

ERRATUM.—Our New York correspondent requests us to state that in his communication published last week, he wrote "living epistles" and not "long epistles" as the compositor made him say.

The Hunker Convention.

Whoever has observed the political movements of the pro-slavery party of this country, for the past few months, must be considerably amused at their last dodge, perpetrated at their late County Convention. The Nebraska leaders, knowing the mass of the people here to be strongly Free-Soil, have taken great pains to hoodwink them on that question, and before the Fall election, labored hard to make them look one way and pull the other.

Court Proceedings.

Jonathan Melvin vs. Charinda Melvin. Judgment for Divorce. Divorce a vinculo matrimonii decreed by the Court. Commonwealth vs. Adam Grimm. Judgment for Bastardy. Verdict, guilty of Fornication.

Commonwealth vs. William Dayton.

This was a case under the act of 8th May, 1854, prohibiting the furnishing of intoxicating liquors to persons of known intemperate habits. Judge Wilmont ruled the following points: 1. That the act took effect upon its passage, although the Defendant had a license to sell liquors, and had no knowledge that his right to sell under his license had been altered by the Legislature.

The evidence was that Brown was a man of intemperate habits—that he worked in August for Dayton at a dam about six miles from Great Bend. As Brown was going up on Monday morning, he called at Dayton's and took a small drink of liquor. As he returned on Saturday night, he also called and took a drink. This the Judge ruled brought him within the provisions of the statute, if he knew Brown was a man of intemperate habits. Verdict, guilty. Rule to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside, returnable to next sessions.

In Pennsylvania, the Speaker of the House is a known Abolition leader.—Washington Union.

We believe all the regular Democratic papers of this State, agree with the Union in animating the men who voted for the 'Abolition' Speaker, but it is a little singular that while the charge brought against him by the Union, the Philadelphia Pennsylvania, and other pro-slavery sheets, is that he is a Free-Soiler, up in this region it is deemed good policy to represent him as a pro-slavery man. This misrepresentation is doubtless thought necessary in order to make out a case against our Representative, Mr. LATROOP, who has been so independent as to vote in accordance with the principles of his Free-Soil constituents, instead of submitting himself to the control of a few unprincipled politicians. We can assure Mr. Latroop, that however much his vote may have offended the doughfaces, it is highly approved by the people, who have become so much in earnest as to discard old party ties in pursuit of principle, and expect their Representatives to do the same. Mr. Latroop may safely consider himself instructed to vote on the side of Freedom.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Republican.

The Democratic Convention.

Messrs. Editors.—I am a Republican.—I was a Democrat. The principles which once made me a Democrat, now make me a Republican. They are the principles which Washington advocated, which were sustained by the immortal Jefferson, and which became the settled policy of the country in 1787 by the votes of the patriots of the Revolution. From 1787 to 1852, a period of sixty-five years, these principles remained the settled policy of the country, and their entire correctness was unquestioned by the North, and fully acceded to by the South. They are now repudiated by the Democratic, and adopted by the Republican Party. They were derived from the Constitution, are sanctioned by the Supreme Court, and have been repeatedly endorsed by Congress and by the people.—Their correctness and their importance to the honor and prosperity of my country and to the more sacred cause of humanity, have made me a Republican, yet a strong feeling of attachment to the Democratic Party still lingers around my heart. Feelings of affection and admiration, though deeply wounded, induced me to bend my steps toward the Democratic Convention. I listened with satisfaction to the speakers as they alluded to the primitive days of our Republic, when the Democratic party fought valiantly for principles dear to the hearts of Freemen, and exulted over the success that crowned its labors. Washington, Jefferson and Jackson were alluded to as patriots whose memories are enshrined in the hearts of Democrats. That our country had settled down upon the principles advocated by these illustrious heroes was a subject of congratulation. Our hearts all responded to these sentiments as they fell in eloquent tones, from the lips of the speaker, and were filled with pride when they told us the party always triumphed when it advocated such glorious principles. We experienced a feeling of awe and veneration when its great principles were advocated by its great men; for there is a moral grandeur and sublimity in the greatness of men and in the greatness of principles. It was then a great and glorious party; and when the speakers adverted to it as it once was, they were responded to with loud applause. But when they set down silent upon the men who now lead it, upon the principles it now advocates, and upon the position it now sustains before the country, a feeling of sadness settled down upon the audience. Every man in that assembly looked as though his heart ached.

Loud glorying in the past and abject silence upon the present was a pretty libel in the speaker's. The aged speaker is excused, when the death with pride upon the trophies that once made his the halls of the great circles, and covers up the wrinkles and deformities which now make her halls, countenance hideous. So we should look with complacency upon the Democrat who talks loudly of the men and principles that once raised his party to honor, and is silent upon the men and the principles that now sink it to infamy.

Not so excusable is it to deny the only record measure the party can claim as wholly its own. It may, perhaps, do an Editor, since it is a time-honored usage of the party in this country, to state facts incorrectly and to deceive unwary voters into the support of its measures. But we cannot conceive what manner of excuse is to be furnished the speakers and the Committee, all honorable men, for uttering a falsehood so palpable and so base as the following: "The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was not a measure of the Democratic party." Are Pierce and Douglas Whigs? Is the National Administration a Whig Administration? The State Central Committee with Mr. Bonham its Chairman, and that Whig, and "our good Gov. Bigler" too? And you, my dear Democrats, were you all Whigs last fall? For shame! What you may well recollect that "this is a time when all good men are required by exigencies of political events to arouse themselves to activity." Your case has become desperate indeed, if it has become necessary to resort to such desperate, say, such ignominious means.

If you are ashamed of the Nebraska Bill, why not denounce it manfully and resolve to oppose it by your votes and as well by every other means in your power, whether your party sustains it or not? But you are not opposed to it, else you would have been in favor of the re-negotiation of the Missouri Compromise, instead of being opposed to it, as is your party organ. Was it not enough when the Democratic party gave Utah and New Mexico to the Slave power, that it must now give it Kansas and Nebraska? Must we be robbed of every foot of our territories and not try to regain an inch? I have solemnly resolved that the rights of the North are outraged, and then you sit down, and folding your arms, sing the lullaby of 1852. Acquiesce. Think you the noble Jackson, of whom your speakers love to prate, would have acted thus? They told us that when his party resolved that the rights of American sailors were outraged, he rushed to the battle-field shouting Free Trade and sailors' rights. Had he resolved that his own conscience and his own rights were invaded, think you he would have sat complacently down and uttered that cowardly word, acquiesce? No, indeed. The stern old hero would have sprung to his feet, shouting the battle-cry, Free Soil and Northern Rights. If he never would have submitted as you do, to outrages upon his rights and his conscience, but would have resisted every such encroachment to the last moment of his life.

With perfect coolness the Convention denies the obvious faults of the party, and with unequalled impudence assumes for its virtues which it never possessed. All winter long we have been hearing that the country has settled down upon the principles of the Democratic party. The speakers seemed to take particular pride in impressing upon the audience the fact that the policy of the Democratic party had become the settled policy of the country; and the Convention resolved that the opposite party was "wrong in all past time," and that "the Democratic party had given to the country all that was glorious in its history." One of the speakers labored hard to prove to the Convention that Free Trade was once the measure of the Democratic party, and called on Major Bisbee, a veteran of 1812, to prove Free Trade was the battle-cry when he rushed into the conflict. He alluded, very feelingly, to the fact, that the veteran Democrats of 1812, recently assembled in Washington, wore, in large letters, upon their hats, that glorious Democratic motto, "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights." When the eloquent speaker took his seat, the Committee reported the following resolution:—Resolved, That we are in favor of a Tariff. The question was put and the Convention adopted it without a single dissenting voice.

Has Democratic Free Trade become the settled policy of the country? Whence came the idea of the present tariff? It was proposed by Henry Clay, a Whig (whom the party organ is gracious enough to commend as a just statesman) as a compromise between the Free Trade of the Democrats, and the high Tariff of the Whigs. By the statesman-like and eloquence and energy of Clay it was urged through the National Legislature, and by virtue of Whig votes, became the settled policy of the country. That compromise occasionally altered and amended to meet the demands of an ever-changing commerce, forms the basis of the present tariff.

Denying that Free Trade and the Nebraska bill were Democratic measures were not sufficiently humiliating acts for this Convention. It must even arrogate to itself the infamy of the Compromise measures; as if the people of the North were not indignant enough when Kansas was doomed to Slavery, without reminding them that Utah and New Mexico were also consigned to its blighting influence by the Democratic party. The Convention seemed to think it was necessary to success that the Territorial bills and the Fugitive Slave bill should be claimed as Democratic measures, although they were passed under the Whig administration of Fillmore, and sustained by the influence and eloquence of such Whigs as Clayton, Clay, and Webster, and became the settled policy of the country under Whig influence.

The Democratic party used to sneer at a banner of principles to the country and throw down the glove to the party that dare oppose them. But there was a wonderful death of principles in the Convention. They were obliged to hunt up an old Register, to find the proceedings of the Republican party, and taking them for a guide, they endorsed the Free Soil principle, its Homestead resolution, the Common School system, and its denunciation of proscription of men on account of religious belief, carefully omitting the re-negotiation of the Missouri Compromise. Assuming the Republican principles as its own, it very modestly presumes that the Republican party is "a party of no principles," and then strolls out before the country a Juggler in Peacock's feathers.

Free Soil Resolutions have been passed by the Democratic party of this county ever since the question was first agitated. It passed resolutions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, year after year, and voted against it the first opportunity. The first time "popular sovereignty," or the admission of Slavery into free territory, was submitted to the people by Gen. Cass, the Democratic party of this county voted in favor of it, although annually making expressions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. Our present member of Congress made speeches in opposition to the Wilmot Proviso and in favor of popular sovereignty, all over the county, and was well sustained by the party. It still adhered to the Proviso when it voted in favor of the admission of Slavery into Utah and New Mexico, and in favor of making Slave catchers of Northern Freemen, and it was eminently free soil last fall when voting in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. And now when there is no principle or measure except the Nebraska bill that distinguishes the Democratic party from any other party, they express Free Soil sentiments and then in a very quiet way, scarcely observable, resolve to endorse "the organization." That is, they resolve to vote for the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, knowing that he will be a pro-Slavery candidate, except in one awful contingency. That one contingency, even the distant fear that such a thing might occur, threw the Convention, the speakers and the party organ into a pitiable state of excitement. The prospect now is, that the Democratic party South will be wholly absorbed by the Know-Nothing as the Whig party is in the North. This accounts for the hue and cry about Know-Nothing and Slavery. The party North is alarmed lest it lose its Southern wing as the Whig party have already done. In that case it must follow its illustrious predecessor into the land of forgetfulness.

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A great alarm is manifested by the Nebraska Democrats, lest the secret order be raised, like them, pro-Slavery. This alarm probably arises, or more probably it does not arise, from the fact that the Democratic party, which passed the Nebraska bill and attempted to "crush out" the Free Soil sentiment from the people of the North, is everywhere defeated by the Know-Nothing. Their defeat, pretty conclusively, of what kind of material the majority of them are composed. Whether the Free Soil portion will unite with the South in electing a pro-Slavery President can be "guessed" after a knowledge of a simple fact. The National Government does not make voters. That business is left with the States. There can be no use of a National movement to accomplish the object of the Know-Nothing, except to make the time and manner in which a foreigner is admitted to the elective franchise, uniform throughout the United States. That is to be done by each State separately, and not by the General Government. The President can have no control over it. Now the fear-stricken Convention may make a safe guess whether the "Anti-Nebraska" Democrats who have been "deceived into the Know-Nothing Lodges" are going to vote for a pro-Slavery President, just for fun. I guess they would vote for an Irish Catholic for President, if he was anti-Nebraska, sooner than for a Nebraska Know-Nothing.

A pious horror was experienced by this Convention because men were proscribed on account of religious opinions. The Convention was composed of men of good sense. There was not a man in that Convention, Catholic or Protestant, who believes there are fourteen men in this county, (to say nothing of the fourteen hundred K. N's) who would prostrate a man on account of the manner in which he professes to worship God. Good sense teaches Democrats that a man's right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience will not be questioned by the intelligent people of Susquehanna Co. But their religion, (as they call it,) is attacked by this very Convention, when it passed a resolution in favor of universal education, the means of efficient common schools. The Catholic church has made a desperate effort to break up our Common School system, and the Democratic party strays itself against the Church. My dear Democrats, you know nothing, sure enough, for you are Know-Nothing without knowing it. That is the kind of opposition the Know-Nothing offer to the Catholic Church. They care nothing for the manner in which a Catholic worships God, but they do care for the influence the Catholic Church brings to bear upon the politics of the country. The Convention better have voted itself to be a stupid, as that to have made itself so perfectly ridiculous by a long senseless rigmarole about the rights of conscience.

Instead of offering principles to be supported by the people, or contending for any great measure, the Convention spent the whole evening, and used four columns of its organ, to abuse and libel a new party just emerging into existence. So fallen is the Democratic party from the proud position it once attained. There was a time when the Democratic party promulgated and maintained great and important truths. This Convention, representing the Democracy of Susquehanna Co., satisfied its lofty ambition in concocting and publishing lies, libels, and gross misrepresentations. It seeks pre-eminence, not by any truth or principle, or measure as advocates, but by abusing, denouncing and vilifying every thing that opposes it. Its ancient glory has departed, soon it. Its great name are gone, and with them the strength and honor of the party. It was once consecrated to liberty and freedom; now it is proscribed to Slavery and oppression. It was once the engine of patriots to restore rights to the oppressed; it is now the engine of Demagogues to rob Freemen of their rights. Over this degradation of the party, the Convention uttered and wars the patriotic freemen of the county of its determination to triumph over their spirit-

its organ, inflated and arrogant, tells them "If they hold the field in future, they will have to smother powder." We cannot say "smother powder." It is smothered, but it was "powder" of our own burning. If it will be any comfort to Nebraska Democrats, I can inform them that we have more of the same kind, only a little stronger. CAYENNE.

Nicholson, Wyoming Co., Pa. January 20, 1855.

Messrs. Editors.—Our folks have long considered the good people of Susquehanna county as rather their superiors in the improvements of the day, and especially in the matter of education; but of late they are becoming rather skeptical on the latter point. An advertisement has just been posted up in "Bacon's" bar-room, which attracts the attention of all our boys, and I believe they are right in thinking they can beat its imitable Syntax and Orthography. It is too rich a specimen to be lost. I give you a literal copy of it all.

Notice is given that the subscriber will sell his farm of about fifty acres or more of land and the most part of it cleared and a farm barn and house on it and a old log house and Apples and peach trees and the said farm is now well seeded Down and around School house on it and it lies in the Northeast corner of Springville township and in Susquehanna county and nine miles Northwest of timesian Depaugh and eight miles west of Mr. Oakley Depaugh and four miles from Springville hollow and four miles from Dimic corners and four miles from brookly Scateer and four miles to a good grist Mill and Do good work and good land on it and about three quarters to a good Seaw mill and well Situated for roads and within about half a mile of a State Road running from timesian Depaugh To Dimic corners and the inhabitants all round and all about and the Subscriber will sell the said farm for fifteen Dollars for acre and have it run and as if any person that wishes To buy can see it before the first of April January 15 1855

It is to be hoped that the advertiser will succeed in selling his farm, and leave for other parts. Our township election came off last week. There was scarcely any excitement, though two tickets were formed, and several persons in behalf of each party were diligent in preparing and distributing ballots. But, alas, in these latter days, regular tickets and nominations have fallen into sad disrepute, and with us it happened when the votes came to be counted, that those who were running for office had received but very few votes, while in almost every instance the persons receiving the large majority of the votes, were not only those whose names had not been mentioned, but who were ignorant of the fact that they were voted for. Everybody was much surprised at the result. Everybody voted for the regular candidates, and everybody knew nothing about it. Most of those who were thus elected to office received the matter with good grace, but one or two, especially the Poor Master elect, were highly indignant and denounced it as a vile imposition of the Know-Nothing. As yet the Know-Nothing are, nobody can find out. Rumor says that one of the defeated candidates is determined to break up the election. If that is done, there is fun ahead.

My own opinion is that the Know-Nothing had nothing to do with it, but that the whole scheme was secretly planned and carried out by a few individuals, for the mere fun of witnessing the effect it would have on the minds of the people. It is, at any rate, pretty common hereabout, to hear the Know-Nothing denounced in unmeasured terms. For several years past the subject of spiritual manifestations has elicited considerable interest in this vicinity. Rapping mediums have become so common that there is one or more in every neighborhood—and we have speaking mediums who favor us (as they allege) with communications from the spirits of the departed—good spirits and bad spirits—the latter, predominating so far as I have heard.

One night last week, the Rev. C. H. Harvey, an accredited champion of the doctrine, preached in this vicinity upon the subject of spiritual manifestations. The fame of the man had preceded him, and for once I availed myself of the opportunity of listening to an able exposition of a subject which has the credit of occasioning many instances of insanity, and so far as I yet know has failed to accomplish any substantial good.

Mr. Harvey was formerly in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of spiritual manifestations coming up, he was induced to examine it, and became not only a believer in it, but one of its ablest and most zealous advocates. For this error he was deposed from the ministry and the church. He professes to hold precisely the same theological views, now, as then, with only this addition of spiritualism. The personal appearance of the man is prepossessing—in eloquence he is head and shoulders above the mass of public speakers—with unusual fluency of speech—planning address—spontaneous voice and faultless manner; he is able by the hour to retain the attention of his audience without their giving signs of weariness.

He attempted to show that the doctrine of spiritual manifestations is not only in accordance with the scriptures, but that they teach us to expect them in these latter days. If God, or the spirits of the departed, had ever been made manifest to men, by trances, visions or dreams, there was no reason why this might not occur again;—and that this had occurred, he adduced his own experience and related the testimony of many others to prove. Taking his own statements for it, he has several times while in the trances state (his earthly senses closed and his spirit senses open, as he expresses it) received communications equal to, if not greater than any depicted by John the Divine in the Apocrypha.

He went about half through his discourse when suddenly there was heard the voice of a female in a shrill, spasmodic tone, saying,

"I am John the Baptist, &c.—a live speaking medium was focused among us. Mr. H. sat down and the lady with her arms extended and uplifted, and her head thrown back, continued to speak, meanwhile walking up and down the aisle of the church. She continued to converse with us that it was the lady whom we all beheld that spoke, but the veritable spirit of John the Baptist speaking through her as a channel or medium. This continued perhaps ten minutes, when after a pause of a few seconds, instead of John the Baptist, it was Jesus the Son of God. Again we were informed that it was not the lady who spoke, but the spirit of Jesus speaking through her. The substance of the communication was an exhortation to sinners to turn from the wrath to come, to sinners to persevere in the path of holiness, with the assurance of their ultimate success and glory. To those however, who should reject and despise the Jesus, then speaking to them, there were terrible denunciations of woe.

To my mind there seemed nothing extraordinary in all that was said—it was Bible language, or something similar to what Mr. H. had used in his discourse. That which he had purposed to be from John the Baptist, I listened to with feelings of comparative indifference, but the communication from Jesus, made under such circumstances, was shocking to my mind and awakened unpleasant feelings. I never wish to listen to the like again.

Mr. Harvey informed us that the lady was the wife of a Mr. Ellis who sat by her side, and also gave a history in brief of the past few years of her life. I have no reason to think that Mr. H. or the medium are not perfectly honest, in all they believe and affirm in regard to this matter. Of those who composed the large assembly on that occasion, some believed, many were amazed, and others doubted, myself among them, and until the truth of this thing is attested by miracles, I shall on this subject, probably remain a skeptic.

Mr. Harvey stated that the doctrine of spiritualism is rapidly gaining ground—wherein, a few years since, there were only four or five, there are now hundreds, and he confidently predicted its ultimate triumph. I am at the end of my paper, so please excuse me. Now and ever Yours, S. A. NEWTON.

For the Republican.

Messrs. Editors.—I noticed in the Independent Republican of Jan. 18th the following remark, which I suppose to be editorial. viz. "An effort has already been commenced in this, and other counties, to obtain a repeal of the law creating the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools.—This action is premature." Sirs, the "effort" in this county, if I understand it, as I believe I do, is not merely to do away the office of Superintendent, but to obtain an alteration of the school law generally, whereby many objectionable points shall be removed. Our citizens have long complained against the arbitrary character of the law, and undoubtedly the last school law, being more rigorous and creating an unnecessary office, as they judge, has ripened their complaints into action.

But it is remarked, "The people have hardly had time to discover whether the office will prove beneficial or not." Sirs, some times we see things at the first view to be impracticable—impossible. One man can not raise the "frame of an ordinary house, neither can he navigate a ship, because the resistance, or labor in either case, is too large. Even to the superintendency of this, or any other county in the state, is a task a great deal too large for one man, and do any thing like half justice. I know not but that the present incumbent has been diligent and done all he or any other could do. But I am unable to see the smallest trace of benefit, our schools have received; not that I would not censure after him—certainly not—for I never did expect any benefit to accrue from the office, by whomsoever held.

To visit two schools per day, officially, and do them justice, is all that any superintendent ought to do, as I well know from experience; and this would require more than 120 days to go over the county. To examine the teachers properly for a single term, if they all assembled at the places appointed; it would require at least two weeks. But as many, not being yet engaged, do not attend, their examination can only be obtained at the expense of an unnecessary journey, and the uncertainty of finding the superintendent at home. Now it will not do for him to commence visitation until the entire examination has been completed, by which time many schools will be partially through; consequently many will escape visitation.

I will not say that Mr. Richardson did not do his duty. But I do say that neither he, nor I, nor any other person, could, or can do, what the law requires, and do it as it should be done. Beside, thirty thousand dollars, a sum nearly equal to half what Connecticut appropriates annually to education, is expended to pay officers for doing what it is impossible to perform in a practicable manner. This is the basis of my objection to a superintendency as the law directs; and I confess "premature." And furthermore, the full amount of benefit which that office can possibly confer, and even much greater, at not one dollar of expense, could be obtained by a properly constituted board of visitors or inspectors of schools in each township. Brooklyn Jan, 20th 1855.

S. A. NEWTON.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

In the Senate, on Thursday, January 18, Mr. MILLIKEN offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee on Millia are hereby instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill disbanding all volunteer companies in the State, and forbidding the formation of new companies of which said companies two-thirds of the members and officers are not American born citizens. The resolution was agreed to by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Cuth, Ferguson, Finken, Fraser, Fry, Haldeman, Hendricks, Jordan, Killinger, Lewis, Mellinger, Price, Quigg, Sellers, Shuman, Skinner, Tugger, 17. Nays—Messrs. Brown, Buckleaw, Cresswell, Dague, Goodwin, Hamlin, Hogg, McClintock, Pugh, Sauer, Malvern, Wherry and Helt, 12.

It is to be seen that Charles C. Burleigh is to lecture in Hartford the 29th inst., and in this village, the 30th and 31st, and February 1st, and at Susquehanna Depot February 4th. The subjects which he will speak upon are understood to be Slavery and Temperance. Most of our readers have no doubt heard Mr. Burleigh. To those who have, there is no need of commendation from us. To those who have not, we may be permitted to say that Mr. Burleigh is one of the most polished, logical, and eloquent men of the age. Go and hear him.

For the Republican.

Great Bend Canon League.

Messrs. Editors.—Permit me through your columns to call the attention of your readers to the existence of a Canon League at Great Bend, which has been recently established, and is the most effectual in suppressing the illegal traffic in ardent spirits. The object of the League is to enforce our present liquor laws and punish every violation of them, and to secure the early passage of a law entirely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage in our State. So far as I have observed, it has worked like a charm to break up the gross violation of our laws, which has long characterized our place, and in connection with the order of Good Templars, will force the Rum traffic from every channel except its own legitimate one; and with the hearty cooperation of the friends of Prohibition throughout the State, we hope to soon entirely dry up these fountains of crime, misery and destitution, through the instrumentality of a wholesome Prohibitory law.

At a meeting of our League on Saturday last the following officers were elected for the present year: President Rev. J. B. McCroary, Vice President E. F. Wells, Secretary N. DufBo, Treasurer S. B. Chase, Directors John McKinney, Marcus Doolittle, Isaac Beckhow, Milton Gilman, Peter Decker, A. T. Trowbridge, Isaac Brooks, James Clark. Prosecuting Attorney Simon B. Chase. Our plan of raising funds, is for each member to subscribe \$5 many abates of stock, each share being one hundred dollars, and liable at any time to an assessment, not to exceed 15 cents on a share for one year.

We have already some fifty thousand dollars subscribed, and hope soon to raise it to one hundred thousand. Let every township take hold of this work, and we will soon have leagues enough to warrant the organization of a County League.—The next meeting of the league will be held at my office in Great Bend, on Friday the second day of February next, when we shall be happy to see all who desire to co-operate with us in this humane and philanthropic work. S. B. CHASE. Great Bend, Jan. 22 1855.

Cause and Effect.

Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, has eight hundred and forty-nine licensed rumrunners. These are the "Cause." The "effects" in part are— 1. Two hundred and four paupers, for 1853, all but forty-nine of which were manufactured by rum. Of this number, 145 were foreigners, mostly Irish. 2. Commitments to prison for the same period, 282; of these 208 were foreigners; and the whole number intemperate. 3. Convicts for the year, 84; all intemperate. 4. The accompanying wretchedness of families, profanity, Sabbath breaking, obscenity, demoralization of children, idleness, vagabondism, sickness and premature death. The money-loss occasioned by all these, the least item in the aggregate of evil, is of course principally paid by the sober and industrious. Does Government owe them no protection? or do the assumed rights of rumrunners override and extinguish all others?

In the "York Pennsylvania," of a recent date, we find some equally instructive statistics, a specimen of which will give. From January 1852 to January 1854, there were 57 prisoners committed to the County Jail—51 of these for crimes committed under the influence of intoxicating drinks. From January 1853 to January 1854, the commitments were 77—64 of which were caused by intemperance. The average cost to the County of each criminal is \$130 per annum. The paper tax of the County, including the products of the "County Farm," is \$6,000 a year—three-fourths of which go to support the rum-trade. In the meantime, the Court derives a revenue from licenses of about \$1,800 per annum, to offset an expenditure, caused by drunkenness, of \$18,000! It must be acknowledged that this is a brilliant financial operation. Prohibitionist.

The Massachusetts Emigration Aid Society, for the settlement of Kansas Territory, with persons opposed to slavery, is, if we may credit the Boston Advertiser, likely to prove a profitable investment for its stockholders, though not so intended. In an article on the subject, the Advertiser says: "It has so made its investments, which are very considerable in amount, that its means are already enlarged by its profits, and it could well set this day to a handsome advantage."

As regards the character of the settlers sent out by the Society, the same article tells us that when the Rev. Mr. Lane organized a church in Lawrence, Mo., Kansas, he found a larger proportion of men and women who had been church members at home than he could have found in any similar number in the old States. It was also ascertained, when the Kansas Athenaeum was organized in the same city, that more than one voter in ten was a man of collegiate education. The Aid Companies, as the Advertiser informs us, have not yet paid any man's passage to Kansas, all who have gone thither having paid their own way. The Massachusetts company has used its means in founding the city of Lawrence, and erecting a saw-mill, forging, boarding houses, churches, public libraries, school houses, and schools. Settlers go out without persuasion or aid, and those who first went can sell out their lots for \$500, or more, besides the extra wages they receive. Since the closing of winter, the Massachusetts company has been preparing itself to operate with great promptness in the spring, and has added very considerable to its subscriptions. At the opening of the next season, it will found towns like Lawrence in other parts of Kansas, and will send forward a party of emigrants every Tuesday, beginning with the first of March, having at this time a larger number of persons enrolled, who wish to go to Kansas, than it ever had. The emigration fever is increasing all through the North and West, on account of the hard times.

It is to be seen by the Court Records, that the two counterfeiters, White, of Buffalo, and Lawrence, of Eping, N. H., have been placed under ten thousand dollar bonds, each, for making and selling counterfeit money. It is a pity that the friends of Liberty, who should protect men from imposition at all, could not certainly protect them from being imposed upon by a worthless counterfeit of such a medicine as Agra's Cherry Pectoral. We can only complain that the punishment is not half enough. The villain, who would feel no pain, deliberately trade with the health of his fellow man, by selling him a medicine, the cure of which is to make him a slave, and substituting a falsehood, no other delusion, could be published as loudly as several, as he who counterfeits the coin of the country, is a Co. Banker.