has carried us, and us alone, among modern republics, through nearly three generations of time without the cost of one drop of blood shed in civil war. With freedom and concert of action, it has enabled us to contend sign foes has elevated the feeble colonies into productions, and our commerce which trans-productions, and our commerce which trans-norts them, to the level of the richest and the lt is impossible to present this subject as advancing power on this continent, and to furnish to the world additional assurance of able adaptation of our political institutions to ing the reiterated, but groundless, allegation, the strength and stability of the constitution. consequences, that is the very least of the their objects, combining local self govern- that the South has persistently asserted claims. Who would wish to see Florida still a Euro- evils involved. When sectional agitators ment with aggregate strength, has establish and obtained advantages in the practical ad- pean colony? Who would rejoice to bail shall have succeeded in forcing on this issue, ed the practicability of a government like ministration of the general government, to Texas as the lone star, instead of one in the can their pretensions fail to be met by opun-

The Congress of the United States is, in effect, that congress of sovereigntics, which the rights of persons and of property in oth- tional purposes would inevitably have exclu- ry its point, what is that so far forth but disgood men in the Old World have sought for, but could never attain, and which imparts to tend or imaginu, and constantly aver, that America an exemption from the mutable they, whose constitutional rights are thus sued, when our victoricus armies returned be absolutely excluded from admission there. after the balance of power, which convulse ted aggression, resting, as it does, only in the from time to time the governments of Europe. Our co-operative action rests in the conditions of permanent confederation pres or misinterpretation, of the principles and soribed by the constitution. Our balance of facts of the political organization of the new power is in the separate reserved rights of Territories of the United States. the States, and their equal representation in the Senate. That independent sovereignty in every one of the States, with its reserved ment of the territory northwest of the river rights of local self-government assured to each was impossible, unless they conceded to the smaller ones authority to exercise at least a negative influence on all the measures of the fovernment, whether legislative or executive through their equal representation in the Senate. Indeed, the larger States themselves could not have failed to perceive, that the same power was equally necessary to them, for the security of their own domestic interosts against the aggregate force of the general government. In a word, the original States went into this permanent league on the agreed premises, of exerting their common strength for the defence of the whole, and of all its parts; but of utterly excluding all capability of reciprocal aggression. Each solemnly bound itself to all the others, neith-

reserved rights. Where it was deemed expedient, particu-'lar rights of the States were expressly guarantied by the constitution ; but, in all things. special interest of the South. beside, these rights were guarded by the

essary and proper to the execution of specific cial evils of their own, and which are come ing the organization of the State of Missiouri, wavereignty ; on the contrary, they disappear purposes or, in other words, to retain as pletely within their jurisdiction, they engage But, the good sense of the people, and the before the intelligence and patricitism of the much as possible, consistently with those pur in the offensive and impeless indertaking of vital force of the constitution triumphed over people, exerting through the ballot box their poses of the independent powers of the indi- reforming the domestic institutions of other sectional prejudice, and the political errors of peaceful and silent but irresistible power. poses of the independent powers of the indi-vidual States. For objects of common de-lence and security, they intrusted to the gen-cral government certain carefully defined functions leaving all others as the undelega-ted rights of the separate independent sove-reignties Such is the constitutional theory, of our which the people of the Southern States con-the very existence of the Southern States con-While the people of the southern States con-States as such gained by this state is and at and at the second people is a such gained by this verse. Southern States as such gained by this verse.

government, the practical observance of which fine their attention to their own affairs, not Southern States, as such, gained by this were with the ideas of what is wise and expedient presuming officiously to intermeddle with the far inferior in results, as they unfolded in entertained in some other state. Fresh from social institutions of the Northern States, the progress of time, to those which sprang groundless imputations of breach of faith too many of the inhabitants of the latter are from previous concessions made by the South. permanently organized in associations to in To every thoughtful friend of the Union, - tion of this new question with indubitable viflict injury on the former, by wrongful acts, to the true lovers of their country,-to all clation of any express compact between the successfully on the battle-field against for which would be cause of war as between for who longed and labored for the full success eign powers, and only fail to be such in our of this great experiment of republican insti- States of the republic of Texas, as well as of powerfal States, and has raised our industrial system, because perpetrated under cover of tutions, -it was cause of gratulation that such the older and equally solemn compacts, which an opportunity had occurred to illustrate our assure the equality of all the States,

ours to cover a continent with confederate the prejudice of the North, and in which the galaxy of States? Who does not appreciate ter pretensions? Will not different States latter has acquiesced. That is, the States, the incalculable benefits of the acquisition of be compelled respectively to meet extremes which either promote or tolerate attacks on Louisiana? And yet narrow views and secer States, to disguise their own injustice, pre- ded them all from the Union.

leagues for common action, from the wars, systematically assailed, are themselves the from Mexico, and it devolved on Congress to in, that fact of itself constitutes the disaggressors. At the present time, this impu- provide for the territories acquired by the ruption of Union between it and other States. vague, declamatory charges of political agi- tions of the subject 1 ad now become distinct there. Would not a sectional decision, protators, resolves itself into misapprehension,

What is the voice of history ? When the tude pervaded the nation. But the patriotic emerileably hostile confederations ? impulses of the popular heart, guided by the At is necessary to speak thus plainly of proordinance, which provided for the government of the territory northwest of the river admonitory advice of the Father of his Coun-Ohio, and for its eventual subdivision into try, rose superior to all the difficulties of the jects, the offspring of that sectional agitation by their co-equal power in the Senate, was new States, was adopted in the Congress of incorporation of a new empire in the Union. by their co-equal power in the Senate, was new States, was adopted in the Congress of incorporation of a new conpression and an are as impracticable as they are uncoustitu-the fundamental condition of the constitution. the confederation, it is not to be supposed in the consels of Congress there was mani-tional, and which, if persevered in, must and the confederation, it is not to be supposed in the conjects of congress that the question of future relative power, as fested extreme antagonism of opinion and ac- will end calamitously. It is either diffusion, without it the Union would never days car that ine question of inture relative power, as lested extreme anagonism of spinon will end catamnously. It is clinical and those tion between some representatives, who sought and civil war, or it is mere angry idle, aim night be to re-organize the government so which did not retain, a numerous colored pop- by the abusive and unconstitutional employ- less disturbance of public pence and tranquilas to give their population its proportionate ulation, escaped notice, or failed to be consid- ment of the legislative powers of the governweight in the common counsels, they knew it ered. And yet the concession of that vast ment to interfere in the condition of the interritory to the interests and opinions of the choate States, and to impose their own social orthern States, a territory now the scat of theories upon the latter; and other represenfive among the largest members of the Union tatives, who repelled the interposition of the was, in great monsure, the act of the State of general government in this respect, and ma'n.

Virginia and of the South. When Louisiana was acquired by the Uni-ted States it was an acquisition not less to the in form alone, action of the gener 1 govern-North than to the South; for while it was ment, while in reality it was the endeavor, important to the country at the mouth of the by abuse of legislative power, to force the river Mississippi to become the emporium of ideas of internal policy, entertained in parthe country above it, so also it was even ticular States, upon allied and independent more important to the world Union to have States. Once more the constitution and the that emporium ; and although the new prov- Union triumphed signally. The new Terriince, by reason of its imperfect settlement, tories were organized without restrictions on was mainly regarded as on the Gulf of Mex- the disputed point, and were thus left to judge ico, yet, in fact, it extended to the opposite in that particular for themselves; and the boundaries of the United States, with far great- sense of constitutional faith proved vigorous er to undertake, nor permit, any encroach er breadth above than below, and was in ter- enough in Congress not only to accomplish ment upon or intermeddling with, another's ritory, as in everything clse, equally at least this primary object, but also the incidental

an accession to the northern States. It is and hardly less important one, of so amend, are equally involved and imperilled in this mere delusion and prejudice, therefore, to ing the provisions of the statute for the extra, question. And are patriotic men in any part speak of Louisiana as an acquisition in the dition of fugitives from service, as to place of the Union prepared, on such an issue, thus speak of Louisiana as an acquisition in the dition of fugitives from service, as to place that public duty under the safe-guard of the The patriotic and just men, who participa- general government, and thus relieve it from limitation of the powers granted, and by ex- ted in that act, were influenced by motives obstacles raised up by the legislation of some press reservation of all powers not granted, far above all sectional jealousies. 'It was in of the States.

in the compact of union. Thus, the great truth the great event, which, by completing Vain declamation reg. rding the provisions against the unshaken rock of the constitution. power of taxation was limited to purposes of for us the possession of the valley of the Mis- of law for the extradition of fugitives from I shall never doubt it. I know that the Unsissippi, with commercial access to the Gulf service, with occasional episodes of frantie efing objects appertaining to the local legisla- of Mexico, imparted unity and strength to fort to obstruct their execution by riot and wild and chimerical schemes of social change. tion of the several States; and those purpos- the whole confederation; and attached togeth- murder, continued for a brief time, to agitate which are generated, one after another, in the os of general welfare and common defence er by indissoluble ties the East and the West, certain localities. But the true principle, of unstable minds of visionary sophists and inwere afterwards defined by specific enumer- as well as the North and the South. leaving each State and Territory to regulate terested agitators. I rely confidently on the As to Florida, that was but the transfer its own laws of labor according to its own patriotism of the people, on the dignity and tween the States themselves! or between by Spain to the United States of territory on sense of right and expediency, had acquired selfrespect of the States, on the wisdom of Western Correspondence of the Republican. them and foreign governments, which, be- the east side of the river Mississippi, in ex fast hold of the public judgment, to such a Congress, and above all, on the continued cause of their common and general nature, change for large territory, which the United degree, that, by common consent, it was ob- gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain could not be left to the separate control of States transferred to Spain on the west side served in the organization of the Territory of against all encinies, whether at home or ache States transferred to Spain on the west side served in the organization of the Territory of against all encinies, whether at home or ache States transferred to Spain on the west side served in the organization of the Territory of against all encines, whether at home or ache States transferred to Spain on the action of the organization of the Territory of against all encines, whether at home or of that river, as the entire diplomatic history Washington Of the circumstances of local condition, in of the transaction serves to the demonstrate. When, more recently, it became requisite terest and rights, in which a portion of the Moreover, it was an acquisition demanded to organize the Territories of Nebraska and States, constituting one great section of the by the commercial interests and the security Kansas, it was the natural and legitimate, if not the inevitable consequence of previous In the meantime, the people of the United events and legislation, that the same great The section, the most important was the in the meantine; the people of the Context events and registration, that the definition of a larger relative colored popu-States had grown up to a proper conscious- and sound principle, which had already been The steamer Arago arrived here yesterday. Tation in the southern than in the northern ness of their strength and in a brief context applied to Utah and New Mexico, should be from Havre and Southampton, bringing four with France, and in a second serious war applied to them; that they should stand ex-A population of this class, held in subjec- with Great Britain, they had shaken off all cinpt, from the restrictions proposed in the tion, existed in nearly all the States, but was which remained of undue reverence for Eu- act relative to the State of Missouri. more numerous and of more serious concern- rope, and emerged from the atnice phere of These restrictions were in the estimation ment in the South than in the North, on ac those transpillautic influences which surround- of many thoughtful men, null from the begincount of natural differences of climate and ed the infinit Republic and had begun to ning, unauthorized by the constitution, conproduction; and it was deressen that, for the turn their attention to the full and systemat- trary to the treaty stipulations for the cession same reasons, while the population would ic development of the internal resources of of Louisiann, and inconsistent with the equality of the States. Among the evanescent controversies of that They had been stripped of all moral au-The peculiar character and magnitude of this period, the most conspicuous was the ques- thority, by persistent efforts to procure their question of local rights, not in material rela- tion of regulation by Congress of the social indirect repeal through contradictory enacttions only, but still more in social one-scaus- condition of the future States to be founded ments. They had been practically abrogated by the legislation attending the organiza-The ordinance for the government of the tion of Utab, New Mexico, and Washington, Hence, while the general government, as territory northwest of the river Ohio had If any vitality remained in them, it would well by the enumerated powers granted to contained a provision, which prohibited the have been taken away, in effect, by the new it, as by these not enumerated, and there use of service labor therein, subject to the con- territorial acts, in the form originally propo-fore reassed to it, was forbidden to touch dition of the extradition of fugitives from sed to the Senate at the first session of the this matter in the sense of attack or offence, service due in any part of the United States. last Congress. It was manly and ingenuous, it was placed under the general safeguard of Subsequently to the adoption of the constitu- as well as patriotic and just, to do this directthe Union, in the sense of defence against tion, this provision ceased to remain as a law; ly and plantly, and thus relieve the statue for its operation as such was absolutely su- book of an act, which might be of possible perseded by the constitution. But the rec- tuture injury, but of no possible future bene-Each State expressly stipulated, as well for ollection of the fact excited the zeal of prop- fit; and the measure of its repeal was the f itself as for each and all of its citizens, and agabdism in some sections of the confedera- nal consummation and converse recognition overy citizen of each State became solemnly tion; and, when a second State, that of Miss of the prime in and the portion of the United bound by his allegiance to the constitution, souri, came to be formed in the territies of the prime is shall undertake, through assumption bound by his allegiance to the constitution, souri, came to be formed in the territory made to extend of the powers of the general government, to one State escaping into another, should not, - are natter territory the restriction original dictate the social institutions of any other ly applied to the country situated between portion ... the rivers Onio and Mississippi. The scope and effect of the language of re-Most questionable as was this proposition the party to whom such service or labor in all its constitutional relations, nevertheless Thus, and thus only, by the reciprocal some slight modifications of line, to save the Territory or State, nor to exclude it there-guaranty of all the rights of every State existing rights of the intended new State. from, but to leave the people thereof perfectit received the sanction of Congress with against interference on the part of another, It was reluctantly acquiesced in by southern ly free to form and regulate their domestic was the present form of government estab- States as a sabrifice to the cause of peace and lished by our fathers and transmitted to us; of the Union, not only of the rights stipula- the constitution of the United States." institutions in their own way, subject only to and by no other means is it possible for it ted by the treaty of Louisiana, but of the The measure could not be withstood upon principle of equality among the States gnar- its merits alone. It was attacked with vioantied by the constitution. It was received lence, on the false and delusive pretext, that by the northern States with angry and resent- it constituted a breach of faith. Never was ful condemnation and complaint, because it objection more utterly destitute of substandid not conpelle all which they, had exacting- tial justification. When, before, was it 'imly demanded. Having passed through the agined by sensible men, that a regulative or forms of legislation, it took its place in the declarative statue, whether enacted ten or with capacity left of common advantage, but statute book, standing open to repeat, like forty years ago, is irrepealable,—that an act any other act of doubtful constitutionality, of Congress is above the constitution? If subject to be pronounced null and void by indeed, there were in the facts any cause to Practically, it is immaterial whether ag- the courts of law, and possessing no possible. gressive interference between the States, or efficacy to control theorights of the States, ly, who have never ceased, from the time of deliberate refusal on the part of any one of which might thereafter be organized out of the enactment of the restrictive provision to them to comply with constitutional obliga- any part of the original territory of Louisia- the present day, to denounce and to condemn be made. In all this, if any aggression there were, it by needful supplementary legislation; who it; who have constantly refused to complete direction or indirection. In either case, it is any incovation upon pre-existing rights, to have spared no exertion to deprive it of morfull of threat and of danger to the durability which portion of the Union are they justly al force; who have themselves again and again attempted its repeal by the enactment This controversy passed away with the of incompatible provisions; and who, by the no change of any account.-Tribune of 7th. Placed in the office of Chief Magistrate as occasion, nothing surviving it save the dor- inevitable reactionary effect of their own violence on the subject, awakened the country But, long afterwards, when, by the propose to perception of the true constitutional prin- produced in Kingston, Ireland, by it most re- not wish you to think it a bootless tramp, not only killed Mr Sperry, but also Mr. Ich. ble. ly executed, and specially enjoined by the ed accession of the Republic of Texas, the ciple of leaving the matter involved to the volting and atrocious scene enacted by the for the scenery on both sides of the river is about a mile

against others, mon will commence the agita-Contraction and statements an independent sovereign powers of the United

But, deplorable as would be such a viola solution of the Union ? If a new State, form-But another struggle on the same point en- ed from the territory of the United Statestreaty of Guadalu; e Hidalgo. The great rela- But the process of dissolution could not stop and clear to the perception of the public mind, truding such a result by a majority of votes which appreciated the evils of sectional con- either northern or southern, of necessity drive troversy upon the question of the admission out the oppressed and aggrieved minorityof new States, In that crisis intense solici- and place in presence of each other two irre

> now prevailing in some of the States, which lity. Disunion for what? If the passionate rage of fanaticism and partisan spirit did not force the fact upon our attention, it would be difficult to believe, that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened country | could have surrendered themselves to a fanat ical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States, ests of the twenty five minutes -to trample under foot the injunctions of moral constitutional obligation,-and to engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with then, in the enjoy ment of the common heritage of our national institutions.

Nor is it hostility against their fellow-citizens of one section of the Union alone. The interests, the honor, the duty, the beace, and the prosperity of the people of all sections madly to invite all the consequences of the forfeiture of their constitutional engagements? It is unpossible. The storm of phrensy and faction - roust inevitably dash itself in vain-



The Independent Republican

C. P. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

MONTROSE PA.

Thursday, January 10th, 1855. short, by dodging between the cakes, run-o'clock at night, we threw a line to the peo-199 We are requested to call the attention of the members to the Good Templars' ple who had gathered on shore, and, what notice, which will be found on our third page. | with drawing it in and laying planks on the

We take occasion, this week, to jog money's worth in the ride. The country candidate for the Presidency He is a native of south the memories of subscribers and remind them from Dubuque toward Millville is very rough Carolina. that our terms are \$1,50 per annum, in ad- for twenty mles, when suddenly it becomes vance. It is better for both publishers and beautiful in the extreme for eight or nine Orleans Chief of Police, during the last six months subscribers to have the terms lived up to.

For arreatages due on the "Susquehanna rocky and forms the basin of the big and ..., During the late difficulties in Kansas, Register." the publishers cannot, in justice to little Turkey. (rightly named I think by the a large number of Shawnee and Delaware Indians er-

Can any body tell when Thomas H. Benton died, or became incapacitated by age or infirmity for the Presidency? He was the choice of the Montrose Democrat for that office about h year ago, but now the same paper informs us that he is incapable of holding that office. When and how did he become so?

STICK TO BANKS .- Greeley writing from Washington, requests the constituents of and prairie produces better. This morning those Representatives who are voting for the thermometer stood at ten deg. below Banks, to notify them at once whether they zero, snow four inches deep. counsel adherence to Banks or an attempt to unite on some one else.

As far as we can learn, the unanimous sentiment among Free-Soil men here is ex-pressed in three words : "stick to Banks."

FRAZIER AND' READ .--- Please publish the following, from the report of the convention information of those who desire a. monwealth. On his remarks concerning this

that the time he could devote to it would be done by some one else: the months of July and August and the monthof December, besides a day or two in each week, when not employed in his school." Only four dollars of this salary is paid by Susquehanna county. W. RICHARDSON.

Appointments by the County Commission-ers for 1856.

COUNSEL-William J. Turrell. CLERK-William A. Crossmon. MERCANTILE APPRAISER-Rasselas Scarle.

The re-appointment of Mr. Crossmon as

stream was filled with mush ice, fast becom- ed the door, and prevented his getting in stream was filled with mush ice, fast becom-ing solid calles, and all hurrying down to the Gulf. But the 'Captain,' nothing datated, for a dozen gold dollars, each in histories as big as full moon, mustered a crew of edoz. en of the worshipers of St. Patrick and soon we were on board, and the ore berin an dip into the hard water; (all water in the west is hard, and this emphatically so,) but the

is hard, and this emphatically soil but the when he committed these dreadful murders. wind was down stream, the ice was down He said he had a cramp, and if he had not stream, and pretty soon it was plain as the murdered Mr. Sperry and Mr. Umberfield nose on a man's face that we were down the cramp would have killed him. Mr. Um. stream, and that, too, in spite of the orders berfield was a man seventy-one years of age, of the 'Captain' to 'head her up stream,' and He was the father of the Hon. N. D. Sperthe yells and pulls and splurges of these ry Secretary of State. Emerald sailors But to make a long story

NEWS AND NOTIONS

.... All people who write letters must ning over the mush, and freezing until eight bear in miad that from and after the beginning of the year 1856, all letter postage must be prepaid he stamps.

.....A Washington letter writer says that ice, we got to shore, satisfied that we got our Col. John C. Fremont is talked of as the Republican

According to the report of the Nex beautiful in the extreme for cight or nine miles, when it again, becomes broken and been placed under arrest.

Turkey's tracks I saw in the snow.) The pressed their willingness to join in the fight under the country is generally heavily timbered and banner of the Free State men.

land sells from five to thirty dollars an acre. If you wish to ascertain whether your Game is plenty, At one man's door I saw eggs are good and fresh, put them in water-if the butts turn up they are not fresh. An infallible rule a fine Bear hanging, killed the day before .---to tell a good egg from a bad one. The soil is better than that of the timbered

.... Dr. Robinson was asked by Gov. Shan. lands of Wisconsin; and many ure making non, what the Free State men would do if command. farms here in preference to going into the ed to deliver up their arms? "Well," said the docprairies, yet in my opinion they are not do- tor, "I would propose a compromise-keep the n. ing the wise thing, for five farms can be made fles and give them the contents.

.... A Western Publisher lately gave no. tice that he intended to spend fitty dollars for the parpose of getting up a "new head" for his paper-The next day one of his subscribers dropped him the following note : "Don't do it. Better keep the money and buy 'a new head for the editor."

.... The Newbury port Herald notices the greatly increased attention which is given to the cultivation of the apple, throughout New England. Or. chards are being everywhere planted, as this fruit now forms one of the largest and most profitable crops. This year the yield is very abundant.

.... The first annual meeting of the "Ty. pographical Association of Northern Pennsylvania," information of those who desire a... county, which we give below, Prof. Richard-"Willard Richardson presented himself, offering to accept the office for \$350, stating hereafter, unless the same shall have of a will be held at Gilchrist's Hotel in Wilkes Barre, on ted to attend.

.... The Pennsylvania Legislature organ. Susquebanna county, it is said by compaized on Tuesday last. Richardson L. Wright, Dem. tent authority; can turn out a body of \$00 of Philadelphia was elected Speaker of the House, teachers of respectable qualifications; and and Wm. M. Piatt, Dem., (who voted for Cameron Teachers' Associations are no new thing herelast winter) Speaker of the Senate. Both Houses Wages are generally low, however, and many have fixed upon the 14th of January, for the election teachers enter into other and more prolitable of a U.S. Senator.

pursuits, or seek professional engagements in the lower counties. Some 30 or 40 were Chauncey and Winn, Wro American in attendance at a week's session of the connsailors lately tried at Havana for being engaged in ty institute; and the instructions, as far as the slave trade, have been condemned to the chain witnessed, were practical and to the purpose. gang. Five thousand Africans have been landed on Subsequent casual intercourse with the cit- the shores of Cuba, within three months; and a slaver izens of the county, at different places and having put about four hundred of the unfo times, compelled the conviction that neither into boats, was immediately set on fire and burned occasions heard mentioned by the Commis. the School Law nor the County Superintend- within sight of a British war steamer-....John A. Bingham, representative from reason, as alleged, that no tangible results the Cadiz District, in writing to the Republican of. have ensued, and nothing is shown of the exthat place upon the subject of electing Speaker, nected benefit of the new michinery. There savs: seems to be a prevailing anxiety for a better. "When this thing will end I know not-but I will condition of things, and heavy complaints are stand for an organization of the House, on the side of made against directors, also, for their unwise Freedom and Justice nutil the expiration of myterm. parcimenty in employing infortion thachers' who would work for the least wages, and in This I consider a part of the trust confided to me by my constituents. Winter, not such as used to greet us among injurious policy and mal-a-fininistration. The intend to place in operation fifty mills on the Westthe hill of Susquehanna, but Winter, where private subscription schools of thirty years ern Prairies, during the yeer 1856, the motive power the North wind comes to us over a thousand ago are referred to as better than the com- of which is to be wind alone. The Transcript adds: The steamer Arago arrived here yesterday. miles of chilling snow, with scarce a hill or mon schools of the present day. Too many We hear a company is to be organized in Peoria for from Havre and Southampton, bringing four tree to break its force, freezing to the marrow. I had planned to go through the Kick-the spirit of the times and wholesome pro-ration, with two run of four feet stones, is only Minnesota, down through lown and home, but metic,' that can be squeezed out of a corre- Mass., recommends 21 years' residence of foreign-.... The Message of Gov. Gardner, of born citizens, and ability to read and write, before was running at such a rate as to make cross- rectors in some districts, a reformation in the they are allowed to vote; deprecates the passage of the Personal Liberty act by the last Legislamake the circuit from left to right instead of pervision of the schools are evidently neces. tion of the number of Members of the popular branch of the Legislature; and denounces lobbying legislition.

on the prairie as easily as one in the timber. G. C. L. Millville, Iowa, Dec. 24t 1855.

Common Schools in Susquehanna.

We find in the Pennsylvania School Jour. nal, for December, some notes, by the Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools, of a recent visit to several counties of the Com-

ation, as being matters only of corelation be-

Union differed from the rest, and from an of the whole Union. other section, the most important was the

diminish, and, sooner or dater, cease to exist, the Union. in some States, it might increase in others. ed it to enter into the special stirulations of in the territory of Louisians. the Constitution.

other local interests of the several States .-one State, escaping into another, should not, in consequence of any law or realized increased be discharged and service or increased in the service of the service of the service of the should be delivered up on claim of might be due by the laws of his State.

to exist. If one State ceases to respect the rights of another, and obtrusively intermeddles with its local interests, --- if s portion. of the States assume to impose their institutions on the others, or refuse to fulfil their obligations to them, we are no longer united friendly States, but distracted, hostile ones,

blind prejudice, whether it be perpetrated by

CONSTITUTIONAL BELATIONS OF SLAVERY. the executive agent of the whole country. | mant letter of the statute. bound to take care that the laws be faithful-

the integrity of the Union. FRANKLIN PIERCE. WASHINGTON, December 31, 1855.

days later news from Europe. Rumors of peace are abundant. Count Valentino Extereazy has gone from Vienna to St. Petersburg, as the bearer of new propositions of peace, invented by Austria and assented to by both France and England. The terms thus submitted to the Czar are : 1. The Black Sea to be closed against war vessels of all nations, Russian, Turkish and other. 2. A general protection of the great powers over the Chris-

tians of Turkey. 3. The free navigation of right to left. I may as well say here that sary in this county, to bring it up to parthe Danube to be secured. 4. The fortress- beshle a desire to see the country for myself es of Bomarsund and Sevastopol not to be I have thought I might gather some informarebuilt: The Czar is to have a fortnight to tion which will be useful to some who are inconsider these proposals; it he rejects them there will be an end of negotiations till after tending to find a home in this far-off land .--the next campaign, in which there is a vague, I shall therefore give the localities where govbut we dare say a most falicious, notion that ernment land can be found, and the price Austria will take some part. If he accepts, of second hand lands, the quality of the soil. a new conference will take place at Dresden price of labor, produce, dat., &c. There were. or Munich. There is not much reason to supand last Spring, large bodies of government ; pose that Count Ezstrehazy will have to wais

pose that Count Ezstrehazy will have to wait and in Grant co., but under the graduation for his answer, or that it will be other than a flat negative. Russia is not yet sufficiently act the price came down to fifty cents an acre, humiliated to accept such terms. From Kars we have at last positive intel-tors. The most of it was southed in a trice by specula-tors. The most of it was southed in the escape of a fugifrom Kars we have at last positive intel-ligence of the capitulation of the garrison to tors. The most of it was sandy, broken ter by the aid of the 'Cameron Know-Noth' live slave, and was subsequently liberated by a State the Russians-all their heroism being unable and with one tree to every forty acres, and ings,' is endorsed by the Democracy. This Court on a habeas corpus. This is one of the most to contend against starvation. The Muchir, worth but little for farming purposes, yet it may be intended to prepare for the return of to contend against starvation. Inc. succurr, worth out interest and the per acre now. Cameron to the Democratic 1010. It is said commanding the Turkish army of Anatulia, is all held at five dollars per acre now. that a strong effort will be made on the part of together with some ten other general officers. There are some splendid sites for dairy arms Buchanam's friends to reconcile Cameron, and peal were not left in doubt. It was descred in terms, to be "the true intent and meaning etty. Kollman and Tashler, succeeded in watered prairie I have yet seen. Butter is given in his adhesion to the 'Favorite Son.' etty, Kollman and Tashler, succeeded in watered prairie I have yet seen. Butter is given in his adhesion to the Favorite Son. marked, that "fortunately the Americans could'nt go making their escape from Erzeroun, rather seldom lower than eighteen cents and cheese Another fact that makes the election of Pi- farther than the Pacific shore." Yankee scratched than run the risk of being surrendered to the fifteen cents per pound; of the latter there is at more galling to the Democracy, is that his pregnant brain for an instant, and triumphantly Austrians, which the Russians would possibly but little mide. As I want wast " the branks he is an Anti-Nebraska man. It will be replied, "Why, good gracious, they're already lerhave done. Of Omer Pasha we hear nothing; it is said, however, that Bebutoff is of the Mississippi" became bold and grand; rifice has been made by the Denicerate to West, I'had a letter last week from my cousin, who

about to murch from Kutais to attack him. walls of lime rock more than one hundred feet obtain the committees and the petty offices is living 200 miles west of the Pacific shore-on made and the British journals are clamorous for high, opened just wide enough to let the little of the Senate. sending reinforcements to him from Sevas- spring brooks find their way to "the father

It is reported that a treaty has been concluded between Sweden and the Western Powers, which is, however, from an entry of the bluffs stood back by mutual consent and ceived. Mr. Enoch Sperry, one of the vice were engaged during every moment they could spare the former into the league against Russia. formed a valley a mile in width and two in time, had only left his home a few mintures, from their domestic occupations, in making up hall the former into the league against Russia.— formed a valley a mile in width and two in the stipulations seem to be on the one hand length, exceeding in beauty anything I have is borse and sleigh, when he was attacked dust. Shannon's talk of subjugating such a people by a man named Charles Sanford, who struck is as absurd as to speak of digging down the Rocky hand the Western Powers guarantee her integrity. Moreover the parties agree to communicate any propositions of peace that may soil a sandy loam.

The Credit Mobilier of France is about to Clayton, but alas! establish a branch banking and speculating concern at Madrid, and a French company

are also negotiating for the Spanish railways In commercial and financial affairs there is -----

Clerk, indicates, what we have on several sioners, that he performs the duties of his ency are acceptable to the people, for the office faithfully and satisfactorily.

MESSES Envious :-- Since my last, Winter, stark and cold, has come shricking and howlme from his caves in the North, to the nu small terror of everything human that is com- placing those who are young and mexperipelled to give him the hand of recognition .-.... enced in charge of pupils older and more ad-

apoo country, to the North of the Wisconsin gress, seem content with the smallest modiriver, cross the Mississippi at Lu-Croys into cum of imperfect 'reading, writing, and arithupon reaching the Wisconsin river the ice sponding pittance. An election of new di-

official policy of others, and a larger amount tig impossible, so I turned to the west to of laborious, earnest hearted and efficient su-

1-37" A Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Daily News gives us some idea of what is going on among the political tricksters of this State, in the following remarks winter voted for the Know Nothing, Camer-

Cameron to the Democratic fold. It is said

but little made. As I went west " the breaks seen then, in view of these facts, what a sac- eling the Rocky Mountains, and carting the dirt out 12.0

of waters," and along these water courses the of the horrible murders committed at Wood. While their husbands were throwing up earth-work oming." It is called Cincinnati. I under him over the bead with an axe, and felled Mountains with a pewter spon. stand, it is held at fifteen dollars an acre. The him to the ground, and then doliberately at-

The horse of Mr. Sperry was allowed to go And as I found, to my disappointment, I dead on the road, with his head connected same day a patron found upon his threshold a fine was no exception to the rule. The ice was with his body by a little skin at the back of bonneing child wrapped in flannels and snugly stowed ranning at a strong rate, so I had the conso-borhood, and in the evening the merket. Ar. Perkins alarmed the neigh. away in a basket. Becollecting the gentle hint in lation of a trann to Dubuque. Yet I do lation of a tramp to Dubuque. Yet I do was lodged in jail. He confessed that he had ture and left the basket and contents upon the ta-

.... Mr. Todd, who, after II. M. Fuller had, on the floor of the House declared in favor of Slavery, said if he had known such were Mr. Fuller's sentiments, his right hand should have withered before on the election as Speaker, by the Democrat, cast's vote for him, is the Chairman of the American ic State Senators; of W. M. Piatt, who last State Central Committee of Peopsylvania, and his name appeared as such to the circular of the fusionists who nominated Mr. Nicholson last fall.

interesting and important cases ever brought before the Supreme Court. (*

..... An Englishman and a Yankee were recently disputing, when the former sneeringly reland

.... We are informed that the women of. THE CONNECTICUT MURDERS .- The details Lawrence proved themselves heroines, true as steel.

The editor of the Troy Times, a day or two before Christmas, very decidedly hinted to bis on the road, and after proceeding to the house patrone that anything they desired to have noticed of a Mr. Perkins, stopped in a shed. Mr. could be placed on the editorial table without the Perkins thinking all was not right, went in least fear of giving offence to the aforeraid editor or search of Mr.

ly executed, and specially enjoined by the constitution to give information to Congress on the state of the United States were to take their next step in ble neglect of duty on my part to pass over a subject like this, which beyond all things at the oresent time, vitally concerns individual size affairs of one section of the United as nultical action is li. the present time, vitally concerns individual tic affairs of one section of the Union, in de-and anhlin accurity, and anhlin accurity of evils in the chapel of that place, brought their sucre and surrounded by nee a not take is was strong by the store in is knon- A sciencing genuering and anhlin accurity of evils in practice, disturbed as political action is li-in practice, disturbed as political action is li-in the chapel of that place, brought their sucre and surrounded by nee a not take is a delusion, as section of the Union, in de-in practice, disturbed as political action is li-in the chapel of that place, brought their sucre and surrounded by presiding at the and, although the les was running at a fear-en, Sanford struck him with the same axe ment is a delusion, as such an alteration would inde-the structure of the union is liand public security. It has been matter of painful regret to see ing this Republic, and equally sharing is ad-pratical direction, in the shape of paratized in four intersecting in both house of Congress, in de-prive the southern States of the supposed insbility to has admired and palpable so: insbility to hash admir france of their rights as States, and of the stip able to be ly human passions. No form of burning, within a few feet of the public thor-withing, within a few feet of the public thor-in the anti- there was no alternative but to cross he had previously, used, and alter breaking cate a charge of about fifteen degrees in the situation bit chult man base of the situation of bit is a solar with a solar solar solar

I had proposed to cross the Mississippi at

traveller finds his only road. In one place bridge, Conn., on Monday morning are re- defences and going the drill of martial exercises, they

"The best laid schemes of mice and men