The Present State of the Doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty.

Not very long since we published some of hortations addressed by southern journals to the slaveholders, instigating them to spend money freely in carrying the elections in the territory of Kansas. The advice seems to have been taken. An army of voters went over the frontier of Kansas, distributed itself in detachments among the different districts, obtained the victory, elected the pro-slavery candidates to the legislature, and came home again in triumph.

A paragraph in another part of this sheet describes the return of a portion of the merce-naries in this service to their own state. They come back like a conquering army to old Rome their return to the town of Independence was a triumphal entry.

There are two things to be inferred from the result of the Kansas election achieved by such means. One is the profound respect which the friends of the Nebraska act entertain for the doctrine of popular sovereignty. While it was yet under discussion, the doctrine of its friends was that the inhabitants of the territory ought, even while the settlement was vet in its most incomplete and rudimental state, to determine for themselves what institutions they would tolerate, and whether they would allow the existence of slavery or not. Not even Congress, it was contended, ought to interfere in any question of legislation for the territory .-This doctrine it was asserted in speeches on the floor of Congress, presented by the newspapers in every form of argument, proclaimed at public meetings, and embodied in resolutions adopted by committees. The instant the bill was passed, these very men resolved that the inhabitants of the territory should not settle the question of slavery for themselves, nor even elect their own territorial officers. They swarmed over the boundary of Kansas, elected tory, won another triumph, and returned to Never did any party celebrate it in Missouri. make more scandalous haste to convict itself of hypocrisy and given the lie to pretences which had just uttered and the echo of which had scarcely yet died away. The pretext of popular sovereignty was only used to get rid of the prohibition of slavery in the territory; as soon as sent after the prohibition. The second inference from these proceedings

is, that the friends of the Nebraska bill, even while supporting it by the argument that it could never possibly carry slavery into any part of the territories, cherished the design of making Kansas perforce a slave state. The passage of the bill was the signal for an organized attempt to seize upon the territory for slavery. Their pioneers were first on the ground; the first public meetings held in Kansas passed pro-slavery resolutions. The execution of their scheme has never been allowed a moment's pause. They have their journals established in the territory; their mercenaries, recruited in Missouri, went over and carried the first election in their favor, and have now carried the second against the wishes and feelings of the actual and permanent inhabitants. Every circumstance in the history of Kansas, since i became a territory, points clearly to an original intention, on the part of those who brought forward and supported the Nebraska bill, to make it eventually a slave state. Kansas, New Mexico and the new state which they designed to erect out of south California, were to form a barrier of slave states, completing the belt across our continent, to the south of which slavery was to propagate itself in security towards the isthmus of Central America. - Evening Post.

THE KANSAS SWINDLE.—The Missouri compatriots in Kansas of Douglas and Atchison thus telegraph to The St. Louis Republican the result of their labors :

"INDEPENDENCE, (Mo.) March 31, 9 P. M-Several hundred returning emigrants from Kansas have just entered our city. They were preceded by the Westport and Independence Brass Bands. They came in at the west side of the public square, and proceeded entirely around it, the bands cheering us with fine music, and the emigrants with good news .-Immediately following the band were about two hundred horsemen, in regular order; following these were one hundred and fifty wagons, carriages, &c. They gave repeated cheers for Kansas and Missouri. They report that not an Anti-Slavery man will be in the Legislature of Kansas. We have made a clean sweep."

The election in Kansas took place on the 30th, and on the 31st "several hundred returning "emigrants from Kansas" marched into the Missouri frontier city of Independence, and "emigrants from Kansas" marched into similar cohorts of course, into other Missouri town on the Kansas frontier. They were "returning "emigranis," you see, on the 31st of March—just the season when most emigrants are hastening to their future home : but these were returning from their pretended homes in Kansas to their real homes in Missouri. And the following dispatch gives the fruits of their labors at the ballot-boxes of a part of the new Territory:

Kansas, March 31, 9 P. M .- Pro-slavery ticket triumped as far as heard from .-Total vote: Lawrence, 778 to 255; Tecumseh, 226 to 34; Douglas, 330 to 6; Doniphan, 320 to 25; Shawnee Mission, 40 to 16; Leavenworth, 899 to 60; Hickory Point, 233 to 6. Election passed off quietly, and with very little disturbance.

Here are 3,212 votes polled at only seven precincts-more than there were legal voters in the entire Territory, as ascertained by an official census four weeks previous. And the "voters" parade Missouri openly next morning in triumphal, procession, with bands of music banners and cheering on their return to their homes in that Slave State

A ROMAN CATHOLIC Row .- A most disgraceful riot occurred at Oxford, N. Y. on Sunday morning last. It appears that a Roman by a Protestant clergyman, and who, in consequence, was excommunicated, entered the Catholic Church during service, whereupon the priest, Father Calton, ordered him to be "put out," which order was faithfully executed.

At the door a fight commenced, in which the priest is said to be implicated. The exercises in the church were suspended, and the erowd adjourned to the nearest hotel, where a more general fight ensued between the Catholics and Protestants-the former coming off second best. The priest was arrested, and is now in custody, as are several more of the rioters .-

[From the Presbyterian Banner.] Susquehanna Collegiate Institute.

The Committee appointed by the Presbytery of Sasquehanna, at their meeting in January last, to attend the first annual examination in the Susquehana Collegiate Institute, at To-

vanda, respectfully report: That they attended to the duties of that appointment. The examination commenced on Monday, 19th of March, and closed on Thursday following. The whole number of scholars, who have attended since the school opened in September last, is 170. The number during he last term was 148. Of these, 93 were

males and 55 females. The faculty of the Institution has consisted of three males and three female teachers, with some assistance in teaching, from two of the scholars. The services of a gentleman have been secured as professor of modern languages, nusic and drawing, who will take his place in the Institute, at the beginning of the Spring

term, on the 4th of April. The members of the committee present were ananimous in their opinions of the high credit due to the teachers, both in the male and female departments of the school, for the flatterng success which has thus far attended their abors; and should their health and strength hereafter prove adequate to the severe labor they have performed, during the past two terms, the institution cannot fail to receive the patronage of those who are able to appreciate the advantages of a thorough system of instruction. The ordinary daily exercises are so arranged as to avoid confusion and loss of time, as much as possible, in dismissing one set of classes and calling another. Much is obviously gained by subjecting the exercises to a well digested system.

The examination was conducted in a way to exhibit the real progress which has been made in the several branches of study, without any a delegate to congress from the territory, and attempt to make a show in branches that were then returned to Missouri. A second election not understood. The committee were highly took place a few days since; the friends of) gratified with the thoroughness of the instrucslavery made a second incursion into the terri- tion given in the school, as well as with the progress which the students generally have nade. Most of the students seem to have mastered the subjects studied, as far as they have advanced, and the advancement of many seems to have been quite rapid. It was no part of your plan, in founding your Institute, to make superficial scholars, and send them out into the world with the name of having been it has served its purpose, it is discarded and educated. The faculty of the school do not wish to act upon such a plan. Classes were examined in all the studies usually pursued in the higher schools in this country-and should the youth in those classes go on to still higher advancement, they will, without doubt, find what many have already found, that the ease, and rapidity, and pleasure of their future progress, especially in mathematics, ancient languages, chemistry and natural philosophy, and indeed in every other study, will be an ample per will be positively stopped in every case, exreward for all the toil and discouragement and cept where it is paid for in advance. To carhindrance it costs to cultivate a thorough acquaintance with the elementary principles at

the outset. As the experiment of starting a school, of a higher order, among us, has been so successfully made, it is extremely desirable that the plan arrears, with the amount of their indebtedness. on which it was founded, and which its founders have never lost sight of should be carried more fully into effect, as soon as possible. Other buildings, and more apparatus, are much needed. Appeals to the generosity of its friends adjust his account, and pay in advance. We and public generally, have not been in vain ; and if that generosity has been somewhat largely taxed, it has been taxed in a good cause .-Generosity loves to be appealed to in a good cause; and it will not refuse to respond to an establishment, they are very much mistaken. appeals, while it has means to give and objects We have waited upon such for a long time, in non which its means can be worthily bestowed. If we look upon those persons as doing a good work for the public, who construct canals and railroads, certainly we may regard those as aimng at a higher object, who invest funds in well upon the minds and hearts of many, for successive generations, for time and eternity. He who has a mind and heart educated as they should be, has done a far more noble work than he who takes a city or wins a kingdom. The value of a well endowed and well conducted school cannot be over estimated.

As the school is yet in its infancy, and as nuch depends upon the wisdom of its management at the first, it is to be hoped that so far as it is found necessary to have positive regulations for the school, and for the conduct of the scholars in and about the buildings out of school hours, such regulations may be adhered to both by the scholars and teachers; and no our old customers who have paid us regularly, law allowed to become a dead letter.

(Signed) In behalf of the Committee,

CHARLES C. CORSS, Chairman.

At the close of the exercises alluded to above, one of the partrons of the school offered the following resolution :-

Resolved. That we hereby express our gratiication at the ability with which the school has been conducted, in both the male and fe male departments; at the proficiency of the student in their several studies; and the thoroughness with which instruction has been comnunicated; the institute thus giving early promise that the hopes of its friends shall not e disappointed.;

The resolution was adopted unanimously. It was then on motion Resolved, The said esolution be published in the County papers. The Rev. A. B. Winfield of Paramus N. J. then moved that the same resolution be published also in papers in the cities of New York, and Philadelphia, which motion was also unanimously passed.

DID HENRY CLAY SWEAR ?- A New York orrespondent of the Charlestown Mercury, peaking of Harper's Magazine for April says I note in the Editor's Drawer, among a variety of interesting anecdotes, one of a passage between Mr. Clay and Calhoun, in which a little verbal inaccuracy occurs, which somewhat lessens the effect of the latter's retort. When Mr. Clay said, "The gentleman has gone over to the enemy," he continued. and I leave it to time to disclose his motive. the answer of Mr. Calhoan, as we remember Catholic, one who had previously been married it, was: "Unfortunately for the senator of Kentucky, when he went over to the enemy, he did not leave it to time to disclose his mo-

tives." The impulsive speech of Mr. Clay, on receiving this retort, has been omitted by the editor. He said, sotto roce, but sufficiently loud for those immediately about him, striking his bosom at the same time, "A clear hit, by-It was, indeed one of the most exquisite of retorts-the more happy, as so prompt, so clean, so entirely within the parliamentary proprieties -nothing coarse, rude, vulgar-but a graceful thrust of his polished rapier, casting off the Many persons were badly injured, but no lives enemy's foil, and following up the advantage by a direct thrust into the bosom.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA: Saturday Morning, April, 14, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC COUN-TY CONVENTION.—The beby call a Convention to be composed of two Delegates n each election district in said county, to be holden a Towarda on Tuesday evening, May 8, 1855, for the pur pose of electing delegates to the Democratic State Convertion, and have appointed the following Committees of Vigilance for the several districts of said county:

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

Albany-Benjamin Wilcox, John Brown. Albany—Benjamin Wilcox, John Brown.

Armenia—Lysander Shepard, Robert Mason.

Asylum—Edmund Horton, Daniel Wilson.

Athens Boro'—Moses Sawyer, D. B. Cotton.

Athens tp.—David Gardner, Ralph Tozer.

Burlington Boro'—Addison M'Kean, Benjamin Ross.

"twp.—C. F. Nichols, Wm. M'Kean.

Cantom—Iran Wilson, Samuel Owens.

Columbia—Horace Ballard, John Morgan.

Durell—D. O. Hollon, Edward Homet.

Franklin—Jonathan Harmon, Wm. Rlake.

Granville—Luman Putnam, C. D. Ross.

Herrick—Geo. W. Elliett, John Anderson.

LeRoy—Aaron Knapp, Nelson Reynolds. LeRoy-Aaron Knapp, Nelson Reynolds. Litchfield-T. B. Merrill, A. V. D. Teed. Litchfield—T. B. Merrill, A. V. D. Teed.
Monroe—Geo. Smith, James W. Irvine.
Orwell—Geo. C. Frisbie, Heber Wilson.
Overton—Jacob Hottenstein, Wm. Waltman.
Pike—S. B. Stevens, Ira H. Smith.
Rome—Hugh Hicks, John D. Coe.
Ridgbery—Charles French, C. T. Covell.
Sheshequin—C. W. Ballis, Charles Chaffee.
Sylvania Boro—L. F. Goetchius, Seth Peck.
Smithfield—S. R. Crane, C. O. Huntington.
Springfield—John Barrett, R. J. Bentley.
South Creek—Ira Crane, John Thompson.
Standing Stone—Alanson Taylor, Asa Stevens Standing Stone—Alanson Taylor, Asa Stevens. Towanda Boro'—Wm. H. Perkins, P. D. Morrow.

Towanda Boro'—Wm. H. Perkins, P. D. Morrow.

"tp.—H. L. Scott, Dennis Magill.
Towanda North—S. B. Foster, W. W. Easterbrooks.
Troy Boro'—Asa Landon, Pelos C. Herrick.

"tp.—Furman Porter, Alonzo Clifton.
Tuscarora—Hiram Shumway, E. C. Wells.
Ulster—M. S. Warner, D. O. Chubbuck.
Wells—John Brownell, John Rowlee.
Windham—Wm. Sibley W. B. Dunham.
Warren—Lyman Arnold, R. C. Buffington.
Wilmot—Charles White, George Eberly, Jr.
Wyalusing—S. W. Biles, Justus Ackley. Wyalusing—S. W. Biles, Justus Ackley. Wysox—S. Strickland, J. Myer Reed. The committees will call meetings on Saturday, May 5th etween the hours of 3 and 6, P. M. By order of Standing Committee. E. O. GOODRICH, Chairman

Several errors made last week, in publishing the Committees of Vigilance, are corrected in this issue.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

We have already announced, that at the close of the present volume, we should strike from our books the name of every subscriber. who had not complied with our new terms. We now repeat that announcement, and also that no discrimination will be made, but the pary out this arrangement, and to give every subscriber notice and fair warning that we shall proceed to collect whatever amount is due us. we nowcommence forwarding bills to those in We trust that before the close of the present volume, which will be with the issue dated June 9th, that every subscriber in arrears will have upon our books the names of some who have not paid us a cent in years-if they suppose that they contribute to the prosperity of patience-and if we must wait upon them again it will be by proxy.

The accounts which we shall send, will be made to the end of the volume, at the rate of \$2.50 conducted schools of learning, which are to act per year-if paid by the 9th of June we will deduct at the rate of \$1 per year-but after that time, the full amount to which we are lawfully entitled will be expected.

If any errors should be made, they will be cheerfully corrected.

The low price at which the Reporter is now furnished imperatively demands advance payments. It would be ruinous on any other terms. We shall be obliged to confine ourselves very strictly to the rule. In commencing this plan, we expect to part with many of but not in advance. But we trust that in time they will be satisfied that the arrangement is better for both, and also that it is impossible for us to discriminate in particular instancesbut necessary that we should strike off every subscriber's name, when the subscription ex-

It there are any of our subscribers who know they are in arrears, but flatter themselves that their names will not be erased, we assure them that they will be mistaken. It is the careless and negligent who are the greatest drawbacks to the country printers. Men who are aware of their indebtedness, and the necessity which exists for their promptness, and yet who delay for years. We shall revise our list, without fear, favor or affection."

In this connection, we might say, that have already received unmistakable evidence of the general satisfaction which the adoption of advance payments gives to our patrons, and to many have already complied with our terms, and have expressed their appreciation of a measure which is better for both patron and pub-

In Utah a collision has occurred in Salt Lake city between the U. S. troops stationed there under Col. Steptoe and the Mormons, growing out of the soldiers expressing their opinion that Young and Kimball are rakish old reprobates. Some of the sons of those worthies being present, a grand fight ensued, in which the boys fought with fists and clubs, trouble, the military and civil officers succeeded in stopping the riot. A portion of the militia were called out and placed in the streets on guard.

ANOTHER EDITOR PROMOTED .- A. J. TROUT, has been appointed by Gov. Pollock Aid-de-Camp with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

LOCAL NEWS.

CAPTURE OF A BEAR.—On a recent surveying expedition on the waters of the Schrader branch, in this County, the County Surveyor, Mr. J. A. PAINE, discovered directly in his path, a huge she bear, with a litter of cubs .-·Leaving two of his assistants to watch the motions of the animals, he repaired to the nearest settlement, some two miles, to procure a gun. Having obtained an excellent rifle, he returned, and approaching within twenty feet of the ferocious animal, (his attendants about as far in the rear,) succeeded by a very judi cious shot, in disabling her so as to prevent any unpleasant consequences. The first shot took effect through her heart and vitals; and a second shot through her brain, reudered it safe to knock her in the head, with an axe, and so tenacious of life was the huge animal, that she still attempted to rise. After finally despatching the old bear, which measured 7 feet from the end of the nose to the tip of the tail, the party succeeded in capturing three fine young cubs, the offspring of the old one, and conveying them safely to Monroeton. BARCLAY RAIL ROAD & COAL CO .- The mo-

ney article of the Ledger has the following information in regard to the prospects of this Company: "We have often referred to the mineral deposits of Pennsylvania as the great source of wealth to her enterprising and rapidly increasing population. The early completion of the North Branch Canal has turned the attention of some of our enterprising capitalists and business men to a coal and iron ore region in Bradford county, Pa., heretofore but little known beyond its immediate locality .-During the past year the Barclay Railroad and Coal Company was organized for the derelopment of this region It was chartered by Legislature at the last session, and has an authorized capital of \$1,400,000, with power to construct railroads, &c., for all purposes pretaining to its business. Its property consists of 2000 acres of land, in which, we are inform ed, a six feet vein of semi-bituminous coal has been proved to the extent of 1150 acres within the outcrops, and a vein of iron-ore from from three to eight feet thick, underlaying 1600 acres within the outcrops; also large deposits of fire clay of a good quality. The Company own a large basin for loading boats, at the pool of the State dam at Towanda, and 24 acres of land in and contiguous to the boro limits. From this point to their mines the company are now about making their railroad, which, when completed, will be the avenue of transit to the North Branch Canal of all the eoal, iron-ore, lumber, &c., in that region-embracing a coal area of over 5000 acres within the outcrops; an iron-ore area of over 10,000 acres within the outcrops, and 50,000 acres of the best timber land. The property of the Company is said to be free from debt of any kind. Of its authorized capital it has issued \$600,000 of stock, reserving the remainder, \$800,000, for the use of the Company. Of postage upon all mail matter sent to or from the \$600,000 sold, \$100,000 was given for its the Executive, the Departments, or members real estate, and \$200,000 sold for cash, at par of the Legislature, and these facts being known and appropriated to building their railroad and to the Department, all letters addressed to said other improvements. The property of this parties, without the postage being paid at the Company lying in the most Northeastern ex- mailing office, should not be classed as unpaid of the bituminous coal field of the State, about 30 miles South of the New York of postage to be paid at Harrisburg, where State line, and 275 miles from tide-water at New York city, it is believed, must prove to the owners of its stock a profitable investment, and add largely to the tonnage of the North Branch State Canal."

TOWANDA FEMALE SEMINARY .- The next term of the Misses Hanson's school will commence on the 30th inst. By a reference to the advertisement, it will be seen that arrangements have been made to give to the scholars advantages of the highest order. Indeed the facilities for imparting to young ladies a perfect education are not equalled at any similar institution. It is the design of the teachers to make this school a permanent institution—the number of pupils being limited—in which a scholar may commence with the elementary branches. and continue until a genteel and useful education is acquired. The Misses Hanson are in every respect qualified for the duties which they assume, and bestow a care upon the mental and moral training of their pupils, which should commend them to the confidence and encourage ment of the public.

During the last week, a fine rise in the River, has enabled our lumbermen to forward to market, a large quantity of lumber. From above, an unusual amount has floated past here. on its way to the lower country. We have as yet, no report as to the state of the markets. Lumbermen, generally, are confident, notwithall who wish to take a County paper. Very standing the large quantity which will be offered, that fair prices will be obtained.

> The Letting of the Barclay R. R., advertised for to-day has brought quite a number contractors to this place and the bidding is quite spirited. The allotments, we understand, be immediately commenced.

SNOW STORM .- A snow squall commenced on Tuesday night, and continued through Wednes day, giving a wintry aspect to the budding Spring. The snow, which was some inches in and the soldiers used their guns. After much depth, was too unwelcome a visitor long to re-

NEW YORK MARKET .- The Tribune of Wednesday last says breadstuffs continue to rise with small stocks and good demand. Good Flour is now worth \$9 50 a \$10, Wheat Esq., editor of the Sullivan County Democrat, \$2 50 a 2 75; Corn \$1 07 a \$1 08. Pork tinues steady but is not active.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 9, 1855. The course of the members from Bradford, n regard to multiplying Bank charters is especially worthy of commendation. Though in the minority, they are uniformly found voting against the reckless schemes which are now almost daily being rushed through the House. On Thursday, the House voted to take up the bill to extend the charter of the Southwark Bank, Philadelphia. In Committee Mr. Laporte moved to add a proviso to the first section, requiring said bank to pay into the State Treasury a bonus of two per cent. on its capital stock, in consideration of the renewal of the charter thoreof; which was not agreed to.

The bill was then taken up on second reading, when Mr. Laporte renewed the amendment offered by him in committee.

Mr. Laporte said, the Honesdale Bank had been chartered, subject to this restriction, and he was informed the Erie Bank also. If this restriction had not been imposed on other institutions passed this winter, it should have been, and it was time its imposition should be at a convenient season. commenced, and the people, to that extent relieved. His constituents were opposed to the have determined not to receive checks on each other in increase of banking capital in the Commonwealth, and he intended voting in accordance with their wishes. He hoped their district would be found the "star" district of the State at the rate of nearly \$60,000 a day. The comage for the on this subject in this House.

Mr. Holcomb followed in favor of the amendment, as due to the tax-payers, whose burthens were most heavy. He would offer this provision hereafter to all bank bills.

The amendment was negatived, and the bill

passed finally.

On the same day the bill to incorporate the Lock Haven Bank passed the House finally. During the discussion, Mr. LAPORTE said, over \$3,000,000 of new banking eapital were authorized by bills which have already is in so precarious a state from confirmed consumption passed the Houre. He was opposed to the increase of banking capital, and did not believe the people would sustain the men or party who undertook to make this increase. He spoke at some length on this subject.

The bill relative to estates, held for corporate, religious and charitable uses, the sixth section of which alters the manner of hold church property in the Catholic church, was under consideration io the Senate, and the section so obnoxious to the ecclesiastics of the Catholic to be a failure, and poor Ericsson is a ruined man. church was adopted, with but one negative vote. This strong expression of sentiment shows that the Senate does not consider that key freezing in his stomach. any flagrant injustice can be done to the Catholic church by repealing the act of 1844, which permitted church property to be held in perpe-

tuity by the Catholic Bishops, In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, a letter was presented from Col. John H. Brant, Postmaster at this place, stating that he had been directed by the Postmaster General to say that, the State having provided by legislative enactments for the payment of the letters, but must be rated with a proper amount provision for such payment has been made. The House of Representatives passed a bill

to repeal the charter of the Erie and North East Railroad Company, and to provide for the disposal of the same, yesterday, after discussing it nearly the whole day. This bill has been pending since the commencement of the session, and has been earnestly advocated by the Representatives from Erie county, who were elected with special reference to this question, until this successful result was obtained. The majority on the final passage of the bill was large, much larger than any vote in its previous stages. It is now in the Senate, where a majority are supposed to be in favor of its passage. But appearances, in these railroad matters, where there is a great foreign interest which will be brought to bear with all the energy and persuasion that has been so successful on former occasions, and exceeding deceptive. At this late period of the session, a bill of the interest involved in this, which will excite a great deal of discussion, may be obstructed and amended, and a final vote be prevented until the days of the session terminate.

The bill repealing tavern licenses passed the Senate to-day by 15 to 14. It prohibits the granting of lincenses after the first of July, but does not interfere with the existing licenses,-It has to be returned to the House, in consequence of amendments.

"THE MISSING BRIDE."-T. B. Peterson. 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, has now in press, and will shortly publish a book with the above title, by Mrs. Southworth. This celebrated authoress has taken a position in the very front rank of American writers, her works having been universally admired by their readers, For engrossing the interest of readers, the work will be made in a few days, and the work is to of Mrs. S. are not excelled-while there is a chasteness and purity in all she writes, which have a peculiar charm. Her pictures of life are the most readable of any published.

The work will be sent by mail, postage free, bound in cloth for \$1 25-in paper \$1.

and Beef are firm at high prices. Cotton con- ations of the war. They are ordered to depart suits at law to which various standards give as soon as possible.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

-Report says that Hon. Abbott Lawrence. of Boston, is going to erect a College at Lawrence City,

Kansas, in the spring. -On Monday, 3,700 applications for bounty land were received at the pension office in Washington. -Governor Barstow, of Wisconsin, has ve-

Legislature of that Sta -The quantity of land required to satisfy the claimants under the late Bounty Land Act passed by Congress at its late session, is estimated at seventy-five

toed the Prohibitory Liquor Law recently passed by the

-Telegraph wires have been extended entirely across the peninsula of Hindostan, from Calcutta to Bombay, a distance of 1200 miles

-The first cargo of Pictou, Nova Scotia, coal since the proclamation of the reciprocity treaty, arrived at New York on the 22d ult., consisting of 200 tons. It on sale, affoat, free of duty.

-Lola Montez is about returnining to the stage, in her double capacity of actress and danseuse. She has made an engagement with Mrs. Sinclair, and after a brief tour of California, will return to "the States." -It is proposed to start a penny subscrip-

tion among the Aids of Governor Pollock, for the purpose of purchasing a magnificent sword, to be presented to him -The bankers of Sacramento, California, payment or acceptances; nor will they certify to checks

due each other. -The San Francisco Mint, during the six days preceding the 25th ultimo, coined \$385,000, which is onth of February would reach about \$2,250,000.

-The colt Morgan, from the original Black Hawk, owned by David Hill, Bridgeport, Vermont, five years old, was sold in New York, by James M. Hill to Mr. B. E. Fields, of California, for \$4,000.

-There are employed on the canals of New York state, during the season of navigation, about 25,000 boatmen and 6,000 boys.

-A boy in Terre Haute, Ia., has recovered \$500 damages from a liquor dealer who sold his father a glass of liquor on the day he was drowned. -The health of Martin Van Buren, jr., who

is now in Paris with his father, (ex-President Van Buren.) that but little hopes are felt that his life will be much longer preserved. -It is stated that the Thorwaldsen group

of the Twelve Apostles, on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, has been purchased for the Catholic Cathedral now in progress of erection at Philadelphia. -A sleigh, rigged up with sails, made a run

is about sixteen miles, -The Ericsson experiment—propelling vessels by caloric-is at an end. The invention is conceded

from Glen Haven to Skaneatelas (N. Y.) on the ice, in less

than an hour, with a party of five persons. The distance

-The Green Bay Advocate, speaking of the cold weather, says an Indian was found dead, from whis

-Mr. Mitchell, brother to John Mitchell has invented a machine for setting type, and with its aid he has just finished setting up an octavo volume by Bancroft, the Historian.

-Col. Kinney, has, it is said, sold his fine ranch at Corpus Christi, Texas, to a French Company, for \$150,000-cash down \$100,000

-Joseph Keeman died in the Washington county (Md.) almshouse last week, in the 107th year of his

-Nearly all the wine on the Mosellee has been purchased by the French Government, to be sent to the army in the Crimea.

-The Indians are dying of starvation in the ountry round Weymontachinque, a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company.

-A Mulatto woman in St. Louis, named Margaret Sullivan, recently gave birth to four living chil-

-Navigation on the lake at Buffalo, is not xpect to be resumed till the 1st of May. The ice in the lake extends from the American to the Canadian shore.

-Pinto, who was recently executed at Hana, had a private fortune of \$200,000. He was the father of six of seven children, some of very tender years-

-Mr. Eli Cookson, a respectable citizen of Warrington township, York county, Pa., sold a load of grain at York on the 9th ult, and on the 11th left a friend's house for home, since which he has not been seen. His family entertain fears that he has been murdered.

-E. J. Bay, formerly a colored barber, of Terrehaute, Indiana, but now of Liberia, Africa, has been Speaker of the House of Representatives of that Republic, was a candidate for the Presidency, and is now editing a paper in that country. -Willis Hester, who had been previously

convicted of Negro stealing in Chatham, N. C., was last week sentenced to be hanged on Friday, 4th of May. It is said that the cltizens are getting up a petition for his

-Hon. Ralph Metcalf, Governor elect of New Hampshire, is seriously ill at his residence, in New

-The celebrated race horse Lexington won the \$20,000 race against time, at New Orleans, on Monday last. He ran four miles in seven minutes and nineteen seconds, being the quickest time ever made by any " land animal," except a "Locomotive."

WHAT IS A TON WEIGHT ?- The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania recently decided, that according to the laws of this State a toll weight consisted of 2000 lbs., and that a greater number of pounds could not be legally exacted in purchasing a ton of coal, notwithstanding the custom of giving 2,240 in one part of the State, and 2,268 in another. The United States District Court at Philadelphia lately decided in a suit in admiralty, that the legal weight of a ton of coal is 2,240 lbs., and that the coal dealers have no more right to give less, than grocers would have to give less than sixteen ounces to the pound. As the Constitution of the United States gives to Congress the power to "fix the standard of weights and measures," we suppose that the act of 1834, passed by the Assembly in Pennsylvania, must are virid and truthful. Altogether her works yield to the higher authority, and all the laws of this State prescribing the size of the yard measure, the cubic contents of a bushel and of a gallon, are null and void where they differ from the United States standard. If this be MILITARY COMMISSION .- The N. Y. Tribune the case, the Sealer of Weights and Measures states that the Department at Washington has and other analogous offices in the Common detached Col. Richard Delafield, of the Engi- wealth are entirely useless and illegal. The neers, Major Alfred Mordecai, of the Ordnance, State laws will doubtless be made to conform and Capt. George B. McClelland, of the Cav- to the United States laws in those points where alry, on special duty, to proceed to Schastopol, they now differ. The importance of having to inspect the works there and view the oper- but one standard will be perceived from the