

to combine both these elements of strength. Such are the facts. I will not say that you will not have a Schastopol, and men like these you have there may do prodigies, though their position is certainly anything but satisfactory. Whatever be the shadows which come evening cast over my soul, nor for anything would I throw a damp over the spirits of those brave men when all their spirits are required in the supreme trial they have to stand. Let us take for our motto the motto of the brave, let us anticipate the sight when the shattered ruins of that glorious army will stand on the smouldering ruins of Sebastopol. Well—and after? If your secret aim in this war has been solely the destruction of the Russian fleet; well, that will be achieved at the sacrifice of the flower of both your nations; but that you never meant acting thus, and that you had your only object in this war has been a rehearsal of Copenhagen and Navarino, from mere jealousy. Well, if you have higher, broader aims—as to have you must—then, supposing to have taken Sebastopol, I ask you, well, and what after? Oh, how different would be your position now, if your Government had acted thus, and that you had been liberal and your success to regard for the worst of despotism and despotism. Suppose you had organized a brigade of Polish exiles. (France—even the France of Napoleon, has a foreign legion, why not you? who are not over abounding in men, and have fought nearly all your continental wars with your own money but with foreign arms—your own brave men, and that which the Old Guard of Napoleon acted.) Suppose you had organized a foreign legion of Poles here, and ordered Sir CHARLES NAPIER not to care about barren Cronstadt, but to take Riga, and to land the Polish legion to call upon Russian Poland to rise and back them; to land the 12,000 French who were dispatched to the Baltic, with such a pompous flourish of imperial words, and who did so wonderfully well there. Suppose these done. And suppose at the same time, the Anglo-French Army in the east, 100,000 strong, joining the 120,000 Turks, defeated recent victory, pushed on after the defeated Russian up Bessarabia? How different would be your position now.

But Austria!—what with Austria? Hear the silent question of your heart's anxiety. Well, of two things, one: either Austria would have let you do, and then the question requires no answer, or she would have played false against you, and in that case you had not called on Hungary and Italy, and where would Austria now? England takes but too much the air of looking down upon us with the commiseration of pride, because, for Mazzini or Ledru Rollin, or these gentlemen here, or any of the poor proscribed patriots of whatever land are but poor exiles. England forgets that some of these now poor exiles may hold tomorrow the destinies of Europe and your own in the hollow of their hand. Why, is, for a passing moment, Bismarck not doing it? While a few years back you have seen him nothing more than an exile, less entitled to reasonable hopes than the elements to which we belong, though not less miserable than some of us. You forget that resolution which we assembled to commemorate; you forget how the very Kovzevres (Scythians) of slighted Poland have mowed down the invincible curiars of Russia like grass; you forget that we, Hungarians, abandoned, almost betrayed by all the world—we alone stood our ground, not only against Austria which England and France were ready to assist, but stood our ground against Russia beside which you are three to one to fight. Prudence, justice and humanity alike advised you to look for nations as your allies, and not to foster dynasties, and rely on alliances of passing men, instead of looking to lasting nations. Whatever may be my opinion about Napoleon and your alliance with him, I respect your feelings and will not say anything to hurt them; yet one recommendation I would recommend England well to weigh. Napoleon is a mortal man like any one of us. He may die by many a malady—he may be dying at this very moment—who knows? At all events, Napoleon is but a passing meteor. The French nation is a lasting luminary. You are allied to Napoleon, do you believe to have secured the alliance of the French nation? No, you have not. Why not? Because your alliance proposes to barter away the freedom of Poland, Italy and Germany for the precarious and disreputable friendship of the Hapsburgs and the Bonapartes. Such is your alliance with Napoleon. Now, do you believe that the French nation, restored to its sovereignty—and certainly restored it will be—ever would sanction such an alliance? No, by all that is sacred to men, never, never! Mind these my words. But the question is, what is the situation you are placed in? You are told for all answers, that reinforcements shall be sent, and that reinforcement will do. I want the length of England, and the Highlands of Scotland, and seeing the scantness of your rural population, wondering where England shall find soldiers, once seriously engaged in a great war. Your cities are not ready, your arms are not ready, at this very day, with 2000 years ago, it is true, it is not the cities, but the rural population, rusticum masculinum istum proles, which furnishes the stout arms for the wars. But suppose you recruit your reinforcements to your heart's delight, and have time too, to transform them into soldiers—will that be a radical cure? Certainly not. To have a radical cure, you must penetrate to the seat of the evil. The real source of all your difficulties is Austria. Every child knows this. Either England fears Austria too much, or loves her more than she ought—there is the reason. Don't fear Austria,—how her overboard, and you are safe. If not, not. Referring to what I was saying about the comparative barrenness of a success at Sebastopol—a success besides, sure to come at a later period—I really believe, even now, it would be better for you to shift the theatre of the war, provided it be not too late. Men who, 14,000 strong, have beaten 60,000 Russians, can no more glory in the barren laurel gathered on the ruins of Sebastopol than the hare, and can nothing lose in their reputation by being despatched to triumph on a battle field richer in result. And what could be done with men like these on the right spot? To engage in a wrong direction may be an error; to persist in the wrong direction, looks like a sacrifice of life and limb to obtain what yet falls heavy on your head. Shift the theatre of the war; insist perpetually upon Austria's evacuating the Principalities, and siding with or against you. Advise the Sultan to grant independence to the Roumans and arm them. Enlist the Polish emigration not in Turkey, but here.—Mind where the seat of Russia is, and where it is, and wherever a Government is playing false to you, call on the nations it oppresses; but remember that while in matters of internal progress you may say, "By and by we may come to that," in a war everything depends on moments. Opportunity lost is a campaign lost—may be even more. Russia, if you do not remedy even today, the barren Poland is much surer and easier would it have been six months ago? I do not speak from even patriotic egotism; this war, such as it is, and as it may be carried on, or arranged in the worst possible manner, is manifestly an evidence of retributive justice, slow but sure in its decrees. Much against the will of your Government, and against the will of Palmerston may diplomatize at Paris, or even at Vienna, as some people say, the freedom of Hungary is sure to come. It were sad for myself not to see the day, but this is only a question of internal happiness, not worth while to speak of. I die sure of the fact that my dear country will be free. I speak not from egotism. I speak as England's friend. Neither you, nor even Napoleon, can afford sufficient forces for that war there. He cannot say, as you can, let us send our last soldier—police will do at home. He cannot; he has many things to guard—Paris, France, Algiers, and watch to the north and to the south. You are not too much of men, you have too much of exigencies. I repeat my words to you—come what may in this war, England stands more in need of Poland and Hungary than Poland and Hungary in need of England. With us, victory—without us, defeat, or a disreputable, insufficient armistice. You know the tale about the nine Sybilian books. Poland will be your Sybilian books. Three already are lost—hasten to buy the remaining six, or else, like the Roman King of old, you shall have to pay the price of all the nine for the last three. Mine is the advice—yours is the choice.

**XXXIInd Congress.—Second Session.**

**FRIDAY, DEC 15.**—In the House, it being private bill day, bills of general interest transpired.—The Civil and Diplomatic bill was presented by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Among the private bills passed was one appropriating sixty four thousand dollars for the relief of the heirs of Major De Kalb, of Revolutionary money. The House adjourned till Monday.

**MONDAY, DEC. 18.**—In the Senate, Mr. Sumner, presented a memorial from the American Peace Society, proposing the settlement of internal controversies by arbitration. A petition from the heirs of General Worth was also received, asking remuneration for his military services. The bill for the relief of the heirs of Baron De Kalb was taken up, and referred, after several Senators had warmly eulogized the virtues of the Baron. The bill appropriates a little over six or six thousand dollars.

In the House, after a brief consideration of the bill for the relief of Betsey Nash, Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, read a speech prepared by Col. Benton, before he left Washington for the North, on the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in Kansas.—The speech was caused by Mr. Macle's proposition to introduce a prohibitory bill to the House. Col. Benton, in this speech, expressed the opinion that the only effect of such a bill would be to disquiet the settlers in Kansas; that the necessity for such a bill will soon be suspended by events; and also, that Kansas, when applying for admission as a State, will be entitled to it with or without Slavery—not by virtue of any act of Congress, but by a right anterior and superior to Congress and the Constitution. Mr. Barry, of Mass., devoted an hour to a speech in condemnation of the Know-Nothing organization, dissecting their movement and purposes, and emphasizing it not only as illegal, but as a combination to take away the rights of citizens. It was, in his opinion, a child of the Alien and Sedition laws, and Anti-Republican in its tendency. Mr. Banks replied, contending that men have a right to conceal their political views, and that the Government which undertakes to trumpet them in that right, strikes at the basis of Republican institutions and for that, ought to be wiped from the face of the earth. He explained why men should combine for acquiring rights denied them by corrupt political influence, and took occasion to condemn, in severe terms, the claim of the Roman Catholic Church to interfere with and control secular affairs. The Military Academy and Indian Appropriation bills were passed.

**TUESDAY, DEC. 19.**—In the Senate Mr. Brodhead's resolution for sending a steamer to the Arctic seas in search of Dr. Kane was adopted. Gen. Cass delivered a speech on the resolutions presented at the last session by Mr. Underhill, declaring of the rights of Americans to religious liberty in European countries, and also of their rights to separate according to the rites of Protestant denominations of Christians. He gave notice that he should soon call for the adoption of the resolutions. A message was received from the President, transmitting the correspondence between the Department of State and our Minister at Athens, relative to the imprisonment of Rev. James King, an American citizen residing at Athens, in Greece. A bill in favor of the claim of Major General John E. Wool was reported and passed. The Indian and West Point Academy Appropriation bills were received from the House and referred. The Invalid Pension bill was passed, and afterwards reconsidered and passed. A petition from the "soldier men of Boston," asking aid for the humane seizure on board of shipwrecked seamen, was received. The proceedings in the House were more than usually tedious. Three days of this week have been assigned for considering the affairs of the District of Columbia, but if they are spent as uselessly as Tuesday the inhabitants of the District will not have to complain of the multiplicity of laws and statutes here. The Committee of Ways and Means are hurrying up the appropriation bills. Those for the naval service and for fortifications, &c., were reported and referred. Mr. Bayly announced his intention of moving to take up the innumerable French Spoils bill on the 16th of next month.

**BURNING OF THE NEW HOUSE OF REFUGE AT PHILADELPHIA.**—At 10 o'clock, Tuesday morning a fire broke out in one of the workshops of the new House of Refuge beyond Fairmount. The building was two hundred and fifty feet long. The roof of it was entirely destroyed, and a portion of the walls have fallen in. It is probably a matter of loss. It contained a large quantity of material belonging to different persons, such as cane seats, chairs, stoves, and other articles. The total loss is estimated at thirty thousand dollars, which is mostly insured.

It is supposed that one of the boys in the building was gathered from the flames in the workshop, as the building could have taken fire in no other way, as it was heated by steam generated three hundred feet from it.

All the boys were secured except one, who managed to effect his escape.

**GREAT WHEAT CROP.**—The Governor of California certifies that in one instance the extraordinary amount of eighty-two and a half bushels of wheat was gathered from a single acre of land in that State. This is a great and unprecedented yield, and proves conclusively the richness of the soil of the golden State, and its adaptability to agriculture. Let people go forth to become producers of bread, rather than seekers for the treasures of the mine.

**THE REV. ELEAZER WILLIAMS IS NOW AT MONTPELIER, Vt.,** prosecuting the claims of the St. Regis Indians before the Legislature. The Cayuga and Seneca Indians claim all that part of Vermont lying north of Oneida Creek, the best half and most valuable agricultural portion of the State; having never ceded it away. A report on the part of the Legislature, which has been made and printed by a committee, proposes to pay the Indians for the lands embraced in their claims. This will be quite a windfall to Eleazer, the Bourton, and his St. Regis friends.

**RAILROAD ACCIDENT.**—On Monday last a train on the Syracuse and Binghamton Road left Syracuse with two locomotives and a snow plow to clear the track, and about two miles from that city, near a curve, it came suddenly in collision with a train from Binghamton drawn by three locomotives, and under full headway. The collision was terrible.—Three locomotives were utterly ruined, and others badly damaged. For a wonder, no one was injured.

**FIRES IN PHILADELPHIA.**—Two destructive fires occurred in the city of Philadelphia last week. The first broke out on Wednesday morning in the lamp and chandelier manufactory of Cornelius, Baker & Co., and destroyed property to the amount of 20,000. The second occurred at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, breaking out in No. 171, Chestnut st., a few doors west of Fifth and before it was arrested destroying property to the amount of \$300,000, and laying half a square in ashes.

**WESTERN HOG TRADE.**—At St. Louis, Mo., up to the 9th inst. about 28,000 hogs has been killed, but sales at \$1.25 and \$1.30. At Alton, Ill., prices range from \$3.75 to \$4, and at Milwaukee, Wis., at from \$3.50 to \$4. At Cincinnati, Ohio, up to the 12th inst., 174,763 head had been slaughtered against 181,191 for the same time last year. In all directions for the hog market seem to be inactive, as farmers and drovers are generally unwilling to take the prices offered, while packers are not disposed to allow an advance.

**DELUSIONS.**—The late case of Dr. Beale, of Philadelphia, is bringing out instances where persons, under the influence of a subtle agent like ether, have labored, even after recovering from the effects, with the strangest delusions. The impression is increasing that the young woman is honestly mistaken. If so, Dr. Beale is a proper subject for Executive clemency.



**Bradford Reporter.**

**E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.**

**Towanda, Saturday, December 23, 1851**

**ESPECIAL NOTICE.**

The REPORTER will be furnished at ONE DOLLAR per annum, invariably in advance, and will be sent no longer than paid for.

Subscribers will have four weeks notice previous to the expiration of their subscription; when, if it is not renewed, the paper will be stopped.

Those in arrears can avail themselves of these terms by settling. We shall give them until the close of the present Volume, when we shall stop sending the paper to every subscriber in arrears.

Any person sending us five new subscribers, with the Cash, will receive a copy gratis for one year; or Six Copies will be sent to one address a year for \$5.

As the success of the Cash system depends upon its strict observance, our Terms will be impartially and inflexibly adhered to.

**Governor of Utah.**

It will hardly be credited that in these latter days, an office so important as Governor of a Territory has been for some time vacant, because no person would accept it. Yet this is the case. Some time since Gov. BAUGHMAN Young's term of office expired by limitation, and it was decided not to re-appoint him. In vain has President PIERCE sought amongst the patriotic band who desired to serve their country, for a suitable person upon whom to confer the appointment. Not one was anxious to be Governor of Utah, and incur the danger of taking from his fanatical predecessor the reins of Government—provided he would acknowledge and receive a successor. For BAUGHMAN claims to have a message from on high, investing him with all authority and sets at naught the commissions of earthly rulers.

After some delay, however, the President has appointed Colonel STRETTON, Governor of Utah. The Colonel is already at Salt Lake, with a company of soldiers. It is supposed that he will accept, and it remains to be seen, whether Young will set up his higher authority or submit to that of the United States. Some are apprehensive of trouble.

We are informed that the Territory of Utah is fast filling up, with Mormons from all parts of the world. In a short time, she will possess a sufficient number of inhabitants to enable her to become a State. Asking admission with her "peculiar institution," Polygamy, how can the advocates of popular sovereignty object to this hideous feature? If other States may legalize "institutions" as demoralizing in their tendency, and equally calculated to shock the moral sensibilities of humanity, there can be no consistency in denying to Utah the sanction of a custom which is claimed as being justified by Biblical authority, and entirely patriarchal in its character. The advocate for non-interference by Congress in the domestic affairs of the States, who would permit the extension of Slavery, would be palpably guilty of inconsistency, if he raised an objection to the admission of Utah, because polygamy was sanctioned by the religion and permitted by the laws of the State.

**NEW PAPER AT MONTROSE.**—Messrs C. F. READ and H. H. FRAZIER have issued a prospectus for a newspaper to be published at Montrose, the first number making its appearance about the 1st of January next; to be called the *Independent Republican*. As Mr. F. is now one of the editors of the *Register*, we presume that paper will be superseded by the new one. In their prospectus, the editors say:—

"Our object is to furnish a paper which shall be independent, Republican, right, on Slavery, Education, Temperance, and all the great questions of the day, and which shall serve as a medium for expressing the sentiments of the Republican or Free Soil party in Susquehanna County."

Having formerly acted with opposing political parties, one of us having published a Democratic and the other a Whig paper in this county, we have seen old issues gradually disappear, and now finding ourselves united in sentiment, we are willing to unite in action on the great questions that agitate the country."

To this end the politics of the North is inevitably tending. Party names may, for a short time, to some degree retain their significance; but party leaders are fast losing their power; and the masses are losing into one combination which shall be able to carry out their principles and resist those dangerous encroachments so fatal to the free institutions of the country. Those who have a common aim in view, should have no hesitation to be found battling side by side, to promote their object. Certainly Northern Free men may abjure party, as well as Slaveholders; and the political history of the last few years, teaches us that party organizations have no binding force with the latter, when it is not subservient to their plans.

The speech of LOUIS KOSUTH, which we publish this week, we consider one of the best he ever made. It was delivered at the meeting held in commemoration of the Polish Revolution of 1830. It points out the errors committed by the Allies so plainly, that there would be no mistaking them even if the progress of the war had not already demonstrated the truth of his positions and the foresight and sagacity of his previous predictions.

The SENECA AND ERIE RAILROAD from Milton to Williamsport was opened on the 18th inst. By the completion of this link, Philadelphia is placed in direct communication with the lake, as a connection is formed at Williamsport with the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad leading to Elmira, N.Y., where it interests the New York and Erie railroad. The whole distance from Philadelphia to Erie, by this route, is 511 miles—ten miles nearer than from Erie to New York.

In another column, will be found the advertisement of the *Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association*, which is worthy of the attention of our readers. The plan will meet approbation, as the sum expended by subscribers, is the price of the *Knickerbocker* for a year, and they are certain of receiving that sterling and popular periodical.

**The Result in Kansas.**

The recent election for Delegate in Congress from Kansas, has resulted in the success of an ultra pro-Slavery man. The Slave holders in Missouri, under the lead of Senator ARNOLD have been busily engaged, during the last summer, in devising plans to produce this result, and also to secure the election of a Legislature which shall legalize Slavery. That they will be successful, there can be scarcely a doubt. Bordering on the State of Missouri, the leaders of the plots for the Extension of the peculiar institution have found no difficulty in enlisting men for the purpose of controlling the election of Delegate, and the same means will suffice for the purpose of making their plans successful, when the time arrives for choosing a Legislature.

It has been the favorite and most plausible excuse of the Doughfaces, that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise would have no practical effect upon the Extension of Slavery. That the territories of Kansas and Nebraska from their geographical position, from their climate and topography, were unsuited to Slavery, and that the institution would not go there, even if the preponderance of emigration should not be from the North. This was the argument of DOUGLASS while making his excuses to the people of Illinois during the late canvass, which has resulted so disastrously to his fortunes. Nay, it was even unblushingly asserted that Freedom would be the gainer by this act, because it would not add one foot to our Slave Territory and would permit Freedom to go below the Missouri line.—This was the pretence of Northern Doughfaces, as an excuse for their treachery; but Southern men scorned such a subterfuge. They gave notice of an intention and expectation to make Kansas, at least, a Slave State. The result is now seen.

The only course left for Free men, is to meet the question boldly and squarely. To demand the repeal of the act allowing Slavery to go into Kansas—o-re-n-e-a-t-a Compact which was sanctioned by thirty-three years acquiescence—or failing in that, to oppose to the last extreme the admission into the Union of any more Slave States. The latter course, in our judgment is preferable. Let an expression be given, which the Nullifiers and Slavery-Extensionists cannot mistake, that no more Slave States are to be added to this Union, and we have done with this everlasting plotting and planning for the perpetration and expansion of Slavery. We should strike a blow which will prevent treachery to our dearest interests, by removing the rewards of it, and remove the fruitful source of that catering for Southern support which afflicts most of all our ambitious public men.

We are somewhat anxious to see what course our Northern supporters of DOUGLASS' inquiry will now take. They have been vehement in their denial of any desire to extend Slavery—they have been ostentatious in their professions that Slavery could never enter Kansas. Will they sanction the introduction of the institution there, or will they seek some new excuse to cover their support of the plans of the Slaveholder? They have ridiculed the opposition to the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise as being impractical. In what way will they now seek to hide the confusion and shame which awaits them?

The principle of "popular sovereignty" has been beautifully exemplified in the late election for Delegate. The officers holding the polls were authorized at their discretion to reject votes; while in other instances bodies of armed Missourians appeared, and coerced the officers to receive the votes of such persons as they desired, and by threats of violence deterred others from voting.—Who can doubt that when the question of Slavery is to be decided, these plans will be further arranged, and that "popular sovereignty" will be exemplified and enforced by bowie-knives and revolvers.

We quoted a few weeks since, an extract from the speech of Hon. G. A. GROW, delivered last spring, containing a prophecy in regard to the effect of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise upon the fall elections. That prophecy was fulfilled to the very letter. We now copy below another extract from the same speech in which he considers what would be the result of that nefarious act upon the question of extending Slavery. The presence exhibited in these remarks will now be readily acknowledged. The sentiments expressed in that speech have already been passed upon by the people of this District, and the verdict was such an unequivocal one of approbation as never before was awarded to any Member of Congress. The following are the remarks alluded to:—

"But gentlemen tell us that Slavery cannot go there as a result of climate and soil. There are to-day north of the parallel of 36° 30', eight hundred and sixty-three thousand five hundred and eighty-nine slaves, being more than a fourth of all the slaves in the entire Union. If the climate and soil, and the laws of nature and God, will keep slaves out of Kansas, why have they not expelled it from Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, during the two centuries since its first introduction there? With the same latitude, the same soil, and the same climate, the number of slaves has been constantly increasing in all these States except Delaware and Missouri. What differences of climate and soil, what different laws of nature and God, are to operate in the Territory of Kansas to prevent it from becoming a Slave State, if this bill passes? But if slavery cannot go there, why repeal this act? Why excite anew angry sectional feelings if nothing is to be accomplished by it? In my judgment if this bill passes, Kansas will become a Slave State; and yet northern men are asked to effect this by a positive legislative act by their votes. If the Missouri act is constitutional what cause of complaint can there be because we refuse to repeal it? And while there is a tribunal that can annul it, why ask us to yield our convictions on a controverted point?"

**GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.**—The Grand Lodge of Masons for the State of Pennsylvania, held their annual election on the 31st inst., at their hall, South Third street, Philadelphia. The result was as follows:—

R. W. G. M.—James Hutchinson; R. W. D. G. M.—Peter Williamson; S. G. W.—J. K. Mitchell; J. G. W.—H. M. Phillips; G. T.—Thomas E. Baxter; G. S.—W. H. Adams.

**Trustees of the Girard Bequest.**—Samuel H. Perkins, Geo. D. Haswell, Peter Williamson, Anthony Bourneville, Geo. P. Lisle.

**Trustees of Masonic Loan.**—P. R. Howard, David Jayne, Wm. English, Henry Simon, Wm. Badger.

The *Pennsylvania Farm Journal*, for December, has been received, and like all of the preceding numbers, is filled with articles valuable to the farmer and interesting to the general reader.—The present number closes the fourth volume.—The publishers say, the most successful, and the best that has yet appeared. We commend the Journal to all interested in Agriculture.—It should especially be in the hands of every farmer.—Edited by J. L. DARTINGTON, Esq. Published by J. M. MERRITT & Co., West Chester, Pa. \$1.00 per year, strictly in advance.

**Bradford County Court.**

*Hiram Johnson vs. Wm. Corey.*—This being an action brought to recover for the taking and receiving of a horse, the Court on the 14th inst. returned a verdict in favor of the Defendant.

*Ira Dodge to the use of N. N. Betts, vs. The Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company.*—An action to recover a claim or policy of insurance on a mill destroyed by fire, in Albany township. Verdict for plaintiff for \$745.87.

*Sarah M. Simmons vs. Lucius S. Simmons.*—Application for divorce—on motion of Mr. Adams, the Court decrees a divorce to the said Sarah M. Simmons.

At 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Court adjourned over to meet on Monday 10 o'clock A. M.

**MONDAY, DEC. 18.**—At the coming in of Court the matter of the application of Samuel Hagar for a license to keep a tavern in Canton, was taken up and after a hearing the application was rejected.

An inquisition was held before the Judge and six Jurors, in the case of Almada Brooks, a lunatic upon the application of her husband, Leander Brooks, of Pike township. After a hearing she is adjudged to be a lunatic, and the Judge makes an order for her removal to the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg.

In the matter of the application of L. D. Bowman, for a tavern in North Towanda—the remonstrance is withdrawn and the Court grant him a license.

The Court confirm the election held in Sylvania, for Justice of Peace—held in January last, in which A. M. McCallum was returned as elected.

*Ridgeway, Peacock & Co vs. Wm. Kiff.*—An action in debt. Judgment for plaintiff for \$387.67.

*Mudd's Executors vs. Moses Coolbaugh.*—Action in debt, no one appearing for plaintiff, Judgment of *nolle prosequit*.

**TUESDAY, DEC. 19,** the Jury were discharged, all matters upon the list having been reached, many of which judgments were taken by Court and the balance put over to next term. The Court adjourned on Thursday the 21st at 2 o'clock P. M., for the hearing of some matters upon the Argument list.

*Lark Bird vs. Ellen Bird.*—Application for a divorce. On motion of Mr. Mercer the Court decrees a divorce to the said Lark Bird.

H. M. Southwell being brought into Court, he having been committed to Jail, by Alpha Stone, who entered into a recognizance for his appearance at the commencement of the present sessions, on a charge wherein he was indicted for violation of the act of 1851, in selling liquor to minors and habitual drunkards, the forfeiture of the recognizance of Stone is taken off, and Southwell sentenced to ten days imprisonment in the County Jail, to pay a fine of \$10 and costs, also to pay to Aaron Knapp the sum of \$15 adjudged to him under the act, to defray the costs in the prosecution.

**FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.**—The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania has made his annual report for the fiscal year ending on the 30th ult. The receipts of the year (including a previous balance on hand of \$724,417) amounted to \$6,678,088, and the expenditures to \$5,424,983, leaving an available balance on hand on the 30th ult. of \$1,249,928, against \$724,417 at the close of the fiscal year 1853, being an increase of \$516,511. The increase from total tolls is \$24,360, and it is supposed would have reached half a million had not the tolls been reduced 30 per cent. The Philadelphia Ledger referring to this report says:

The temporary loans during the year just closed is only \$725,435, and of this sum \$10,000 has already been paid, and \$100,000 more will be paid in a few days. The temporary loans made in 1853 amounted to \$1,205,333, to which, if we add \$104,004 premium on loans, gives an aggregate from that source of \$1,309,337. With a greatly lessened amount of loans, however, we have a very handsome balance of \$1,249,928, with two months' receipts, which will probably equal expenditures, before the time for payment of the next semi-annual interest. State tax payers will feel gratification at this exhibit.

**NEW COPPER COIN.**—The new cent pieces will be issued from the Philadelphia Mint in the course of a few days. They are considerably smaller than the old cent pieces, and form a really beautiful and attractive coin. On one side is the head of Liberty, and the thirteen stars being omitted, the surface is plain and polished. The reverse is the same in design as the old cent, but brighter and much more finished. There is a certain amount of alloy mixed with the copper, and the perfection of the die gives to the coin a finish and elegance that has never heretofore been attained in our copper coinage. The new coin will be universally welcomed as a needed and creditable improvement.

**MR. J. B. HUNT,** formerly of the "Ward House," has leased the "Athens Hotel," and having thoroughly refitted, painted and papered the interior is prepared to receive any of the travelling community who may call upon him. From our acquaintance with Mr. H. we are satisfied that no effort on his part will be wanting to give general satisfaction.

**INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR POLLOCK.**—The inauguration of the Governor elect will take place on Tuesday the 16th of January, and not on Tuesday the 9th as stated by many of our exchanges. From present indications the occasion will be one of unusual interest.

**NATURALIZATION A JUDICIAL ACT.**—Judge Dean, of the N. Y. Supreme Court, has decided that Nat. Naturalization is a judicial act, which the clerk of a Court cannot perform, and that it requires an examination of the applicant in open court. He commended this, and rejected several applicants.

**THE ARTESIAN WELL AT CHARLESTON, S. C.,** has reached a depth of 1217 feet. The water which ascends is equal to three gallons a minute. The water, by its force, brings up great quantities of sand. The work is believed now to be nearly accomplished, and in this body of sand the quantity of water desired may be found.

**GEORGE M. LAUMAN & Co.** have disposed of the *Democratic Union* newspaper establishment, and taken leave of their patrons in a very neat address. JACOB ZIGLER, Esq., of Butler county, the present chief clerk in the State Department, will henceforth conduct the paper.

It is said that Hon. FREDERICK WATTS of Carlisle, is to be the new Attorney-General under Gov. Pollock.

**Meeting of Soldiers of 1812.**

At a meeting of the soldiers of 1812, at the house of Waller Olmstead, in Athens, December 16, 1854, ASHER HUNTINGTON was chosen Chairman, and GUR TOZZER, Secretary.

Whereupon, ASHER HUNTINGTON was unanimously elected a Delegate to attend at Washington to obtain remuneration for their services in the war, and attend to any business for their benefit which may be practicable.

Any of those soldiers or others who may be willing to contribute for the expenses of the journey of the Delegate, are requested to pay the same to ALLEN M'KEAN, previous to the 1st of January next. (Signed by the Officers.)

**WESTMORELAND CO.**—On Monday evening the 27th of November Mr. Wm. M. Quaid, who owns a valuable flour mill on the Loyahanna township, had provided himself with a large sum of money, intending to start on Tuesday morning to the West to buy wheat. Before starting he had arranged his money and put it in his carpet bag, excepting about one hundred and fifty dollars, which he had in his pocket book in his pantaloons pocket. His sleeping room was on the first floor, and the outside doors and windows were well fastened.—When returning to bed he put the carpet bag under the bed and his pantaloons beside the bed on a chair. The window blinds were up, and it is supposed his movements had been watched through the window. About one o'clock on Tuesday morning he was awakened by hearing a noise up stairs, and persons rapidly descending the stairs to his room. In a moment he braced himself against the door of his bed room, assisted by his wife—His son, a good sized boy, raised the window and ran for assistance. The robbers made a desperate effort to burst open the doors. Mr. M. Quaid and his wife succeeded in preventing them from opening it, although they had partly forced in the panel of the door, when hearing the young man and the mother and father coming to the assistance of Mr. M. Quaid, the robbers, precipitately retreated. It was discovered that they had from the outside got on the upper porch, thence by raising a window gained admission to a room on the second story, and descending the stairs, reached the door of the family bed room. The robbers, no doubt, were well acquainted with the house, and but for the noise they made in hoisting the window, would have robbed and perhaps murdered Mr. M. Quaid and family.

**PRESIDENT KING.**—We have heard much said of President King, by those who seem to possess a more plaint and yielding disposition. We think we know him well, and we believe there is not a man in the state of better intellect, of more elevated purpose, or of a kinder heart. Sincere in his convictions and faithfully truthful, he never attempts to deceive himself or others, and, therefore, carefully expresses his opinions and manfully maintains them. His views are those of a true republican in the United States, and he is one who has more earnestly at the heart the best interests of the people and the success of democratic principles. Personally amiable and unselfish, and with no aspirations for power and place, why is he thus assailed by those with whom he has acted in the past?

Simply because he will not sacrifice his convictions at the shrine of expediency and give the lie to his own professions of attachment to republican theories and principles. And yet this man, who has experienced truthful and patriotic whose life has been unselfishly devoted to the public service, and who has no higher ambition than to aid the democratic party of the country in the faithful fulfillment of its mission, is unceremoniously read of the Democratic party by some presuming editor, or by some personage upon the favor of the national eye. An election between King is declared an aim from the Democratic party, was take the liberty of predicting that the party will be small enough, even to run the New York imitators of Democratic politicians in Massachusetts.

**IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.**—Accounts to the effect, say that a force of the rebels under Gen. Morales were routed in the department of Michoacan on the 24th of November, and three hundred of them killed. In the engagement Gen. Rohrbach, the governor of the province and commander of the government troops, was killed.

An election was going on in Mexico, whether Santa Anna should continue as President or not.—He has issued a decree compelling the government employees to vote for him, the penalty being immediate dismissal in case they refused.

It is said the government of Honduras has agreed to sell Tiger Island to the United States for twenty thousand dollars. Its ownership, however, is being disputed by San Salvador.

The city of Mexico and Vera Cruz had both voted almost unanimously for Santa Anna. One hundred and sixty of the members of Congress had been pardoned by Santa Anna, as a mark of esteem for the Emperor Napoleon. Five civil judges have been suspended in consequence of a disrespectful communication addressed to his president.

The plague was committing great ravages among the Indians of Yucatan.

A man was recently tried in Indianapolis, under the seventh section of the Fugitive Slave law, for aiding in the escape of slaves from their masters, in which case Mr. Cyrus Filmore, brother of ex-President, was the principal witness. The man was proved guilty of the charge, but it is said the jury would not render in their verdict, unless the judge would promise to remit the fine which its act imposes as a penalty for the offence, which was agreed to, and the jury thereupon brought in their verdict, and the prisoner paid a fine of fifty dollars, and be imprisoned one hour in the court room.

**FIRE AT ITHACA.**—On the 22nd ult., a fire broke out in the building of the Messrs. Grooms, Oswego St., consuming it and most of the contents. The building was occupied by MILLSPACER'S saddle shop, MISS ANDREW'S milliner shop, the Messrs. SHOPS' tobacco shop and wool store, Geo. BATHOLEW'S daguerrean gallery and R. ROCKWELL'S restaurant. All the goods of the shops were consumed. Insurance on the building \$3,500.

**DISASTROUS AND FATAL ACCIDENT.**—The Danville Herald reports that a man named ROBERTS was instantly killed and another mangled at or near Avoca, Steuben County, one day last week, by being thrown across a circular saw. His body was almost entirely dismembered, a little above the hips. The accident was the result of thoughtless exposure. Mr. R. was an elderly man, of considerable property, the owner of the mill where the accident took place, and resided in Gotham, Ontario County.

**A CHURCH ROW AT NEWARK, N. J.**—There is a row in the German Lutheran Church, in Newark, N. J. The minister, who was elected for fifteen years, has turned Roman Catholic, and in attempting to introduce the Latin mass, and other ceremonies peculiar to that faith, has roused the ire and opposition of his congregation. The minister met this opposition by locking the church door against the congregation. The latter have applied, through the trustees, to the court, to open the doors and allow them the use of the church. There has been no decision in the case, but from the feeling evinced, there is danger of violence.

**The Luzerne Union says.**—We understand that Col. Geo. M. Hillenback has presented or offered to present to the Cemetery Association, a very handsome lot lying between Mill Creek the Flank Road and the river, containing some 16 acres; a property worth a number of thousand dollars. A magnificent bequest indeed, and one that does honor to the head and heart of the donor. This important improvement appears now to be fairly under way and will no doubt be carried out. The gentlemen will hardly cease their labors until all the necessary steps have been taken to render the success of the undertaking complete.