

trius the Divers; "and, moreover, if you give me the lie again—by St. Luke, I will break your unbelieving jaw."

As the Effendi happened to be alone with Demetrius, (for he had dismissed his interpreter,) and as there was something exceedingly menacing in the stalwart frame and clenched teeth of the Greek, his interlocutor judged it expedient to lower his tone.

"Can you remove the spells you have laid on the ships?" he asked.

"Those that are launched are past praying for."

"Will the next float?"

"If I choose."

"And the next?"

"If I choose."

"Name your own reward, then," said the Effendi, immensely relieved. "How many piastres do you require? Will ten thousand do?"

"I want much more than that," answered Demetrius the Diver, with a grim smile.

"More! What rogues you Greeks are! How much more?"

"I want," pursued the diver, "my wife Katinka back from Stamboul. She was torn away from Scio, and is in the harem of the Captain Pacha. I want my three children, my boy Andon, my boy Yoroth, and my girl Endocia. When I have all these, here at Aassalian, (Marseilles,) and twenty thousand piastres to boot, your frigates shall be launched in safety."

"All well and good," said the Effendi; "I will write to Stamboul to-night, and you shall have all your brood, and the piastres as well, within two months. But what security have I that you will perform your part of the contract? The word of a Greek is not worth a para."

"You shall have a bond for double the amount which you will hand over to me, from two merchants of Marseilles. You cannot give me all I should like," concluded the Diver, with a vengeful frown. "You cannot give me back my aged father's life, my sister's, my youngest child's; you cannot give me the heart's blood of the Albanian wolf, who slew them." Within a quarter of a year, Demetrius the Diver was restored to his family. He insisted upon receiving the stipulated reward in advance, probably holding as poor an opinion of the word of a Turk as the Effendi did of the word of a Greek. The momentous day arrived when the third frigate was to be launched; a larger crowd than ever was collected; everybody was on the tip of expectation. Demetrius the Diver, who, during the past three months, had had free access to the ship-builders' yard, was on board. The doghouses were knocked away, the frigate slid down her ways, and took the water in splendid style. The launch was completely successful. The Effendi was in raptures, and believed more firmly in the power of the evil eye than ever. A few days afterwards the fourth frigate was launched with equal success.

"Marvellous man!" cried the envoy of the Sublime Porte, "by what potent spell were thou enabled to bewitch the first two frigates?"

"Simply by these," answered Demetrius the Diver, in presence of a large company assembled at a banquet in honor of the two successful launches, "five years ago my father was one of the most extensive ship-builders at Scio, and I was bred to the business from my youth. We were rich, we were prosperous, until we were ruined by the Turkish atrocities at Scio. I arrived in Marseilles alone, beggared, my father murdered, wife and children in captivity. How I lived, you all know. While the first two frigates were being built, I watched every stage of their construction. I detected several points of detail which I was certain would prevent their being successfully launched. When, however, I had entered my contract with this noble Effendi, I conferred with the shipwrights; I pointed out to them what was wrong; I convinced them, by argument and illustration, what was necessary to be done. They did it. They altered, they improved.—Behold the ships are launched, and the evil eye had no more to do with the matter than the amber mouthpiece of his excellency the Effendi's chibouque. I have done."

The Effendi, it is said, looked rather foolish at the conclusion of this explanation, and waddled away, muttering that all the Greeks were thieves. Demetrius, however, kept his piastres, gave up diving for a livelihood, and, commencing business on his own account as a boat-builder, prospered exceedingly with Katinka his wife, and Adon, Yorghi and Endocia, his children. As to the frigates, they were equipped for sea in good time and were, I believe, knocked to pieces by the allied fleets at the battle of Navarino.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1855.

Perhaps a reconstruction of the Cabinet may be necessary. Of that, however, there is nothing absolutely known, but the appointments of late clearly point to a new and better state of things at hand. When Col. BEXTON was being tried in the furnace of affliction, the President called on him and tendered to him a home and the hospitalities of the White House. This was too much for the stern old Roman, who could defy a world in arms against him, but melted to tears at such consideration and kindness from the President. He declined, with suitable expressions of gratitude, accepting, however, the proffered use of the library and manuscripts.

The Supreme Court has decided the Fremont case in his favor, confirming his title to the lands, but reserving the question of minerals. It was ably and eloquently argued by Mr. JONES, the counsel, and brother-in-law of Col. Fremont, and by Mr. CHITTENDEN in favor, and by the Attorney-General against him. This will make to Col. Fremont some amends for the serious injury which he had suffered from the neglect of the government to provide for the payment of large sums disbursed by Col. Fremont in California for the government, and for which he was arrested and detained for a long time in London. The appointment of solicitor to the board of claims is a very fortunate one.

FATAL BRAYADO.—A man, named Stedman, a cabinet-maker, at Aurora, Portage county, Ohio, one day last week, remarked to a homoeopathic physician there:—"I could take any quantity of your pills without injury." The doctor replied:—"If you were to take such a quantity of this, you would kill a special medicine, 'it would kill you.'" The foolish man swallowed the medicine before he could be prevented, and died the same day.

THE GAINES CASE.—The application of Mrs. GAINES for probate on a last will of her father, has been refused on the ground of insufficiency of evidence. It is thought another hearing in the case will be granted.

Four Days Later from Europe.

EMPEROR NICHOLAS DEAD!

HALIFAX, March 15.

The Royal mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. Harrison, has arrived at this port, en route for Boston. She left Liverpool on her regular day, the 3d instant. Her advices are consequently four days later than those received by the Pacific. The news is of the most important and startling character.

The emperor of Russia is dead. He expired suddenly at one o'clock on the morning of Friday, the second instant, and the event created the greatest excitement. No details have been received, but there can be no doubt of the fact, as it was announced in the House of Lords on Friday night by Lord Clarendon, and in the Commons by Lord Palmerston.

Surmises were afloat that he was assassinated, but it is thought he died of apoplexy, after an attack of influenza.

His illness was known in England before the news of his death was received, and caused a slight rise in the funds. The effect of his death, of course, had not transpired when the *Africa* left Liverpool.

The Vienna conference was to open on the 5th instant, and peace expectations were daily growing stronger.

LONDON, Friday night, March 2, 1855.

This evening in the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon rose and said: "I think it my duty to communicate to your lordships the contents of a telegraphic despatch which I received half an hour since from her Majesty's minister at the Hague, that the Emperor Nicholas died this morning at one o'clock of pulmonary apoplexy, after an attack of influenza. I have also received a despatch from her Majesty's minister at Berlin, stating that the Emperor of Russia died at twelve o'clock this morning. An hour before this despatch arrived, I received accounts from Lord John Russell at Berlin, stating that the Emperor was on the point of death, and had already taken leave of his family. Although this event occurred so short a time ago, as between twelve and one o'clock this morning, there can be no doubt, under these circumstances, of its authenticity."

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston made a similar statement.

FRANCE.—The Emperor was at the Camp of St. Omer. Nothing further was known respecting his intended visit to the Crimea.

There were rumors of some important arrests for political causes having been privately made in Paris. Persons of high distinction are said to be implicated.

The *Monitor* announces the loss of a French frigate, with troops, in the Straits of Boufaccio. All perished—600 or upwards.

THE AUSTRALIAN INSURRECTION.—Great Britain is in danger of losing another of her distant colonies. Australia has exhibited, for two years past, a disposition to throw off the authority of the mother country as exercised by the Colonial Government, and to set up a government better adapted to the genius of the colony and the spirit and wants of its people. Similar in character to the first emigration to California, the people are not accustomed to control, or willing to submit to the restraints of law in which they have so small a voice in creating. The democratic representative element would sit easier upon such a population, and the wants of the community be legally embodied more promptly, than through a Colonial Government, whose acts are subject to confinement and modification by another Government thousands of miles distant. Abuses will always exist where the authority to correct them is not present and immediate in its action. The repeated complaints of the Australians prove that the Colonial Government of that country is not an exception, and these abuses, with the oppressive character of much of the legislation, have tended to alienate the affections of a large portion of the most ungovernable part of the population. They have several times made hostile manifestations against the enforcement of the laws, particularly the exaction by the Government of a license fee to dig in the mines. It was the attempt to enforce this law which has produced the last outbreak. The English papers give the following intelligence respecting its success:

By the arrival of the *Marco Polo* we have dates from Melbourne to the 2d December.—From the papers brought by this ship we learn that a serious riot took place at Ballarat on the 30th of November, which was not quelled when the vessel left, though 1000 soldiers, sailors, and mariners had been sent to quell it.—The cause of the riot was the attempt of the government authorities to collect the pay for the diggers' licenses, the said diggers having at a monster meeting, come to the resolution to resist payment. On Thursday the commissioner in charge sent out a party to search for unlicensed miners. A body of the police went to the gravel pits, and then attempting to make an arrest, they were pelted with stones and forced to retire. The resident commissioner then returned with a large reinforcement of police and troops, and, having read the riot act, required all quietly-disposed persons to retire. A large mob had by this time collected, but on this notice very many persons withdrew and then the military proceeded to disperse the remainder.

THE RECIPROcity TREATY.—The President has announced that the reciprocity treaty has gone into effect. The proclamation says:—

From this date, the following articles, being the growth and produce of the said provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, to wit:—Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; cotton-wool; seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry, eggs, hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unworked state; slate, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manures, ores of metals of all kinds; coal, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; fire-wood, plants, shrubs and trees; pelts, wool, fish oil, rice, broom-corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unworked harr or grind-stones; dye-stuffs, flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rags—shall be introduced into the United States free of duty, so long as the said treaty shall remain in force; subject, however, to be suspended in relation to the trade with Canada, on the condition mentioned in the fourth article of the said treaty; and that all the other provisions of the said treaty shall go into effect and be observed on the part of the United States.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, March 24, 1855.

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Standing Committee for Bradford County are requested to meet at the Ward House, in the Borough of Towanda, on Wednesday, April 4, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The members of the Committee are urgently requested to be present.

The following named gentlemen compose the Standing Committee:—E. O. GOODRICH, CHESTER THOMAS, H. S. SALSBUURY, FRANCIS HOMET, FRED. ORWAN, MILD MERRILL, HENRY GIBBS, JOHN ROWLEE, EUGENE KEELER.

CHASE ON PRIVATE LETTERS.

Our friend, the Ex-Speaker, seems to have a very decided penchant for publishing private letters. Generally, correspondence, written in the confidence of friendship, is considered sacred not even to be exhibited to others, and particularly not to the injury of the writer. But CHASE seems to hold different ideas of the sanctity of private correspondence. His maxim is, we presume, that the end justifies the means, and so he does not hesitate to descend to that which gentlemen are very careful to avoid.

His latest exploit in this line, is the publication of a letter written by the editor of the *Reporter* to him, some two years since, asking him for a friendly letter to the Canal Board, to accompany a bid for work. This letter Mr. CHASE finds in his "files," and parades in his paper, for some object—known only to himself. Strange as it may appear after his late performances, the letter is correctly copied, to the best of our recollection!

If we could adopt Mr. CHASE's code of morality and gentlemanly intercourse, we have no doubt we could produce from our "files" letters written by him, which would not appear particularly gratifying in print. But we can assure Mr. CHASE that no provocation can make us so far forget what is due to the circumstances under which those letters were written as to give them publicity in any shape or manner. They were written in the confidence of friendship—and we shall never so far transgress the bounds of common decency as to make them public.

In the meantime, Mr. CHASE has upon his "files" other letters from us. We do not suppose that he has any computations in the way of his publishing them, if by so doing he could gratify his malvolence—but we give him entire liberty to do so, if he see fit. We never yet wrote a letter which we would regret to have made public. When we do, we shall be very careful not to place it in the possession of a man whose ideas of propriety and honor are as lax as those of the editor of the *Democrat*.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The financial article of the *Evening Post* says that "money abounds to excess among the capitalists, who are the usual lenders of money, and the demand is exceedingly languid; not because money is plenty with the mass of traders, but because the diminished business and the general want of speculation limits their wants. Besides which, credit itself is much contracted. There is an excess of caution, which restricts the use of money, while the mercantile acceptances of acknowledged character are offered in very small amounts."

The rates for all loans are 5 to 6 per cent. to first class borrowers, and for prime and good business paper 5 to 6 for short dates 6 to 7 for six months. Rates are irregular for inferior descriptions of paper, though there is little discount over 7 per cent."

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

A bill is now before the Legislature of this State, and will probably become a law, which will affect, to a considerable extent, the existing legal relations between husband and wife, and parents and children. The first section provides that the power of any married woman to bequeath or devise her property by will shall be restricted as regards the husband, to the same extent as the husband's power so to dispose of his property is restricted as regards the wife, namely, so that any surviving husband may, against her will, elect to take such share and interest in her real and personal estate as she can, when surviving, elect to take against his will in his estates, or otherwise to take only her real estate as tenant by the courtesy.

NEW-YORK ASSAY OFFICE.

The new bill which passed Congress at the last hour, relative to the Assay Office in New York city, is to authorize the assayers to refine all the gold sent in on deposit, whether for coinage or bars. Hitherto the portion ordered for coinage could only be put into rough bars, and then sent to Philadelphia for refining and coinage. No bars but refined bars for coinage are now to be sent forward. The work of removal of the Mint from Philadelphia goes on one step at a time.

SEARCH FOR COMMANDER KANE.

The Secretary of Navy has purchased, for \$50,000, the steam propeller City of Boston, for the purpose of despatching her on the expedition in search of Commander Kane. She will be despatched as soon as she can be refitted, probably about the 1st of June.

FIRE.

On Sunday morning about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in Waverly, which burnt fourteen stores and shops, including Spalding's Block. Loss 20,000; insured \$7,000.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, March 21, 1855.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the Honesdale Bank, vetoed by Governor BIGLER early in the session, and lately passed the Senate over the veto, was passed in the same manner by the House; but thirteen members voting to uphold the veto. There can be no better illustration than this of the power of the Bank combination in the Legislature. A bill passing over the Governor's veto is an occurrence which has not happened for years. Every Bank triumph like this increases the force in favor of all applications, by creating obligations which must be reciprocated. Thus far no such application has met with disfavor.—The City Bank of Philadelphia is the only one that has met with the slightest obstacle, an opposition which will in all probability be removed or conquered. There is little room for faith in the steadfastness of this opposition.—Besides passing this vetoed bill, the House passed the Mauch Chunk Bank Bill.

The Committee on Education, in the Senate, reported, with a negative recommendation, the bill to abolish the office of County Superintendents in certain counties. The Committee are decidedly of the opinion that it would be impolitic at this time to repeal the law of last session, creating the office of County Superintendent, particularly as the system has not been fairly tried; and that it would be still worse to exempt certain counties from its operation; uniformity being essential to a good common school system. No doubt the bill will be called up for consideration, and voted for by Senators who feel themselves bound by local feeling to take this course; but the general sentiment seems to be in favor of giving the new law a fair trial.

The Committee appointed to investigate whether money had been used to effect the election of U. S. Senator have almost been lost sight of since the postponement of the election for Senator, and the partial report that no discoveries had been made. The labors of the Committee did not cease after making this report, (a minority dissenting,) but have continued since that time. They are expected to make a final report before long, but no surprising disclosures are anticipated. Had the time for the election of a Senator not been changed from the second Tuesday of January to the second Tuesday of February, there is little doubt that a choice would have been made at this session.

Mr. LEWIS some time ago introduced a bill repealing the law fixing so long a time after meeting, and restoring the original time for an election—the second Tuesday of January.

The House has passed the bill introduced by Mr. CUMMINGS to repeal the tavern license laws. The bill provides from and after its passage, it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room or place where vinous, spirituous, malt, or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, are sold and drank, and all laws or parts of laws, inconsistent with the provisions of the act, are repealed.

The bill also provides for attempted evasions of the law of the "striped pig" character, under very severe penalties—imprisonment from three to twelve months and a fine of \$100.

It is also the duty of every constable at every term of the Quarter Sessions to make return, under oath, whether, within his knowledge, there is any place within his bailiwick, kept and maintained in violation of this law; and it is the duty of the Court to see that this return is faithfully made. And if any responsible citizen of any county shall make known to such constable the name or names of such person or persons who shall have violated this act, with the names of witnesses who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof to the Court; and upon his failure to do so, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of the county for a period not less than one, nor more than three months, and to pay a fine not exceeding \$50.

It will be agreed, by the friends of Temperance Reform, that this is a most excellent bill, and goes as far as the Legislature would be justified in going after the vote of the people adverse to total prohibition. This bill contains no search clause, no prohibition upon the manufacture of liquors, no interdiction upon the social glass in a gentleman's dining room, but it strikes at the most flagrant evils of the liquor traffic—the retail trade in bar-rooms, groggeries and groceries, where liquors are drank on the premises. These sources of evil once suppressed, there will be an end to the largest proportion of evil results flowing from temptations to drink liquor at every corner.

COMMON SCHOOL STATE CONVENTION.

The Superintendent of Common Schools of this State has issued a call for a State Convention of County Superintendents at Harrisburg on Wednesday the 11th day of April next, for mutual consultation, and the discussion and adoption of such measures as may tend to a more complete and effective organization for the advancement of Common Schools, and the cause of popular education. This is decidedly a good movement.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the session of the Cortes on the 10th of February, is reported to have said, that "the Spanish government had ordered a new examination of all the questions pending with the United States, to the end of deciding speedily what is just."

This is probably a preliminary step to expect negotiations with our new Minister.

LOCAL NEWS.

SUCCESSION COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Winter Term of this institution closed on Thursday last, and the examination of the several classes connected with the school commenced on Monday previous, at 9 A. M. occupying until Thursday noon. The examinations were attended by many of our citizens, and others interested in the school, who were highly gratified at the evidence of progress made by the scholars, and by the manifest thoroughness with which every branch is taught. The evidence of skill and experience on the part of all the Teachers connected with the Institute, and the success which has attended their efforts was particularly gratifying to those who have taken an interest in the success of this important undertaking. At the close of the examinations, on Thursday, appropriate remarks were made by C. L. WARD, President, and MESSRS. MACFARLANE, BOOTH, COBURN, COLT, WILLIAMSON, COBESS, and others.

The closing exercises, consisting of original essays, music, &c., were held at the Court House on Thursday evening. The order of exercises was as follows:—

ORDER OF EXERCISES.—Thursday Evening, March 23, 1855.—Close of Winter Term.

1. MUSIC. E. T. ELLIOTT.
2. The Future of the United States. MISS W. LONG.
3. Influence of the Present Age. MISS W. LONG.
4. The Seeker after Fame. MISS S. BEARDSLEY.
5. The Brotherhood of Man. G. D. SCOTT.
6. MUSIC.

7. Value of Time. W. M. A'FEE.
8. Memoria—Latin. MISS N. COBESS.
9. America. J. T. PRATT.
10. MUSIC.

11. Sunset Reflections.—Poem. MISS R. N. HORTON.
12. Passing Away. MISS M. P. DAYTON.
13. The Bible. H. N. CHAMPLIN.
14. MUSIC.

15. Yashti. MISS E. C. COLT.
16. The Aims of Life. R. L. BRADLEY.
17. Un Morceau de l'Histoire. French Miss J. L. TRACY.
18. MUSIC.

19. The World as it is. MISS M. WATKINS.
20. VALEDICTORY. MISS C. H. COBESS.
21. MUSIC.

22. VALEDICTORY. E. T. ELLIOTT.
23. MUSIC. B. BENEDICTSON.

The Court House was filled at an early hour to overflowing, with an attentive audience, who were highly pleased with the evidence of talent and discipline exhibited by those who took part in the exercises. It would be invidious to particularize, as all did well, but several of the essays possessed uncommon merit. The average was much above the usual ability of such occasions.

This is the first examination of the classes connected with the Institute, and consequently the first opportunity the public has had to judge correctly and certainly of the utility and progress of the school. We hear but one judgment, the expression of the most unbounded satisfaction. The School, established under unfavorable circumstances, has already taken a high rank. The confidence of all who have had an opportunity of judging is firmly established. It should be the pride, as it is undoubtedly the duty of our citizens, to encourage and support it. Better advantages are not to be met with, in this section of the country, and there can certainly be no place where public necessity more urgently demands a good school than in this County.

Connected with the Institute, is a *Normal Department* designed to thoroughly educate Common School Teachers in the several branches taught in the District Schools of the Commonwealth, and also in the science of Teaching. This department has been particularly gratifying in its results. Very many persons desirous to become teachers have availed themselves of the advantages there to be secured. We understand that the Institute has sent out several teachers and that the demand for them, has always exceeded the supply.

The *Spring Term* of 1855, will commence on Wednesday, April 4th, and continue until July 4th, when the summer vacation commences to continue seven weeks. The Anniversary exercises will be held at the close of the Spring Term.

The first catalogue has been issued at the close of the second term in order to meet the frequent applications for information. From it we learn that the total number of students attending during the two terms was Males 180; Females, 96, total 276. Certainly a very flattering commencement. From the success which has hitherto attended the school, and the estimation in which it is now held, we may look upon a large addition to the number of students as certain.

The jury and trial lists, and advertisements for May Court, will appear in our next.

MR. J. B. SYKES, of Owego, advertises in another column a Corn-planter, which is certainly reasonable enough in price. He intends to offer it to our farmers, and they can judge of its utility for themselves. Mr. S. is engaged in business at Owego, and is certified to us as entitled to confidence.

The types upon which this paper is now printed, are from the Foundry of J. CONNER & SON, New York. They speak for themselves. For elegance of appearance, for durability and all the essentials which printers desire in procuring type, those made by CONNERS take precedence. Their establishment is one of the oldest and best known in the country, and in all their dealings they are careful and agreeable. We can with confidence and pleasure recommend to our brothers of the "art preservative" to give them a call, when in want of materials.

The weather—(that fruitful theme of comment)—has during the present month been of that sort usually denominated "March weather." One day sunshine and warmth—the next, blustering and cold. At this present writing, "Winter lingering in the lap of Spring," does not show any indications of desire to vacate his seat. Before this reaches our readers however, the blast of Boreas may have given

way to balmy breezes, and the ice-locked streams feel the quickening power of old Sol. We would advise our readers not to calculate upon any such thing.

We are requested by W. C. BOGART, Secretary of the Bradford County Agricultural Society, to say that the second Annual Report of the proceedings of the Society is ready for distribution, and may be had by applying at his office over REED'S Drug Store.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.—The bill now before House for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works is considerably different from the one past last session, and is intended, by the favorableness of its terms, to invite bids from parties not able to command much capital. It authorizes the Governor to put up the Main Line at public sale in Philadelphia, within ninety days from the passage of this act, and to sell the same for any sum not less than \$7,000,000. If sold for less than \$7,500,000, twenty per cent. is to be paid within ninety days, and the balance in ten equal annual instalments. If over that sum and less than \$8,000,000, no payment but the interest shall be required for five years, and then the purchase money shall be paid in ten equal annual instalments. If over \$8,000,000 and less than \$9,000,000 or over, then no payment of principal shall be required for twenty years, and the whole shall then be paid in ten annual instalments. Interest to run at the rate of five per cent on the whole of either sum from the day of purchase, payable semi-annually in State bonds at par, or cash.

Any railroad, canal or other company now incorporated, may become the purchaser, and the whole works, until paid for, shall be free from taxation. The Pennsylvania road, if it becomes the purchaser, is to be released from the tonnage tax, and any company purchasing it is authorized to construct a new road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, or from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

The proceeds of the sale, both principal and interest, are to be added to the sinking fund for the payment of the state debt.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—Preparations are already on foot in Washington for the Court of Claims. The Court is admitted to be singularly well constituted, and the Judges appointed, will, if they accept the office, command public confidence to an extent almost unexampled. It has been said that those who are interested in the French claim for spoils, prior to 1800, will bring them for adjudication before this Court. Some of the parties contemplate that movement. But it is doubtful whether they come within the jurisdiction of the Court, according to the law, unless under that provision which gives them jurisdiction over cases which may be specially referred to them by Congress.

By a resolution, Congress may thus dispose of those claims. In that case, the Court would decide, first, whether the claims are valid, as against the Government, and if so, would go on to ascertain the genuineness and amount of each particular claim brought before them, according to the rules of evidence which they might establish. The whole amount of the claims was stated lately in Congress to be \$12,000,000 without interest. But it is understood from some of the agents of the claims that they intend to make another trial before Congress at the next session, in the hope of obtaining for the vetoed bill a two-thirds vote in both Houses.

RELIGIOUS.—The Board of Managers of the American Baptist Union have been in session in New York for the past few days. Their main business before the meeting was in reference to the Missionary enterprise in Burma, and some curious disclosures were made in relation to the characters of certain well-known missionaries. The utmost excitement prevails among the Baptist denomination as to the probable action of the Board, and fears are entertained that the cause of foreign missions will be apt to suffer, whatever their course may be. The questions in dispute were finally referred to a committee of nine, to report at the annual meeting of the Union, to be held at Chicago in May next.

SPEAKING OUT IN MEETING.—The *St. Louis Intelligencer*, in noticing the visit of Gen. HORTON to New England on a lecturing trip, says thus pointedly:—

"What singular notions our U. S. Senators have now a-days. PETTIT has been spending the winter at Indianapolis to keep the Old Line in power there. DIXON has been staying at home, at Henderson, Ky., attending to a new wife. ATCHISON has been pipe-laying and wire-pulling in Kansas and Missouri; and HORTON is gadding around with an Indian blanket over his shoulders, thinking himself wonderfully popular, and in the straight road to the Presidency, because his name is 'Sam.'" In the meantime the abolitionists are taking Congress and DOUGLAS and BUTLER, (of S. C.) are getting drunk and blackguarding them."

"POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY" IN KANSAS.—A man named CONTRIL, who lives in Independence, Kansas, actually supposed that he had a right in this free country to paint his own wagon to please his own fancy. So he had the words "Kansas Free State" painted on his wagon in bold letters. This excited the indignation of Popular Sovereignty Ohio Hall, who jumped up in the forward end of the wagon and attacked Contrail with a knife. He was, however, prevented from doing much injury to the man, so he contented himself with cutting the covering of the wagon to pieces. Contrail had been arrested, and upon the trial it was fully proved that Hall had threatened to kill Contrail. The Justice, however, examined Contrail as to his political opinions, and finding him in favor of keeping slavery out of Kansas, sent him to the town dollars and let Hall go free!