Wilmot's Endorsement in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

We have shown that when Mr. Wilmot introduced his famous Proviso into Congress in 1846, his democratic colleagues in the House stood by him, and that when he renewed, in 1847, the motion to attach the Proviso to the three million bill, it had not become undemocratic to vote in favor of the prohibition of Slavery. It was only after Mr. Buchanan, in his struggle after the Presidential nomination then approaching, had led the way against the Wilmot Proviso that Mr. Wilmot began to stand alone among the Democratic representatives from Pennsylvania, upon the old Jeffersonian platform of Slavery restriction.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, which was chosen at the general election in 846, and which met in January, 1847, took early action upon this question, and it is gratifying to turn back to the records of that body, and see how emphatically it sustained Mr. Wilmot .--There were Whigs and Democrats in those question they were united. Nearly every democratic member of both Houses recorded his vote in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Victor Piollet, a democratic member of the House from Bradford county, introduced into that body the following preamble and resolutions :--

" Whereas, The existing war with Mexico may result in the acquirement of new Territo-

ry; and
Whereas, Measures are now pending in Congress having in view the appropriation of money and the conferring of authority upon the treaty making power to this end, therefore Resolved, &c., That our Senators in Con-

gress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to vote against any measure whatever by which territory will accrue to the Union, unless, as a part of the fundamental law upon which any compact or treaty for this purpose is based, Starery or involuntary servitude shall be forever prohibited, except for crime.

On the 26th of January this preamble and resolution were called up, and they passed unanimously, by the following vote:

YEAS - Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Bassler, Bentz, Bingham, Black, Biair, Boughner, Bowman, Breidenthall, Bull, Burns, Bush, Bushnell, Clark, Colvin, Connor, Daly, Dickinson, Dickson, Denaldson, Edie, Evans, Fasset, Fausold, Fernon, Fenstermacher, Forsyth, Fox, Gehley, Gould, Graeff, Gratz, Haly, Harris, Hasson, Haymaker, Hilands, Hunter, Ives, Jacoby, Jackson, Kauffman, Keatley, Korr, Kinnear, Kline, Klingensmith, Knox, Krick, Ladley, Loughlin, Lawrence, Levan, Leyburn, Lockhart, Long, Mackay, Mather, Matthias, Montelius, Morrison, Myers, McAbee, McCallister, McCurdy, M'Curley, McKnight, McMinn, Noble, Patterson, Pauling, Pearce, Perry, Phillips, Piellet, Pomeroy of Mercer, Pomeroy of Franklin, Reynolds, Robbins, Ross, Rupert, Sanborn, Sharp, Shelly, Sipes, Sonder, Thomae, Thompson, Trego, Vitet, Warner, Weller, Wertsner and Cooper, Speaker—

NAYS- one. Democrats in italic.

Every democrat present voted aye, and every democratic member of the House was pre-

The resolutions were sent to the Senate and were called up in that body on the 27th. At the late Harrisburg Convention Mr. Gibbons stated that he was Speaker of the Senate at that session ; that Mr. BIGLER, then Senator from Clearfield, afterwards Governor and now U. S. Senator, came to him on the morning of the 27th and asked as a particular favor that the Speaker would award the floor to him that morning to enable him to call up the House resolution. The Speaker did so : Mr. Bigler accordingly called up the resolution, made a strong speech in its favor, urging its immediate passage, and moved to suspend the : and the rules to put it on its final passage yeas and nays having been called, the resolution passed by the following vote:

YEAS-Messrs. Bigler, Boas, Carson, Cornman, Crabb, Darragh, Darsie, Gullis, Harris, Hill, Hoover, Johnson, Jordan, Levis, Mason, Morrison, Rich, Richards, Ross, Sanderson, Smith, Smyser, Williamson, and Gibbons, -Speaker-24. NAYS-Messrs. Anderson, Black and Pot-

teiger -- 3.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Wilmot received the strongest possible endorsement of his course from the democrats of Pennsylvania, every democratic member in both Houses of the legislature, excepting three, having voted to sustain him.

It is worthy of note, also, that the legislature that winter was Whig in both branches; vet this resolution was introduced in one branch by a democrat and urged through in the other by another.

David Wilmot, true to his democracy, has occupied the same ground ever since; but the party which then endorsed him has falsely deserted the noble stand it had took apostatized from the faith of its founders, and shamelessly renounced all the good which it did in its better days .- Pittsburg Gazette.

At a municipal election held at St. Louis, Mo., early in the present month, the vote for mayor resulted as follows: Winner (Emancipationist,) 5,487 ; Pratte, (Democrat,) 3,756; Lane, (American,) 1,831. The Emancipationists also carried, by a large majority, both branches of the councils, and all the city officers. A movement, of such strength, in a Slave State, must make the slave breeders tremble. That free labor should attempt to assert its rights at the South is what they have long feared. The Slave States are proper field for Abolitionism or emancipation to exert itself, although it is right and proper for citizens of the free States to labor to enlighten and awaken the Southern people to the fact that both their duty and their interest require the abolition of Slavery.

WHAT IT COSTS TO ENSLAVE KANSAS !-The effort to force slavery into Kansas has proved expensive to the party that the people hold responsible for the outrage. It cost the democracy its ascendency in Maine, New Hampshire, and Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. It has cost them a dozen seats in the U. S. Senate. It has victimized three territorial Governors. And finally, it has sectionalized the Supreme Court of the United States. If the design of swindling freedom out of Kansas is persisted in, we shall see at what further cost that design is prosecuted !- Alb. Ere. Journal.

The state of Things in Utah.

The Territory of Utah seems to have been strangely neglected by the Federal Executive. Judge Drummond, appointed by the President three years since, as one of the members of the Supreme Court of the territory, has been fairly driven out by the proceedings of Brig ham Young, the Mormon Governor. His let ter addressed to the Attorney General of the United States, gives his reasons for leaving the territory and laying down his office, and i no abatement is made from his statement of fact, we are only astonished that he should not have taken his resolution earlier-that he should not have returned to the states, had an interview with the President, urged upon him the necessity of maintaining the authority and executing the laws of the United States within the territory by a prompt and effectual interposition, and, if unsuccessful, appealed boldly from the President to the public. He seem,s according to his own account, to have wasted his three years in an unavailing strugdays, and their party fights were as bitter as gle for the authority of the federal govern any that have happened since; but upon this question they were united. Nearly every demhim was hopeless without support from Wash-Young, according to Judge Drummond's

statement, interferes on all occasions with the proceedings of the federal courts in the terriory, slanders and bullies the Judges, causes their records and papers to be destroyed, directs the juries in those courts whom to indict and whom not, absolves from punishment the persons on whom the federal courts pass senence, and imprisons citizens of the United States who are guilty of no offence. Darker harges are made-charges of murder by vioence and poisoning. The assassination of Gov. Gunnison and eight others by the Indians is laid at the door of the Mormons, as that of Judge Shaver, Drummond's predecessor, who it is averred, died of a poison draught administered by their order. The murder of A. W. Babbitt, Secretary of the territory, on the plains, is directly attributed to Young and two of his associates. ther enormities are hinted at which the vriter says are too horrid for publie disclosure.

It has been long known that Young rules Utah in a most arbitrary manner, and that he has treated the federal courts and the other authorities with a contemptuous disregard .-Nothing, however, was done by Mr. Pierce during his administration to make the supremcy of our government respected and to exerute its laws among the Mormons. Judge Drummond says, justly enough, that the party in power "should now be held responsible for the disgraceful state of things which exists in the territory." It is not only responsible for what happens now, but should bear the resconsibility of all that has happened for the ast four years. The character of Young is is well known; he is bold, imperious, brutal, ; and Mr. Pierce has always behaved as if afraid of him. At one time the late President roused to the necessity of doing something to redeem the federal authority in the territory fallen, appointed Colonel Steptoe Governor .-The Col. refused the appointment, and Young holds over. The federal executive could not be ignorant of the enormities this man was perpetually committing; it was of course in equent communication with its officers in the whole :territory; yet not even the feeblest attempt was made to support them in the proper dis harge of their duties. We see whether Mr. Buchanan can muster any more firmness Young has declared himself a partisan of Buhanan, and, doubtless, expects to be allowed

Of the destruction of the records and paers of the federal courts, spoken of by Judge Drummond, a narrative has been published in the San Francisco papers. The act was committed in March 1856. The records were taken from the office of the Clerk of the Su preme Court, and burned in Salt Lake City. Judge Kinney instructed the Grand Jury to gressors. Young told the Grand Jury that the court was a Gentile court, with which the Saints had nothing to do, and that if the Gen tls wished anything to be done in the matter, they must do it out of Utah. Accordingly

nothing was done. measures for the complete establishment of

the federal authority in the territory. If the President does his duty, he will lose bully and his followers to reason. The first thing done by our executive should be to send a determined and fearless man to govern the territory, in the place of Brigham Young, and with him such a detachment of the United laws, protect the judiciary and ensure the punishment of crimes. For judges, instead of men of a feeble character, who can stand three years of bullying and insult, and every manifestation of disregard for their judicial authority, he should send out persons equally conscientious and resolute, who would not suffer the least infraction of their authority. A firm course with these men, supported by a force large enough to show that the general government is in earnest, would soon convince them of their weaknesss and the folly of attempting resistance What is most wanted is the means of breaking up the prestige of Young's influence. He must be secretly hated by numbers of his subjects-for subjects they are in factand as soon as the weakness of his goverment is made to appear, and the means of escape from tyranny are offered, it will be most extraordinary if thousands do not fall away from the allegiance to him which they now profess .- Evening Post.

A NOTHER DEATH FROM "THE NATIONAL" .-Some weeks since an article was published stating that a lady and daughter, the family of our most respectable citizens, was seriously ill from disease contracted while stopping at the National Hotel at Washington, previous to the Presidential Inauguration. A letter from the proprietors of the hotel was subsequently published which stated that the sickness was caused by miasma from the sewers. We regret to announce that Mrs Robert Johnston. the lady referred to, died yesterday from the mysterious poison. She was just five weeks confined to her bed, during which the constant that slavery is the normal condition of society, efforts of medical skill were baffled. They were only three days at the National, and while there were sick for some hours, and also had a sick night at Baltimore. Nothing serious appeared afterwards in Mrs. Johnston's case. until after nursing her daughter, who was sick some two weeks, when she was herself taken Attorney General Black has appointed Jas. down. Miss Johnston is now in a fair way Shunk, of Harrisburgh, to a clerkship in of recovery. Mr. Johnston himself was sick, the Attorney General's office. I r. S. is a son but is now as well as possible under the circhmetances .- Newark Advertiser, April 16.

Bradford Reporter. E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA: Chursday Morning, April 23, 1857.

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DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford Co. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER WM. MILLWARD, of Philadelphia. FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester Co JAMES VEECH, of Payette County. STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The President of the late Republican Convention has appointed the following State Central Committee, viz:

LEMUEL TODD, Chairman. Simon Cameron, John J. Clyde, Lindley Smith. H. L. Benner. Joseph Shantz.

Joseph Casey, Geo. Bergner, Wm. D. Kelly, J. M. Sellers, James Edwards, J. B. Lancaster, Jacob L. Cossler Jacob L. Gossler, Edward C. Knight, Edward Darlington Wilson Cowell, T. J. Worth, Saml. E. Dimmock, Saml. E. Dimmock, David E. Small., B. Rush Petriken, W. P. Miner, L. P. Williston, C. B. Curtis, D. L. Eaton, D. E. Finney, J. R. Edie, A. J. Fuller, Robert M. Palmer.

The Bloomsburg " Star of the North," is a fair specimen of the BUCKALEW school of politicians. They assume an attitude of great apparantly unrestrained by any sort of seru- duplicity, and whilst they support the most ul- and bring it back to the original design of its tra pro-slavery doctrines, endeavor to render from the absolute authority into which it had Republicanism was dominant-just as they be generally understood. The seed is now bewould be honest if honesty paid best.

The Star of the 8th inst., contains a characteristic article, from which we extract the following paragraph, as a specimen of the

"If it were possible to elect Wilmot for Governor there "It were possible to elect wilmot for Governor there would at once grow up a hostile spirit between our State and those neighbors on our South. Every lazy negro of Maryland and Virginia would be tempted to escape into Pennsylvania, and the whole power of the Executive would be used to shield the fugitive. The Wilmot administration would let the tariff and the white laborer's interest sleep, and trouble itself only to protect the black man. Years ago we heard these Wilmot men talk about the order is a superfection." ection" to the white laborer, but now it is only ection "for the man with a tawny skin."

The editor of this paper, who talks thus of the loudest in approving the late decision Scott case. He also pretends to be a lawyer, inquire into the offence, and indict the trans- and will not deny that that decision, if sustained by our Courts, will permit any slaveholder to bring his slaves into Pennsylvania and hire them by the year to labor in our factories, mines and workshops. What kind of protection does that afford to white labor? Does This single ei cumstance should have led to the Star dare to deny that such may be the case? If the policy advocated by the Democratic party is fully carried out, what is to no time in taking such steps as will bring this prevent any ironmaster from hiring slaves from Tennessee or Virginia, accustomed to that kind of labor, at half the expense he is obliged to pay for free labor? Or the coal operators from working gangs of slaves, at less an-States troops as would effectually enforce the nual cost, than that of white men? That policy would bring the free white labor of the North in direct and ruinous competition with slave labor. The advocates of the doctrine that Slave holders may bring their property into Pennsylvania, and hold it so long as the animus revertendi is preserved, may say, that it is not likely that slaves will be hired to serfear of the U. R. R. will limit the probability, yet that does not alter the fact that the great barrier has been broken down. Let slaves decrease in value, for the Southern market, and Maryland and Virginia have an over supply of their chief productions, and the slave breeders will turn their attention to supplying the mines and furnaces, and in some measure, the farms of Pennsylvania with slave labor, hired for limited periods, which, as the intention is to return it to a Slave State, under democratic decisions, can be lawfully done.

The great and the only political question now before the public, is this very protection of Free White Labor. Shall slave labor occupy this Republic, shape our institutions and ly improved by his sea voyage. His nervous asserts that it is the policy of the country to as ever. foster, extend and perpetuate the institution of negro slavery. Indeed, many of its prominent leaders hardly stop at color, but assert and not confined to particular shades of comthat it is better for capital to own its labor Northern portion of New York and Vermont. than hire it. Acting upon these doctrines, it is claimed that Slavery "keeps step and marches sanction and protect it. That following upon Philadelphia, are also in circulation.

the heels of our progress as a nation is always to be found the dark shadow of the accursed ed on Friday from Liverpool, bringing three institution, and that neither the light of reve- days' later news. The triumph of Palmerston lation, of reason, of justice or of progress shall in the election is quite as positive as it appearsuffice to dissipate it. Such is the tendency of ed by the previous mail. His gain may be modern Democracy. We are sorry to add set down in round numbers at about fifty votes that it is strengthened and upheld in its mon in the House of Commons. This gain is found strous assumptions by the highest judicial tri- in the return to the House of some twenty-five copper was raised by the powder from the

bunal of the land. The Republican party asserts, on the conpredominate. That the institutions of the of independent men, who, while following him abe. They are cutting in some ten place, two country were formed for the white man, not in some things, are pretty sure to oppose him which are already in to where the copper is the negro. That Slavery should not extend wherever, as in the Chinese question, the idea five feet thick. Another is four feet and a beyond its present limits, where it has unques- of moral right and wrong is involved. Such quarter. Eighteen inches further will bring tionably a Constitutional existence, and that is the result with the four hundred and seventhe Territories of the Nation should be devot- ty members already elected; and we see no ed to Free Labor. That party seeks to ad- reason to suppose that the hundred and thirty- cuts driven in from the edges very soon reach vance the interests and elevate the condition five yet to be returned will materially change of the free white man. To do this, it holds as the aspect of the House. We regard Lord an essential and primary object, that he should Palmerston, therefore, as sure of such a steady not be brought in contact with the debasing majority as will render him, for a time at least, influence of slave labor.

Those who like the Star, and kindred sheets, talk about Republican regard for the negroes, dices of those who are ignorant of the true aims of the Republican party, it is persistently reiterated. Your true nigger-worshipper is your modern Democrat. He bows down in adoration of the institution of slavery. He considers it the most beneficent of institutions. He regards public men, in proportion as they count their human chattels. He has such a peculiar regard for its effect upon society, and particularly upon poor white men, that he desires it to be extended over all the Republic, and knows no reason why "our Southern brethren" may not bring their property into Pennsylvania, and hold it, whether that property consist of horses or niggers. Such men would not be shocked if their slave masters should enact that poor white men should be sold into slavery, particularly if it was incorporated in the platform.

These efforts to misrepresent may answer for the present. But the contest still goes on, and the issues become every day more plain to the most unconcerned and unobservant .-Free White Labor is finally to predominate, though the day may be far distant. It is yet to arise in its majesty and assert its rights and its true destiny. It is ultimately to wrest this fairness and candor only to cover the grossest Government from the hand of the Slaveholders, founders. To effect this, it only needs that an equivalent in the suavity with which it is the plans of the Slaveholders shall become done. Such persons would be Republicans, it known, and the influence and effects of Slavery ing daily sown, which shall in time bring forth an abundant harvest.

The Wayne County Herald which has an irresistable propensity to meddle with the political affairs of this District, repeats the stale slander upon Mr. Grow, of favoring the Collins line, and in consideration thereof accepting a free passage to Europe. The story originated with a reckless and unserupulous know nothing sheet in Philadelphia, and has been reiterated by several papers such as the Herald, who take their cue from it-probably flippantly about "protecting" negroes, is one from the fact of former dark lantern proclivities. If there was was the least desire for truth and justice, a few minutes search would satisis recorded on all occasions against all propoof the Treasury.

> We trust the Herald will not suffer on account of its intense anxiety about the state of political matters in this District, but will con-

THE CASE OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.—The action for damages brought against Judge Kane in the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware county, was some time since argued upon demurrer. To the declaration claiming damages Judge Kane put in five special pleas, setting forth his office, the proceeding which occurred, and justifying his entire conduct .-The plaint.ff replied de injuria to these pleas, the defendant had committed the acts of his own will, and without cause. The Judge's counsel demurred specially to the replication vice in this State, and while we grant that on three pleas, and joined issue in two of them. The agument in demurrer was held in December. On Saturday Judge Haynes gave notice that he decided against judge Kane, so that the replication stands, and the case will go to trial on the general issue, and will be tried some time during the present summer.

> The Harrisburg Union and Patriot is responsible for the following :-** Maj. Heass' new paper. "The States," was issued Washington city on Thursday last. It is Democratic

> Will you be good enough to name for us a Democratic paper that has not "Southern pro-

Senator Sumner's health has been greatcontrol our destinies, or shall Free White La- system is recovering its natural vigor, and he bor be predominant? The Democratic party expects to come home in a few months, as well

appointed special agent of the Post Office Department for Southern New York, Northern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Mr. North plexion. The Democracy hold the doctrine has been re-appointed special agent for the

NEW COUNTERFEIT .- A new counterfeit of to the music of the Union," that wherever the the denomination of \$5's on the Anthracite Constitution extends, and the stars and stripes Bank, at Tamaqua, Pa., is in circulation .wave, they carry the institution of Slavery, and Counterfeit \$5's on the Sonthwark Bank of

Foreign News .- The steamer Arabia arrivso-called Liberals instead of Conservatives, and of as many members who will support the trary, that the interests of Free Labor should present Premier through thick and thin, instead virtually the dictator of England.

A battle in Persia, between the British and the forces of the Shah, had been previously reknow that they are uttering a contemptible ported; the details we are now enabled to falsehood, yet as it avails to excite the preju- present. The British gained a complete vic- bility of its being anything else than almost solid tory, though without much credit to Gen. Out- metal. If it is 91° per cent, and this is not ram, who commanded.

> The Neufchatel Conference has not yet arrived at a final settlement; and there is no \$300,000 This, we respectfully submit, is positive confirmation of the reported conclu- the largest mass of metal of any kind ever yet sion of peace between Spain and Mexico. The exhibited in a single piece upon this planet. breach between Austria and Sardinia also remains unhealed.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount one half per cent.

Sunday last commenced one of the most severe and unusual snow storms within our recollection. Snow fell almost incessantly points which we have described. for thirty-six hours, and now remains six or eight inches in depth, although much of it melted as it touched the earth. Should it go legany (Pa.) Court of Quarter sessions, or off with a rain, we may expect very high water; and at any rate it will furnish the lum- Frank McCracken, a young man, who had rebermen with the anxiously expected opportu- cently been employed at the freight depot of nity of reaching a market with their lumber. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but who

We call the attention of our Republican friends to the prospectus in another column of a new weekly paper at Philadelphia, the first number of which will be issued on the 2d day of May. We have every reason to ly been in the Western Pennsylvania Hospa believe that the Times will be ably and efficiently conducted, and will prove a valuable the persons about him carried magnets, by aid to the promulgation of correct sentiments. which both his mind and body were influence Specimen copies may be obtained, on writing, by any person desirous of aiding its circulaton.

ed. He appeared sane enough, except on this subject of spiritualism and magnetism. The jury, without going out, found that the prison-

Wm. B. Reed, Esq., of Philadelphia, formerly a Whig, but in the late contest a Buchanan man, has been tendered the mission to heard from up to the 17th of March. They merly a Whig, but in the late contest a Buch-

The Hon. Richard W. Thompson, late little ones were born in March and are thrive M. C from Indiana, was recently (or claims to have been) the hired attorney of the Menominee Indians at Washington, where he ren- mals, at present, and through the eleven dered them service which he values at \$40,000. When they were to receive a liberal sum from on the continent, we may regard all doubt the Federal Treasury in payment for lands Mr. Thompson sent in his little bill, but the Indians disputed or repudiated it and took the The only remaining determinate point is fall sum due them, distributing it among them- character of the stock that may be produced selves and giving none to their verlowish pale For this, time will be required. The off fy even the Herald editor that the charge was the Treasury, on what grounds we do not refully equal those of Asia Minor and Africa, and utterly groundless, because Mr. Grow's vote member and cannot imagine. His claim was may, by proper attention, be more highly de rejected. He tried Congress, with equal ill- veloped. success at first, but finally obtained the pass sitions to favor the Collins line at the expense age of an act which authorized the accounting officers to pay him any sum that they should find justly due him. Those officers promptly reported that no sum was due him-Mr. Mon evpenny, President Pierce's Commissioner of Indian affairs, stigmatizing his claim as utterly fine its labors at home, where they seem to be groundless and frandulent. Thus the matter seemed to rest until the accession of Mr. Buchanan.

Meantime, however, Richard from being a leading and active Whig, and voting as such for all manner of Wilmot provisos and No-Exusion-of-Slavery resolves, became a Fillmore Know-Nothing and a bitter Pro-Slavery Hunker. As such, he managed the Fillmore State Convention last year, headed the Fillmore Electoral Ticket. As such, he did all he could to give Indiana and the Presidency to Mr. Buchanan

A corrent scandal affirms that this was in pursuance of a bargain with certain leaders of the Pro-Slavery Democracy stipulating that, in case of his success in his undertaking, his claim should be allowed and paid at the Treasury .-We know no facts that sustain this charge to Congress, hal been re-elected. Consider indeed, we should be very unlikely to know them if they existed. It is what the senior Mr. Weller would call a remarkable coincidence, however, that one of the very first acts of the new lords of the Treasury was the allowance and then gave himself up, and was taken to and payment of Mr. Thompson's claim .- N. Y. Tribune.

PRESENT OF A LIBRARY.—Some weeks since. Mrs. Martha H. Wurts, wife of John Wurts, Esq., President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, made a present to the Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Carbndale city, Pa., of a library of some 800 volumes. The design is that this shall form the litical integrity, will be please take for a basis of a permanent library for the use of the recent repuliation the Presbyterian Congregation, and she desir- Supreme Court of California of the State D ed that it should be regulated and conducted of California, contracted by Democrats? after the manner of a circulating library.

ICEBERGS IN THE SUSQUEHANNA .- There are still remaining lodged on the rocks and islands anan, made a speech a few days since in in the Susquehanna river, in the vicinity of city, in which he lauded the murder of Sh York Furnace, lying between New Bridgeville maker and recommended the hanging of s Erastus Evans, of Owego, has been and the "Narrows," above McCall's Ferry, immense piles of ice, which will probably remain there until the first of next June, unless carried away by a freshet in the river. Our informant states that there are millions of tons of it, in huge stacks, some of which are several acres in extent. - Wrightsville Star.

> The Southern Standard says that ""South Carolina is the very seat of moral and political chivalry." We can imagine, that, if moral Trunk Railroad Company at Point Levi, opportunity and political chivalry were personified South site the city was destroyed by fire. na would be its sent .- Louis. Jour

The Great Copper Nugget.

From the Ontonagon Miner, March 21. Since our last publication, we have been wonderful piece of copper. A few tons have already been taken from it, and there are thir ty men at work cutting it up; more parties will be put on soon. The lower end of the rock in which it was enclosed—the upper end being very little disturbed. This leaves it inclining but very little from the horizontal, and in an excellent position for cutting to advantone of the cuts to where the copper is seven and a quarter feet thick. Its greatest thickness is between eight and nine feet, but the the thickness of three, four or five feet, and its average thickness will be from three and a half to four feet. Its greatest length is forty. six feet. Greatest width eighteen and a half We cannot think its average thickness to be less than three and a half feet. These dimensions give it a cubic content of not less than two thousand f et, and this amount of pure copper would weigh no less than five hundred and forty-nine tons. There is scarcely a possia high estimate for such a mass, it contains about 500 tons of pure copper, and will be worth, when prepared for the market, about But the great mass is a small part of the conper now in sight in its immediate vicinity. About a hundred feet to the east, a series of monster masses, of enormous size, are now being stripped and followed into the conglom-erate. The disclosures of the last few days are immensely important. it is perfectly safe to say that there are at least two thousand tons of copper in sight within a few feet of the

A NOTHER SPIRITUALIST INSANE .- In the Al-Monday, J. H. H unpton made an application for a jury de lunatico inquirendo in the case of had become insane from reading newspapers d-voted to spiritualism, and giving his attention to the spiritual rappings. Mr. McCrack-en was head receiving clerk at the depot at the Point Depot, and was considered one o the best clerks in the city He had previous tal, and was discharged, supposed to be c ed. He labored under the impression that er was insane.

THE CAMEL EXPERIMENT. -The Washington are doing well, and those first brought over are in use for the transportation of supplies between San Antonio and Camp Verdo. Three ing, and five or six more births are expected From the reports of the condition of the ani months that the first importation have been as to their acclimation dissipated and the so much of the experiment is a fired fact. in charge, are, however, sanguine that it w

MR. AND MRS. JOHN DEAN.-It is true (as we learn from most excellent authority) Mr. John Dean has gone to a school in a di tant part of the State, for the purpose of ! ing his wits and his manners polished up a The school is a private one, and is in the it of taking in grown pupils, whose early cation has been neglected. Mrs. Dean rem for the present at the house of Mr. H. Berth olf, the officer of the Supreme Court who moved her from her father's house when writ of habeas corpus was allowed. All r mors and stories to the contrary, Mrs. Des has not left Mr. Bertholf's house since she tered it, nor has she ever seen ber husband e. cept in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Bertholf -N. Y. Mirror.

FROM NEW MEXICO. St. Louis, Frida April 17, 1857 .- We are in receipt of Sant Fee dates to the 18th ult. The Democra Convention had nominated for Governo James L. Collins. Mr. Oterio, late Delega ble excitement had been occasioned in San Fe on account of the circumstances grow out of a collision between a Mexican n Grober and a soldier, Grober shot the so A party of troops thereupon entered the and fired about forty shots, killing Gruber another prisoner and wounding two of Some of the soldiers engaged in the proc had been identified, and were to be tried the offence,

A Text.-The time any neighboring De ocratic homilist feels like p eaching upon by the Demo

Major Murphy, of Leavenworth, Kan recently appointed Indian agent by Mr. Bu other abolitionist in Leavenworth.

Isaian on Hoops.-The following is an tract from Isaiah iii., 1 : 'In that day the Lord will take the very of their tinkling ornament about their twenty-five and thirty feet high, and covering and their combs, and their round tire like

> FIRE AT QUEBEC .- Quebec, April 10 .- L night the whole of the offices of the Gran amount of the loss has not transpired.