

### Mr. Buchanan's Health.

Those who make platforms for Mr. Buchanan and govern his choice of a cabinet, should take care that he is not killed by the press of office-beggars who are now thronging to Washington. He has already proved himself so facile under the management of those who lead his party, that they will do well not to let him break down at the very outset of his official career. His successor may be of a different temper; he may have a troublesome will of his own. The reports we have of Mr. Buchanan's health are unfavorable, and the anxieties and perplexities attending the distribution of official patronage among the thousands who are scrambling for a share of it, and every individual of whom insist, on the score of political services, that his own claims shall be listened to, and that his own objections against his fellows shall be heard, may be enough, when joined to the ordinary duties of the President's office, to give the finishing blow to a constitution enfeebled by disease. Neither Harrison nor Taylor survived for a long time their installation in office, nobbed as they were daily by those who pretended to be their patrons, and never allowed them an instant of repose.

Mr. Buchanan is said to have had a love affair in his youth, and will, therefore, understand the point of an anecdote which we are going to relate. A young lady of great personal attractions and considerable fortune, was beset by a crowd of suitors for her hand. She was as amiable as she was pretty, and wished to oblige every body; she would willingly have married any one of her admirers, if the rest had consented; but to her great grief, there was no one in whose favor the others would resign their pretensions. So the wooing went on, till the poor girl, with as many suitors as Penelope, began to droop and wither like a garden plant sickening from over-cultivation. At length she died, literally courted to death, and her funeral was attended by the whole troop of lovers, all of whom wore black crape, though they had helped to kill her. Mr. Buchanan may perhaps recollect the story; it is that of the girl in one of the western counties of Pennsylvania who died of a hundred lovers.

If Mr. Buchanan should meet with a similar fate, the victim of innumerable conflicting solicitations, we are not certain that the swarm of suitors who now surround him, would think so much of attending his funeral as of pointing upon his successor with their petitions for office and the proof of their merits. We do not suppose however, that he will of his own accord take any decided and spirited course to get rid of the nuisance with which he is tormented, and his life put in daily peril. His friends who have more force of character must do it for him. We would suggest, that under their direction, proclamation be immediately made through the Washington Union, the administration organ, that the process of rotation in office, of which so much has been said, is stopped for the present, or rather adjourned till next October—that the political mob who justify each other in the passages to the White House, have leave to go home and recreate themselves as they best may, till the arrival of the first cool nights of autumn, when they may again present themselves at Washington, prepared to renew the attack. Thus we shall get a sort of truce—it being understood that in the mean time no changes are to be made in the offices not already vacant. Mr. Buchanan will have a little leisure to perform some of the indispensable functions of his office, such as no Chief Magistrate, at the commencement of his term, can well decline; after which he might be suffered to make the tour of the Virginia Springs, in order to recover his impaired digestion. He should not be allowed to face the army of office-beggars again till he is able to make a comfortable dinner.

For our part, we confess that we feel a particular interest in Mr. Buchanan's health. He has begun the game in a manner which promises to make it worthy of our special attention, and we are anxious to see him play it out in his own way. We would like to see what would come of his scheme of rotation in office, tried upon his own party. We are curious to see the development of his speculation of a railway through Texas and the Gadsden purchase. We are still more curious to see the manner in which he will fulfill the promise made for him by Mr. Dix and Mr. Van Buren, that he will see the question of freedom in the territories in a manner satisfactory to the free states. We have a strong desire to see how he will compose the tangle which he and the slavholding judges between them have raised at the very moment he takes his office. His administration was

"Depot in whirlwinds and in thunder born," and we shall be glad to see what methods he will adopt to bring about a calm of the elements now so fearfully agitated.

We cannot, therefore, spare Mr. Buchanan. It will be hard for us to give him up after he has made so promising a beginning; it will be hard for us to accept in his stead a Chief Magistrate whose public character is yet to be developed and whose modes of proceeding we have yet to learn.—*Evening Post.*

ANOTHER PUTNAM ADVENTURE.—A few weeks ago, Thomas Evans, of Chest Creek, Clearfield county Pa., while out on a hunting excursion, observed a ledge of rocks, which his experienced eye detected as the haunt of a bear. It being late in the evening he went home, but returned the next morning accompanied by his brother. They soon found a narrow passage through the rocks that led into a dark and dismal cave. Arriving at the mouth of the cavern, Thomas, after throwing down his gun, and divesting himself of his hunting accoutrements, crawled in through the narrow entrance, and after groping about in the dark for some time, had the pleasure of laying his hand upon bruin's back. Having ascertained the position of the position of the animal he returned to the entrance of the cave, and got his gun, then went back to the cavern to visit his new acquaintance, while his brother remained outside to act as sentry, provided the animal attempted to escape. Having come up to the bear again, he placed the muzzle of his gun against the animal and fired. A furious growl from the beast accompanied the report of the gun, and young Evans hurried out of the cave as soon as possible. He, however, put another load into his gun, and scrambled back into the cave again. This time he succeeded in putting a ball through the vital part of the animal's body. It was dragged out, and weighed over three hundred pounds.—*Blairsville American.*

SAD CATASTROPHE.—Last Monday night, the house of John Nichol, near Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., was destroyed by fire, and three of his children—two girls, aged 8 and 14, and a son aged 12—were burnt to death. The parents were absent at the time.

### Governor Geary's Resignation.

[From the St. Louis Democrat of March 17.]

At length we have a story of the wrongs inflicted by the Border-Ruffians in Kansas which, we think, may be credited. Let us hear no more of "Free State perversion" and "Abolition lies." The correspondence that has appeared in the columns of *The Democrat* from time to time, has only been untrue in its failure to fully represent the atrocities of the Pro-Slavery outlaws, who have gained foothold in Kansas.

Gov. John W. Geary, at Leocompton, on the 4th inst., forwarded his resignation of the Governorship of Kansas to the Department at Washington. Having notified Mr. Woodson, Secretary of the Territory, of this fact, and having surrendered to that officer the official control, he, in a few days after quit the country and started for the East. He arrived in this city on Saturday evening, accompanied by his private Secretary, Dr. Gihon. Yesterday afternoon he called at this office, and in the course of a long conversation, gave us a complete history of his administration in Kansas, and more than confirmed all the reports which the public through *The Democrat* of the outrages of the Pro-Slavery bandits and rebels in that unhappy Territory.

The Governor states the cause of his resignation to be the failure of ex-President Pierce to fulfill the pledges made at the time of his acceptance of the appointment. The promises of Mr. Pierce, he says, were to support him (Geary) with the United States army, the militia, and the Treasury, if necessary; but, instead of receiving this aid, either in men or \$12,000 out of his own pocket, for the support of his administration; and with regard to military support, he has even been refused a detachment of two companies of cavalry, for which he applied under the most urgent circumstances, and he received the haughty answer from the officer in command, that the army of the United States was not employed to protect him. In addition, the Judiciary of the Territory refused its support. Judge Leocompton thwarted him on all occasions, and having the means to execute his judicial decrees, was enabled to overrule him in every important measure.

Again, throughout his whole official career, he has been an object of hatred to an organized and sworn band of conspirators in the Territory. He states that fifty men were under oath from the day he entered the country, until he left it, to assassinate him, provided his official career should deviate from that course which they had marked out for him. His life thus in constant jeopardy, the judiciary bitterly opposed to him, the military inactive and stubborn, and the Government without money or means of any kind, he was necessarily compelled to decline. The Governor says that he regrets the step that he was obliged to take most sincerely, and feels confident that had he received the assistance promised him, he could have administered the affairs of the Territory in a manner acceptable to the honest settlers of both sides.

In relation to the robberies, arsons and murders at the hands of the Pro-Slavery ruffians, which have taken place in Kansas, the Governor says the half has not yet been told. He says: the murder of Balfour and Hayes was one of the most cold-blooded and atrocious affairs ever witnessed. The Governor reached the spot a few moments after the affair occurred. As the poor fellow was lying upon the earth in his agonies, the blood streaming from his brow, he seized the Governor's hand, and declared that as he looked for mercy hereafter, he was innocent of all causes of offense—that it was a most foul and unprovoked murder. He asked his assassin why he sought his life or desired to take his property—that upon his efforts depended the subsistence of an aged father and mother, a deaf and dumb brother, and a sister—that he himself was a cripple, and therefore harmless.—To this appeal he was told that he was a "d—d Abolitionist," and that they intended to destroy the whole of them." Upon which Hayes one of the gang, seized him by the collar, and placing the pistol against his stomach, shot him.

The Governor pledged him while he held his cold hand in his own, that he would use all his power to bring his murderer to justice. "I spent," said the Governor, "five hundred dollars to have his assassin arrested; and I would have spent five thousand dollars to have done so, if it had been necessary." It is well known that the Governor had Hayes arrested, but scarcely was he put in prison, when Leocompton issued a writ of habeas corpus, and had him released and set at liberty on *straw* bail. Hayes is now in Missouri, and is playing the gentleman. The Governor further states that after the release of Hayes, Surveyor General Calhoun took occasion, in a public speech upon the matter, to declare that the discharge of Hayes was perfectly legal, and that it was a mistake to suppose that the Territorial laws were enacted for the benefit of any other persons than the Pro-Slavery men.

Speaking of the insult offered him, which led to the death of Sherrard, the Governor gave a detailed account of the transaction, and the manner in which his assassinations had been previously planned. His own firmness, however, prevented its execution. Sherrard, the Governor states, with three others, waylaid him in the hall of the Legislature. He discovered them, and knew their purpose; and when Sherrard spoke to him made no reply, but passed on, when Sherrard spat upon his back several times. As soon as these facts became known, a public meeting was held, composed principally of Pro-Slavery men, for the purpose of denouncing the act. It was at this meeting that Sherrard was shot. When the resolutions were read, Sherrard said that any person that indorsed them, "was a liar, a coward and a scoundrel." Mr. Shepperd then arose, and stated that he indorsed them, and that he was neither a liar, a coward, nor scoundrel. Sherrard then drew his revolver and commenced shooting at Shepperd, who received three balls in his body. Mr. S. then snapped a pistol at Sherrard, but it failing fire, he rushed upon him and struck him with his weapon. They were separated, and Sherrard then drew another pistol and advanced upon Jones, whom he had previously insulted because he was a member of the Governor's household. Jones, perceiving his danger, drew a pistol in self defense; a number of shots were then fired at the same time, and Sherrard fell. The Governor says that the account of the affair published in *The Republican*, as furnished by some Mr. Jones, is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

Among other things, the Governor complains most bitterly of the annoyance which he suffered in the obstruction and mutilation of his correspondence. The mail bags, he says,

were constantly opened, and all communications to and from him systematically overhauled, and if objectionable, abstracted. Mr. McClain, Chief Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, boasted of the fact, and stated that he himself had destroyed and suppressed two bushels of mail matter.

The above is merely an abstract of the Governor's statements. There are multitudes of interesting details which we are compelled to omit. His private Secretary Mr. Gihon, has promised us a full and complete recital of the entire history of the administration, which we shall in due season present to our readers.

In view of these things, and under the operation of the act of the Ruffian Legislature, which provides for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, administered as it will be by the dominant faction, who hold all the offices, he thinks it inevitable that a Slavery Constitution will be established in Kansas.

The Governor is probably correct; but nevertheless it is one thing to frame a Pro-Slavery instrument and another to establish the institution *de facto*, in the Territory. The friends of Free Labor in the North must redouble their efforts.

## Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, March 25, 1857.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, 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 be discontinued.

CIRCULATION.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 6 copies for... \$5.00 15 copies for... \$12.00 30 copies for... \$25.00 50 copies for... \$40.00

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

JOBS.—Executed with accuracy and despatch, and at reasonable prices—with every facility for doing Books, Blankets, Hand-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.

JOHN P. HALE and his eldest daughter are said to be quite ill from the effects of the "rat-poisoned" water imbibed at the National Hotel in Washington. They have returned to Dover, N. H., where Mr. Hale resides.

MINNESOTA.—Ex-Governor Ramsey, in an address at an agricultural fair in Minnesota, says there is yet room in that territory for a million and a half more farmers. He thinks Minnesota will some day produce more corn and wheat than any other State in the Union.

THE COMING CROPS.—The most reliable accounts from every section of the country give every encouraging hope for a bountiful harvest. The growing crops from one end of the country to the other are represented as looking remarkably fine.

U. S. MINT.—The statement of the mint at Philadelphia for the month of February shows that there was deposited \$910,960 of gold, and \$185,830 silver; in all, 1,096,795. The gold coinage for the month amounts to \$232,561, wholly in dimes and half dimes. The total number of pieces coined is 2,473,421, of the value of \$462,561. The amount of gold coin now on hand is \$779,070, and of silver \$549,883.

THE SOLAR TELEGRAPH.—Experiments with a solar telegraph have been made with complete success in Paris, in the presence of Le Verrier, Struve and others. The rays of the sun are projected from and upon mirrors; the duration of the ray makes the alphabet after the system of Morse. It is proposed to apply it to the use of the French army in Algeria, where the ordinary telegraph cannot be worked. The posts can be established at 20 leagues from each other.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR.—The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, have fixed upon the 29th and 30th days of September, and the 1st and 2d days of October, 1857, as the time for holding the next State Fair. A Committee, of which the Hon. David Taggart is Chairman, has been appointed to receive proposals from towns and cities, whose duty it will be, if necessary, to proceed to such places as they may deem advisable, and to accept the proposition which they shall think best calculated to promote the interests of the Society, and report their action to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

THE GALLOWES.—The efforts to restore capital punishment in Rhode Island and Wisconsin have failed. The restoring bill was indefinitely postponed in the Wisconsin Senate by a vote of 17 to 10. We are sorry to say that Massachusetts has taken a retrograde step in this matter by repealing the law which required a year to intervene between the sentence and execution of a murderer. This has been done in a panic excited by the murders which lately occurred in the State prison. The Boston Telegraph makes this significant record: "Within twelve hours after the House of Representatives concurred with the Senate in the great remedial measure for the crime of murder, viz: the bill to repeal the law giving the year's probation to convicted murderers, a man was shockingly murdered within sight of the State House."

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—The steamer Star of the West, which arrived at Quindaro, Kansas, February 24th, had on board more than 100 emigrants. A letter from that place says: "There is every prospect that the emigration will be tremendous during the spring and summer."

### Jefferson's opinion of the Federal Judiciary.

There was something prophetic in Jefferson's frequent warnings against the encroaching tendencies of the Supreme Court. The danger which he foresaw from the disposition of that tribunal to enlarge its jurisdiction, was a subject of constant concern with him during the latter years of his life, and nothing that he has written better illustrates the wisdom and the foresight of this eminent statesman than the allusions to this source of danger to our federal government with which his correspondence abounds. The recent startling decision of the Supreme Court gives a new, if not an unexpected importance to his warnings, and furnishes us with an excuse for recalling them to the remembrance of our readers.

It will be seen, by reference to the extracts which we quote, that Mr. Jefferson held:

First. That the federal judiciary is no more competent to construe and interpret the constitution for the other departments of the government—the legislative and executive—than they are to construe it for the judiciary.

Second. That each department is truly independent of the others, and has an equal right to decide for itself what is the meaning of the constitution in the cases submitted to its action; and especially where it is to act "ultimately and without appeal."

Third. That "the germ of the dissolution of our federal government is in the constitution of the federal judiciary"—an irresponsible body, working like gravity by night and by day, gaining a little to-day and a little to-morrow, advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction, until it shall be usurped from the states, and the "government of all be consolidated into one."

Fourth. That the tendency to consolidate the government by strengthening the hands of the federal judiciary, constituted in his day the distinction between Republicans and pseudo-republicans—real federalists.

Fifth. That the Judges should be appointed for terms not exceeding six years, and renewable by the President and Senate, "the insufficiency of the means provided for the removal of the judges gave them a freehold and irresponsibility in office; their decisions, seeming to concern individual suitors only, pass silent and unheeded by the public at large; these decisions, nevertheless, become law by precedent, sapping by little and little the foundations of the constitution, working its change by construction, before any one has perceived that that invisible and helpless worm has been busily employed in consuming its substance. In truth, man is not made to be trusted for life, if secure against all liability to account."

Sixth. That the Judiciary of the United States "is the subtle corps of sappers and miners constantly working under ground to undermine the foundation of our confederate fabric. They are constructing our constitution from a co-ordination of a general and special government to a general and supreme one alone. This will lay all things at their feet, and they are too well versed in English law to forget the maxim, 'boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem.' The power of declaring what the law is, *ad libitum*, by sapping and mining, slyly and without alarm, the foundations of the constitution, can do what open force would not dare to attempt."

Seventh. That a judiciary, independent of a king or executive alone, is a good thing, but independence of the will of the nation "is a solecism, at least in a republican government."

How far the Supreme Court of the United States has justified the anxiety which Jefferson felt and expressed in regard to its influence upon the federal government, we leave to the judgment of the public.—*Evening Post.*

THE WASHINGTON MYSTERY.—An article from the New York Express, gives the first intimation of the suspicion that the mysterious deaths and sickness at the National Hotel, in Washington, were the work of design, instead of accident. This suspicion did not come to light until three proprietors of the house strenuously denied the truth of the rat-poison story. In the New York Daily Times, of yesterday, an editorial article makes the following startling observations:

"There have even been dark hints of a diabolical attempt at a wholesale poisoning, for the purpose of removing certain political personages, whose offices were wanted by men who would be their constitutional successors. But we cannot for a moment countenance such a foul suspicion."

There is no mistaking this, but the design it indicates is too horrible for belief. A Washington correspondent of the Times says that he has put up at the hotel for four months past, and he makes the following important statement:

"I have no hesitation in pronouncing the poisoned rat story a pure fiction without any foundation. It originated, I believe, with a waiter who was turned away from the house for offering a gross insult to a lady boarder, and who cunningly timed it so as to meet the beginning of the sickness at the house, and in its neighborhood. I never deemed it of much consequence, until it gained importance and dignity by circumstantial details in a Lancaster paper, whose declaration that the President elect had a narrow escape from death by arsenic given to rats at the National Hotel, has been copied and received as true all over the country, nearly to the ruin of the house. The utter nonsense of the story will be apparent when the reader learns that the water tank into which the rats were said to have plunged after they were poisoned, sits upon the roof of the building, from which its sides rise perpendicularly at least eight feet. It is not easy to see how a rat could climb that height without assistance, especially when weak and dying from the effects of poison. Besides this tank is emptied two or three times a day, and is carefully cleansed of all sediment, in order to keep the water clear. Nor was this water used for drinking or cooking purposes, but only for bathing, the toilet, &c. The water for cooking is brought into the kitchen directly from the spring; and that for drinking is drawn from pipes entirely disconnected with the tank, as I know from frequent inspection. The rat story is not only untrue, but simply impossible; and not a single physician here has ever entertained it for a moment."

This is very explicit. Nevertheless, a physician stated, at a meeting of the Washington City Council, that he had known persons to be sick at the house from merely taking a drink of water there.

A wise lady writes says—"The world stigmatizes many a man as wicked, with whom a woman would be too happy to pass her life."

### GREAT EXCITEMENT IN SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.—Slicker war in Barton County.

Great excitement existed in and about Golden Grove, Barton County, last week, owing to a large company of slickers having visited that place, from other parts of that, and Jasper county. The company is variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred men. They started out on Sunday morning, swearing that they would have the scalp of Jo Smith, whom they charged with being a horse thief. They came so near getting him that evening, that he had to leave his horse and gun, and take to the bush. They then got drunk, and acted more like demons than "border ruffians." They slicked more than a dozen men, on charges of harboring or being friends of Jo Smith—some of them said to be good peaceable citizens.—Some of them were whipped so severely that their lives are despaired of.

Two or three females who interfered, were beat and bruised up, and the persons of several females violated. Neither age nor sex were spared during Monday and Tuesday.—They went to the house of Eli Smith, and cut open his beds and poured out the feathers—took his meat and corn and threw them away, and turned his wife and children out of doors. But on Wednesday morning, they became alarmed at their own recklessness, and had about ceased operations. The informant of the Greenfield standard, who left the Grove on the morning, states, that the whole neighborhood was nearly desolated; that some of those sicked had been ordered to leave the country, and others who had not been molested, had fled for safety. Several of the fugitives had arrived at Greenfield, Dade County, on Tuesday evening.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—*Man Shoi by a Heroic Woman.*—A bold attempt was made this morning at an early hour, to enter the residence of Maj. Joseph Travin, No. 24, Church street, resulting in the shooting of one of the rascals, but did not prevent his escape. On Tuesday night Mrs. Travin heard some one prowling about the rear of the house, and suspecting all was not right, and her husband being absent, last night she stationed a young man employed by Mr. T. on a sofa in the parlor, to be ready in case another attempt was made. At 1-1/2 o'clock this morning, 2 men came, and effected an entrance by the basement window, and commenced packing up a quantity of clothing, tying them up in a table cloth. Mrs. Travin heard them, and placing the young man at the front door with a club, took a position herself at the back door, armed with a pistol. All means of egress from the house were thus guarded, and the watchers anxiously waited the coming of the thieves.—At about 2 A. M., they came out with their plunder, and on the appearance of the first one, Mrs. Travin violently pulled the trigger and shot him. He immediately dropped his bundle, and cried out, "My God, I'm shot." Mrs. Travin being unable to do anything further, the fellow with his companion escaped, though he was traced over several fences by his blood. The watch was summoned, and made a search of the neighborhood, but were unable to find them.

Mrs. Travin displayed an intrepid courage, unusual for her sex, and it is only to be regretted that she did not succeed in wounding the fellow sufficient to prevent his escape.—This is the second burglar shot within two weeks, and doubtless will tend to prevent a repetition of the offence—upon that house at least, which has been entered before. Mrs. Travin thinks the person shot was a woman in disguise, as the voice and appearance were decidedly feminine.—*Newark Advertiser, Mar. 19.*

COMPLETELY CAUGHT.—All who read must have observed how the Buchananians have howled for months past against the great mass of Protestant preachers who "cried aloud, and spared not" the border ruffians as well as other evil doers. Such preachers were denounced as "freedom shriekers," "reverend sinners," &c. while all the Catholic and Mormon priests who led their ignorant hordes to the polls like dumb asses, to vote for Buchanan, are exempted from all anathemas. Well, Gov. Pollock thought fit the other day to renominate for State Librarian, the Rev. Kansas-Nebraska Bill De Witt, D. D., (who has one son pensioned on the State, already;) and don't you suppose the virtuous latter-day Democracy protests as one man, against a "clergyman coming down from the pulpit," and "dabbling in the filthy pool of politics," by "intriguing for a paltry office?" Not a bit of it! every one present voted for him; and the Rev. Dr. having circulated among the Republicans one of his old sermons against slavery, and another in which he recognized the "higher law," he received seven more votes, and is "in" for another term. But not one of the Catholic, Mormon, or Infidel press, who denounce Republican Clergymen for condemning fraud and oppression, have not a word against an inveterate office-hunting and office-holding parson, of their own political faith.

A singular freak the Supreme Court has been committing; for, not satisfied with kicking Dred Scott, his wife and two daughters out of their august and supreme presence, they proceed forthwith, under the impulse of the moment, to kick out, knock down, and break things generally, in true slavholder style. Dred Scott and family having been kicked out, there was no case before the Court. Upon the point of the weight to be attached to the extra judicial opinions of the Court, Judge McLean, in his dissenting opinion thus expresses himself:

"In this case, a majority of the Court have said that a slave may be taken by his master into a territory of the United States, the same as a horse or any other property. It is true this was said by the Court, as also many other things, which are of no authority. Nothing that has been said by them, which has not a direct bearing on the jurisdiction of the Court against which they decided, can be considered as such. I shall certainly not regard it as such. The question of jurisdiction, being before the Court, was decided by them affirmatively, but, nothing beyond that question."

MONUMENT TO HENRY CLAY.—The directory of the Clay Monument Association at Lexington, Ky., has at last selected a design for the national monument to Henry Clay. It will be erected in the cemetery near that place, over the Statesman's body. The height of the column is to be one hundred and nineteen feet, and on the summit will be placed a colossal statue. The material of the structure will be magnesia limestone, which is said to be as indestructible as Egyptian granite. The corner stone will be laid on the 12th of April, the anniversary of the birth day of Clay.

SINGULAR FATALITY.—A brakeman named Dickenson was killed last week near Uxton, N. Y., while passing under a bridge. He was the last of four victims who have perished by a similar accident within a few weeks. They all live in Utica, and three of them in the same house.

KILLED.—A man named Nelson Hungerford, formerly of Otsego county, New York, was instantly killed on the 12th inst., about three miles above Trout Run, while in the act of striking timber down the mountain. His body was horribly mangled, having one arm broken and head and chest crushed in. He was a married man, and had a family.

COBBLERS AND TINKERS.—One fact connected with the delivery of the opinions of the Supreme Judges in the Dred Scott case, should not be overlooked, which the Washington correspondent of the New York Times asserts; it is that several of the Supreme court judges are getting their opinions printed privately, and have revised them to conform to the points of Judges Curtis and McLean. Chief Justice Taney is altering his materially; and Judge Catron has suppressed some portions clearly announced in the Court. As the majority disagree upon various propositions among themselves, and have changed ground since the decision was promulgated, the whole moral effect of their concurrence is destroyed. The process of cobbling and tinkering, first introduced to political literature by James K. Paulding, when secretary of the navy, must be extensively adopted, to preserve the infallibility of our partisan judges!

A MAN KILLED BY THE CARS.—On Saturday last, Mr. C. Allen, Collesville, Broom Co., was killed by being run over by the cars near Binghamton. As the Emigrant train was coming round the curve, it struck the deceased who was walking on the track and had just left the other track to avoid the train then passing east. Both legs were broken below the knee, the skull severely injured, and the scalp lacerated. The Engineer as soon as he discovered the deceased gave the usual signals to put down the brakes to stop the train immediately, and the signals were repeated in quick succession. The train stopped as soon as possible, and backed to deceased, but he was dead when it reached him. The deceased had come down to Binghamton from Collesville that day. He was about fifty-one years of age.—*Elmira Gaz.*

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Nineteen States have elected their Representatives for the 35th congress, and politically they stand 6: Democrats and 90 opposition, giving 25 opposition majority. The twelve States yet to elect have 70 members, Connecticut and Rhode Island being the only places where Republican strength can be expected. Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, casting an aggregate vote of 73, will be solidly for slavery, so that the administration of Mr. Buchanan will have all needful assistance in the effort to nationalize slavery.

THE CLERGY ON THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.—A New York letter writer says: The late decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the Dred Scott Case, received much attention from our city pulpit yesterday, the Clergy being unanimously opposed to it. Dr. Cheever preached last night from the text, "Cursed be he that perverteth the judgment of the stranger," and was particularly violent in his denunciations of Judge Taney and his decision. Rev. Dr. Tyng alluded to the affair, also in very strong terms, and Rev. Dr. Chapin, referred to it both morning and evening service; his eloquent remarks created quite a sensation.

DEATH OF REV. SIMON R. JONES.—Another land mark of the past has been obliterated by the hand of death. SIMON R. JONES, a preacher of the gospel in this county for over forty-five years, died this morning, at his residence in the town of Southport. At the time of his death he was over eighty three years of age, but maintained his mental faculty in a remarkable degree. The funeral obsequies of the deceased will take place at the Church at Wells Mills, in the town of Southport, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to-morrow. His remains will then be brought to this village for interment. The friends of the deceased and the public generally are invited to attend the funeral.—*Elmira Gazette.*

A young woman lately drove a load of wood into Louisville, sold it, purchased some family necessities, threw them and herself into the wood wagon, with the agility of an active young man, and pursued her way home to the rapid measure of "Pop goes the Weasel," which she whistled with masculine taste and spirit. She is eighteen years of age, and her father has taxables to the amount of \$10,000.

THE N. Y. Mirror says that one of the young ladies that visited the U. S. ship Portsmouth, the other day, who was not supposed to have the slightest knowledge of nautical parlance, asked Captain Dornin why the foremost sail was like a tyrannical mother. The gallant captain scratched his head over it awhile, and then "gave it up." "Because it's a spanker," modestly lisped the important young miss.

TWO DAYS IN A COFFIN ALIVE.—M. T. R. Butler, a Georgian timber cutter went to Savannah, a short time since, to sell timber, was taken sick, and it was thought, died. His remains were deposited in a coffin and sent home. On opening the coffin after its arrival, he was discovered to smile. Medical assistance was immediately obtained, and it is said he is fast recovering.

YOUNG AMERICA.—A few days since, two little schoolboys were missing from Winsted, Conn., and fears were entertained that they had been drowned. They were found, however, the same evening, seven miles from home, having started to go to California, because they had "such hard lessons to get," and were afraid of being flogged if they did not get them.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT seems indisposed to send out any other Arctic expedition. There is no possibility that any of Franklin's party now survive, and it does not seem consistent with the motive of humanity which prompts another expedition, to send other ships and crews to encounter the same perils under which the former perished, merely to satisfy curiosity.

SINGULAR FATALITY.—A brakeman named Dickenson was killed last week near Uxton, N. Y., while passing under a bridge. He was the last of four victims who have perished by a similar accident within a few weeks. They all live in Utica, and three of them in the same house.

KILLED.—A man named Nelson Hungerford, formerly of Otsego county, New York, was instantly killed on the 12th inst., about three miles above Trout Run, while in the act of striking timber down the mountain. His body was horribly mangled, having one arm broken and head and chest crushed in. He was a married man, and had a family.