Li the House. Jan. 19, being in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Gaow, having obtained the flow pro-ceeded to address the Committee in the liceton of the Executive and the Commonwealth Parisylvania, as follows:

MR GROW. It is not long sine rial was presented here, by the crizens of Ohio, or Indianat communities since then her citizens, have been represented in hos ilay to the General G wernment disobeying he decrees of the Federal cours, opposing the maishals sent to execute the process of those courts burning the bridges of the railroad company, tear ing up their railroads for some three or four weeks in succession, showing a disposition to interrupt all communication between the E ist and West across that great thoroughfare; and, fleatly, that her Executive is aiding and aborting mobil and timers -That passengers have been surjected to great in convenience, and business men to unnecessary de-lay and expense, by reason of the difficulties at Erie, is not the question in controversy, but who in fault for it, and where ought the blame to rest

Sir, some years since the State of Pennsylvania tructed a canal from Franklin, along French creek, a distance of eighteen and a half miles, to French Creek aqueduct, which was subsequently by act of the Legislature, transferred to a community with authority to build a railroad between Puthburg and the harbor of Erie; but that road was never haift nor any part of it; but the company built a road from the Ohio State line to the city of Erie, two points separate and distinct from those fixed in their charter, and over an entirely different route And this is the road that makes the connection between Erie and Ohio, and is the same guage as the Ohio roads. The construction of this road the supreme court of Pennsylvania decided, more than a year ago, was without legal anthocity, and its use since that time could, therefore, have been entirely restrained by the Commonwealth; and it is now subject to such conditions and restrictions as the

Legislature think proper to impose.

The connection between Erie and the State of New York, is made by what is called the Erie and Northeast Railroad, the termini of which was fixed by its charter at the State line and the borough of Erise, and one of the conditions of its incorporation was, that " the said railrond shall be so constructed as not to impede or obstruct the free use of any public road, street, lane, or bridge " And at the time of building said road, the company applied to the city authorities for permission to lay their track limits of the city, so as to connect with the Franklin Canal Company's roads. That permission, as I understand, was granted with the express condition that it might be revoked at any time by the city authorities. At the time of putting down the track of this road, it was laid at Harbor Creek. some eighty or ninety rods along the public high way, including the bridge over said creek, and that. under the protest of the supervisors of the township. But the track, as originally laid, remained unmolested till the company commenced taking it up to change the grage, and then they were notitied by the township authorities, that if they took up they would not be permitted to lay it again on

the public highway.

And here is one point of conflict between the citizens of Harbor creek township and the Northeast Railroad Company; and the other is within the corporate limits of the city of Erie, where the railroad company never had any authority from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to lay down a track. But whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the right of the railroad company, pnder their charter, to cross the township tridge at Harbor Creek, and run along the public highway, that doubt, it seems to me, must end at the eastern line of the original limits of the borough of Erie .-From that point to the State line of Ohio the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has never granted any franchise for the construction of a railroad. Between these points, then, the citizens of Erie are but resisting encroachments attempted upon their rights as citizens, and as members of a municipal government, by an associated company acting without any legal franchise. And though they may be fully of some excesses in vindicating their rights, are would greatly add to the facilities and amount of they, or the party that attempts the encroachment most to blame? Had these companies been content to remain quiet till the meeting of the Legislatirade and give a new impetus to all kinds of business. Yankee skill and industry would "bunt the ward, which shall compete with other towns upon the same and the same ture, and then sought there for legal authority before acting, there would have been no disturbance should and can be made just as thriving and prosat Erie, and travel and trade would have proceed ed as heretofore, unmolested. But why should the public complain that there should be a break of guage at Erie instead of Buffalo; for it invet of necessity, be at one place or the other. The raifroad grage of Ohio is four feet ten inches; of New York, six feet and four feet eight and a half inches; the Pennsylvania grage is four feet eight and a half inches. It is, therefore, impossible to pass from the northwest, through either New York or Pennsylvania, to the Atlantic seaboard, without a change of

And is there any reason why the citizens of Eric or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should not avail themselves of the commercial advantages of their local and geographical position, especially when they can do it without any obstruction of commerce or trade, and without injury-to any other section of the Union? How is trade and travel obstructed any more by a change of gauge at Erie than at Buffalo, or any other point between the in-land States and the sea-board? The guages which the different States have selected for themselves. without any action on the part of Pennsylvania, has made such change necessary. And all that Pennsylvania or any of her citizens desire, is the simple enjoyment of the advantages of her position. She has no disposition to tax trade and commerce passing through her limits, nor to obstruct its cheap

and speedy transit.

All companies now acting under her tranchises can lay such tracks as they think proper, and of any guage. She simply says to Ohio and New York, you have each free permission to bring your own guages within our limits, and join them either at Erie or at any point west of that. This is the declaration of her Executive-this is the law of her statute-book. By this arrangement, all her rights and interests in her improvements already constructed, and those in course of construction, are secured, and that, too, without any injury to the trade of her sister States, or any obstruction to their intercourse. And because she is disposed to avail herself of the commercial advantages of her position when she can do it without injury to any other section, a prejudice is attempted to be created against her citizens, and even the law makers of the country talk of withholding the rights due her as a wards broke jail. A reward had been offered for member of this Confederacy. While Pennsylvahis arrest, but he baffled all search. He, however ma is loyal to the Constitution and laws of the Union and faithful to her sister States, she is equally loyal and laithful to herself. And because her Executive, who is charged with the maintenance of her rights and heir interests, is disposed to protect both. as well as the rights of the citizens, against unjust encroachments by companies acting without legal franchise, he is made the subject of

misrepresentation and reproach.

MR WASHBURNE, of Illinois. 1 reside in the West, and I would like to ask the gentleman a few questions.

MR GROW. It would give me pleasure to

oblige the gentleman from Illinois, but after the experience I have just had in attempting to oblige a friend I cannot yield. Sir, what difference can it make to the West, and how is her interests affeeted, whether the change of railroad guage at Erie or Buffalo? So far as any local interests are concerced this is simply a controversy between Erie and Buffelo, in which the trade of the great West in its transit to the sea-board has no interest. save as it is at present obstructed by these difficul-

But is the Executive of Pennsylvania, and the citizens of Erie the party in blame for their existence, as they conceive they have been resisting only illegal encroachments, and exections, by nn-authorized companies? Every decree of the State courts has been fauthfully observed; and instead of confiding this controversy to the State courts it was aken into the district courts of the United States by during which time it was known as the "New York the railroad company; and the citizens of Erie, act. Institution." Books and records all sale.

ng under legal advice, distegarifed its decrees tion is fully argued, instead of deciding it, reserve, want of inrisdiction. And the court, when the ones the opinion and with the citizen. And now the opinion and with the citizen. And now complete against the Commitmeeth, that the imprisons of marshite and riftings of the Tedah cont. Sir the has us right, not only to impriso the marshite but the judge, when they act with our the authority of law. The proceeding committee authority of law. The proceeding committee of souther that question of confert has the and Federal appearance of the constitution of confert has the sand Federal Indiana, complaining of the Sia e of Pennsylvania a question of conflict between State and Federal for went of fidelity to the land and Constitution of jurisdiction. And from the time this controversy the Union, and of county to her sister States. And went into the harder count of the United States in was taken out of the hands of the Executive and o

he State courts.

No application has been made to them save it one instance, and in that case the decree of the court was enforced by State authority, and faithfully observed by the chizane; and in no case has the vernor given encouragement to riots or breaches

Such are, in brief.come of the circumstances of the controversy, between the citizens of Eric and the corporations to which I have referred. It is a controversy between the rights of the citizens and he privileges: of:a: movicipality: and: corporations cting without legal franchises.

I have taken this occasion, sir, to make these re marks, in order to correct the misstatement of facts which is calculated to do injustice to the executive anil-judicial officers of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and injury to her citizens 🦠

Slack Water Navigation.

le the Susquehanna river, to be made navigable is a question which is asked more or less every day. We answer of course it is. We say of course

because we believe it must be so.
It is precicable, will pay, will do no one any in-iory, except what will be paid for, and will be of I some advantage to every citizen of Owego and Tinga county; yes, to every inhabitant of the Sus quelishing Valley. And such being the case, to suppose that the project of making the Susquelian. a river navigable would not be consummated, in o suppose our citizens are less sagacinus, less im bued with the spirit of the times and more stupid than the Mohawk Dutchmen, who opposed the construction of the Erie Canal.

To show that it is practicable, we need only to refer to the fact, that by actual enjoyey it is found that here is but forty-three feet of tall of water to over come from Athens to Binghamton, about one-third of which is already accomplished by the mill dame across the river between those places. But throwng out of account the present mill dams, and would only require seven dams of about six feet it height, one of which with the necessary locks, according to Col Piolett, who has had practice and experience in the matter, would cost not over fifteen thousand dollars, or it e whole would cost a sum of between one and two hundred thou-and dol ars. Col. P., at the Convention lately held in Owege, said, that if a company would place in his hands two hundred thousand dollars, he would put the river in navigable, order, as was proposed, and eturn to them a part of the money. Well, then, i will pay; for all the coal to supply the Oswego, Unea, Syracuse, Auburn, Ithaca, and Binghamton markets, must necessarily pass over the whole o a part of the construction, which, at the least calcu lation, would not be less than two hundred thous

and tons per annum. Thus, the toll on the coal alone, would pay the interest on twice the sum it would cost to make the construction—to say nothing of the lumber. grain and salt trade. If such dams as are proposed to be built, should cause land along the river to be overflowed, the land owners would, of course, be paid the value of their land, but those who know best about it, say that the dams can be constructed at such places that very little land need be overflown in consequence.

We cannot at present acquirately estimate all the eneficial/results consequent upon the completion of such a work, but when we reflect that it would orm a connecting link between the great canals o New York and Pennsylvania, and would complete a continuous and direct water communication from Lake Ontario to Chesapeake Bay, it is perfectly ob vious that it would make through Tioga County a thoroughtere for an immense commerce, which

perous as any part of the Empire State, and that too, without equatidering any of the State's treasur-A similar enferprise was undertaken a few years

since on the Monongahela river, by a few men of enterprise, and accomplished at an expense of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which now keeps itself in repairs and pays annually the interest of half a million. Our advantages are better than theirs, and our citizens just as enterprising, then we ask why can't the matter progress immediately .- Owego Guzette.

Scientific Agreement.—A California paper tells the story of a showman who delighted an "appre-ciating public" with a view of the Mammotl

"It was his custom, as each scene was exhibited, to explain it. When the great cave came to view, he stepped forward and said—" Ladies and gentlemen, this is a great phenomena-indeed the greatest of the world. The learned of all nations have visited it; but while none, could agree as to the cause which had produced it, they all came to this grand conclusion, that it was one of the most remendous holes in the ground they had ever seen.

A PENSIONER CONVICTED AND IMPRISONED FOR CRIME.—A person inscribed on the pension roll committed an infamous crime, for which he was sentenced to the penitentiary; while in prison be applied for his pension money; and it was held, hat the conviction and imprisonment of a pension er for crime does not disqualify him from taking the usual oath of identity, nor does it deprive him of his right to draw his pension, or to appoint an attorney to draw it for him

account of a man who presented himself at the Jeffersonville penitentiary, Indiana, recently, and asked to go in and be put to work, stating that he owed the state five year's labor. He was convicted at a recent term of the Circuit Court, held at Lawrenceburgh, Md, of manslaughter, and alterwards broke jail. A reward had been offered for presented himself voluntarily to fill the sentence

Woman Lost in the Snow.—On Sunday alter-noon an elderly woman named Whittaker, residing between Clasen and Franklin avenues, near Prospect Hill, left the house of a neighbor named McIn iyes to her home, a distance of about half a mile. On her husband's return at a late hour, having been at work all day, she had not arrived there and nothing was heard of her until the following morning, when her body was found quite lifeless in a snowdrift not far from the house she had teft. It is sup-posed that she had missed her way among the snow-clad paths, and falling into the drift, disabled by terior from extricating herself.—Brooklin Star.

BURNING OF THE NEW CITY HALL, NEW YORK The long buildings standing on Chambers st in the rear of the City Hall, containing the rooms of the United States District and the City Courts, besides various offices, was almost entirely destroyed by fire

n Thursday alternoon.

The "New City Hall," as it was called, occupied a sits selected in the year 1795, for an Alms House, and from that period to the beginning of 1816, when the papers were removed to Bellevue, the building was called the "Alms House." Soon after, the corporation granted its use to the scientific institutions of the city, for a period of ten years,



Wradford Acporter.

JE, O. GOODRICH, EDITOR HITT

Towards, Saturday, January 28, 1854.

Torms of The Rapertors

\$2 50 per annum—if paid within the year 50 cents will in indeacad—incashpaid acquaity in advance 51 00 will be deducted. No paper sent overtwen years, unless paid for, A overginesistry, per square of acriticles. So cents for the aritimes of a cents for the aritimes of the pables of the pables of the aritimes of the a

The Eric Difficulties.

For some weeks past the newspapers, and parioniarly the New-York journals, have been filled with accounts of violations of law and order perpetrated by the citizens of the city of Erre and vicinity upon the railroads meeting at that place, from the east and the west. The account of these accourrences which have been circulated most freely in this county, have been exaggerated and unreliable, mostly the off-spring of the prolific brain of professed letter-writers, despatched by the New-York papers to the scene of the difficulties, and of whom it is expected that they shall furnish thrilling accounts of riot and blood-hed, whether such scenes ocuter or not. We cantion our readers examst these prejudiced, partial and untrue statements in the New-York papers. They do not give the truth in regard

The truth is, that this trouble at Erie, is a slight and trivial affair, in comparison with the excitement which has been felt throughout the country about it-engendered by the agents and hirelings of the of our Commonwealth and prejudice her interests. It is a question, to be sure, in which every Pennsylvanian is interested, who has any regard for the weltare of the State, and state pride does not abide the people of Erie in their efforts to resist the en-

We have no design to discuss the questions involved in these difficulties, except so far as reflections have been cast upon the liberality of the State, and she has been charged with a want of comity. The only question between the citizens of Ericand the railroad companies, is, shall the break of guage be at Erie or at Buffalo. As the break must occur it seems to us that the very proposition carries with it its answer. Pennsylvania after much effort and at large cost succeeded in securing as a part ofher territory the small neck of land bordering upon lake Erie now included in the County of Erie. Though lying contiguous to that great inland sea, it is the only soil she possesses washed by its waves, and the only spot where she may justly claim, and ex. of Brown's Hotel at Washington. pect to receive a share of its vast commerce. If Pennsylvania expects to share in the trade of the the take. If she allows the railroad companies to and by avoiding her barbor, she cuts off Erie from any participation in the trade of the West, and loses the port of Erie will be deserted for the former interruption, and Erie has a fair chance with Buf-

Our Commonwealth violates no principle of the whole State. She says to the railroads of Ohio, you shall have free right of way, to extend your reads to Erie-to the Railroads of New-York she extends the same privilege—and all she exacts in return is, that they shall not plot to undermine the interests of the State for the benefit of her neighbors.

The people of Erie, may have exceeded the bounds of moderation and law in attempting to defeat the unlawful designs of these arrogant monopohes. They have suffered many sudp grievous wrong, and a people once aroused to defend their rights, are apt to commit excesses. Our forefathers were forgetful of law and order, when they pitched the ten into Boston harbor, and the citizens of Erre may have been equally indiscreet, but their case is equally as just.

We have been led into these remarks by our intention of inviting attention to the remarks of Mr. Grow, delivered in the House on Thursday, week, The Louisville (Ky.) Democrat gives an upon this subject, which will be found in another vindiction of the Executive of the State, and of the people of Eris.

> THE NEW-YORK MUSICAL REVIEW for Jan. 19th, contains a new Hot Corn Song by Geo. Root; also G. P. Porter. a Part Song by Lowell Mason; secred Oraning Piece by William. B. Bradbury, all new and very beautiful; besides musical articles, sketches, anecdotes, news, correspondence, and a large amount of very interesting musical matter generally.

The Review is issued once a fortnight by Masca BROTHERS, New York, at one dollar a year, in advance, and is the cheapest musical periodical in the workl. Lowell Mason, Thos. Hastings, Wm. B Bradbury, Geo. F. Root, and C. M. Cady are among its editors; and each number contains four pages of music and twelve pages of reading matter. Now is the time to subscribe as a new volume has ust comenced.

BOARD OF CANAL COMMISSIONERS.-Hon. Thomas H. Forsyth, newly elected Canal Commissioner, that she could render her no assistance as she drift. entered apon the discharge of his duties on the 10th inst. The Board, consisting of Mesars. Clover, Hopkins and Forsyth, organized on the said day by the appointment of Gen. Seth Clover as President, Thos. L. Wilson as Secretary

dence in Georgetown on Wedgesday night. of course, entirely by the sense of feeling.

The British Mail Steamer Niagara arrived at Hali The British Brait Steamer Ringars arrived at Hattanan Menday, with a dicess from Mercrool p the 7th inst Swhich his seven by Materia and Turkey will remain by the large between the instant of Turkey will remain by the ham better in the large the charge the ham better the charge the large that the Czal is preparing for a most desperate struggle, even with the

allied powers, if necessary to maintain the position out by Bassaula the aftains of the Bast. The Paris papers report that the Czar has given orders for immediate preparations for crossing the Danube, which forbids the hope of his acceptance of the last note agreed to by the Western powers; and, also, that the Kappeter had formally rejected the Vienna Protocol and the note of the 5th; but he consented to examine the Tarkish propositions of the 20th although he refuses to recognize the right of European intervention in Russian and Turkish af-

The allied fleet had not entered the Black Sea a the latest dates, though under orders to do so. The instructions issued to the commanders is in the event of meeting the Russian fleet, or any portion of it, to order the same back to Sebastopol, and in case of a refusal, to use force to effect those orders This movement on the part of the allied powers looks like a determined resistance to Russian aggression, though it may be a mere ruse of diplomacy to cover some diferior design. France is organiz ing a large force, but England still hesitates, and there is much indignation against Prince Albert particularly in the independent papers, and the pub lic voice protests that he is a tool of Russia; and Lord Aberdeen is under his infinence. The Prince, it is stated, betrays all the Cabinet secrets to Rus sia, Austria, and Germany. The matter, it was ex pected, would come before Patliament.

The Turkish Council has been declared in per manent session, and the Cabinet of the Sultan is perfectly harmonious. The Sulian has accepted the ote from the Four Powers. In the official accep ance, the Porte says that he does not object, under certain conditions, to an armistice, but insists upon the evacuation of the Principalities, and the main tenamee of the Turkish sovereignty. He consents monopolies which seek to set at defiance the laws to the holding of Congress in a neutral city, for the purpose of revising existing treaties, and also to consider the propriety of further ameliorations in the condition of his Christian subjects.

The reported death of Mr. Soure, in a duel, i in the breast of him who does not sympathise with not confirmed. The rumor now is, that the second duel between Mr. Soute and Lord Hownen has croschments and unjust demands of foreign corpo- been deferred, in consequence of a death in the family of the latter gentleman.

> Population of Elmira.—The Elmira Republican of the 19th inst., gives the following as the total

> population of that embryo city:-Eirst District. Second " Third Ward. 402 Fractional Districts.

> Mr. M'MULLEN, Member of Congress from Virginia, has been arrested and bound over to keep the peace on the charge or assaulting the barkeep-

The Boston Chronicle states that there are South and West, which is annually floated over the seven cen members of the present Senate of that protection, or when the American Government can waters of the Lakes, the entrepot must be at Erie. Commonwealth in favor of the continuance of the

Kane's Anctic Expedition'-A letter from Dr carry out their plane, by running a uniform guage | Kane, giving the experiences of the Atotic Expe dition under his command, up to July 20th, has been received in New York. It is the first fetter received from him since the expedition sailed, and all'its advantages to the Commonwealth. The read is written in a hopeful and encouraging spirit. He son is, because, with a break of guage at Buffalo, was at Upernavih. It was his intention to remain in the brig as long as possible, seeking a harbor on the eastern side of Smiths' Sound. The moment place. It the treak is at Ede or west of Erie, then the vessels come to anchor he will leave Olsen, a shippers may send their produce eastward without trustworthy man, in charge, to prepare for winter quarters, drop his whale boat, with himself, the Esquimaux, and seven men, and take advantage of inshore tide leads to continue his journey to the north. He anticipates that his return to the brig comity and displays no illiberality in her dealings will probably be during the solemn darkness of the with the Railroad companies, even assuming the intentions of the people of Erie, as being those of ment of such a journey, the moon in her high northern declination will come in at the very nick of time; becoming circumpolar on the 18th October and November, and giving 12 days of unbroken light. With the aid of lunars, and constantly recur-ring meridian observations of the stars, no danger of losing his way was apprehended.

> PIERCED BY A SWORD FISH -The British ship Lord Riversdale, on her late voyage to Valparaiso. having sprong aleak at sea, the vessel was hove down for repairs, when it proved that the tusk of a sword fish had pierced through the plank, which was of elm, three inches and a half in thickness The point of the tesk projected beyond the plank seven inches and a half thrust through the wood.

HORRID MURDER .- A Miss Jones of New Boston, was shot at Mount Vernon N. H. while on her way to School, by her rejected lover, a. Mr. Sargent. three shots at her, the first taking no effect. He then seized her by the arm, and fired two more shots when she dropt dead. He then cooly loaded another pistol and blew out his own brains. He was a drunken worthless fellow.

The Owego Gazette says that the Supper given by the Ladies of the M E Congregation recently was very numerously attended, and the gross receipts amounted to \$222 66

The net profits, amounting to \$140 56, were next morning presented to the Pastor of the socie y, Rev.

A man named Sampel Dexter went to Chatham Four Corners, a few weeks since and boilt a little cabin on the mountain-having left Massa chusetts, as he said to get out of the way of the liquor law. On the 28th of November he was found burned to death in his cabin, with a jug by his side. He had probably got drunk, set his cabin on fire, and perished in the flames; after which the fire had gone out of its own accord.

Dispatches from Halifan, states that the new steamship San Francisco, which sailed from New York on the 21st ult. for San Francisco via the Straits of Magellan, having on board about 500 troops for California, was tallen in with on the 25th in latitude 38 20, longitude 69, completely disabted, with her decks swept and boats gone. The bark Maria Freeman, arrived at Liverpool, N. S., was the vessel which fell in with her and reports ed out of sight during the gale.

The Panama Star says that one of the curiosities of that place is an old woman, a native, who is quite blind, notwithstanding which, she is con-M. Bousco, for many years the representative of the Case of Rusma at Washington, died at his resitrouble in threading her needle. This woman works, The Soule Duels.

In another column, will be found the detailed account of the resent incontres between two amenications in defence of a lady, wife of the one and motion of the other, and the host wife contributed the instit, will the young nobleman who if the part of M. Galllarder colours be exacted as harders be of M. Soulz on his in p. nor and the other hard can a nursely personal major of n the other hand, can a purely personal matter of this nature properly be subjected to the official criti rism of Government. It is in insimulted, the Mat-quis Tounor, Madame de Montijo and the Duke of ALBA, first formed a camarilla, as in the Spanish phrase to denote a bed-chamber conspiracy, for the purpose of inducing the Queen of Spain not only to affront Mr. Soule, by birth a Frenchman and belief a Democrate but further, of throwing difficulties, if not a grave elight, upon the action of our Govern ment in appointing so distinguished an American Senator to be ambassador to a neutral court, we can only say that it was a most indelicate interfer reace by the agents and the relatives of the French Empress. II, further, their first scheme having lailed, this French camarilla then invited an American

minister to the house of the principal; and with him an American gentleman, his wife, and an Ameri can gentleman, his son; and there in the presence of the assembled ambassadors of all nations tried to place such an indignity on our representative that he could not submit and rank with his ambassado risi contreres, and that by an impertment remark opon his wife, we can neither; admire the generosily or courage of the assiliants, not regret that Mr. Source maintained his position as a man and his dignity as a husband. Had the court to which he s accredited, at any of its official balls or otherwise. countenanced such an assault, or protected the as-salisht, it is questionable whether Mr. Soulz would have been justified in projecting the honor of his wife in the manner in which he did, until he had resigned the official position which protects the person of an ambassador in all lands from any assault capable of being prevented by the Government to which he was accredited. But it is most gratifying to know that the court of Queen ISABELLA id not in any manner interfere, either to impede the tespect of the rights due to an American lady, or the fulfilment of those duties of protection which every American husband, at all events owes to his wife-which every American son owes, at least, to Yet it exhibits the rancorous malignity, and, at the same time the unmanly tactique by which the

respectable party now opposed to the Administration seek to gratify it, when we state that American presses can be found which deny the rights of the Soure's to defend the wife and the mother.-The reckless, ungallant, un-American animus dis-played by these "organs" has seldom exhibited itself in more indecorous bitterness. It is "argued" by these persons that 'the President's appointment of Mr. Sours is proved impolitic because he has defended his wife from insult; and so of his private Secretary, Mr. Source the younger, in protecting his mother. Well, then, if a man will not protect his wife or his mother from impertinence, what will he protect or what detend? But it is inconsistent with the ambassadorial character! Then, what is consistent with the ambassadorial character! It Ambassadors must necessarily be cravens, cowards, John A Brown et al vs James Button et al. and poltroons, so vile as to abandon their neares and despest female relatives to the impertment encers of a European coterie, we can have no American Ambassadors No American would, or should, degrade himself from his manhood to a position so base. No American fady could ordere trust herself abroad. No Americane of what rank soever, should or could be permitted into the society of these valiant Europeans. And as to the sug-gestion that any officer of the United States by accoming an office in the service of the American people cedes to any power above him-here, orany unercitions for abroad, his rights as a man, a fa ther, a husband, or a son, so monstrons a proposition could only come from those whose ignorance of reserved rights" is proverbial, and whose system of conduct consists of unmanty attack and indecenallusion. We trust the day will never arrive when an American lady will be beyond the pale of American employ as its representative, and the protector of the National dignity, a man unfit to defend a wo man or protect his own personal honor, and hers.-Washington Union.

Warren Wood, the murderer of Mr. Wil iams, the pediar, was executed at Car-kill recently In his last declaration on the scaffold, he acknowl edged that he shot Mr. W., but at the same time, declared that some of the witnesses against him perjured themselves.

By telegraph from Halifax we have startling union of another awful shipwreck. It is said that he emigrant brig Mary Jane, from Fondon for New York, went ashore near Jedore Ledge, and that out of one hundred and filty persons on board, only six were saved. The report needs cofirma-

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Rev. Mr. PEREZES, (Universalist.) of Elmira, will preach at the Court House, in this village, Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, February 5, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership under which the subscribers A have done business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be closed up by either carty at the Old Stand. Debts due us must be paid. WELLES & HARRIS. Athens, Jan. 17, 1854.

NOTICE. WE have admitted Mr. WILLIAM H. WILSON W a partner in our house from January 2, 1851.
The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of Pulter. Darron & Co.

New York, Jan. 10, 1854. List of Jurers.

Pike-Abner Bartlett, Isaac Hutchinson, Wm B Wyslusing—Israel Burk, Francis Homet. Columbia—D V Barnes, H W Canfield.

Wells-John Brasted, Humphrey Mosier. Franklin-Elijah Blake. North Towanda-N J Chubbuck. Springfield-Wm Cooper, Francis Rip'ey. South Towarda-John Cranmer.

Orwell-Seth Cook. Warren - Philander Cunningham, Hiram Taylor Troy tp-John Case, E C Oliver, Obediah Wiliams.

Durell-Replen DeLong.
Albany-Paul P Green, P H Wilcox, Andrew Burlington-Geo C Hill. Ulster-C B Kitchen, Dickinson Rogers. Monroe-Wm M'Mickin. Rome—E G Nichols.

Athens tp-I O Pine. Troy boro'+A D Spalding. Litchffeld-A M Sherman. Granville-Samuel D Taylor. Tuscarors E O Weils. Canton-Seneca Kendall.

Herrick-Philip Angle.
Springfield-B R Adams, N W Bliss, Sylvester eonard. Troy tp-Wm Baker.

Wysox—A Bishop, Samuel Chamberlin. Leroy—A Boyle, M. Holcomb, C. Myers. Tucarora—W Barroweliff. Durell—J M Bishop, Wm F Cole.

Wyalusing—H 8 Clark,

Burlington—Stanton Clark, Joseph Palk.

Orwell—S H Chubbuck,

Warren—G Chilmon, M Chaffee, C Pendleton. Troy boro'—S F Elliott.
Smithfield—Emerson Eames.
"South Creek—D S Gillett. M Hincs.
"Towarda boro'—D O Hall, H L Shaw. Columbia James Morgan.

Athens tp D V Middaugh J A Miller, G P News D Rounds, A H Woodworth, Wm Whitney Wells James J Osgood. Ulster-Philander Loomison / tant no 15.

Standing Stone-H W Tracy.

Trial List. COR 2d and 3d week of February term, 1854.

John Vandam's adme's vs. Com'th Penna.

Did Buil ve J Pi Buil's ex'rs.

John Ingham vs H B Ingham.

John Hillia vs Richard Hillis.

John Lambuere vs. Samuel Coolbaugh.

John Richardson et al vs Jacob Harkness.

David Barber vs S R Chandler.

Gou Torar Ac vs. I E Canfield. Guy Tozer &c vs J E Canfield. Emma J Smith vs Alanson B Smith John Bird ve Wm A Phelps. Sarah Ogden et al vs Wm H H Brown. Robert Teteer vs Daniel Webber. Sanderson & Kingsbery vs J A Miller. Laura A Warner vs Jonathan Brink. Wm Williams vs Nedebiah Smith. Stephen R Chandler vs Wm and Horace Kig C C Cowell's use vs J M & Geo Cranmer. Phebe Ann Patton vs John M Pox. same vs Hiram Pox.

Wm Sinsebaugh vs Wm Kiff, Jonathan Boyce vs Austin Parnsworth. Nedebiah Smith 2d vs Wm Williams. P Means vs Wyllis Brownson. Lyman Chamberlin vs Wm P Jones. Wm H Bell et al vs Edward Overton. Milton Wood vs Clariesa Rossell. Clarissa Grace vs Chanacey Guthrie. Lewis D Fowler vs Geo Jenkins. W Marsh vs J F Chamberlin. E R Myer's use vs Amy Hines. L Ward's use vs Nathan Coon's Ex'rs. John Baies et al vs Isaac Resectance et al. Samuel Huff.vs Charles Kitchen. Cornelius Tyson's use vs C A Squires. Southwick Prentice vs P,& A Gorsline. Wyllis Christie vs Simon Stevens et al. D F Pomeroy va D B Irwin. Albert Van Gorder vs 8 8 Clark et al. Iohn Glenn et al ve Isaac Shepard. Hiram A Case vs John Tomlinson. Wm Kiff's use vs R I. M'George. A B Smith vs Israel and Emma J Smith. E T Fox vs David Cash. Wm Wickizer's use vs E & J Horton. Com'sh Penna vs Andrew Hand et al. DC Huyck et al vs H W fracy.
Samuel C Means et al vs Wm Patton et al. Andrew Gihaon vs Wm Gibson Ir.
J Vanderworken's assignees vs. R Brower. Geo F Croft vs John M'Keel et al.

THIRD WELK. Henry Sibel vs Curtis Smith. Geo W Goodell vs Samuel A Tenant. Benj T Middaugh vs John Flood Hugh Cavenaugh vs James Riley. Wood, Grant & co's use vs Wm Coolbaugh 21. Lucius Stiles et al vs A Mitchell et al. John Allen vs Elliott Whitney, Samuel Wall vs James Stevens et al. J F Satterlee et al vs Guy Tozer. D Sinsebangh's adm'rs va Wm Sinsebangh Geo W Langford va J A Kingsley Jaoob Reel vs F H Arnold. Vandusen & Jaggas vs J G Russell et al. M T Carrier vs Leonard Prail. Emma Jane Smith vs Samuel Kellum 2d.

same ve Wm Cowell. JE & J M Vannest vs Nelson Vannest. Wm Vannest vs J E & J M Vannest. Josiah Francisco vs Samuel Huston. H W Tracy vs D & I Huyck B Clark vs E B Luther. Vandusen & Jagger vs Clariesa Russell et al." Hannah Smead vs Beni Calkins et al John Rowe vs Wm Gregory. 8 W Alden vs R H Richards et al. J F Satterlee et al vs Guy Tozer. Robinson & Shipman vs A D Brown-Wm H Ellis vs Timothy Hireen. Eben Dunning vs Geo Dunham. B & Goodrich vs Jemes Thompson. H W Tracy v. Daniel Huyck. Wm E Gore vs C M Segar. Ruliff Campbell vs Wm Campbell Edward Herrick vs C F Welles Jr. et al. Simon M'Intosh vs E & J Roper. H G Tavior vs David Farnsworth Elizabeth Hopper vs Win Campbell. The subpæn is for 2d week returnable on Monday Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.—and for 3d week, on Monday Peb. 20, 1854, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

LAUGHLIN'S OYSTER SALOON

ALLEN M'KEAN, Pro'ry

TOWANDA, PA. RESH Oysters received three times per week by Express, and served up in the most approved style. Also, a general assortment of Groceries, Candies, Nuts, Fruits, &c. Oysters sold by the gallon, quart, or pint, at the lowest rates. OF Saloon next door to O. D. Bartlett's store.

Furs! Furs!!

quntity of Pur Victorines and Cuffs of different A qualities, for sale at cost by H. S. MERCUR.

TO THE PULLIC!

BAILEY & NEVINS,

RE just receiving at their large and commodor A New Store, opposite the Court House, s imp assortment of Provisions, Groceries, Vankee Notions, Town, Fruit

Confectionary, Willow ware, de., making their stock the largest, most complete and best in Northern Pennsylvania. And the very hieral parronage they have received from the public damag the year past, establishes the fact that they either all cheaper or sell goods of a better quality than anish-

r desiers.

To merit and induce a continuance of so liberal parts. er dealers. ronage we shall still follow our old motto-"saat PROFITS, QUICK RETURNS, AND A FREQUENT BESIT.

Below we name a few of the articles that always it ound in our stock:

Groceries. Black and green tea, Rio and Java coffee, choosist cocoa, sugar, molasses, syrup, ginger pepper, spice cloves, nutmeg, cinamon, mace, soda, saleratos, creas tartar, peppersauce, sperm and tallow candles, and

oap, vinegar, starch, dc. Provisions. Mess pork, dried beef, hams and shoulders, mackers codfish, shad, pickeled herring, smoked herring, wheat

flour, buckwheat flour, corn meal, cheese, rice, beam potatoes, butter, lard, crackers, &c. Fruit & Nuts.

Prunes, citrons, figs, Eng. currents, raises, des peaches, apples, almonds, filberts, Brazil nuu, Greable and Madeira walnuts, pea nuts, chestnuts, de German, French and American 1974 Pancy Goods, &c. &c. Tin wagons, rocking horses, hoys' sleight

pawter toy ten setts, dolls, trumpets, according to micas, dcc. Glass, paper and wood inlaid with ten and to the control of th and toilet cases—toy bureaus, secretaries, writing the plain and embroidered work baskets, knimes beard, secretaries. pearl, ivory, papier mache and leather por mount wallets and purses, ivory, horn and wood pocket costs. toilet combs, ivory fine combs, packet inkstands, post et and small fancy mirrors, tobacco and snothers, cigar cases, perfumery and hair oils.

Brooms, mopaticks, clothes pins, bench screws low clothes baskets and market baskets, sugar and spalebyes.

Candy of all kinds. Dairy and table Salt, Salina Do. etc. etc. etc. Country dealers supplied at a small advance of Most kinds of country produce taken in endered for goods.

BAILEY & NEVES
Towards, January 2, 1854.

NEW BOOKS UST received—a new supply of School and Minister Schlangers Books.

J. KINGSREST.