

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, May 11, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLES SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION PAPER, JUDGMENT NOTES, COMMERCIAL BONDS, C. ARRANTS, NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers' MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel. COMPLAINT, WARRANT and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray. SEIZURE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment. COLLECTIONS RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes. Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE. BLANKS of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements.

Appeal, by James Gwin. Medical Sciences, by Dr. Jackson. For the Ladies, by Matilda Slick. Administrator's Notice, by John Owens. Administrator's Notice, by Thomas Bowling.

The Philadelphia Election.

The Election in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, for City Treasurer, City Commissioner, members of Council, &c., resulted in the complete success of the Opposition, by a majority of about 2500. When we remember that the Democratic City Convention avoided passing any resolutions endorsing Mr. Buchanan's Democracy, we are not a little surprised at the result. There was no division in our party on the ticket—anti-Buchanan and Buchanan Democrats went to the polls as Democrats and voted the ticket solid. But no sooner was the election over, than the Buchanan organs claimed the little gain the Democracy had over a previous contest, as an endorsement of the proceedings of the office-holders Convention at Harrisburg, and their masters Democracy. And so it would be, should the honest Democracy of the State who cannot be driven from their adherence to principles, vote the State Ticket, Wright and Rowe. Every vote cast for these gentlemen, would be counted as a full endorsement of the treachery and tyranny of Mr. Buchanan, and the proceedings of the Convention which placed them in nomination. Those of the Democratic party who can endorse Buchananism, should vote for Wright and Rowe—and those who cannot, and do not wish to be counted as approving his rotten organization—his desertion of the true Democratic principles upon which he was elevated to the Chief Magistracy—his proscription and tyranny, should withhold their votes, and let those who would use us to destroy our principles, do the voting.—We shall never be guilty of endorsing what we believe to be wrong.

"THE STATE SENTINEL."—This paper, published at Harrisburg, Charles D. Hinesline, Editor and Proprietor, is decidedly one of the most ably conducted Democratic papers in the Union. The last number should be read by every Democrat, who is a Democrat from principle. If any of our friends should want a paper from Harrisburg, we advise them to subscribe to the "State Sentinel." We hope the true Democracy of the State will give the Sentinel an extensive circulation. It is one of your half-and-half Democratic journals.—Its Editor has more back-bone than all the Buchanan editors in the State combined.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—Buchanan is trying hard to get into the next National Convention with some show for a re-nomination. To make strength in the South he will sell the Democracy of the North. Rule or ruin is his motto. If we desired the Opposition to have the next President, we would urge the re-nomination of Buchanan, as he would be more easily defeated than any other man the Convention could name. He could not deceive the people a second time. The South will not touch him—they despise a traitor, and after they are done using him, they will desert him.

This Globe is the only Democratic paper in this Congressional District, that repudiates Buchanan Democracy, and as an effort is being made to injure our circulation, it is the duty of those who approve our course, to come forward with their names and the cash in advance. We cannot be "whipped in"—neither can we be "crushed out," if those who think with us, will "back us up" with the proper "aid and comfort."

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.—On Saturday last, in Pittsburgh, at about quarter past twelve, a fire broke out in the steamer, Henry Graff, and before the devouring element could be checked, ten boats were entirely consumed. Some were partially loaded, and others had just unloaded. When the fire first broke out, there were some thirty-five steamboats lying in close proximity along the wharf, but through the exertion of the boats' crews nearest the burning boat, were pushed out into the stream. There was a large quantity of freight on the wharf, ready to be loaded, which was also consumed. The total loss on the boats is estimated at \$165,000. They were insured to the amount of \$76,000. The True Press, says:—"Had the river been as high as it was ten days ago, (some twenty-two feet,) nothing could have prevented the firing of the buildings from Smithfield to Ferry. The simultaneous burning of so many buildings would have defied the efforts of our noble firemen for a time, and we should have probably had to chronicle another conflagration like that of '45."

Proceedings of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee, appointed by the Convention of the Union State-Rights Democracy, held at Harrisburg on Wednesday, April 13th, 1859, assembled at the Logan House, Altoona, Blair county, on Wednesday, the fourth day of May, 1859. The following members of the Committee were present and participated in the proceedings: John W. Forney, Chairman; A. Jordan Swartz and Geo. M. Lauman, of Berks county; Robert E. Wright, of Lehigh county; Wilmer Worthington and Geo. W. Pearce, of Chester county; Joseph R. Morris of Delaware county; John S. Dougherty, of Lancaster county; J. W. Brown, of Daughin county; Jno. Sherry, Geo. Northrop, W. S. Campbell and David Webster, of Philadelphia; Thos. P. Campbell, of Huntingdon county; Samuel Harper, of Allegheny county; John M. Laird, of Westmoreland county; W. Whittan Redick, of Fayette county; J. W. Baer, of Somerset county; J. K. Calhoun, of Armstrong county; E. D. Grant, of Clarion county, and Thos. McFarlane, of Blair county.

Letters warmly expressive of an earnest co-operation in the cause, were received from Mr. S. Dreher, of Monroe county; Mr. Douglas, of Erie county; Mr. Meylert, of Luzerne county; Mr. Bredin, of Butler county; Mr. Lilly, of Carbon county, and Mr. Christ, of Schuylkill county. They regretted their inability to attend.

Col. Forney presided, with Messrs. Brown of Dauphin county; Harper, of Allegheny, and Redick, of Fayette county, as secretaries.

The Hon. John W. Maynard having been appointed by Gov. Packer, law judge of the county of Allegheny, was, for this reason, at his own request, excused from serving as a member of the committee; and Clinton Lloyd, Esq., of Lycoming, was nominated in his place.

The committee, after an animated discussion, in which the following gentlemen participated, viz: Messrs. T. P. Campbell, D. Webster, W. J. Baer, George Northrop, John Sherry, George M. Lauman, R. E. Wright, J. K. Calhoun, George W. Pearce, Wilmer Worthington, J. R. Morris, W. W. Redick, Samuel Harper, John S. Dougherty, and others, adopted the following resolutions by a unanimous vote, and ordered them to be published:—

Resolved, That this committee, responding to the action of the Democratic Convention of the 13th of April last, formally proclaim their unalterable opposition to the doctrine of Congressional Intervention, in regard to slavery in the Territories, whether said doctrine be advocated by the Republicans for the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, or by the Administration party for the protection of slavery in the Territories.

Resolved, That this committee recommend to the Union State-Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania to demand, at all times and in all places, the adoption of the great principles of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, promulgated by the Democratic Convention of the 13th of April, at Harrisburg, and enunciated by the Democratic Cincinnati Convention in 1856, and as understood and expressed in Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance before his election.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of popular sovereignty to vote for no candidates at the coming or future elections, for county, State, or national offices who refuse to stand clearly upon the doctrine which recognizes the principle that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way.

Resolved, That this committee deem it expedient at this time, to call a Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of placing in nomination a Democratic State ticket.

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee be directed to appoint in each county of the Commonwealth a standing Committee of Correspondence, composed of such number as circumstances may require—which committee shall be empowered to appoint committees of vigilance in their several townships, to act with them with a view to a more perfect organization of the National Democracy.

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee, with Robert E. Wright, George Northrop, Wilmer Worthington, David Webster, and Samuel Harper, be a committee to address the citizens of Pennsylvania.

On motion, the thanks of the committee were tendered to Mr. W. H. Wilson, resident engineer, Col. T. A. Scott, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Messrs. Miller & Rawe, proprietors of the Logan House, for their kind attentions.

Upon motion, the committee adjourned, to meet at the call of the chairman.

ADDRESS.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA: The undersigned, appointed by the Democratic State Central Committee to prepare an address, in accordance with the above resolutions, hereby set forth to their fellow-citizens the motives and objects of their meeting, and the reasons upon which their action was based.

The doctrine asserted in the first resolution, in accordance with the action of the Democratic State Convention, of the 13th of April last, establishes the fact that the Union State-Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania are the only true representatives of the principle which triumphed in 1856, and that all other ideas are at variance with the well-settled policy of the Democratic party in reference to slavery in the Territories; and, therefore—

That while this first resolution rejects the extreme remedy proposed by Northern fanaticism on the one hand, and Southern disunionism on the other, it is at the same time a distinct re-assertion of the great principle laid down by the Democratic party in its Convention at Cincinnati, in 1856, and one upon which all lovers of the Union can and should cordially unite.

In accordance with this view, and in the earnestness of their convictions, the committee, in the second resolution, recommend an unflinching support at all times, and under all circumstances, of the great doctrine re-

sulting from the necessities of the position of the Democratic party in 1856, and as no less important to the necessities of that party (and, as we believe, to the perpetuity of the Union) in the future.

In the third resolution there is a distinct provision against any attempt hereafter, as there has been heretofore, to subordinate great principles to mere expediency; and we trust our political friends in Pennsylvania, and in other States, will resolutely avail themselves of the remedy suggested.

Acting under the instructions of the Democratic Convention, of the 13th of April, which deliberately repudiated the platform and candidates of the Convention of the 10th of March, for certain specific reasons, we leave these candidates and that platform to the condemnation of the ballot-box, and in the meanwhile call upon our friends, by the assertion and vindication of their principles, to prepare for the greater campaign of 1860.

That portion of the proceedings of the Committee which refers to the organization of the State-Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania, will, in due course of time, receive proper attention.

But it may be proper to state that the present campaign is intended alone to promote the triumph of certain fundamental principles. We do not plead for men, but for measures. Ours is not a brotherhood to assist persons, but to advance principles.—Believing, as we do, that the organization of the Democratic party has been usurped by those who have determined upon the experiment of controlling the South by an appeal to an extreme pro-slavery element, and through this element introduced into the National Democratic Convention, to purchase the suffrages of the Northern delegates in that Convention—and all this in behalf of a theory practically asserting that the people of the Territories, at present and hereafter organized, shall have no control whatever over the institution of slavery—we hold it to be the duty of every Democrat, and of all conservative men to protest against every attempt to drive the Democratic party from its established principles. It is manifest that the Administration of the Federal Government has determined to conciliate the disunion sentiment of the South, and that that sentiment eagerly responds to this encouragement of the Federal Government, and is daily placing itself upon the platform that hereafter all the powers of that Government are to be exerted for the protection of slavery in the Territories; and it is also manifest that, in the event of this protection being refused, an open crusade will be conducted against the integrity of the Union. We do not speak merely as Northern men in view of these indications. It is apparent that the same motives which inspire us to animate the Democratic party in other sections. In Kentucky, a Southern State the principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty in the Territories, so widely accepted and so universally endorsed in the North, is made the basis of the appeal of the Democratic party to the ballot-box.

That the people of Pennsylvania will respond to the movement inaugurated at Harrisburg on the 13th of April, we have no doubt. It is based upon a principle (to use Mr. Buchanan's language in his letter of acceptance) "as ancient as free government itself." There is not a school district, or a township, or a ward, or a county in which the doctrine of popular sovereignty is not cherished as among the most precious of our franchises, and in which it is not of almost constant application. Everywhere, in the North and in the South, the issue upon which the destinies of the Union now are staked—namely, whether the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, without interference or interruption from any quarter—is the subject of familiar discussion.

It is no purpose of the State-Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania to assist sectionalism; it is no purpose of that body of men to destroy the Democratic party. Its only object is to consolidate the friends of the American Union into one conquering organization. And we believe that as the best means of doing that, the Democratic party must be brought back to its old platform and principles.

J. W. FORNEY, ROBERT E. WRIGHT, GEORGE NORTHROP, WILMER WORTHINGTON, DAVID WEBSTER, SAMUEL HARPER, Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

A Day's Tour.

MILLERSVILLE, LANCASTER CO., April 30th, 1859.

MR. EDITOR.—On Saturday, April 16th, two friends and myself, after obtaining the permission of the Professor, set out for the City of Lancaster, with no other object in view, than, to see what we could see. After arriving in town, the first place we resolved to visit, was the residence of our noble President. It is about a mile west of the city, on the south side of the Columbia turnpike, the dwelling is of brick, and stands about one hundred yards from the road, and is surrounded by a beautiful grove of ornamental trees, and the grounds are laid out in walks, along the sides of which are planted, flowers and shrubbery, of different kinds, the garden is in rather a bad condition at present, but is now being repaired. It is laid out in five benches, and contains some rare plants. Upon the front porch, are two peculiar chairs, made of hickory saplings, with the bark on, they remind one of olden times, but I suppose that "Old Jimmy" intends to keep the rustic chairs for the purpose of accommodating his friends, when they crowd around him, to pay him homage, after he is through with Kansas, and a number of other little jobs of the same kind. After spending an hour and a half at King James' we left for some other scene, more interesting, for I was not pleased with what I saw there. I don't like to go to see the King, or the King's house, without the King is at home. From James' we went into the city, where we visited the Court House, which is a fine building, both without and within.

We then, after leaving the Court House, went to the Prison, but this we could not enter, it being their day for cleaning up the building, and strangers are not permitted to enter it, at least as visitors, but I suppose some strangers are admitted on Saturday who do not have any curiosity to see it, and would rather be excused, but "Uncle Sam" is so benevolent as to take up poor fellows in the street, and take them to this fine palace, and give them their boarding and lodging merely for their presence. We concluded to go where they would not doubt admit us, this was the Poor House, here we had no need to ask more than once, for as soon as the Steward saw us, he gave us a permit to enter, thinking, perhaps, that it was just the place for us. After we had entered the building, an old lady whose locks were white with the frosts of seventy-eight winters, and nearly

blind, offered herself as our guide through the building. We passed through from one room to another, which we found filled with numbers of unfortunate beings, the most of whom were aged women. The men were at dinner; some were miserable specimens of humanity, the most of them were crippled in some way or another, and others were blind. We visited the sleeping apartments, and they have good beds, compared with our corn-cob mattresses at the "Normal." After remunerating the talkative old lady for taking us through the building, we went to visit the hospital; here we saw many old and poor-looking beings, among which were some in the insane apartment, who were to be pitied. When we entered this part of the building, we were shocked with the clanking of chains, hideous groans and distorted countenances; some were chained to the floor, while others were roving to and fro like beasts of prey, others again seemed to be wrapped in thought as they sat with their arms folded upon their breasts, as if to say, "come death and relieve me." We there learned a lesson not to be forgotten; there were those who were once fair and lovely, perhaps the only son or daughter of pious parents, who had watched over them when in the morning of their life, and pointed them to the path of rectitude; but their kind words were unheeded, and now their chains are heard clanking in dismal cells. But we were soon satisfied with what we had seen, and concluded to make our way to the "Normal," which we reached in time to get our beef-steak and molasses.

What is True Democracy?

It is amazing that a doctrine so essential to the existence of Democratic institutions as that of Popular Sovereignty, should find any enemies. But the most dangerous factionists, North and South, are its insidious enemies. We make no difference between Seward and Jeff. Davis. The doctrine of a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, finds favor with the fire-eaters of the South, and this is the doctrine which Robert Tyler will strive to foist upon the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. In a letter, written some months ago, he avowed an unfriendly feeling to Mr. Douglas as a candidate for the Presidency, upon the ground that he was opposed to Congressional protection of slavery in the Territories. We have distinctly stated that we are with Congressional intervention, whether it seek to exclude slavery, or to protect it in a Territory; because we deem that this is entirely a local question, and we hold, that in accordance with the principle of self-government, the people ought to be allowed to form and regulate their own domestic institutions.

Let us make a few preliminary remarks. We have been violently assailed by an ignorant and venal press, with spreading disaffection through the ranks of the party for corrupt purposes. In reply to this charge we will simply say, that our movement was made solely to preserve the party and the organization. We went to Harrisburg, and proclaimed a creed thoroughly Democratic, which, sooner or later, will be adopted. It is no novelty, but the very principles that elected James Buchanan Chief Magistrate of the Republic. As to repudiating the ticket and the platform, that was a necessary sequence, otherwise our proceeding would have had all the weakness and bombast of a Mexican pronunciamento.

Again, the doctrine we enunciated, is commonly called "Popular Sovereignty," a doctrine advocated by our forefathers under the name of "taxation and representation are inseparable," by General Cass, under the title of "Squatter Sovereignty" and explained by Mr. Buchanan in his letter of acceptance in 1856. This doctrine is in affirmation of revolutionary principles, is constitutional, and forms the basis of our civil and political liberty.

Again, this novel dogma of a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, as well as the other novel dogma of the Black Republicans, of Congressional intervention to inhibit slavery, cannot be sustained by authority, constitutional, or historical.

And in the connection we will ask, what does the Dred Scott case decide?—simply, that "a negro is not a citizen." It does not decide the right of Congress to make laws and regulations for the people of a Territory, and all that is asserted in the opinions that may seem to favor that view, is mere dictum and extra judicial, not binding upon the Court itself according to judicial ethics, and certainly not to be adopted as a platform by a political party. It will be time enough when the case shall arise, and the Supreme Court shall decide directly that it is the duty of Congress to provide laws and police regulations to protect slavery in a Territory, to yield obedience to such a decision. But to make it a platform for the Democratic party, is madness; to submit to it, is a weakness; to resist it, is the duty of every Union-loving, conservative, independent Democrat.

But Mr. Buchanan demands that we shall give up our adherence to this monstrous heresy upon his interpretation of the ruling in the Dred Scott case. Senator Bigler said, at one time, that the Administration "was weak in the knees," that weakness has ascended to the head of the Administration.

Mr. Buchanan contends that it is the duty of the Government, to sustain the decision of the Supreme Court, (who doubts this?) and that the true intent and meaning of the decision referred to, is, that slavery exists in a Territory by force of the Constitution, and that it is his duty to see that laws are passed to protect it, and that the will of the people of a Territory is nugatory. This is Mr. Buchanan's doctrine now, and it is unnecessary to add that it is wholly at variance with his compact with the party in 1856, when he accepted the Democratic nomination upon the Cincinnati platform.

This monstrous doctrine of forcing slavery upon the people of a Territory by a code of laws, passed at Washington, thousands of miles away, will destroy any party, and upturn and dissolve the Union. If the same oppression roused three millions of people prior to 1776, in our revolutionary struggle, it will not be quietly submitted now. If the army and navy of Great Britain could not prevail against political truth, Mr. Buchanan and his friends will find the task hopeless.

There is a striking parallel in the imperial oppression of colonial days, and the present attempted Federal oppression of the Territories. The general cause of grievance alleged by the colonies to the imperial government was, that laws were made by the imperial government, opposed to the wishes and interests of the colonies; that the imperial government vetoed laws that were passed by the Colonial Assemblies; that the imperial government insisted upon the right to make, mould, and modify a code to protect African Slavery in the Colonies. This was

a sore grievance. Indeed, it was the particular grievance of Virginia, (Mr. Tyler's native State), and other Colonies, and resolutions, remonstrances and petitions were sent to the imperial government resisting this claim, and asserting the right of Virginia and other Colonies, to make and regulate their own domestic institutions, and to legislate for or against slavery as the colony pleased. But the Government of Great Britain insisted upon its right to protect and foster the slave trade in Virginia, (just as Mr. Buchanan insists upon the right of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories,) and demand on the one side, and resistance on the other, led to our Revolution and our Independence.

The principle of Popular Sovereignty is identical with that for which the colonists contended. The people of a Territory, like those of a State, have the full, free and uncontrolled right of legislation over all domestic matters, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.—Berk's County Dem.

The Re-Sale of the Canals.

Demagogues have been for some time past prating about the re-sales of the canals by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad company, and denouncing the transaction as corrupt. Although this charge, from the moment of its first appearance, has been flatly and indignantly denied, no attempt has been made to establish it.

No impropriety in regard to the sale of any of the lines is specified except as to the Delaware Division. Here it is alleged that the Lehigh Navigation company offered \$225,000 more than the persons paid who purchased it, and Gov. Packer is soundly berated for having given his verbal assent to the sale when the law required him to file his written assent in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The facts are briefly these: The officers of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad were extremely anxious to sell the Delaware Division to the Lehigh Navigation company, and made them several offers of sale. These were not accepted, and the propositions were scarcely treated with respect. Anxious to affect a sale, the President of the Sunbury and Erie company made propositions to private persons to purchase. These were willing to give as large a price as had been demanded from the Lehigh Navigation company, but were unwilling to raise so large an amount of money as was required unless they had an assurance that when raised the contract would be carried out. Gov. Packer, being in the city at the time, was applied to, and considering the price not only a fair one but the best that could be obtained, passed his word, that he would approve the sale if made. Of this transaction the Lehigh Navigation company had full knowledge as it progressed. After the money had been raised and was ready to be paid over, after the necessary legal papers were all ready for execution, and the parties in interest were ready to start to Harrisburg to consummate the sale, the Navigation company made a higher but not a better offer. It was then that Gov. Packer felt it his duty to carry out the verbal assent he had given, and in compliance with the law to record his written assent in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which he did.

Now what fault is to be found with all this? The fact that Gov. Packer was required to give his official assent in writing did not preclude him from declaring verbally that he would give such assent under specific circumstances. If the "verbal" (oral) assent had not been given, no offer would then, (or probably at any future period except under like circumstances,) have been made by private individuals, for it might well be suspected that whenever they did raise the money, a powerful and grasping corporation would offer more. Until other parties did make offers, the Lehigh Navigation company would not name a price they would pay. When offers were made by other parties, and a sale was about being consummated, then the Navigation company stepped in with an offer apparently a little higher, with the view of breaking up the arrangement and finally securing the work at a much lower price. This scheme was effectually broken up by the course pursued, and we have no doubt but that a much larger amount was obtained for the Delaware Division than would or could have been if Gov. Packer had refused to say what he would do until his official assent was required to be given. If the very late offer of the Navigation company had been entertained, it would of course have broken up the voluntary company, and then the Navigation company would once more have had a clear field, without a competitor, and could probably have dictated to his own terms, for after bad faith to one rival another could scarcely have been raised.

Gov. Packer acted in the premises as a private proprietor would have done, and we know of no safer or more just rule of conduct to guide a public man.—Clinton Dem.

The Contemplated European War—Its Effect Upon American Interests.

The indications are very strong that a great European war is about being commenced, and that the struggle will be a severe and protracted one, which will carry havoc and destruction into many peaceful regions, and render desolate many happy homes. It is impossible to predict where such a contest will end, what new complications it will lead to, and how many nations may become embroiled in it. The lives of the people of Europe are in the hands of their rulers, and whenever their selfish ambition, their devotion to the interests of their dynasties, or their desire to win military renown or new possessions, becomes excited, the struggling millions are remorselessly sacrificed in the warlike efforts made to execute the will of their masters. European sovereigns always manage to speedily crush any warfare commenced for the actual benefit of the people, but they do not scruple to maintain protracted wars to revenge real or fancied indignities, or to advance their personal ends. The conduct of Austria has long been so tyrannical that, in the present contest, there will be few or no Americans to desire her triumph. But, while the motives that incite her enemies in the impending strife, they are, no doubt, to some extent, also animated by considerations with which we can have little sympathy; for we presume that none of the controlling spirits aim at the object most deeply cherished by the people of the United States—the elevation and political liberty of the European masses.

The great advantage possessed by this country, in its total disconnection from the complex system of European politics, and its freedom from all entangling alliances with the nations of the Old World, is inestimable. Each European Government, however inoffensive its policy, and peaceable its disposition, is liable at almost any moment to be

forced, by the pressure surrounding it, into the entanglements of a general war, in which it can have nothing to gain and everything to lose. The burden of these horrible contests must always fall upon the masses whose destiny, position, in life, pecuniary means, and whose very existence are constantly being jeopardized by wars instigated by rulers beyond their control. From all these evils we are happily free in the United States. In whatever wars we may be obliged to engage, we fight for our own ends alone, either to defend our country against foreign aggression; to subdue the savage tribes that lurk upon the outskirts of civilization; to chastise other countries for insult or aggression, or to reap substantial fruits for our military enterprises by the extension of our territory. And no war can long be maintained by our Government which is not cordially sustained by the public sentiment of the nation.

A desire to see the haughty and tyrannical power of Austria humbled is almost universal in this country. Her rulers have been more consistent and active in the support of aristocratic and tyrannical measures and sentiments than those of any other European nation. Her influence has always been powerfully exerted to crush out the spirit of liberty within her own borders, and wherever else her power could be extended. Whether the war against her is waged in Italy or upon her own soil, her humiliation will be hailed with joy. But the most important question to us is the probable effect of the contemplated war upon our business interests, for it is through them only, we presume, that we will be directly affected by it. While for a short time the rumors of the contest may slightly unsettle the stock markets, the probabilities are that our material interests will be greatly advanced by a European war. If any considerable portion of the people of Europe should be withdrawn from their peaceful avocations, her productive power would be necessarily diminished, and the markets for our produce, breadstuffs, and manufactures would be increased. If the war becomes general, European funds will fall, and the disposition of foreign capitalists to invest in American securities will be greatly increased. Our great shipping interests—one of the most important that our country possesses—will also be advanced, and an additional share of the carrying trade of the world be secured to us by the neutral attitude of our nation in the impending contest.—The Press.

Austria's Bold Move.

The news from Europe, just received, is undeniably and unexpectedly war-like. The first blow is half the battle, says and old proverb, and Austria has struck that blow, and no mistake. Cleverly avoiding the delays and complicity of a Congress, and aware that France and Sardinia wanted more time for war-like preparation, Austria has rejected England's last suggestion for peace, has hastened to throw more troops into Lombardy, and has sent a sort of "stand and deliver" message to the King of Sardinia. This peremptory ultimatum simply says to Sardinia, "Ten years ago, when at our mercy, you promised that your army should not exceed 50,000 men. The time of that agreement has just expired. You have been augmenting your regular army, by militia conscription and volunteers. Disarm and disperse all of these, so as to retain only 50,000 fighting men, and tell us, within three days, that you do so. If you refuse, we declare war against you." The limited time would expire on April the 24th.

The expectation is that Sardinia will not submit to this dictation, and that Austria will declare war. France, it is said, is moving her troops into Piedmont, there to aid the King of Sardinia if attacked. England has telegraphed to Vienna, her very decided disapprobation of the extreme step taken by Austria. Prussia will do the same, no one doubts. For a time, England and Prussia will be neutral, but if the war continue, can seriously avoid drifting into it. The contest, if there be one, will virtually be an Italian ground, by Austria against Sardinia, backed up by France.

Austria, to every one's surprise, is better prepared for hostilities than France or Sardinia. By precipitating the war, Austria irritates the British Government—as for the British people, they care little for the Italian cause.

Were Hungary now on the alert—were Kossuth the man he was once thought to be, here is an opportunity of striking a blow for the independence of Hungary, that Ireland of Austria. Between war in Italy, and revolt in Hungary, Austria would be raked by two fires. A French army, in the Rhine country, would increase the difficulty.—The Press.

Sickles has applied for a divorce from his wife.

A FATAL DISEASE.—A malignant and fatal disease of the throat has recently made its appearance at Wellfleet, Mass. In the family of Capt. Richardson R. Freeman, five children, between the ages of five and fifteen years, have all died within the space of twenty-three days.

Mr. Price the well known fruit grower of Cincinnati, informs the editor of the Gazette, that the prospects of a good crop, on his 6000 or 7000 trees, is so fine that if all the fruit now on the trees remains to maturity, the limbs will require props to keep them from breaking.

The money question enters as largely into English politics as it does here. The London Times calculates that at least a million and a half sterling will be spent in the Parliamentary election for the new Parliament. How much of it should be placed to account current of "bribery and corruption," we are not informed.

AN EX-MAYOR SENT TO JAIL.—Joseph Barker, ex-Mayor of Pittsburgh, was sentenced last Friday to five to ten months imprisonment in the county jail of Allegheny for creating a nuisance in the streets of Pittsburgh. Mr. Barker has been a regular street preacher for the last few years, and has of late been very abusive, the jury found him guilty of creating a nuisance, and hence the sentence.

In the United States District Court of Philadelphia, ex-Judge Vondersmith, convicted of forging county land warrants, was sentenced by Judge Cadwalader to pay a fine of five thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of twenty years! Vondersmith is said to be in his fifty-seventh year now, and the severity of the sentence astounds all. The Judge humanely told the prisoner that if he would pay thirty thousand dollars into the treasury, he would sign a memorial for the remission of ten years of his imprisonment.