

Inauguration of President Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, March 4th, 1857.—A bright day seldom dawned upon the Federal city, than this 4th of March, 1857. The streets were soon alive with moving multitudes. Pennsylvania Avenue presented a most animated appearance. Flags waved from all the hotels and public buildings, and from many private houses. The movements of military companies, preparing to take their places in the line of the procession, gave a particularly lively character to the scene.

Altogether the volunteers in the city, taking part in the ceremonies numbered not less than a thousand rank and file. There were also detachments of U. S. Light Artillery from Fort McHenry, and a corps of some three hundred U. S. Marines. They were all under the command of Gen. John A. Quitman.

The Fire Companies and the various political and civic societies, were also early in motion, preparing to take their places in the line of procession. Towards nine o'clock they and the military all began to form in procession on New York Avenue, the right, consisting of the military, resting on 15th Street. This is close to the President's House and the public Departments. The procession got into motion about 12 o'clock and advanced down Pennsylvania Avenue.

On reaching the National Hotel there was a halt, and, after a short delay, an elegant barouche, drawn by four horses, containing the President and the President elect, joined the procession, immediately in the rear of the military. The Vice President elect was also in an open carriage, with several other gentlemen, and the two carriages were surrounded by the Keystone Club, preceded by the military and a representation by a lady dressed as the Goddess of Liberty, on a high platform drawn by six horses, followed by a miniature ship of war of considerable size, made by the mechanics of the Washington Navy Yard. The crowd cheered tumultuously as the President elect appeared. The procession then moved on in the order agreed upon.

There were a number of fine military bands in the procession, including several from Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, which gave additional eclat to the scene. As the line moved on towards the Capitol, the crowd, which was much more dense at this end of the avenue than at the other, repeatedly cheered the President and Vice President elect, and they bowed their acknowledgments on all sides.

As the head of the column reached the north gate of the Capitol it halted, and the military opened ranks, facing inward, and presented arms—through which the carriage with the President and President elect drove to the gate. There they alighted, and were received by the Committee of the Senate appointed for the purpose.

The most interesting scene, though on a small scale, was that in the Senate Chamber. Owing to the small size of the apartment, only a limited number of persons could be admitted, but these comprised all the chief dignitaries of the government. The semi circular galleries were filled with ladies at an early hour, and members of the 34th and 35th Congress were admitted to the Eastern lobby.

The Senators met at 12 o'clock. On the announcement of the arrival of the President and President elect, all rose to their feet.—The President and President elect took the place assigned to them, and in a few minutes, all being prepared, the venerable Robert B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, advanced with the Bible in his hand. The President elect rose, and then took the oath of office as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Those in the Senate Chamber then formed a line and proceeded to the eastern portico of the Capitol. There was a countless crowd of men, women and children occupying every foot of space that afforded an opportunity of seeing the ceremony on the portico.

A very spacious platform was erected on the portico, on which places were assigned for all those who had been admitted to the Senate Chamber. As the tall figure of the President elect became visible, there rose a deafening shout from the vast human mass. It spread over the whole multitude, and it was some time before it could be quieted. The President elect, with hat in hand, bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment of the popular acclamations.

In the very front of the platform was a seat, to which the President elect was conducted.—In his rear were the President and Committee of Arrangements; back of them were the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, the Vice President and the members of the Senate. Then came the Diplomatic Corps, *en grand tenue*, and then the other persons who had been in the Senate Chamber.

When quiet was restored after the acclamations that had greeted the President elect, he proceeded, at about 1:34 o'clock, to deliver his inaugural address.

At the close of the address the Ex-President advanced and offered his congratulations to the President, and he was followed by the other dignitaries. The crowd at the same renewed their cheering, and the guns on the Capitol belled out the news that a new President had entered upon his term of office.—The salute consisted of thirty one guns—one for each State of the Union.

The ceremony being concluded, the President returned to the Senate Chamber, and soon after resumed his seat in the Carriage and was conducted to the White House, the ex-President and others accompanying him.

The military and a great part of the civic procession formed again, to escort the President, and those along with him to the Executive mansion.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—For want of room last week, we omitted to give an account of a distressing calamity that occurred in our vicinity a short time since. It appears that the wife of JOHN SPARKS, residing about two miles from this village, up Shepard's Creek, left the room in which she had been working, on some business, leaving a little son and daughter sole occupants. During the absence of the mother the boy with a blazing stick unintentionally set fire to his sister's clothing, burning her so dreadfully, that she lived but a few hours after the occurrence.—*Waverly Advocate.*

SMITH GIBSON, convicted of the murder of Michael Kelly, a brother Irishman on the Public works, in August last, and condemned to be hung at Harrisburg on Friday last, was relieved from that day to 27th March. New witnesses are said to have been produced, who on another new trial it is thought will prove the crime to have been manslaughter.

The North Branch Canal.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
Harrisburg, Feb. 20, 1857.

Hon. J. Lawrence Gettys, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir:—A sense of public duty compels the Canal Commissioners to call the attention of the Legislature to a subject which in their opinion, demands immediate action.

The Legislature by the act of May 7, 1855, appointed Wm. R. Maffitt Superintendent of the Upper North Branch Canal. By the provisions of that act the Board have no other control over that branch of the improvements than to give or withhold their consent to alterations of said canal and its appurtenances. The 45th section of the act provides, "that the Canal Commissioners may, for official misconduct, during the recess of the Legislature, suspend the appointment hereby made, and supply the place of said Superintendent until the meeting of the next Legislature, and shall then report to said Legislature their action, with the causes thereof."

The 40th section of the act of May 13th 1856, making appropriations for the ordinary expenses of government, enacts, "That no Superintendent, Supervisor, or other Agents having charge of any part of the public improvements belonging to the Commonwealth, shall be allowed to contract debts in any one year beyond the appropriation, for the division under his charge, without the consent in writing of the Board of Canal Commissioners, who shall fix the amount thereof; and if any Superintendent, Supervisor, or Agent, as aforesaid, shall contract debts contrary to the provisions of this act, the Canal Commissioners are hereby required to remove from office the Superintendent, Supervisor or Agent who may have contracted such debts."

In their annual report to the present Legislature, the Board, after recapitulating the names of the various officers under their appointment, who had violated the act prohibiting debts to be incurred beyond the appropriation, say: "It is proper to observe that none of their officers are now in the service of the Commonwealth; and that 'in addition to this unauthorized indebtedness by officers under the control of the Board of Canal Commissioners, Wm. R. Maffitt, Superintendent of the Upper North Branch Canal, an appointee of the Legislature, incurred a debt of \$16,368 48, without the consent of the Board, and in violation of the law."

Mr. Maffitt's disregard of the law was not known in time for the action of the Board until the meeting of the Legislature. As the act of 1855 took the appointment of the Superintendent, and the usual control of that branch of the public improvements from the Canal Commissioners, and as the session of the Assembly had commenced by time they could have taken action on the subject, the Board merely reported the fact of Mr. Maffitt's violation of the law to the Legislature.

They considered this course due to the appointing power. By a rigid construction of the act of 1856, they might have removed the officer, notwithstanding the act of 1855 gives them only the power to suspend during the recess. The Legislature being about to convene at the period the violation of the law was ascertained the Board considered it no more than an act of courtesy to refer the fact to that body for their action.

In the meantime the Board had not deemed it consistent with the law to recognize Mr. Maffitt as an officer, being of the opinion that the appointees on the public improvements, whether made by the Legislature or the Canal Commissioners, would be alike subjected to the penalty of removal for a violation of the provisions of the act of 1856.

Under these circumstances the Upper North Branch Canal is now actually without a Superintendent. The near approach of the opening of navigation, and the important public and private interests connected therewith, requires that immediate action should be taken so as to place the line under the charge of some responsible officer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

HENRY S. MOTT, President.

On motion of Mr. Ball the communication was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The State Convention—Hon. D. Wilmot.

The opposition look forward to the meeting of the Republican State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 25th of March, with deep interest. The *Lehigh Register* says:—Quite a number of names have been suggested by the press in different sections for the various offices, and from their tone we are led to believe that both Republicans and Americans are agreed to overlook the distinctive features of their respective organizations, and go for the man who will be best able to cope with and overpower the Democracy. The lesson of last year is fresh in the minds of every one, and it would be strange indeed if a few miserable disorganizers are permitted to repeat the game that proved so disastrous in the Presidential contest. With prudent management the future of the opposition in this State is full of hope. The majority of the voters of the Commonwealth are with us, and it only remains that our force should be united and rendered effective to bear down all opposition and put an end to the reign of the sham Democracy in the Keystone State.

Among the different names suggested as gubernatorial candidates, none has been received with a heartier response than that of Hon. David Wilmot of Bradford, and he has our decided preference. We look upon him as one of the very best men in the Commonwealth, and doubt whether one of greater popularity could be selected as our standard-bearer. He was one of the most prominent men in the State during the last campaign,—in fact he was at the head of the great and glorious cause for which we struggled, and no one accomplished mightier results than he, particularly in his own district, where his upright and personal character gave great weight. He is a man of unquestionable ability, sincerity and faithfulness. We might say a great deal more in favor of his nomination, but our object at this time is merely to introduce his name for consideration to our readers.

A LARGE TREE.—The Wrightsville (Pa.) Star gives a description of an enormous sycamore on Forge Island, in the Susquehanna river. This tree, says the Star, measures in circumference at the butt forty-three feet. At eight feet from the ground, it divides or forks into five prongs, each of which is as large around at the fork as a hoghead, all are much alike in size, and ascending sixty feet without a limb. Our national bird, the Eagle, has a nest in its top, a fit eyrie for the bird of Jove.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, March 12, 1857.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance.—Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not renewed, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

Advertisements.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extraordinary low rates: 6 copies for... \$5 00 | 15 copies for... \$12 00 | 10 copies for... 8 00 | 20 copies for... 15 00

Advertisements.—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

Job Work.—Executed with accuracy and dispatch, and a reasonable price, with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Head-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

Money may be sent by mail, at our risk,—enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, we will be responsible for its safe delivery.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The Republican State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and other State officers, will be held at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 25th of March, 1857. Each District will elect Delegates in the usual manner, equal in number to its representation in the two houses of the State Legislature, and no person will be entitled, by substitution, to represent a district in which he does not reside. CHARLES GIBBONS, Chairman of State Executive Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Buchanites held their State Convention on the 21st inst. at Harrisburg. The attendance was large; the delegates being mostly office-seekers en route for the inauguration. Col. FORNEY called the body to order, and made a speech in which he very delicately alluded to his defeat for U. S. Senator, by saying that the fruits of the Presidential victory had been allowed to rot under their feet.

In receiving the credentials of the delegates, quite an interesting scene occurred. Mr. J. M. ANDERSON's seat as Senatorial delegate from York county, was contested by D. M. SWEYSER. Mr. A. was elected as a Senatorial delegate by the County Convention of York, previous to the election for U. S. Senator.—Mr. SWEYSER presented a paper signed by nearly all the members of the Convention which elected Mr. ANDERSON, revoking his selection, and appointing Mr. S. to fill his place; and also the proceedings of a county meeting denouncing Mr. A. and appointing Mr. S. as delegate. The grounds for this action, were "that the open boast of James M. Anderson that he had the entire control of Maner, and yet refused to exercise his influence to save the party from betrayal, though at Harrisburg, has forfeited the confidence of the democratic party." Mr. ANDERSON was voted out by the Convention, and Mr. SWEYSER allowed his seat.

The nomination for Governor was spiritedly contested. The first ballot stood as follows:

W. P. Packer,	31	J. Porter Brawley,	15
W. H. Witte,	29	Ephraim Banks,	8
S. W. Black,	25	G. R. Barrett,	6
Wm. Hopkins,	15	F. W. Hughes,	4

But finally, on the twenty-fourth ballot, the "everlasting State of Williamsport" triumphed by the following vote:—Packer, 68; Witte, 51; Black, 14.

GEN. PACKER is perhaps the strongest candidate the democracy could have selected.—Popular manners, in the course of a long political life have gained him many friends. He will also strike a sympathetic chord in the breasts of a large class of active politicians throughout the State, who have grown rich off the public works, and who are always willing, like Macabaw, for something "to turn up."

To be sure there are some ugly reminiscences of the past, in connection with the public improvements, but in these days they are rather a credit than a reproach to a politician. For Supreme Judge, Hon. ELLIS LEWIS was nominated for re-election on the second ballot. He is a man of great attainments and unbounded ambition, possessing the somewhat rare qualification of being able to read the law equally well on either side of a question. It is hardly worth while to re-elect him, as we presume he has already made an arrangement to go upon the U. S. Supreme Bench when a vacancy shall occur.

For Canal Commissioner, NIMROD STRACKLAND was nominated on the second ballot. We have no hesitation in saying that Judge STRACKLAND is too good a man to be sailing in that boat.

The resolutions of the Convention dodge all the political questions of the day. We are not surprised at this, when we know that Gen. PACKER was last fall making *Free Kansas* speeches. Plunder, not principle, is to be the rallying cry this fall, and promises of office at the hands of the National Administration will be freely distributed.

At the close of the Convention, General PACKER was brought forward and delivered a short address. The inevitable and indomitable SNOBLE was then called for, but with his usual modesty declined, promising, however, that he would visit every district represented upon the floor during the coming campaign.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—By our advertisement in another column, it will be seen that MESSRS. WELLS & ROGERS propose to furnish to order, all kinds of Musical Instruments, of the most approved manufacture at New York prices. We have no doubt that it will be to the advantage of all wishing to purchase, to give them a trial.

The President has issued his proclamation, ordering the sale of the Indian Trust Lands in Kansas, in May and June next.—There are about 650,000 acres of these lands, which will be sold to the highest bidder, but not at less than the appreciated value.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE will make a Southern tour prior to his return to N. Hampshire.

THE NORTH BRANCH CANAL.—MR. MAFFITT AND THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

During the many years the people of Northern Pennsylvania have been anxiously expecting and waiting for the completion of the North Branch, there has been little prospect of the realization of their hopes, until the last season. Even when the Canal was declared finished, it was so far from being fit for use, that the hopes of many of its friends died within them, and they were ready to despair of ever beholding it in a navigable condition.

The creation of a new office by the Legislature, and the selection of Wm. R. MAFFITT, to fill that office, invested with ample powers to control the management of the work on the North Branch, independent of the Canal Commissioners, coupled with his high reputation for experience, his indomitable energy and untiring industry, created new hopes in those who had almost given up in despair.

Mr. MAFFITT went to work upon the North Branch, which our readers will recollect, had already been pronounced finished, to put it in navigable order. He found that the water had been passed through that portion from the State line to Towanda, a distance of about 19 miles—but while it was in use, it was navigable only for boats with light loads, being obstructed by bars, and throughout the entire distance, was full of leaks and weak places, making its permanence exceedingly doubtful, and in dry weather the quantity of water exceedingly limited. The whole distance required overhauling and repairing.

From this place to Pittston the Canal was in still worse condition. All attempts to place water in the entire distance had proved unavailing. The body of water contained in the Susquehanna would not suffice to feed the leaks and overcome the difficulties in the way. Radical defects in the construction were met at every step. Yet in spite of obstructions and misrepresentations which would have deterred any other person, he persevered, until last fall, we had the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the first boat load of coal from Pittston.—Not that the Canal was by any means in proper condition for business. But water had been let in the whole distance leaks stopped, and the banks pretty thoroughly tested, demonstrating that another season of energetic and well applied labor would be sufficient, without extraordinary misfortunes, to make the Canal as perfect as any new work can be. Of the labor performed by Mr. MAFFITT to bring about this gratifying result no conception can be formed, except by those residing in the immediate vicinity of his operations. At the outset he had to incur the misrepresentations and ridicule of those who wished to have control of the Canal for political purposes, reiterated by others who had favorite theories for the immediate repairs of the Canal. Relying upon his many years experience, and confident of the wisdom of his plans, he has persevered, until he has extorted even from his enemies, the confession that he has done wisely all that man could do, for the permanence and welfare of the North Branch.

Not only has Mr. MAFFITT met with obstacles at home, but he has been constantly subjected to annoyances at the hands of the Canal Board. We are sorry to say that the interests of the North and the State, as involved in this great improvement, have not met with proper encouragement and attention from the Board of late years. Excepting our friend Gen. CLOVER, who displayed great interest in the work, the Board has apparently manifested but little interest in it. Particularly since the passage of the law creating the office Mr. MAFFITT now holds, this has been the case.—On the contrary, the Board have on many occasions evinced a desire to retard and embarrass Mr. MAFFITT in his operations. They did not willingly resign the control of any portion of the public works. They probably saw in the action of the legislature taking away from them the North Branch, the initiation of a policy which would finally lead to a change in the management of the public works. They feared that the public, seeing the energy and faithfulness with which the Superintendent on the North Branch performed his duties, would naturally contrast it with the corruption and inefficiency of their officers, and thus in time endanger the perpetuity of the debauching and worse than worthless system of now managing our public works.

Hence their jealousy, and the mainspring of the littleness which characterized their actions.—Heretofore they have been content with privately manifesting their displeasure—by illiberality in their dealings with the Superintendent—and by embarrassing him in the discharge of his duties on every possible occasion. Now by a technicality, deeming they have grounds sufficient to justify a full manifestation of their ill will, they have addressed a communication to the Legislature, which will be found in another column. Our readers will mark the exultant tone of this extraordinary message from their Royal Highnesses the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania. How ill-disguised their professions of reluctance; with whatunction they dwell upon his alleged tergiversations in office.

The charge they bring affects both the private and official character of Mr. MAFFITT.—It is no less than a disregard of a positive law of the State, which if an appointee of the Board, would be cause for his instant removal. We will pass over the remarkable degree of official integrity, manifested by the Board, to explain the circumstances of this pretended violation of law. It amounts to no more nor less, than a different construction of the act of assembly of last winter, making appropriations for the expense of carrying on the Canals. The Canal Commissioners had they been honest, would have so stated it to the Legisla-

ture, provided they deemed any notice necessary. Mr. MAFFITT claimed that a portion of the "breach fund," as it is called, was intended for the Upper North Branch. Such it is understood, was the intention of HARRISON WRIGHT who framed the bill. But on applying for it, the Canal Commissioners construe the law differently, refuse to allow him to draw his share of that fund, and he is left minus some seventeen thousand dollars, having supplied from his private resources, the money expended above the special appropriation.

The breach fund applicable to the upper North Branch would be more than sufficient to cover all the expenditures left unsettled, and given Mr. MAFFITT a small sum at his disposal for use during the winter. His offence then, is relying confidently upon receiving his share of this fund, as was intended by Mr. WRIGHT, he has expended more money than was appropriated, and is charged by the Canal Commissioners with malfeasance in office. He is by this action, virtually suspended from office, as they decline to recognize him longer as a public officer.

We will leave it to the public to form their own judgment upon the merits of this case. It is not in Mr. MAFFITT we are particularly interested, but in the welfare of the North Branch. Whether he is sustained or not, by the Legislature, the damage to this work must be incalculable, and may be irreparable. It is not to be supposed that Mr. MAFFITT's friends will allow him to succumb to the jealousy and unfairness of the Board, without a struggle. In the meantime the Canal remains without a Superintendent. The Canal Commissioners have no power to appoint, and Mr. M. even if he had money, would not be desirous of expending it, when he was not recognized at the Canal Commissioner's office as a public officer. The work so imperatively demanded, to allow business to be transacted upon it, will be delayed, and some weeks lost at best. The Canal Commissioners seem bent upon making their private griefs predominate over the public interests. The Legislature can, if it will, right the matter, and secure to the North the speedy completion of the Canal, by passing an act, which shall relieve Mr. MAFFITT from the unjust position in which the Canal Commissioners seek to place him. No political considerations, can, or should enter into the matter, unless the Canal is desired as a political engine of corruption. It has been the pride of its friends heretofore that it has been kept free from the abominations which disgrace our State, from the dishonest use of the patronage of our public improvements. We trust that the Legislature, looking to the true interests of the Commonwealth, and respecting the long-delayed hopes of the friends of the North Branch, will take such speedy action in the matter as may be deemed necessary and proper.

THE CABINET.
The Cabinet is at last completed. Mr. BUCHANAN has experienced great difficulty in arranging it, the principal portion of which seems to have come from Pennsylvania. His original desire was to give GLANCY JONES a place, but FORNEY, since his defeat, has been determined for some reason that GLANCY should not go in. The name of PLIMMER has also been mentioned but not seriously considered. Finally Judge BLACK has carried off the palm. The Cabinet as sent into the Senate, and confirmed, is as follows:—

Secretary of State.....LEWIS CASS, of Michigan.
Secretary of Treasury.....HOWELL COBB, of Georgia.
Secretary of War.....J. B. FLOYD, of Virginia.
Secretary of the Navy.....ISAAC TOUCEY, of Conn.
Secretary of the Interior.....JOSEPH P. BROWN, of Miss.
Attorney General.....JUDGE BLACK, of Pennsylvania.
Postmaster General.....AARON V. BROWN, of Tenn.

The Cabinet, as a whole, does not come up to public expectation, as regards the ability of its members. We consider HOWELL COBB as far the best man in it. The selection of Judge BLACK is unquestionably a triumph for FORNEY. The office for which he has been selected, is one of no political importance whatever, and if it was, in political sagacity Judge BLACK is as simple as a child. FORNEY will not now have any rival from Pennsylvania, before the throne of power, and will be the great dispenser of political patronage for Pennsylvania.

NEW BOOKS.—The celebrated publisher, T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, will publish on the 14th inst., a new work by Mrs. SOUTH-WORTH, entitled *VIVIA, or THE SECRET OF POWER*. To those who have had the pleasure of reading Mrs. S's writings, it is not necessary to say that she is one of the most interesting authors of the present day, excelling in the originality and power of her productions. This new work is said to excel any previously published. It will be issued complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for \$1 25; or in two volumes, paper cover for \$1. Copies of either edition of the work will be sent to every part of the United States, postage paid, on receipt of the price.

The same publisher has just issued a new work entitled "THE BORDER ROVER," by Emerson Bennett. The scene of the *Border Rover* is in the Territory of Kansas, beginning at Independence, Missouri, and extending all over the plains or prairies to the Rocky Mountains. It is full of thrilling adventure and hair breadth escapes, love, romance and humor, and the characters are trappers, traders, hunters, travelers, guides, Indians, &c., &c. Furthermore, the scenes are geographically correct, the incidents of actual occurrence, and those who wish to see Kansas as it was a few years since, will find in this most exciting story some very accurate and valuable information. The work is issued complete in two large duodecimo volumes, neatly bound in paper covers, for one dollar, and will be sent, postage free, on receipt of price. Address T. B. PETERSON, 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

RESIGNATION OF MR. McCALLUM.

Mr. D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of the N. Y. & E. R. R., has tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors, and it has been accepted. The friends of the Road, and the travelling community, will learn this with much regret. During the time Mr. McCallum has held the office, he has introduced into the management of the Road, a system which is unequalled in its operation, as far as regards the safety and comfort of travellers and the welfare and prosperity of the road. But at the same time, by his perfect impartiality, strict accountability and inflexible integrity he has incurred a storm of abuse and misrepresentation such as few men have ever had to meet. Local jealousies, private interests, and baffled speculation have combined to overthrow him. Their aim has been to damage the business of the road for the purpose of affecting him. Though sustained by the Board of Directors, he has felt that it would be better for himself and the Road, voluntarily to retire, particularly as the system he has inaugurated will continue in force in the government of the Road. Those who are expecting to advance local and private interests, at the expense of the Road, will find they have not gained anything by his voluntary retirement from the Superintendency.

The Road is hereafter to be divided into an Eastern and Western division.—Mr. HEOR RUMBLE taking charge of the Eastern, and Mr. HARR of Owego, the Western Division. Mr. RAMSBELL, President of the company, will act as General Superintendent. Mr. HARR has been Division Superintendent under Mr. McCALLUM, and possesses rare qualifications for the duties and responsibilities of his new position.

THE SLAVE POWER TRIUMPHANT!

The slave power has at last removed the last barrier to its complete Nationalization. The Supreme Court has bowed before its influence, and by one bold stroke swept away the last obstacle to its triumphant spread over this Republic. In the famous *Dred Scott* case a decision has at length been pronounced, declaring the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, denying the right of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and declaring that a slave taken into a free state, is not therefore entitled to his freedom. A negro is also declared not to be a citizen.

REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

A bill providing for the reduction of the Tariff was finally adopted in the last hours of Congress. It is the result of a compromise of conflicting views on the subject, and passed by a vote of 35 to 8 in the Senate, and 124 to 71 in the House of Representatives. It goes into full effect on the 1st of July next, and the new rates of duties to apply to all goods imported, but warehoused, in the meantime, as though the same had been imported after the 30th of June. The immediate practical results aside from the main purpose to reduce the present redundant customs revenue about \$14,000,000 per annum on the current scale of importation, will be to throw a large portion of the highly dutiable goods now on the way from foreign States into Public Store, to await the operation of the new bill, and to postpone a considerable share of the usual importations ordered for May and June, until after the 1st of July.

The following are some of the more important changes made by the new law:—
Schedule A of the Tariff of '46, including Brandy and all Distilled Spirits, with Cordials of all kinds, is reduced from 100 per cent. ad valorem to 30 per cent.

Schedule B—Wines, Cigars and all manufactures of Tobacco, Raisins, Sweetmeats, &c., &c.—is reduced from 40 to 30 per cent. Mahogany, Satiwood &c., are reduced from 40 to 8 per cent.

Schedule C—Iron, Woolens, Sugar, &c., &c.—is reduced from 30 to 24 per cent. All bleached, printed or dyed Cottons are transferred to this schedule, making the duty thereon 24 per cent., instead of 25, as at present.

Schedule D—Flannels, Carpets, Balzes, Cables and Cordage, Hemp and Hemp Manufactures, Manufacturers of Silk, &c., &c.—is reduced from 25 to 19 per cent.

Schedule E—All manner of Timber or Lumber, Manufactures of Copper, Furs on the skin, Paper Hangings, Oranges and Lemons, Periodicals, Skins, Velvet, &c.—is reduced from 20 to 15 per cent.

Schedule F—Brimstone, Tin, &c.—is reduced from 15 to 12 per cent.

Schedule G—Books and Magazines, Diamonds and all precious stones, Cocoa, Tallow, Watches and Watch materials, &c.—is reduced from 10 to 8 per cent. Tin in plates or sheets, with Mahogany and all Woods of luxury, are transferred to this schedule.

Schedule H—Tin in pigs or blocks, Zinc, Pewter, Raw Hides, &c.—is reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.

Schedule I (the free list) is largely extended; Wool costing less than 20 cents per pound, Brass, Copper and most Drugs or Chemicals used in manufacturing, being added to it. Wool costing over 20 cents per pound is reduced from 30 to 24 per cent., along with Woolens not otherwise specified.

ENROLLMENT TAX.—The Secretary of the Commonwealth has transmitted to the Legislature a list of the several acts of Assembly, remaining in his office, which will be repealed on the 22d of April next, in default of payment of the enrollment tax. Very nearly \$25,000 is due the State for these purposes.

There are in New-York city rum shops enough to fill a street 25 miles long.