

PARIS, August 30, 1853.

There is no longer any doubt as to the settlement of the *affaire d'Orient*. A dispatch received here from Vienna on yesterday, states "on authority," that the consular General of Russia, in the Danubian provinces had received intelligence from Petersburg that the invading army would all have recrossed the Pruth about the middle of September. The *Times* of yesterday, blames the Porte for not having accepted the Austrian note, three weeks ago. Before this had been seen in Paris it was rumored that as soon as the "note" had arrived in Constantinople, and been duly perused, it was despatched by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to London, for the opinion of his government. Nor has the article in "the Thunderer" of yesterday, removed this impression. It must be admitted that there is some reason in the rumor; every body knows how anxious the Porte has been from the beginning to have the matter settled; and the delay alluded to, above—merely for a few verbal modifications, which all parties say are insignificant—is not at all consistent with that anxiety—besides a letter received from Trieste this morning, states positively that His Majesty the Sultan had despatched Col. Ruff on the 20th inst., for Vienna, with an autograph letter to the Emperor Joseph, thanking His Imperial Majesty of Austria for the friendly interest he had taken in his affairs.

It is thought here that had Lord Radcliffe had his own way, Russia would not have been allowed to invade the provinces so quietly. The *Assemblée Nationale* says that he was in favor of ordering the fleets to pass the Dardanelles, immediately, as soon as the first Russian corps d'armée crossed the Pruth; that he expressed that feeling in a despatch to Lord Clarendon at the time, but that he received a kind of reprimand from Lord Aberdeen in reply, and was directed not to take any step in the matter, in future, without instructions. The *Assemblée* says this was right, and creditable to Lord Aberdeen, and alleges that Lord Radcliffe was actuated through vindictive feelings towards the Czar. The *Cologne Gazette* and *Trieste Zeitung* are of the same opinion, and says that the fact, was so evident, his government ought to have recalled him at once.

The basis of this charge is, that the Emperor Nicholas had refused to accept Lord Radcliffe's visit. This Court as Minister Plenipotentiary from Great Britain. You will, perhaps, remember that this refusal was the subject of a good deal of gossip at the time. "It was a matter of doubt here, and in fact, all over Europe, whether it might not lead to a rupture between Russia and England. It passed off quietly, however. England submitted, and sent Lord Durham to St. Petersburg in his stead. The Czar received Lord Durham quite cordially, but there has since been a kind of coolness between Russia and England which recent diplomacy has rather aggravated than removed.

It is remarkable how all the organs of the Orleans family are in favor of Russia, and against England. This has been so since the Eastern difficulty commenced. In fact the *Union* and *Assemblée Nationale* of this city have been regarded as semi-official organs of the Czar. Both have advocated non-interference on the part of Turkey, and have been the first journals west of the Vistula to publish the items of news from St. Petersburg which it was the intention of the Autocrat to promulgate in Western Europe. It is believed by many that the Czar has made certain promises to the Orleans family. Some go so far as to attempt to explain this, and say that Russia is pledged to take the earliest opportunity to put an end to the Napoleon dynasty. "C'est bien vrai Monsieur," said a gentleman with whom I have conversed on the subject. "Je le croi; mais j'ai peur." That is, the Orleansists believe the story, because they would like it to be so, but they are afraid.

The Bonapartists entertain the reverse opinion. They assert that the Czar is more anxious for the friendship of Louis Napoleon, than that of any other Sovereign in Europe, and that this anxiety is to be attributed as much to family influences and reminiscences of the past, as to the vast power and influence of Napoleon III. Their logic is this, and you will see it is pretty cogent. The Emperor Alexander, very much esteemed Josephine. He visited her several times during her illness at Malmaison, after the downfall of the Great Napoleon, and he was affected to tears by her sufferings. There is no doubt that the Russian monarch had been attached to Napoleon I.; and it is said that he never forgave himself for complicity with England and Prussia for his overthrow. These indeed are facts of history. But we have still stronger evidence of sympathy, between the two imperial families. Many of your readers are aware that the present Emperor, Nicholas gave one of his daughters in marriage to the Son of Prince Eugene; that is to the nephew of Hortense, and the cousin-german of Napoleon III.; and this marriage took place while Louis Napoleon was in miserable exile with little prospect of ever setting on the throne of France or indeed on any other throne.

With these facts in view, the Bonapartists contend that if there is not an *entente cordiale* between Nicholas and Napoleon III., it is the fault of the latter; and they assign as a reason, for feeling of friendship, as well as *personal interest d'accord* with the Czar, he is not disposed to form such an alliance, lest it might prove injurious to France.

It is these statements that have probably caused the impression, now becoming more general, that a kind of secret understanding, had been entered into between the two Emperors, relative to the Turkish affair, the one month after Louis Napoleon's having established the Empire. The "provisional" of this "understanding," were, that France would make a show of resistance

against Russia; but when the war crisis arrived, if such an event should happen, she would turn upon England and thereby leave the Czar a full opportunity for appropriating Constantinople. For this *ruse* France was to get Egypt and full permission to extend her boundaries to the Rhine.

This may be all sham. There is a good deal in it that is incredible, and at variance with the course, recently pursued by Louis Napoleon; yet, let it be borne in mind that the *Constitutionnel* in commenting not many days ago on the marriage of the Duke de Brabant to the Arch-duchess Maria of Austria, stated that both France and Holland had a right to feel offended with the alliance; and that the Rhine was the national boundary of France. Well, what would this amount to? In the first place the whole of Belgium would belong to France if the Rhine were made her northern boundary. This, England would be bound by every tie of kindred and of policy to resist; but Holland would be glad of it. It would send the Dutch to see Antwerp, in the hands of the French, and you are aware that Russia has always been deeply interested on the part of the present King of Holland, William III., Prince of Bange. It was Russian influence that prevented this marriage with the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and induced him to aid the Dutches of Brandenburg, and the Brandenburg family, is closely allied to that of the Czar himself.

No one can deny but that an alliance between France and Russia would be a formidable one, in fact the most formidable one that could be formed in Europe. All acquainted with the history of Napoleon's wars, know that that great man could have divided with Alexander the Empire of the world. Even Castlereagh and Pitt admitted the fact; that is, they admitted, that Napoleon could have placed Turkey in the hands of Alexander, and then appropriated Egypt himself. And what would have been left of Europe had this been done, seeing that Prussia was entirely subdued, and a large portion of Austrian territory, with nearly the whole of Italy, and Belgium was already in the hands of France?

It does not then follow that, if there is no war for the present about Turkey, that the *status quo* will be long maintained. No doubt England will always protest, to keep Russia within bounds, in fact, no other nation has so direct an interest in preventing Turkey from falling into the hands of the Czar; for the moment that event takes place, if it ever does, it will be impossible for England to maintain India.

It appears, although the Porte has received ample assurances that the Russians will immediately withdraw, the Sultan has issued an edict for the levying of a reserve army of 30,000 men. The *Assemblée Nationale* says that the Czar ought to prevent this—that he ought to regard it as a personal offence! What more could the imperial *Gazette* of St. Petersburg say.—The *Siecle*, in commenting on the same subject, says that Russia may threaten as she will in future, her conduct towards Turkey will have taught Europe that there is little in her threats. *Elle a passé la Pruth; mais rien que cela. Ses demandes sont toujours sans profit.* It was thought that the invasion would have alienated all the Christians of the Principalities from the Sultan, but it appears that the reverse has taken place. The latest accounts from Belgrade inform us that 2,000 Christians had presented themselves to Omer Pacha as volunteers, and requested to be put into the front guard, on the right bank of the Danube, so that they could show the Czar, if he penetrated any farther into the Ottoman Empire, how much they appreciated his pretended zeal on behalf of their religion.

A late article in the *Times*, on the death of Admiral Sir George Blackburn, has been much commented upon here. The most praiseworthy act in his life, according to the *Tory* journal, was the part he took in destroying between two and three million's worth of property in Washington; this it styles a "splendid achievement!" The *Patria* justly says that if he had extinguished your nationality forever, and left your firesides desolate, the *Times* would rejoice still more; and yet you boast of your Anglo-Saxon origin!

The Smyrna affair seems to have died away. The Austrians have given vent to their rage in that memorandum, and that is, probably, the end of it. They know it is better, to let Jonathan alone.

It is thought Louis Napoleon will cross the Channel from Dieppe before he returns to Paris. He is anxious to see Queen Victoria, but her Majesty is expected at Ostend, to congratulate the Duke de Brabant. She has just visited Ireland, and been enthusiastically received.

The harvest is not so bad as was reported a fortnight since. It is thought there will be an average crop. The cause of the rise in grain was, probably, the prospect of a war, although the tendency in prices is still upwards, notwithstanding the general belief that exists of the Turkish affair being terminated.

Very faithfully yours,
AMERICUS.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.—A general meeting of presidents and directors of the various railroads in the United States, we see it stated, will convene at Washington during the month of October, to consider the adoption of a code of laws and the establishment of such general measures as shall guard against accidents on railroads, and give more confidence to travellers, and assurance that precautionary measures of the most reliable kind are hourly exercised upon every railroad throughout the Union.

A NOVEL CAUSE OF MAIL FAILURE.—A Texas mail contractor excuses himself for failing to perform his services as per schedule, by alleging that the mosquitoes are actually so bad upon his route, as to make it dangerous to the life of man and beast to travel it at the season of his recent failure.



THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, SEPT. 22, 1853.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Supreme Judge,
JOHN C. KNOX, of Venango county.

Canal Commissioner,
THOS. H. FORSYTH, of Philadelphia.

Auditor General,
EPHRAIM BANKS, of Mifflin county.

Surveyor General,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY, of Crawford co.

DISTRICT TICKET.

President Judge,
JAMES BURNSIDE, of Centre co.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Assembly,
ALEX. CALDWELL, of Clearfield.

Prothonotary, Register, &c.,
WM. PORTER, of Clearfield Borough.

Treasurer,
JOHN M'PHEKSON, of Clearfield Bor.

Commissioner,
ROBERT MAHAFFEY, of Bell tp.

County Surveyor,
ROSWELL LUTHER, of Brady tp.

Auditor,
J. H. SEYLER, of Brady tp.

We hope our readers will excuse the lack of editorial in this paper. We have had various duties to attend to so much so that no time was left us to think, much less to write.

A large number of the citizens of our county, together with many strangers from abroad, are in town, attending to business connected with our county court; and when such is the case, there seems to be but little necessity for issuing a paper, and far less for telling editorially what most of our readers are here to see and to hear for themselves.

The business before the court is not of much importance as yet, but such as it is, it is being dispatched generally to the satisfaction of all, except one or the other of the contending parties.

Our farmers seem well pleased with the yield of their crops already gathered, and those yet to be gathered promise quite as well.

Our lumbermen are mostly in good spirits, with the prospect of the continuation of good prices, whilst a number of our up-river friends complain of the want of water to take to market a large portion of last winter's labor, which still remains on hand. They deserve and we hope they may have better luck hereafter.

Politicians are all in a good humor—that is, the Democratic portion of them—and more particularly those who have, or expect to get, good fat offices. As to the whigs, they are just as they "used to be," and if any person thinks the "universal whig party" is among "the things that were," they are sadly mistaken, and this the Democrats of Clearfield county will discover to their sorrow unless they are wide awake.

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

There seems to have been a misunderstanding as to the time for the meeting of the Conference to nominate a candidate to represent this district in the Legislature. M'Kean and Elk counties having agreed upon last Saturday as the day of meeting at Ridgeway—which fact, we believe was not made known to our delegates in time; and whether a nomination was made by Elk and M'Kean on that day, is not yet known. Our delegates, we understand, have appointed this day week, the 30th, for the meeting of the Conference at Ridgeway, and have given due notice thereof to the other counties.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The Democratic meeting last Tuesday evening was well attended, considering the very quiet state of the present political contest. The meeting was first briefly addressed by Mr. Larimer, of Bellefonte who was followed by J. B. McEnally, Esq. After the adoption of the resolutions, which briefly alluded in terms of commendation to the national and state administrations, and the present candidates of the Democratic party, the meeting adjourned at an early hour.

TICKETS! TICKETS!—The tickets for the Democratic candidates to be voted for at the approaching election are now all printed and ready for distribution, excepting those for Assemblymen, and we hope our friends from the country will take charge of them.

The Elk Advocate of week before last, devoted a full column and a half in replying to one of our correspondents, whose errors, about which a large part of that article is taken up, were errors of the printer, and not of the author who had written the word smaller in both places, and not southern, as printed.

ANTI-LOG MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, the citizens of the upper townships of Clearfield county, held a large and animated meeting on the 10th inst., at the Steam Saw Mill of John M. Chase, in Woodward township, for the purpose of investigating the business of floating saw logs out of this county, and publicly protesting against such unholy and unwise measures. The meeting was organized by appointing JAMES FORREST, President, Philip Polard, William M'Ken, Hugh Henderson, Christian Shoff and David M'Cully, Vice Presidents, and E. L. Barrett, Secretary.

On motion, the President appointed Jos. Best, John Swan, David J. Cathcart, John M'Farland and William Sloss, committee on resolutions.

The meeting being thus organized, addresses were delivered by John M. Chase, John M'Farland, David J. Cathcart, James Forrest and George W. Shoff, after which the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we view the drifting of saw logs as a business carried on by a monopolized monopoly of foreign citizens, who, regardless of the interests of the citizens of this county, only intend to fleece us and then retire.

Resolved, That the West Branch of the Susquehanna and its tributaries are declared navigable for sale and arks by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That any one using said streams, are bound by the act that makes it a navigation, to have a navigator on each and every raft, boat, ark, or any other craft he may convey along said stream.

Resolved, That any one using said stream in any other way to convey property along it, are open violators of the law that makes it a navigation, and are violators of every man's rights that is granted under said law.

Resolved, That the practice of drifting loose saw logs out of our county, has been introduced among us by a set of scheming, and designing men not of our county but of other counties.

Resolved, That said business has proved itself destructive to the citizens of our county.

Resolved, That we hold all men engaged in the cutting and in drifting said logs, as enemies to their neighbors and the welfare of our country.

Resolved, That we have borne with this unholy practice as long as we can, and will bear it no longer.

Resolved, That we have petitioned our Legislature for redress and will again this winter.

Resolved, That if the Legislature refuse to hear us, that we will defend our rights.

Resolved, That there shall be no logs drifted out of the West Branch of the Susquehanna or its navigable tributaries in the spring of 1854.

Resolved, That we notify all who are engaged, or likely to be engaged in said business, to refrain from it—as they will not be permitted to drift said logs in the following spring.

Resolved, That the custom of manufacturing lumber in our county, has proved itself profitable, and is the only true method to advance the interests of our county.

Resolved, That we will vote for no man for the Legislature this fall, who is not an anti-log-floater.

Resolved, That we solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, to carry out the preceding resolutions.

Resolved, That if any logs are put in for the purpose of drifting them down Clearfield creek, proper persons will be appointed to open the navigation in the way most expedient, if it be to the destruction of all the logs; and all the community, each, and every one, to be bound to assist in destroying all expenses that may be accrued thereby.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and copies forwarded with a request for publication, to the Clearfield Republican; Centre Democrat, Bellefonte; Clinton Democrat, Lock Haven; and Pennsylvania Telegraph, Harrisburg, Pa.

On motion the meeting adjourned.
JAMES FORREST, President
E. L. BARRETT, Secretary.

PAINFUL CASE.—While at the Mayor's office yesterday morning, the officers brought in a middle-aged female, whose hair was hanging loosely down her back, and her dress was in a state of great disorder. She was violent in her behavior, and her conduct had attracted a large crowd of persons, who followed her into the office, anxious to learn the cause of arrest.

A hearing of the case disclosed the fact that she is the wife of a clergyman, and that she has for a long period been laboring under temporary insanity, during which her husband is unable to live with her. On Monday night she kept the neighborhood of her residence, in Addison street, in a constant state of alarm by her cries of murder and other noises. She being alone with her children, it was feared she would commit personal violence upon them. Mayor Gilpin was obliged to send her to prison until her friends provide a more suitable place for her.—*Daily N.*

WINDFALL FOR A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Mr. Clawson, of the Methodist Protestant Church, says the Uniontown (Pa.) Democrat, who in many places is called the "wild man," in consequence of his eccentricities, is left heir to an estate in England valued at one million of dollars! Mr. C. was very poor, and has had to struggle thus far with a large and dependent family. The estate comes to him by his wife, and the business is so completely settled up, that he can draw the amount through bankers either at New York or Philadelphia. He is travelling through a circuit near Clarkburg, in western Virginia.

LET US CROW!

Kendall, writing to the New Orleans Picayune from Paris, says:

I feel a disposition to crow this morning. Do not our clippers outshoot them all, our Colts' revolvers outshoot them all, our thrashing machines out thrash them all, or thrash them all out, if you will? If a man on this side wishes to keep his throat moist does he not swallow an American julep, cobbler, cocktail? If he wishes to keep his feet dry, does he not wear an American over shoe? If he wishes to keep his blood purified, does he not use American sarsaparilla and pills? If he wishes to keep ahead on the road, does he not buy an American trotter? If he wishes to keep warm, does he not procure an American stove? If he wishes to keep cool does he not send for American ice? If he wishes to keep his money and effects safe, does he not purchase one of Hobb's American locks? If he wants to keep himself and family from want and starvation, does he not go to America, or turn his eyes and thoughts in that direction? I tell you I feel Chapmanish this morning. I repeat, that I have a desire to crow, and lustily, over the handicraft and advantages of my own countrymen.

Are not American authors now more read than any others on this side? Certainly, where does the Englishman obtain knowledge of his own vernacular? from Noah Webster and Lindly Murray, to be sure, for the dictionary of the one and the grammar of the other have crowded almost everything else from the schools where the language is taught in its purity. In history in law and theology are not our authors considered the first? Do not Prescott and Story, and Channing occupy the front rank in poetry, fiction and sculpture, do we not take precedence? Are not the works of Bryant, Hawthorn, Longfellow, Poe, Cooper and Powers, and a host of others held in the highest reverence in the old world? Let us all crow!

EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA.—A new expedition up the river Tchadda, the Eastern branch of the Niger, has been decided upon by the British government. Dr. Barth attached to the expedition from Tripoli to Bornou, crossed a stream flowing from the southeast, and reported it ten feet deep and three-quarters of a mile broad, 250 miles east of the point upon the Tchadda reached by Laird and Oldfield's expedition of 1832. It is hoped that by this channel a water communication may be opened with the countries south of Lake Tchad. The scientific persons will not exceed three in number. A suitable steam vessel is provided for their conveyance, and the expedition is intended to enter the river in June next, so as to insure three months of rising water for the ascent and return to the sea. The entire arrangement differs from the former ascents of the Niger—the steamer being a private trading vessel, at the sole risk and expense of the contractor, a fixed sum being paid him for the conveyance of the government officers as passengers, who will thus be able to pursue their investigations without exciting the jealousy and distrust of the native chiefs.

ATTENTION TO ARREST A FUGITIVE.

Last Saturday morning, Marshall Winkop of Philadelphia, accompanied by four assistants made a descent on the dining room of the Phoenix Hotel, Wilkesbarre, and arrested one of the colored men employed there, by the name of Bitt. The marshal succeeded in getting the handcuffs on one of Bitt's wrists, but before he could secure the other, Bitt freed himself by a sudden effort, seized up a carving knife from the table, made a plunge with it at the nearest assistant, used the loose hand-cuff over the head of one or two others, and leaving them sprawling on the floor, dashed out in the street. Marshall Winkop and his men followed him giving three or four shots without effect. Bitt plunged into the Susquehanna, determined to drown rather than be taken alive. The chase and result excited great interest in town, but there was no interference by the people.

While in the water he was fired at four or five times, and so badly wounded as to be compelled to return to shore. His pursuers remarking that dead niggers were poor property, drove off and left him. The officers were detained for an investigation but subsequently permitted to depart, and the negro is said to be en route for Canada, via the underground track. The community were very much excited against the marshal and his aids.

The Maine Election.

Boston, Sept. 16.—In two hundred and ninety-four towns and plantations in Maine the vote for Governor stands as follows:—

Crosby, whig 31,721 Morrill, irr. dem. 9,480 Pillsbury, reg. dem. 20,425. Holmes free soil, 7,310.

To the Senate, consisting of thirty one members, the Augusta Age claims that ten Democrats and six whigs are elected, and fifteen no choice. The Age says of the House:—Sixty democrats, fifty-four whigs, and nine free soilers are elected, with twenty-two districts to be heard from, which were carried by democrats, last fall. If these are unchanged, the house will stand 84 dem's., 58 whigs, and 9 f. soilers.

Dr. Cox; speaking of persons who profess to do a great deal for religion, without really possessing any, says they resemble Noah's carpenters, who built a ship in which other people were saved, although they were drowned themselves.

The Washington Republic says that two terrible plagues are ravaging our country, and spreading death and terror—the Yellow Fever and the Railroad.

In the whole American Church numbering now more than 1,700 clergymen, there have in twelve months, been seven cases of deposition or degradation, and one case of suspension.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

We are authorized to announce that THOMAS ROSS, of Curwensville, will be a candidate for the office of COUNTY SURVEYOR, at the ensuing general election in October next.

From the Pennsylvania.

THE SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.

The sale of the Public Works is becoming a topic of very general discussion. Quite a number of meetings, of both parties, have declared in favor of this policy. These demonstrations are all well enough, and are doubtless a true expression of public feeling, and indicate a growing interest of a sale. Already, however, a certain class of Whig editors are attempting to turn this subject into a lobby to answer possible, their own partizan and selfish ends. The Syren song of "Tariff Protection" having lost all its charm, these gentlemen care but little about the sales of the State improve ments or about the burthens of the people; their real purpose is to get up a storm hoping that they may profit by the whirlwind.

We feel warranted in speaking thus harshly by the character of the sentiment which they utter touching this vitally important question. No set of men, seeking to promote a sale of the Public Works, would relieve the people from taxation would proceed as a portion of the Whig press have done. Indeed, some of the Whig manifestoes, which we have read on this subject, are utterly destitute of reason or principle amounting in the sublimity of their confusion and blunders, to a pretty good passport to an Insano Asylum.

In one paragraph we are gravely told by these political doctors, that the Public Works must be sold to relieve the people from taxation—that it is their only means of relief, and the only way of paying off the State debt; and in the very next they attempt to demonstrate that these works are worthless—are a drain upon the Treasury instead of an income, and must continue to be such.

Strong logic this, indeed. Do gentlemen suppose that capitalists are going to buy that which is worthless? And how shall we pay our debts and get clear of taxation by selling the Public Works, if we can get no compensation in return? If the State Improvements be non-productive capitalists would not take them as a donation. Nor can we comprehend this new system of relieving the State by depreciating the only property she has with which to pay her debts. The business man would not act thus.

We are aware that it is alleged the works would yield a much larger net profit in the hands of individuals. This may, to some extent, be correct. But there is not enough under this idea to cover a tithe of the real value of our improvements. Private enterprises of this kind have not been without their difficulties in the way of management. Indeed, their histories are replete with failures, losses and bankruptcy. The Reading Railroad, the Schuylkill Navigation, the Union Canal the Cumberland Valley Railroad and the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad have at all times been under individual management, and yet each of these has had its time of depression, if not actual discredit. The New York and Erie and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads are by companies, and in our opinion, they are just now in more danger of bankruptcy than the State Works.

What we desire is, to see the question handled in a business way—to see the State Works placed before the public in their true light, in order that both buyer and seller may understand what they are doing. Should a sale be ordered by the Legislature, let it be a fair bona fide sale for a full and fair compensation and prompt payment. But we want no joint-stock whig scheme, by which the State would remain a large owner in the works, and be tied hand and foot and delivered over to the Shylocks, to be charged with the expenses of the improvements, and cheated out of the receipts.

HARD TO ANSWER.—The New York Journal of Commerce rather gets abolition Legislatures in a tight place. It notices the decision of Judge Redfield of Vermont wherein he rules that a man found intoxicated shall remain in prison, at the pleasure of the Justice who committed him, until he discloses the name of the person of whom he bought his liquor, and adds thereto:—

"How is this? The Vermont Legislature, a year or two ago, passed an act virtually annulling the fugitive slave law in that State, because it deprived or was liable to deprive a negro of his liberty without a trial by jury. But here is a white man deprived of his liberty without a trial by jury, and it is all right, and according to precedent. Can any tell why a white man is not as good as a negro and his rights as sacred?"

A REGULAR TUMBLE.—While at the North American mine, a few days ago, the following incident occurred: A little boy, only eight years old, playing with a younger brother, fell down No. 2 shaft, a perpendicular distance of sixty-three feet, and struck upon the head and back of a Cornish man who was at work at the bottom of the shaft, and bounded off into a kettle of water, without injury. The boy gathered himself up, wet as he was, and ran up the ladders the miner in full chase behind, threatening to whip him, for said he, "any body might see that the little devil done it a purpose."

Some idea of the liberal support extended to the schools of Wisconsin may be gathered from the fact that the amount of the school fund of the State, and the estimated value of the public lands appropriated for schools and colleges, is little less than ten millions of dollars, the interest of which is to be forever appropriated for educational purposes.

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