Clear, for the old head of Kinsale, she continued her course intending to reach Cork harbor; but in less than three quarters of an hour with a suddenness which defied all human effort to avert her fate she came broadside on a rock called the West Calf, about 4 miles inside the Cape, and in less than 10 minutes after striking, she dashed to atoms, overwhelming no less than 92 of her helpless crew and passengers, 18 only of 110 succeeded in clambering up the face of the rock which forms a wretched Island, containing 3 Irish huts.

The British Parliament was convened yesterday. No business was transacted beyond the mere ceremony of opening, which was done by Royal commission.

Hostilities were at length commenced in Switzerland between the fortified city of Tribetry, occupied by the army of the latter.—Some skirmishing had taken place in which the troops of the Sonderbond were worsted.—Count Bresson, French Ambassador at the Two Sicilies, committed suicide on the 2d inst and a short time previously Count Mortier, also French Ambassador at the Court of Tourin, attempted to murder both his children and to cut his own throat while laboring under a fit of insanity. Dr. Felix Mendellsohn Bartholdy, the eminent composer of Elijah, died suddenly at Leipsic on the 4th inst, in the 39th year of his age. A convention has been entered into between the Pope, the Grand Duke of Tuscany and Lucerne and the King of Sardinia, for the formation of a tariff based upon the principle of the German Commercial League: the measure has been hailed throughout Europe with the *greatest possible satisfaction*. The state of Ireland is, truly frightful. A system of apparent resistance is everywhere manifested, landlords daily falling before the vengeance of the people. The French Mail steamer Union will not leave Havre until the 24th, in consequence of the injuries which her machinery suffered upon the last voyage from N. York.

A man calling himself N. Lewis was arrested in Washington on Thursday last charged with passing counterfeit notes to the amount of $3,600, on the Danbury Bank of Connecticut, at Petersburg Va. The information of the fraud was communicated by telegraph in advance of the culprit's arrival.

Hon. Robt. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, was taken seriously ill on Thursday at the Department. He is now reported convalescent.

The Freemont Court Martial drags its slow length along at Washington. Com. Stockton was under examination at latest advices, but had developed nothing new.

Some miserable scape-gallows, on Tuesday evening week, turned the switch on the track of the N. Y. & Erie Railroad, about six miles above Piermont which caused the Locomotive and tender to run off the track. No one injured.

More Incidents Connected with the burning of the Phœnix.—The *Cleaveland Plaindealer* says: Mr. House found a state-room door, which he tied to his tender with his neck handkerchief. Upon this float he supported himself about two hours and a half, evincing throughout, from all we can learn, a presence of mind, fortitude and hardiness almost incredible. When he first got into the water he was surrounded by those who were intent upon eking out their existence until relief might providentially reach them. These he saw sink one after another, exhausted and chilled, to their sleep of death. Mr. H. was first to discern the lights of the Delaware propeller, as she was bearing down to the relief of those unfortunate beings, and announced the fact to those around him, at the same time exhorting them to hold out longer, and they would be rescued from their perilous situation. At that time, he is sure there were many alive within the sound of his voice, and he is confident that in a few minutes afterwards, not a single one remained except the three who were saved. A lady, cabin passenger, drowned within reach of him, and she was among the last to yield to the king of terrors. The description which he gives of the burning wreck is awfully terrific. The hull was a complete bed of flame, which, bursting from her side at times, streamed far out on the water, and then curled aloft till flame meeting flame, the combined current rushed madly upward till it seemed lost in the clouds. The shrouds and rigging were covered with living beings, who sought safety there rather than in the water. Their terror-marked features were lighted by the ghastly glare of the flames, and as the fire reached them in their retreat, one after another fell, and was either burned to death or drowned. One man reached the cross-trees, where he lashed himself. There he remained after his companions had all fallen, and then he died; and when finally the mast went by the board he went with it. Mr. West of Racine, succeeded in throwing overboard materials enough to float himself, wife, and child. He requested his wife to leap into the water with the child, and place herself upon a door. This with true-hearted devotedness she refused to do unless her husband accompanied her. They joined arms, and plunging into the yielding flood, sank together to rise no more in life. Mr. Long, of Milwaukie, saw his wife and child drown almost within reach, without the power to save. He afterwards got hold of the wheel, under the stern, and was one of the three who were saved alive from the water. The body of young Tisdale, the cabin boy, was found floating upon a ladder. He was lying on his side, with his head resting upon his hand. He was evidently not drowned, but died from cold. When the passengers became aware of the imminent danger which surrounded them, and that almost certain death awaited them, a scene was presented which beggars description. Some took themselves to quiet prayer, others howled for help, while others still howled in meek submission to the ruling power. As the fire progressed, one after another of the voices were hushed in death, and a silence awful and profound succeeded. In regard to the manner in which the fire was communicated, there is nothing more than surmises. The most reasonable supposition is, that it was either by the falling down of a door in the flue, or by the breaking of a lamp in the wood-hold.

There could not have been less than 200 human beings swept into eternity by this disaster, and fully three-fourths of that number were strangers from a far-off country.

A young girl of 17, now at Sheboygan, is the sole survivor of a party of 25, who had together, $18,000. An old man, the father of nine children, is left to mourn the loss of all those for whose sakes he had left his native land and emigrated to America. We hear of other and equally heart-rending cases. Indeed the whole calamity is the most afflicting in its details that we have ever been called upon to record.

MARRIED,

In Liberty, on the 13th inst. by Eld. A. L. Post, Mr. RUSSEL B. SHERMAN of Exeter R. I. and Miss PHEBE KENYON of the former place.

By Eld. D. Taylor, Nov. 13th, at Mr. Turrell's Montrose, Mr. CHRISTOPHER HAMLIN, of Great Bend, to Miss SELINA HEWEN of Rush.

New Advertisements.

THE EXAMINATION

Of Miss Willard's school will be held at the Court House in Montrose, on Thursday, Dec. 23d, to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. and continue through the evening. The citizens and friends of Education are respectfully invited to attend. The Winter Term will commence on Monday, January 10th 1848.

Montrose, Dec. 15, 1847. [50-3w.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST in the vicinity of the Presbyterian Meeting House, in Springville on the 7th or 8th instant, a CALF SKIN WALLET—containing 17 dollars in Bank notes. Two five dollar notes of the Bank of Susquehanna Co., one five dollar note of the Union Bank, N. Y. having "Trivete" written on the back—and one two dollar of the Broome Co. Bank. Any person finding the said Wallet shall be liberally rewarded on the delivery of it to the subscriber in Springville, or by leaving it at the office of the "Northern Democrat," Montrose.

MARTIN L. TRUESDELL.

Springville, Dec. 16, 1847.

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order from the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Susquehanna to me directed, I shall expose to Public Sale by vendue or out-cry, on Friday the 31st day of December at one o'clock in the afternoon on the premises hereinafter described, all that certain farm, messuage or lot of land, situate lying and being in the township of Auburn in said county and bounded as follows to wit:—Beginning at a beech tree the north-east corner of land surveyed to Abraham Lott, thence partly by the said land west 178 perches to a beech tree; thence North 130 perches to a post; thence East partly by lands surveyed for George Haverly 89 perches to a post; thence by the same land South 50 degrees East 96 perches to a post on the said George Haverly's South-east corner; thence East 13 perches and 8 10ths of a perch to a post and thence South 67 perches to the place of beginning containing one hundred acres and thirty-nine perches more or less with the appurtenances, a dwelling house, barn, orchard, &c., with about 70 or 80 acres improved, late the farm and homestead of Philip Hrverly, of said township dec'd.

Also, at the same time will be sold the interest of the said Philip Haverly, at the time of his death, in and to the South half of lot No. 226 upon the draft of resurvey of Thomas P. Cope, said half lot containing about 68 or 70 acres.

The terms of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

GEORGE HAVERLY, Administrator of PHILIP HAVERLY, dec'd.

Nov. 29, 1847.

☞ The above Sale is Adjourned to Monday January 10th 1847.

GEORGE HAVERLY Administrator.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, by an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Susquehanna, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or out-cry, at the house late of Jas. Shearman, deceased, in the township of Dimock, on Thursday the 23d day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Dimock aforesaid, late the estate of James Shearman, late of the said township, deceased, and severally bounded and described as follows, to wit:—the first piece or parcel thereof, being the farm formerly owned and occupied by Allen Upson. Bounded on the North, by land of Richard Garretson—on the East, by lands of Gurdon D. Hempstead, and Elisha Tiffany—on the South, by lands of Charles Greenwood, and George Gates, and on the West, by lands of Jacob S. Mills, and Dudley B. Smith—containing one hundred and sixty-four acres, with about one hundred and twenty five acres improved, and having thereon, one dwelling house, two barns, two orchards, and a cider mill.

ALSO—At the same place and time the other piece or parcel of land being the farm known as the Henry Barkley farm; said farm being bounded on the North, by lands of Avery Bolles, and Francis Tingley; on the East, by lands of James Dennis; on the South, by lands of E. T. Wilber; and on the West, by lands of E. T. Wilber, and John Woodward, containing 147 acres, or thereabouts, with about 110 acres improved, and having thereon two dwelling houses, two barns, three orchards and other appurtenances.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

A. T. STEPHENS, Administrator.

Dimock, Nov. 18th, 1847.