THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, DEC. 26, 1854.

☞On account of our being unable to receive a supply of paper, the Republican did not make its appearance last week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The prospectus of that highly interesting and useful publication, the "Farm Journal," will be found in to-day's paper.

Matilda Allport, Administratrix of Jas. Allport, dec'd will sell at public sale on the 19th of Feb. next, some valuable real estate.

Persons having unsettled accounts with Richard Curry, deceased, are notified to call upon Wm. Rex or John T. Curry and settle the same.

The Commissioners are now ready to receive proposals for furnishing the Court House, Jail, and Commissioners office in coal and wood, and for keeping the Court House in proper order for one year.

A WORD TO OUR PATRONS.

When we first made known our intention to raise the price of our paper from one dollar a year to one dollar and fifty cents, we were told by some of our friends that such a course would cause a great many of our subscribers to discontinue—but we could not believe, nor can we yet believe that such will be the case. Some few may discontinue—but we do not suppose for an instant that the number will be great. We believe that a very large majority of our patrons are whole-soul, liberal minded men, who do not suppose that we can afford to pay the present exorbitant prices demanded for every necessary of life without a corresponding increase for our labor; and who will therefore, tender us their support as cheerfully at our advanced rates as when our terms were but one dollar a year. We trust that our present patrons may not only continue to support us, but that many may as heretofore, exert themselves to some extent to add new names to our list—and thus enable us to present them with a paper surpassing any ever heretofore published in the county.

Under the present arrangement payment is not exacted until the expiration of six months—at the end of which time we promise that if our list continues as large as at present, four additional columns shall be added to our paper, thereby rendering it equal in size, and if possible in usefulness also, to other county papers in different portions of the state. We ask not that payment be made immediately by those who are now clear of our books—but at the same time a little of the *ready* would not be refused, come from what source it may. We are willing to wait however, on those who have thus far kept their accounts square untill about the first of May next, when we expect to be enabled to convince them of the truth of our promise to enlarge by giving them a practical illustration of the same. But to those who are in arrears for one, two and three years subscription, job work, &c., we now make known that payment cannot be delayed, as we *must* and *will* have money, a sufficient amount to keep us afloat in the world at least, so long as charges remain on our books against men who are abundantly able to pay. Persons, therefore who may know themselves indebted to us for subscription or job work, could not make a better use of a few minutes of their time than by forwarding by mail or otherwise, a portion of the amount due us, or by calling in person and attending to the same. This hint is not intended for a *few* only, and we hope our readers will not take it as such—but every body in arrears, both in town and country, at home and abroad, are respectfull invited to take notice. Our paper pile is small, and many other necessary articles are in a similar condition, and we must have the wherewith to replenish the same. A word to the wise, we trust, will prove sufficient.

FIRE.—We learn that on Thursday night, the 14th instant, the barn of Mr. James Gunsalus, of Karthaus township, this county, together with a considerable quantity of hay and grain, nine sheep, and everything else contained therein, except the horses and cattle, were entirely destroyed by fire. Mr. Henry Yeathers had some thirty dollars worth of grain in the barn which was also destroyed. The loss is estimated at about one thousand dollars. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. No pains should be spared to ferret out the guilty person, as outrages of this description are becoming a little too common, the perpetrator or perpetrators of which should not be permitted to escape unpunished.

☞The Harrisburg *Union* has again changed hands. The paper is now under the controll of Jacob. Ziegler. We trust the new proprietor may steadily pursue the course laid down in his introductory address; if he does, the Democratic party of Dauphin county, and of the state will lose nothing by the change.

Railroad Meeting at Tyrone

We hope our citizens will manifest that degree of interest in favor of the construction of the proposed Tyrone and Clearfield railroad, which will be commensurate with its importance, and attend the proposed meeting at Tyrone on the 11th January next, in such numbers, and with such spirit, as will show that we are in earnest, and that we are determined the road shall be built. The Sunbury and Erie road is again progressing, which will show to the owners of the Pennsylvania Central road, and to the capitalists of Philadelphia, that this road, (the Tyrone, Clearfield, and Erie) is absolutely necessary to secure to them the benefit of the Lake trade. But we cannot expect others to take the lead. Our interests are the most deeply involved. We will derive the greatest benefit, and we must not expect others to lead the way. Let us all do *our best*, and then we can call upon others for help. We hope the meeting will be well attended, and that the proceedings will show that the importance of the work is properly appreciated.

ALARM OF FIRE.—On Wednesday of the Court, about noon, the citizens of our town were again alarmed by the cry of fire, when a crowd of the citizens and strangers were seen repairing to the Court House, the 2d floor of which had taken fire from the stove pipe which passes thro' the same. The fire was extinguished by the application of a quantity of snow and water before any serious damage was done. It was fortunate that the fire was discovered as soon as it was, as water in town, is exceedingly scarce just now, and having no regularly organized fire company, nor the proper instruments with which to contend with this furious element;—under these circumstances, had the fire got fairly under way, almost the entire town might have been laid in ruins. We have thus far been very fortunate in discovering and battleing against every out break of this description; but unless some better preparations are made, we may some day, not far distant, find our efforts of no avail. Hence the necessity of organizing a fire company, procuring an engine and other necessary instruments. We trust our citizens will move in this matter before it is too late.

The pipe of the Court House stove which passes through the 2d floor, is encircled by a cast-iron collar; the soot in the pipe taking fire heated the collar to such a degree that it set fire to the floor, which proves conclusively that these collars are not safe, and consequently should not be used.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—Agreeably to previous notice, this exhibition came off in the Town Hall, on Friday evening last. The room was very much crowded, and every thing passed off well for a time; but a bench in the back part of the room became so laden with those anxious to see, that it broke and came down upon the floor with a crash, which caused some to think that the floor of the Hall was breaking through. Quite an excitement prevailed for some time, and in fact, good order was not again restored during the whole of the exercises. Those who had an opportunity of hearing and seeing, pronounce the exhibition as highly creditable to the pupils and their instructors.

☞Another fire broke out on the 15th instant, on the corner of 5th and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, burning out the Certain store of Safford & Carryl, the furniture rooms of Henkel, the Piano room of Chickering, kept by E. S. Walker, and several other establishments adjoining.

Some two or three firemen were killed by the falling of the walls of the buildings.

☞The "Prize Concert" came off in the Town Hall, in this place, on last evening the 25th inst. The highest prize—a Gold Watch and chain, was drawn by—*our 'devil,'* C. L. Barrett. The next highest—a book case, was drawn by O. B. Merrell. And the third prize on the list, a silver watch, was drawn by Lewis Bloom.

☞Our readers will have to excuse the color and quality of the paper which the Republican is printed on this week, as it is the best, and in fact the only kind we could procure. We expect a better article in time for our next issue. Paper is exceedingly scarce just now and can scarcely be had at any price.

☞Flour is selling in Philadelphia at $9,12½ and $9,70 per barrel; and in Clearfield at $12,00 per barrel.

Wheat is selling in Philapelphia at $2,20 and $2,25—in Clearfield at $2,50.

☞There has been no foreign arrival since our last issue and consequently no news from the seat of war. Two steamers were due at New York on the 20th, but had not yet arrived on the 22d.

☞An Eagle was killed in Union tp., this county, in the neighborhood of Moore's Mills one day last week, which mensured eight feet across the wings, from tip to tip. Pretty big bird.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

The Court lasted from Monday until Thursday afternoon. The large amount of Quarter Sessions business caused nearly all the civil list to be continued.

In the Common Pleas the following causes were disposed of.

Jane Hunter, vs. J. A. T. Hunter.—Issue formed on libel for divorce. The Court refused to hear any evidence on the part of the respondant. Verdict for libellant—verdict set aside by the Court.—Swoope & Curtin for libellant—Wallace & Linn for respondant.

Geo. W. Shoff, vs. Robert Lytle.—This was an action of covenant brought for the recovery of a balance on a contract for saw timber on 400 acres of land. Defence, that the oak timber on sixty acres had been sold before the contract was made, and also damages for the non delivery of a raft of boards. On the part of the plaintiff evidence was offered to show that the oak on the sixty acres was excepted at the time of sale, and that the raft was run according to Mr. Cooper's custom, which was to take staved rafts off the pilot's hands and allow no compensation for services. Verdict for Plaintiff, $193,15. Wallace & Curtin for plaintiff. M'Enally & Hale for defendant.

Siberts, use of Hughes, vs. Moses Pearce. Appeal from Justice of the Peace. Judgment confessed for claim, costs divided and execution to stay until 1st of May.—Wallace for plaintiff—Crans for defend't

The Argument list was disposed of as follows:

James Miles, vs. McGloughlin & Sloan. Certiora. Proceedings affirmed. Crans for plaintiff—Wallace for defendant.

Emanuel Doney, vs. L. J. Hurd. Rule to show cause. Judgment entered with costs. Cuttle for plaintiff—Crans for def't.

Commonwealth, vs. Blanchard—same, vs. Kelly.—Log floating cases. Motions in arrest of judgment and for new trial—overruled. Argued by Wallace & Linn for Com.—Smith and Gordon for def'ts.

In the Quarter Sessions, Wm. Addleman plead guilty to an indictment for an assault an battery. Sentence, fine $10 and costs.

Isaac Bloom, Jr., charged with an assaut and battery plead guilty and was fined $5 and costs.

Henry Waple, charged with keeping a tippling house plead guilty and was fined $20 and costs.

William W. Wilson, was convicted of keeping a tippling house and fined $20 and costs. Swoope for defendant.

Com., vs. Wm. Phenix, et. al. Surety of Peace case. Geo. Gill, prosecutor, sentenced to pay costs. M'Enally for def't.

Robert Pennington, Jr., and some 7 or 8 others were tried for a riot and assault and battery, and were convicted. Robert Pennington, Jr., was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs and undergo an imprisonment of 30 days—the other defendants were fined $2 each, and costs, and imprisoned for 48 hours. Crans & Swoope for Com. Barrett for defendants.

Joseph Pierce, charged with fornication and basterdy, was convicted. The usual sentence was passed, fined $1, &c. Crans & Barret for Com.—Wallace for def't.

The Grand Jury found 15 true bills. 1 for larceny, 1 for malicious mischief, 2 for gambling houses, any *only* eight for tippling houses—two bills were returned Ignoramus. They also presented several roads as nuisances, and that the County buildings are not in the order they should be.

Philadelphia, Dec. 19.—A destructive fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning in the workshop of the new house of refuge, beyond Fairmount. The building was two hundred and fifty feet long. The roof was entirely destroyed, and a portion of the walls have fallen. The building will propably be an entire loss, but is covered by insurance. It contained a large quantity of materials for cane-seat chairs, slats, whalebones for umbrellas, &c.—These articles belonged to different persons, and were mostly insured. The loss is about $30,000.

It is supposed one of the boys set fire to the canes, as it could have caught in no other way, being heated by steam generated two hundred feet distant.

New York, Dec. 19.—There is on open split here between the whigs and know-nothings. The whigs in some of the wards held their primary elections this morning, and have nominated several tickets for the choice of candidates for the minor offices of the city.

Fatal Disaster on Lake Erie.—The schooner Whirlwind arrived at Racine on Sunday last, with a part of the crew of the propeller Westmoreland, which was sunk in 25 fathoms water eighteen miles this side of Sleeping Bear, by which disaster seventeen lives were lost.

New Orleans, Dec. 18.—W. H. Wilder, a lawyer, and one of the most prominent of the Cuban fillibusters and Lopez sympathisers, was convicted to-day of forging land warrants.

Strapped to their Saddles.—A correspondent of the Illustrated News says that the men of the Russian cavalry are strapped to their saddles, so that if wounded they may not fall off.

☞Santa Anna has been re-elected President of Mexico.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Dec. 15, 1854.

Last week's session of the U. S. Senate opened on Monday by Mr. Adam's of Mississippi, introducing a bill to change the naturalization laws, so as to require a residence of 21 years, instead of five, as at present. Mr. Adams discussed his bill at length, and among other reasons which he gave why such an alteration should be made, was that an association of Germans burned a distinguished Senator in effigy last summer, as a manifestation of their disapprobation of that Senator's political course—alluding, no doubt, to Judge Douglass and his Nebraska bill. Mr. Adams also declared that he was not a member of any secret political order, or society, but if the know-nothings were rightly represented, he approved their course of proscribing all foreigners and Catholics for political preferment. We do not object to this early agitation of this subject. The sooner the better, perhaps. It is now over half a century since the passage of the alien and sedition law under the elder Adams, and it is not strange that after the lapse of so long a time the matter should be revived. It was put down then by the strong arm of public opinion, and its authors fell with it. So will it be now, or as soon as enough such pepularity hunting politicians as Mr Adams, and fanatics, can skulk into the national legislature to revive any such illiberal and injurious laws. Mr. Adam's reason above mentioned, might do for the nursery. It is a matter of regret to see any set of men play the fool; and of all the foolish things that ever sensible men were guilty of, the indignation meetings held in various places last winter and spring, denuncitory of Judge Douglass, was the most foolish; but for the life of us, we cannot see that the Germans who thus betrayed their want of a correct knowledge of our institutions, acted the fool *any better* than hundreds of the native born gentry who did the same thing. We are sorry the Germans of Cincinnati were not more discreet. But as they are anxious to learn our ways and habits as quick as possible, and as the best way to learn is to follow our example, is it any wonder that they were guilty of this indiscretion. Surely examples were not wanting. They have no doubt learned by this time that *that* is not the proper way either to manufacture, or to direct, public opinion in the United States.

But we are rather disposed to feel proud of such displays of *liberty* in our country. Don't we boast a great deal of being the freest country on earth? Are we not all as proud as we can be of the privileges we enjoy—of the liberty of speech, of the press! And does not just such manifestations as are here held up as sufficient cause to change the national policy of the country—a policy which, as much as anything else, has assisted in making our country second to no other in national greatness—go very far to show the enduring strength and greatness, and enlarged freedom of our country. They are perfectly harmless—except to their authors,—and the very fact that they are and may be without any detriment to the public, is our greatest boast, our pride and our glory. But this effort will be a mere flash in the pan—a contemptible fizzle—though we have no doubt a serious attempt will be made in the next Congress to accomplish the object proposed by Mr. Adams.

On Wednesday, Mr. Badger addressed the Senate in support of his bill to increase the pay of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of members of Congress. Mr. B. showed that the present pay was fixed as far back as 1816 in the one case, and 1818 in the other. The price of living, and all the necessaries of life, are at least fifty per cent. greater now than they were then. Therefore, if the compensation was reasonable then, it is not so now, and an increase of fifty per cent. is consequently proposed. But this measure is not likely to carry this time. Members of Congress are no doubt generally fond of money. But they love honor more, and would rather go home pennyless than to return to their constituents with the odium of having voted themselves an increase of pay. This is a mistaken notion of public opinion. The people like to hire industrious public servants, and do not want them at less than a fair compensation. If they devote their time and talents to the discharge of their public duties honestly and faithfully, their masters will not begrudge paying them in proportion.

The everlasting Nebraska bill was discussed on Wednesday and Thursday in the House. The result of the recent elections in some of the Northern States was held up as a condemnation of that measure. If so, how does it come that so many of the Northern Representatives, who voted against the Nebraska bill,—whigs as well as Democrats, were defeated. Look at Drum, in the Indiana district; Trout, in the Mercer district; Everhart, of Chester; Hiester, of Lancaster; &c., in our own State,—whilst the entire Whig delegation from Massachusetts, voted in a body against it, and not one of whom were returned? To say the least, of it, their anti-Nebraskaism availed them but little—and the conclusion is irresistible, that nobody was injured by supporting this measure. The effort, however, to get up another excitement on this question in the present session, will prove to be a perfect failure. Thus far, more than the ordinary amount of business previous to the hollidays, has been transacted, and there seems to be a general disposition on the part of the members to distinguish this as a business session. * * *.

Napoleon's Prediction.—The following is the oft-quoted prediction of Napoleon, in one of his recorded conversations at St. Helena:

"In the course of a few years Russia will have Constantinople, the greatest part of Turkey, and Greece, France, England and Prussia united cannot prevent it."

POST MASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The following extract from the Post Master General's report, will be found very interesting, on account of the valuable information contained in it, in reference to the number of Offices, miles of mail routes, officers, &c.:

The whole number of Post Offices in the United States, on the 30th of June, 1854, was 23,548. Of this number 257 are offices the annual commissions from which amount to one thousand dollars or upwards, and the appointments at these offices are therefore made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of 1836. The number of offices established during the last fiscal year was 1842, and the number discontinued 614, showing a nett increase in one year of 1228. The number of which the sites and names have been changed in the course of the year was 499. The number of Postmasters appointed during the year was 8618. Of these, 4185 were appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations; 1977 by removals; 320 by deaths; 294 by changes of names and sites, and 1842 on establishment of new offices.

The total number of offices on the 1st of December, 1854, was 23,925.

On the 30th of June last, there were in operation 6697 mail routes. The number of contractors was 5167.

The length of these routes is estimated at 219,935 miles.

The total annual transportation of mails was 63,387,005 miles, costing $1,630,676, and divided as follows, viz:

21,267,603 miles by modes not specified, at $1,092,833, about 5 cts. per mile.

20,890,530 miles by coach, at $1,290,095, about 6 cents per mile.

15,433,389 miles by railroad, at $1,758,610, about 11 cents 4 mills per mile.

5,795,483 miles by steamboat, at $489,138, about 8 cents 4 mills per mile.

Compared with the services of the 30th of June, 1853, there is an increase of 1,491,453 miles of transportation, or about 2½ per cent., and of $134,708 cost, being about 3 per cent.

The increase of railroad service is 2,446,684 miles, and the expense $157,281, being 19 per cent. in transportation, and not quite 1 per cent. in cost.

The increased transportation by modes not specified is 377,157 miles, or about 1 per cent., at a cost of $37,520, or 3 35 100 per cent.

The transportation by coaches is less by 439,796 miles, or about 2 per cent., tho' at an increased cost of $83,137, or 6 88 100 per cent.

The unprecedented extension of railroads superceded much coach service.—The increased cost for a diminished amount of such service may be accounted for from the fact that the new contracts in New England and New York, commencing 1st July, 1853, were made at largely enhanced rates, increasing the aggregate expense, while the amount of service was largely reduced.

The steamboat transportation during the past year was reduced 889,582 miles, or 15⅜ per cent., at a reduced cost of $143,230, or 29 7-10 per cent.

This is accounted for by the discontinuance of service between Wilmington, N. Carolina, and Charleston, South Carolina, Savannah, Georgia, and Charleston, and Detroit and Buffalo, and the suspension of service on the Arkansas and White rivers, owing to the failures of the contractors.

Several steamboat routes were also dispensed with at the lettings of new contracts for New England and New York.

The portions of service in the foregoing estimates chargeable to California are 591,630 miles of annual transportation, costing $142,933, and varying but slightly from last year's report.

Steamboat transportation 159,120 miles, at $21,000.

Coach transportation 174,026 miles, at $35,185.

Modes not specified, transportation, 258,481 miles, at $86,748.

In Oregon the service is as follows:

Steamboat, 38,038 miles at $17,000.

Modes not specified, 98,988 miles at $2,151.

Total transportation 137,026 miles.

Total cost $15,151.

The annual transportation by steamboat was increased 10,760 miles during the year without additional pay.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—One of the most destructive fires that has occured in New York for months, broke out early this morning, and before the flames could be arrested, completely laid waste a very valuable block of buildings on the east side of Broadway, between Grand and Howard streets, extending through to Crosby street.

A fireman was killed during the progress of the fire, and several ladies who were at the ball are missing; but the latter, it is hoped, are safe.

This forenoon, while the firemen were playing upon the burning ruins, a wall fell, and horrible to relate, five of the gallant fellows were overwhelmed and killed.

Fourteen other persons were seriously injured.

THE NEW NAVAL STEAMERS—The Navy Department have advices that at the West Point works, the Philadelphia works, and at the Washington Navy Yard, the work upon the machinery of the United States steamers, to be executed at those several places, has already been vigorously commenced, and is being pushed with energy. It is thought that the first cylinder will be cast in the Washington Yard.—*Wash. Star.*

☞The ague rages in some parts of Iowa so that people are obliged to sleep with corn cobs in their mouths to keep their teeth from falling out.

☞By the recent loss of the ship New Era, some 260 persons perished.

Abstract of the Report of the Sec'y of Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1854.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, states the receipts of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1854, from all sources, to be $73,549,705, which with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1853, $21,942,892, give a total for the year of $73,492,597. The expenditures of the year have been $75,354,630, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1854, of $20,137,967.

The receipts for the quarter ending September 30, 1854, are $21,521,302. The estimate for the remaining three quarters of the fiscal year are $43,500,000. The amount of public debt outstanding on the 1st of July, was 47,180,508.

The Secretary anticipates a falling off in the customs, owing to the Reciprocity treaty, and short crops.

The tonnage of the United States exhibits an increase for the year of 395,892 tons.

The imports for the year are $26,321,317, in excess of the exports.

The flattering state of the revenue induces the Secretary again to call the attention of Congress to the propriety of reducing the revenue from customs. He recommends but three rates of duty, 100, 40, and 25 per cent., in place of the eight schedules at present in use. The recommendations for the repeal of the fishing bounties is reviewed. The subject of draw-back duties on refined sugar, is also recommended to the consideration of Congress.

The secretary gives a statement of the currency, which makes the total amount of gold and silver coin in circulation on the 30th of September, 1854, at $241,000,000, against which there is a total bank circulation of $204,689,209. He expresses an opposition to the circulation of notes of small denomination.

He recommends the continuance of the coast survey, and calls for further aid in protecting human life from shipwreck on the coasts, and suggest whether the law should not provide greater security in the construction of steam passenger vessels, or leave them as now, to the ship owners.

In view of the recent frauds by collectors of the customs at Cleveland, Oswego, &c., he calls for such additional legislation as may be deemed necessary.

The balance of the report refers mainly to the Mint operations of the various departments of the treasury.

Abstract of the Land Office Report.

The Land Office report represents that—

There have been surveyed 9,384,464 acres. On the Pacific side the surveys have reached 1,686,471 acres. The quantity brought into market was 8,190,017 acres. There was sold 7,035,735 acres; located with Bounty Warrants, 3,402,620 acres; located with Certificates 14,183 acres; making a total sold and located of 10,452,537 acres.

There has been reported and selected as swamp land 11,033,813 acres; for internal improvements 1,725,196 acres, which added to the figures already given, makes a grand total of 23,238,312 acres.

For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1854, there were cash sales of 2,894,306 acres; reported as swamp lands 1,496,964 acres—aggregate 4,779,628.

The excess of sales for the year over 1853, was 5,952,239 acres.

During the year the number of patents issued was 120,000; 2,000 accounts were settled; 2,812,000 tracts were entered.

The total number of warrants issued under the Act of 1817, is 86,676, embracing 12,995,880 acres, of which there has been located 77,535, including 11,734,080 acres. There are still outstanding, under this Act, 9,141 warrants, covering 1,261,800 acres.

Under the Act of 1850 there have been issued 184,595 warrants, embracing 12,881,560 acres, and there are still outstanding 43,414 warrants, equal to 2,771,400 acres.

The aggregate number of warrants issued under these three acts is 282,809, covering 26,543,760 acres, and there are outstanding warrants to the number of 57,388, equal to 4,307,880 acres.

The land sold along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad since 1852, reaches 2,377,994 acres; for the sum of $3,990,000.

The report contends that the Pacific Railroad can only be built by settling the country along the projected route.

THE WILKSBARRE SLAVE CASE.

This case, which grew out of the arrest of the United States Deputy Marshals engaged in the attempted capture of Bill Thomas, an alleged fugitive slave, at Wilksbarre last year, has been before the Supreme Court of this State, and Chief Justice LEWIS gave the decision of the Court on Tuesday. It will be remembered that the officers engaged in the attempt to capture the slave were arrested on a bill of indictment found by the Court of Luzerne county, for assault and attempt to kill, but that Judge Kane, of the United States District Court, discharged them.—They were re-arrested by order of the Supreme Court, and while in the custody of the Sheriff were taken before the United States Circuit Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and on hearing the testimony Judge GRIER ordered the Sheriff to discharge them. He obeyed the mandate. The present action was for an attachment against the Sheriff for contempt of Court. The decision declares that the United States Circuit Court has no jurisdiction, and that the Sheriff was guilty of contempt in obeying the order for the release of the officers but as he acted through ignorance, the attachment is not granted.

The opinion of the Chief Justice is admitted, on all hands, to be a very learned and able one, which reflects great credit on its distinguished author, and will add, if possible, to his already exalted reputation as a profound Jurist.—*Lan. Intel.*