

to come with her, but she looked pleadingly up in Cressy's face.

"If you only would come up stairs with me, and hear me say 'Our Father,' she whispered, half afraid that her request would be denied, but Cressy took the proffered hand, and followed the nurse to Nellie's quiet little room. Speedily the little one was dressed for her slumbers, and then her tiny feet puffed over the carpet to Cressy's side, where she knelt and with clasped hands, lisped her evening prayer. Cressy felt her eyes fill with tears, as the low breathed words from those pure, young lips, fell upon her ear. Oh, the weary, weary days that had passed since she knelt at her father's knee and whispered 'Our Father.'—Softly she laid her hand on the bowed head of the child, and felt that if a life like hers lay before her, how much better it would be, could she be taken now from the world, while the dew of innocence and love were still fresh in her young spirit, than in a low tremulous voice, she began to sing. Nellie held her hand fast, and looked in her face with an expression of deep affection.

"Do you love me?" she asked after awhile.

"Very much," said Cressy.

"Will you take care of me while I stay here?"

"How long will that be?" enquired Cressy.

"Not very—I don't know just how long—then I'm going to Heaven. I will try and be very patient, if you will only hear my prayers and sing when I go to sleep. I do love you so much," and then laying her soft cheek on Cressy's hand, she soon fell into a troubled slumber—and as Cressy noted the feverish flush on her pale cheek, the short and apparently drawn breath, and the hot, dry hand that even in sleep clasped hers, she felt that Nellie was indeed a fading flower, and would soon bloom in the heavenly gardens.

Days passed away, and the child was almost always with Mrs. Carroll and Cressy. It was impossible not to love her, she was so affectionate and gentle, and winning in her ways. Cressy would permit no engagement to interfere with the hour given to Nellie when she retired to rest; for she was learning from those childish lips to put her faith in the Heavenly Father, and how sweet seemed such a faith to her restless heart. The little one loved to talk of Jesus Christ, and often Cressy would read to her the sweet story of his life on earth, while the words came like a balm to her own spirit.

Oh, those quiet hours passed at the bedside of that child, whose footsteps were even then pressing the threshold of Heaven, and whose pure brow was lighted by its ineffable glory, were worth her whole life time.

Mr. Leicester threw much into the society of Cressy acknowledged her rare loveliness, and the new charm that now lit up her face, soon won his heart. Helen had been to him like a beautiful toy that amused him in his leisure hours, and he deeply mourned her loss, but he felt that she had never been to him what Cressy had been—a sharer of his inmost life, aspiring like himself towards everything good and true, and beautiful. Helen had been a petted child, bending her head in time of trouble, and leaning on him for support. Cressy would be a true, firm friend alike in the sunshine of prosperity, and the storms of adversity, and she would tell her the story of his true and earnest love, and waited for her reply. In low, fine tones it came, and Fred Leicester, went forth from her presence, under the solemn stars, and threw himself down on the damp ground, his love rejected, while Cressy sought her room and wept bitter tears of anguish.

It was past midnight, yet still she sat by her open window, when a hasty knock at the door, was followed by the agitated voice of Nellie's nurse.

"Will you come to Nellie's room, Miss," she said, "I think she is dying." In an instant Cressy was at the bedside. The child looked intently on her face—"I am so glad that you are here," she whispered. The father, almost heart broken, knelt with his face buried in the pillow, but Cressy heeded not, though she knelt beside him, and wound her arm around the child's little figure.

"Will you read to me, 'The Lord is my Shepherd' papa can't," she whispered again. Cressy opened the Bible, but when she came to the words "When I walk through the Valley and Shadow of Death, I will fear no evil," her voice faltered. She paused and hid her face, but Nellie's weak, sweet voice went on "for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me."

"Can you sing to me a little?" she asked, after a pause, and Cressy sang, but her voice faltered no longer. When she ceased, Nellie thanked her, and taking her hand she put it in her father's, and clasped them in both her own. Then silence reigned in the room for hours, until the little one whispered very faintly, "I love you." There was a fluttering of the young heart, a slight gasping for breath, and Nellie Leicester was with the angels in Heaven. Gentle fingers staid the waxen lids over the blue eyes, and laid pale blossoms in the small hands; and in after years, as in that hour of deep anguish, Cressy thanked God that the little one had lived and been known to her.

But under this new trial the poor father stars, and for many days lay in a delirious fever. Mrs. Carroll and Cressy watched with Bessy by his side, for Cressy had forgotten everything now, save that Leicester was the first one who was a friend to her, when she was friendless—that he had taught her first to know herself, and that after all her lonely life he loved her still, and now perhaps might die. Day and night she was beside him, holding to his lips the cooling draught, or fanning his burning brow,—watching every change that passed over the face of the physician, for a ray of hope. At length the fever reached its crisis, and Leicester would recover. Then Cressy stole away to her room, and thanked God, while soft, refreshing tears rained down her pale cheeks.

"Cressy!" said Leicester, one morning, as she hid down a book from which she had been reading aloud. She started and trembled.—The tone as she spoke her name brought back the olden memories to her heart.

"Did you think I did not know you all this time?" he continued, fixing his eyes full on her face. "The evening that little Nellie brought me to you—the first time I saw you I knew you; and oh, Cressy I thought I could teach you to love me." He paused, and now Cressy came and knelt down beside him. She took his hands in hers, and bowed her face upon them, and again he felt the hot tears fall as they did years since, when Cressy stood beside him by the red school house. Cressy was a true woman after all and Fred Leicester was happy once more.

In Philadelphia, over \$18,000 have been contributed for the relief of the suffering poor.

# Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:  
Saturday Morning, February 17, 1855.

## UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Tuesday last was the day fixed by law for the election of U. S. Senator by the Legislature of this State. The first preliminary caucus was held by the American party on Friday evening, 92 members being present. On the sixth ballot Cameron 46 votes, Curtin 38, scattering 7; when about 30 of the members retired, protesting against the irregular and unfair proceedings. On the seventh ballot Cameron was declared the nominee, and the caucus adjourned.

On Monday evening the Democrats of the Legislature, 26 in number, met in caucus, and nominated C. R. BUCKALEW as their candidate for Senator.

The Whigs also met in caucus, numbering eight, and nominated THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Allegheny, as their candidate for Senator.

The feeling at Harrisburg has been very intense, excitement running higher and higher as the day of election approached.

On Tuesday the Legislature met in Convention for the purpose of proceeding to an election. A ballot was had, resulting as follows:—

CAMERON.....58 votes. J. P. JONES.....11 votes.  
BUCKALEW.....28 " SCATTERING.....14 "

On the second ballot, CAMERON had 59 votes, the rest remaining the same, when a motion to postpone the election two weeks prevailed by 61 yeas to 64 nays.

A resolution passed both Houses on Monday morning directing the appointment of a select committee to investigate whether corruption or bribery has been resorted to for effecting the election of a U. S. Senator. There was only one negative vote in both Houses.

## A POLITICAL LESSON.

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, some time since nominated to Spain, has declined and General AUGUSTUS CESAR DODGE has been honored with the place, the Senate having confirmed his appointment. At the same time, we are informed, that the nomination of Mr. JOHN B. MILLER as Secretary of Legation, at Lima, Peru, has been withdrawn, and his place filled by another.

An inquiry into the antecedents of these two men, will demonstrate to what use the power conferred by the Democratic party is now prostituted. Gen. DODGE, who was Senator from Iowa, has always been distinguished for his servility to the Slave Power. In the consummation of the recent outrage upon the rights of the North, he was a willing tool, always ready at the beck and nod of his masters. We believe that he has earned, by his course in the Senate, the undisputed right to the title of the Chief of Doughfaces. Repudiated at home, by the indignant voice of a free constituency, he has his reward at the hands of the Administration.

Mr. MILLER is the editor of a democratic paper in New-York. It was represented that he had denounced the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and for that reason, as the appointment was condemned by the Slaveholders, his name was withdrawn.

That General AUGUSTUS CESAR DODGE, contributed more to the success of the Democratic party in the election of FRANKLIN PIERCE, than did Mr. MILLER, there is no reason to presume; and yet, one now finds himself proscribed by the Administration towards whose elevation in good faith he contributed, while the other receives a signal mark of favor and consideration. In alluding to this, it is not to complain of the distribution of the offices, any further than the act demonstrates the uses which are made of the patronage of a democratic administration whose boast once was, that it "knew no North, no South, no East, no West." If the influence and patronage of the General Government is used to favor one section at the expense of the other—if it is used to press through Congress measures repugnant to the great majority of the nation—if a large portion of those whose efforts have made the Administration as proscribed and repudiated—then, the lesson should not be without its uses in the future.

The action of the Baltimore Convention, in passing by those who had fawned and truckled to procure a nomination, and selecting a man comparatively unknown, fresh from the people, identified with no cliques, and unpledged to sections, was hailed with the utmost enthusiasm by all those who love the name and revere the principles of Democracy. Under the time-honored standard of the party, upon a broad and national platform, the great and liberal party of the country was once more united—and united, is ever victorious. By a majority unparalleled, FRANKLIN PIERCE was elevated to the Presidential chair, and assumed his high office, under prospects as favorable as ever greeted an incoming Administration. The rock on which previous Administrations had foundered, was the slavery question. That was now set at rest by the action of Congress, and by the deliberate resolves of the National Conventions of both parties. Gen. PIERCE hastened to declare that the public quiet should suffer no shock during his administration.

Elected by an united Democracy, Gen. PIERCE set out, we have no doubt in good faith, with the intention of dealing impartially with the members of that party, in the distribution of his favors. But this course interfered with the schemes of personal aggrandizement formed by a portion of the party who consider sycophancy to slavery as the only qualification. Their

ire was aroused, when they saw Northern Freemen now and then, preferred. The aid of such was all well enough, to elect a President, but when inaugurated, they were to be proscribed and outlawed. The murmurs of disappointed applicants began to arise. The sectional jealousy of the South was appealed to—and not in vain. The arrogant and dictatorial spirit of the slaveocracy demanded that the best men of the North should give way to doughfaces and servile tools, or its whole power and influence would be arrayed against his Administration. The struggle was a feeble one, between gratitude and honesty on the one hand, and the exacting requirements of a powerful oligarchy on the other. The introduction of the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise, by a Whig from Kentucky, decided the matter, and FRANKLIN PIERCE outdid his predecessors in the depth of servility.

The disgraceful uses which have since been made of the influence and patronage of the Government, are yet fresh in the memory of every one. For disreputable, open, unblushing prostitution of the power lodged in its hands by a confiding people, this Administration takes precedence. Its members have gone in person into the halls of Congress, by their presence to urge the passage of measures obnoxious to the country, and repugnant to every principle of public integrity and fair dealing. Its organ has boldly proclaimed, that traitors to Northern sentiment if rebuked at home, would receive their rewards at the hands of the Administration. And in pursuance of that declaration, the moral sentiment of the country is outraged by the appointment of such men as AUGUSTUS CESAR DODGE. Forgetful of its pledges, faithless to popular sentiment, disregarding the pledged faith of the nation, this Administration has sunk to the lowest depth of public execration and derision—despised by those who profess to be friendly—and become the mere adjunct and tool of the slavery interests of the Nation.

Besides the public odium which is incurred by such a course, the party which was victorious and united in 1852, is now shattered into a thousand fragments, its banners trailing in the dust, and with no probability of immediate re-union. Such a prospect is a gloomy one, indeed, but we are confident it will eventually result in permanent good. The Democratic party is not the natural ally of Slavery, whatever may be the opinions of those who seek to make it so. Whenever the dark flag of human bondage has been raised—whenever the Shibboleth of slavery has sought to be established, the party has been sundered and overthrown. Justly and righteously it has met with defeat and disaster. We trust that it will ever be so, in all future time. Error may suffer by it—but the principles of Democracy are eternal and immutable. Its name may be used for the basest purposes, but amidst the wreck of parties the pure principles of Democracy will shine as the polar-star to guide the storm-tost mariner to a haven of safety. If bad men use the cloak of Democracy for corrupt purposes, it is the duty of every honest lover of his party, to labor for their overthrow. Those who call loudest upon its name, are not always the most sincere. We have no fear for its principles.—Founded upon Truth and Justice, and Morality, they will survive the overthrow of a dozen rotten and corrupt party organizations.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—The first legislative assembly of Nebraska Territory convened at Omaha City on the 16th ultimo. On the 17th ult. both branches of the Legislature were permanently organized, after a desperate struggle between the delegates from the northern and southern section of the Territory upon the choice of officers, which involved also to some extent the question of the location of the capital.—The Platte river is the sectional line, and in the struggle to secure a preponderance of influence to the section north or south of this division, and from the crude and loosely arranged method of conducting elections, unavoidable in a newly settled country, double delegations were returned from some of the counties, and in fact the seats of half the members were contested. The congregation of these aspirants to legislative honors and their partizans, all fully armed and determined to maintain their claims at every hazard, created an intense excitement, and at one time it was feared that serious trouble might arise, to the extent even of defeating the organization of the Legislature, and of a general and bloody fight. Happily, however, better counsels prevailed, and good order was preserved. When the question relative to the contested seats should be brought up a renewal of the excitement was apprehended. But the expected arrival of Governor Izard, in the meantime, would without doubt put a different and a more peaceable aspect upon these feuds, and lead to an adjustment mutually satisfactory.

Later accounts state that both Houses of the Assembly have passed a bill locating the capital of Nebraska at Omaha city, opposite Council Bluff and that the Governor has signed the bill.

COL. KINNEY.—The Norfolk Herald of Saturday says that instructions have been received by the agent in that city from Col. Kinney, authorizing the stopping of enrolling men for the Central American expedition. It is said unfortunate circumstances and difficulties have caused the Colonel to come to this determination.

A Society has been formed in WilliamSPORT, which pledges its members "not to purchase for use any foreign goods when domestic can be procured in their stead." Charles Kalbfus is President, and J. A. Montgomery, Secretary.

## GANFIELD & WARD'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

"MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN!"

On Tuesday of the first week of Court, a handbill, of which the following is a copy, was posted up in several conspicuous places:—

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A meeting of the Democracy will be held at the Court House, this (Tuesday) evening, to elect Delegates to the next State Convention, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. Towanda, February 6, 1855.

We regret to say, that we were unable to be present at the organization of the meeting. We understand, however, that F. SMITH, Esq., was appointed President, and other officers elected, and the meeting adjourned to the Grand Jury room.

When we entered the Grand Jury room, we found some twelve or fifteen solemn looking gentlemen seated around the room, which was dimly lighted by a single tallow candle, and we took our seat, awe-struck by the sepulchral character of the scene. As we looked around upon the assemblage, we thought of the "hard case," who was arraigned before a justice in the morning for drunkenness, after having been fined for the same offence the night before.—As the justice proceeded to inflict the fine provided by the statute, the victim of intemperance stopped him—"No you don't, Squire," said he, "This is the same old drunk!" It was so with this meeting. It was the same old Pro-Slavery, Nebraska, National (!) Democratic concern, composed of those, who for years have been in an attitude of opposition to the sentiment of the Democracy of the County, and have either openly or secretly endeavored to destroy its organization and to defeat its candidates. We saw but a new phase to that persistent and factious uneasiness, which has on former occasions sought to give shape and consistency to all the discordant elements in the party of the County, and whose efforts have heretofore been disregarded by the Democracy, and so impotent in its malignancy.

Presently the deep and painful silence was broken by the entrance of C. L. WARD, Esq., and W. H. PECK, Esq., who, we suppose, were a Committee on Resolutions, because the latter proceeded to read a portion of the resolutions recently adopted at a Democratic meeting in Susquehanna county. Our Susquehanna friends, to "head off" the Republican party in that County, went the "entire animal," free-soil, and all—but the Committee struck out the pith of the resolutions, and left only an unmeaning assemblage of words, very prettily put together, to be sure, but signifying nothing.

The resolutions being before the meeting, several gentlemen proceeded to deliver themselves of speeches, in which there appeared nothing remarkable, the burthen of each speech being the failure on the part of the Standing Committee to call a Convention at February Court. Each speaker predicted the most astonishing results from the small meeting there convened.—

"Large oaks from little acorns grow,"—that a democratic party was there inaugurated, pure and undefiled, which was to annihilate all other parties. Finally, each one endeavored satisfactorily to account for the smallness of the meeting, and sat down, apparently much relieved.

Mr. WARD, in the course of his remarks, asserted that the majority of the party in this county, had been subservient to the behests of one man, and that the present Standing Committee had placed their consciences in his keeping, (meaning, as near as we could infer from his insinuations, Judge WILMOT.)—Which remark struck us as particularly cool, coming from such a source, and led us to congratulate ourselves, as member of that Committee, that we had a conscience to place in anybody's keeping.

Mr. CANFIELD offered a preamble and resolutions which developed the whole object of the meeting, to the effect that that the Democratic party of the County was disorganized, and that in order to re-organize a new Democratic party in conjunction with the Democracy of the State and Nation, a Standing Committee be appointed with the usual powers. This gave rise to considerable debate—in fact, the discussion was allowed a very wide latitude. It was urged, firstly, that the fact that the Standing Committee had not called a February Convention, was a virtual disorganization of the party; and secondly, that as most, if not all, (so says Mr. CANFIELD) of that committee opposed Gov. BIGLER's re-election, by that deed they became incompetent to act. So it became the duty of the immaculate gentlemen present to re-organize the Democratic party, to purge it of all impurities.

It puzzled the debaters to get their preamble in the right shape. Some of them seemed to realize the ludicrous position they were in, and feared that possibly the Standing Committee though defunct, might not stay dead, but would still call a Convention, and particularly at September, and claim that they were "regular," after all. But finally, the resolutions were passed as offered.

Col. JOHN F. MEANS and F. SMITH were elected delegates to the Fourth of July State Convention.

Mr. CANFIELD then offered another resolution, for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a "Democratic organ" in the County, which was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

If any set of men see fit to assemble together, and form themselves into a new party, laying down their platform of principles, we shall be the last to censure them, provided their motives are not flagrantly and manifestly improper, or their pretences false, and their professions hypocritical. If men cannot conscientiously support the principles put forth by the Democratic party of this County, it is their privilege—nay, it is their duty, to seek others means by which to carry out their views. But for

those who seek to disorganize the party by false pretences, we have no respect.

The excuses made for holding this meeting are so flimsy and transparent, that we do not believe the gentlemen interested have any hope of deceiving anybody by them. If they do, they pay a poor compliment to the intelligence of our Democracy. They have seized upon pretexts which are without a shadow of reason or truth. The complaint that a Democratic Convention was not called at February term, to elect Delegates to the State Convention, is pointless and absurd. The editor of the Reporter, (now Chairman of the Democratic Standing Committee) to settle a mooted question, about which there was considerable diversity of sentiment, offered a resolution in the September Convention of 1852, that the delegates to the State Convention be elected in September, to obviate the necessity of holding two Conventions. This resolution was negatived by a decided majority, and the opinion which prevailed was, that the County Conventions should be held as near the time of the meeting of the State Convention as practicable, to afford a better opportunity for the formation and expression of popular opinion as regards candidates.

The usual time for holding State Conventions is March, but the State Central Committee has postponed that for this year until the Fourth day of July. May term of our Court is still some two months previous to the State Convention.

In 1852, the State Convention was held at Reading, on the Fourth day of July, and the County Convention was held and delegates elected for Bradford, May term.

Another reason is, that there is great probability that the Legislature will abolish the Canal Board, and so there will exist no necessity for holding a State Convention.

[Not having yet procured the proceedings of this meeting, of course we are not able to do justice to the occasion.]

## PASSAGE OF THE TEXAS CREDITOR'S BILL.

The House of Representatives at Washington, on Tuesday last, passed a bill from the Senate for the payment of the creditors of Texas, by a vote of 154 to 43, after reducing the amount to be appropriated, from eight millions and a half to six millions five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The bill provides that in lieu of the five millions of dollars, payable to Texas in five per cent. United States stock, the issue of which was restricted by the law of September 9th, 1850, \$6,550,000 be appropriated, to be apportioned among the holders, *pro rata*, the interest to be determined by the existing laws of Texas; the holders and Texas to release all claims against the United States for and on account of the securities—the act not to take effect until assented to by the Legislature of Texas, nor until said Legislature pass a law withdrawing and abandoning all claims and demands against the United States, growing out of Indian depredations or otherwise.

PENNSYLVANIA EX-GOVERNORS.—There are but four ex-Governors of Pennsylvania now living.—Joseph Ritner, D. R. Porter, Wm. F. Johnston, and Wm. Bigler. The three last named were on the platform at the recent inauguration of Gov. Pollock, and Gov. Ritner had been at the capitol but a few days before on his return from the Convention of Old Soldiers. Three of the four—Porter being the exception—were beaten in contests for re-election, and Ritner was twice defeated before he was chosen.

MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF.—In the lower House of Congress Monday, Mr. Houston moved to go into Committee, with a view of taking up the bill modifying the Tariff, and desired the question considered a test. The motion was agreed to—yeas 104; nays 97—but after going into Committee, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was taken up instead of the Tariff bill, by a vote of 95 to 89.

DECLINE IN THE UNITED STATES REVENUE.—The decline in the amount of revenue from customs, &c., collected during the month of January, is said to be less by two millions three hundred thousand dollars than was received during January, 1854. The aggregate falling off since the end of October, when the reaction in the import trade began is \$6,000,000.—During the first seven months of the current fiscal year the decrease is \$6,351,000.

SUSPENSION.—The Banking House of N. B. RIDDER located at Geneva, suspended payment on Tuesday week. The liabilities are about \$200,000. Mr. K. was sole or joint owner of the Bank of Hornellsville and the Bainbridge Bank, both of which are discredited at the Geneva Bank. The former Bank still continues to do business, and both are well secured by stocks so that bill holders would suffer no loss by their suspension.

ELECTION IN PHILADELPHIA.—An election took place in Philadelphia on Tuesday last to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. FOLKROB, in the State Senate. The candidates were J. MURRAY RUSH, Democrat, and HENRY C. PRATT, American. The result is the election of the latter, by about 2000 majority.

PRETTY COLD.—On Tuesday, at Gotham, on the White mountains, the mercury in the thermometer was within one degree of the point at which it becomes congealed. This is considerably colder than we have had it, but not near so cold as the polar regions, where according to Dr. Kane, sweet oil had to be sawed and brandy split with a hatchet.

It is almost certain that the President will veto the French Spoliation Bill, lately passed by Congress.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Committee on Banks in the Senate, have reported bills to charter the Anthracite Bank at Tazewell, and the Allegheny Bank. The House have appointed a committee to investigate the charges preferred against the Bank of Northern Liberties for violating the usury laws.

A report is in circulation at Harrisburg, that Col. Brandt has been politely requested to resign the Post Mastership in favor of Andrew Hopkins, Esq., editor of the Patriot.

There is an application before the Legislature to erect a new county out of parts of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties, to be named "Pollock county."

A Prohibitory Liquor Law State Convention is called to meet at Atlanta, Georgia, February 27, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

A bill has been introduced into the lower House of the Legislature of Illinois to allow a certain negro, therein named, to testify in courts of justice.

Strang, the Mormon, who is a member of the present Michigan Legislature, is said to have three wives. He is said to be a good speaker.

Recent letters from Europe report the health of the Rev. Dr. Duff, of the Free Church of Scotland, as hopefully improving.

A late Collector at Columbia, in this State, is reported to be quite a heavy defaulter. He is one of Mr. Buchanan's pets, and was induced to purchase quite largely of certain kinds of Corporation Stock.

On Monday last, Dr. Kimball, of Lowell, Mass., removed from the abdomen of a lady in Lesex, an ovarian tumor, weighing forty-five pounds! She is now in a comfortable condition with a fair prospect of recovery.

The State Agricultural Society announces that its next exhibition will commence on the 25th of September next, and the Society say that they will receive proposals till the first of April next, from the many towns and cities of the State, relative to the location of the exhibition. Harrisburg wants the exhibition held there, and efforts will be made to present such inducements that the Society will choose that place.

The New York Herald makes the following political classification of the vote by which Mr. Sewall was re-elected to the Senate. In the Senate he received 18 votes—thirteen Whig and five Know-Nothing. In the House the Whig received 69 votes—five Whigs, seven Know-Nothing, and three Democrats.

The level of Lake Erie, at Cleveland, is seventy-six feet below the surface of low water in the Ohio river, at Wheeling. The level of the lake and river at Gallipolis is about equal. This sets at rest forever the idea of feeding the river from the lake.

The Russian Losses in the Crimea, by official accounts, have been 26,767, of which 7,500 were killed or died from wounds, and 4,919 from disease. There were 13,226 wounded in the various battles.

The friends of Senator Seward, in New York, exert all their influence in an extravagant manner. At Albany, Rochester, Syracuse and other places they had bonfires and fired guns for every vote he received.

Gen. Houston, it is said, is now actually going to Boston to deliver one of the courses of lectures upon slavery. A correspondent of the Detroit Advertiser says that he will take the ground that the South is not aggressive, and that all she requires is a faithful observance of her rights under the constitution.

Major Isaac Means, of Taylor county, Va., a native of Hampshire, has fourteen children, one hundred and seven grand children, and forty-four great grand children. He is now in his eighty-first year.

It is understood that J. N. TUCKER, formerly editor of a Brooklyn paper, who was recently found guilty of the murder of his child, will be committed to the Lunatic Asylum on the ground of insanity.

The Utica (N. Y.) Herald says, a mouse was killed in the wilderness, one day last week. This animal is now very rare in this part of the State.

An American Hotel, a third larger than the St. Nicholas, in New York, is in progress of erection at Paris.

The Lavaca (Texas) Commercial of the 29th ult., reports delightful weather, and vegetation beginning to spring up, an indication of an early spring.

The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania estimates the militia force of this State at 209,000.

Elder Knapp, the celebrated Baptist Divine, baptised between 40 and 50 people at Penn Yan, Yates county, N. Y., last week, the fruits of his preaching there.

The New York Board of Emigration estimates that \$20,000,000 in money has been brought into the country in the last year by German emigrants.

Henry A. Wise is battling very determinedly in Virginia for his election as Governor. He expresses himself as sanguine of an election, but the Know-Nothing are just as sanguine.

The Act for the repeal of the law requiring the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths of Pennsylvania, has passed both branches of the Legislature.

A bill is pending in the Legislature to increase the salary of members from \$3 per day to \$50 for the session, and 10 cents a mile traveled to and from the seat of government. Under the old per diem allowance (even a four month's session) the pay of each member did not reach \$400.

Ex-Mayor Maury and John H. Pleasanton, Esq., Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, both died during the last week, at Washington. The latter had been an employe of the Government for over fifty years.

Gov. Pollock has nominated A. K. McClure, of Chambersburg, as Superintendent of the Public Printing.

The Senate of Michigan which contains a majority of "fusionists," has instructed the Senators in Congress from that State, to vote for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and for a law to prohibit slavery in any of the Territories, and especially Kansas and Nebraska.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.—The Secretary of State at Washington, has replied to Col. Kinney's communication of the 28th, stating the purposes and objects of his Central American enterprise, and asking if the government purposed to arrest it by public proclamation. Mr. MARCY says—"If the enterprise of which you speak in your letter of the 28th ultimo is a mere peaceful emigration—if you and those who propose to go with you prefer to leave the United States and seek a permanent home in a foreign country, renounce your citizenship here, and the rights and privileges belonging to it, and to submit yourselves to the laws of another jurisdiction, it is neither the duty nor the desire of this government to interfere with your proceedings. By such a course you cease to be citizens of the United States, and can have, after such a change of allegiance, no claim to protection as such citizens from this government.

The Secretary of State, however, denies that the Mosquito Indians have any sovereignty of political authority in Central America, and concludes:—

"If the emigrants should be formed into companies, commanded by officers, and furnished with arms, such organization would assume the character of a military expedition, and being hardly consistent with professions of peaceful objects, would devolve on this government the duty of inquiring whether it be not in violation our neutrality act."