

C. F. READ & H. H. FRASER, EDITORS

MONROSE PA.

Thursday, February 12, 1857.

REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

See Advertisement of Susquehanna
Society. The 3d Term commences April
1st, 1857.

We learn that the bridge across the
Susquehanna, at Kirkwood, has been swept
away by the late law. We likewise learn
that the bridge at Lanesboro and that at
Winslow have been carried away.

STATIS LEXICUM.—We have received
the Annual Report.

At the date of the last report, there were
two hundred and fifty patients in the institu-
tion; of these, one hundred and twenty-nine
have been received, and one hundred and
forty-five discharged or died, leaving two hun-
dred and thirty-three under care at the close
of the year 1856.

Of the patients admitted during the year,
fifty were sent to the institution by the pub-
lic authorities, and seventy-eight were sup-
ported by their friends. Of those discharged,
seventy-two were supported by the public
authorities, and seventy-four by their friends.
Of the whole number discharged, twenty were
cured, thirty-five were in various stages
of improvement, and thirty-two died.

THE WESTERN PRESSAGE.—This is a new
weekly paper, of ample size, and beautiful ap-
pearance, by Bidwell Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.
Terms in advance \$2, five copies \$9,
ten copies \$15. No. 1, for January 3d, is
before us. We hope to receive it regularly
hereafter. It is a "pressage" of a new era of anti-
slavery enterprise in Indiana. The pub-
lishers are earnestly to understand them, will con-
fine themselves to no narrow platform. Suc-
cess to them.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN U. S. SENATOR.—Pres-
ident Fremont is on the 4th inst. elected U. S.
Senator from New York, in the place of Hamilton
Fish, for six years from the 3d of March next, by
the vote of each House of the New York Legisla-
ture. Fish House elected on the first ballot. In the
House, Preston King had 77 votes, to 33 for Dan.
Sicks (Dem.) and 6 for Joel T. Headley, (Am.)
In the Senate, Preston King had 14 votes, Joel T.
Headley 9, and Daniel C. Sickles 1.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.
Susquehanna County Agricultural Society.
The Society was called to order on Tuesday even-
ing, Jan. 27th, 1857, by H. Drinker, Esq., President,
having adjourned over from the previous week on
account of the snow storm.

The proceedings of the last meeting, were read.
Organized, a committee was appointed to nominate
officers for the ensuing year.
The report of the Treasurer was read and adopted.
Showing a balance in the Treasurer's hands on the 1st of
Jan. of \$184.85.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.
The Committee to nominate officers reported as
follows, which was unanimously adopted:
President, Thomas Johnson; For Vice Presi-
dent, Abiel C. Stetson; Daniel Stearns; For Recording
Secretary, W. J. Turrell; Corresponding Secretary,
Wm. H. Jessup; Member of Executive Commit-
tee, Alfred Baldwin; Treasurer, Asa Lathrop.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.
The Secretary not being present, Samuel F. Car-
michael was chosen Secretary pro tem.
On motion, the time for receiving reports on grain
was continued till the 4th of April meeting of the Society.

A COMMITTEE composed of Asa Lathrop, Samuel
C. W. Dreed, Geo. Walker, and Wm. C.
Dobson, was appointed to consider the propriety of
holding the Winter Meeting at some other point than
Monroese.

On motion, adjourned to Tuesday evening of the
first week of April Court. S. F. CARMEICAL, Sec'y.

THE CREDIT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—All re-
member the bitter taunts which Sydney
Smith hurled upon Pennsylvania during her
temporary suspension of the payment of the
interest of the public debt. A striking proof
how completely our credit has recovered
from the shock it then suffered is furnished
by the fact that a daughter of Sydney Smith,
not for six years, invested \$30,000 in the same
specie on which she had so bitterly denounced
in preference to an investment in any other
class of securities.

SUFFERING IN KANSAS.—A correspondent
of the Missouri Republican, writing from
Harrison, K. T., under date of Jan. 9th, says:
"There is a great deal of suffering in the
interior. The disturbance of last crop, and
also the erection and completion of con-
fiscatory dwellings; consequently, there is
much exposure to the extreme cold, and a
great scarcity of provisions."

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—It is in Indiana, not in
Kentucky, that mothers have the right of suf-
frage in the election of school officers. The
same principle on which the right is based
would give women who pay taxes the right
to vote on ordinary elections. Women were
allowed, at one time, to vote in New Jersey;
but they seldom exercised the right.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6.
SENATE.—A number of bills were reported
back from the standing committee, and
among them a bill authorizing the payment
of certain expenses represented to be cash to
return to George Estel a sum of money over-
paid by him to the Treasury; a supplement
to the act relative to Bridge Com-
panies; a supplement to the Act incorpo-
rating the Tacony and Pottsville Plank Road
Company; a bill to repeal the seventh section
of the Act incorporating the Roxborough
Lycium.

Mr. Crabb read in place a bill to incorpo-
rate the Central Insurance Company of Phila-
delphia.
Mr. Wilkins a bill to incorporate the Cit-
izen Bank of Pottsville, a supplement to the act
relating to the counties and townships, and
county and township officers.

Chambers C. Muller has been reappointed
Superintendent of the Public Buildings and
Grounds.
The following bills were severally consid-
ered and passed:—To incorporate Ashland
Schuylkill county, into a borough; a resolu-
tion for the appointment of three additional
officers of the House; a supplement to the
act incorporating the West Ward Water
Company of Easton.

The supplement to the act incorporating
Hempfield and Chartiers Valley Railroad
Company passed second reading.
The bill relative to contempt of Court, was
taken up and then postponed.
The bill to incorporate the Chestnut Hill
Agricultural Society, was considered and
postponed.

The Senate then adjourned till noon.
AFTERNOON SESSION.—The following bills
passed finally:—A supplement to the act in-
corporating the Chartiers Valley Railroad
Company; to authorize the payment of cer-
tain expenses, relative to have been lost;
to repeal the 7th section of the act incorpo-
rating the Roxborough Lycium; to au-
thorize the Plymouth and Upper Dublin
Plank Road Company to borrow money; a
bill relative to the road laws of Franklin
township, Chester county; to change the name
and increase the privileges of the Lewisburg
Savings Institution; a supplement to the act
incorporating the Tacony and Pottsville
Plank Road Company.

The supplement to the act incorporating
the Reading and Lehigh Railroad Company,
passed second reading and was then laid
over.
The bill to incorporate Carbon Iron Com-
pany was negative—yeas 12, nays 34.

A number of other unimportant bills pass-
ed.
The Senate then adjourned.
HOUSE.—The bill relative to the service of
process on Insurance Companies, was taken
up and passed finally.
The House then proceeded to the consid-
eration of the special order of the day, being
the joint resolutions relative to the mission
of Kansas into the Union as a free State.

Mr. Chase, Stevenson, and Van Voor-
his each argued at some length in favor
of the resolutions, the latter having the floor
at the hour of adjournment.
The consideration of the resolutions will be
 resumed on Friday next.
Adjourned.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.
ON motion of Mr. Wilson, a resolution was
adopted, directing the Committee on Com-
merce to inquire into the expediency of au-
thorizing the Secretary of the Navy to ex-
pend such sums as may seem necessary, not
exceeding \$50,000, for the further explora-
tion of the La Plata and its tributaries.

Mr. Fish, from the Committee on Naval
Affairs, reported back a joint resolution au-
thorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay
the officers and seamen engaged in the ex-
pedition in search of Dr. Kane the same rate of
pay as was allowed the officers and seamen
on the expedition under Lieut. De Haven.
The report was then taken up.
The Senate passed the bill from the House
for the relief of Mary Blesie, and recessed
from its further amendment against the al-
lowance of interest. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the consideration
of the private calendar, and, after passing
seventeen bills, adjourned.

Foreign News.

The Africa arrived at New York, Friday,
February 6th, from Liverpool, bringing news
to the 24th ult. The British are carrying on
their war in China with great vigor. The
troops from Canton are to Dec. 16. The
prospects seem to be that the city will be
destroyed. The Chinese, on their part, have
set fire to the foreign factories, and the whole
of the city is in flames. Three banks are de-
scribed as burning, without any possibility of saving
them. The British, on the other hand, were
about to pour shells and rockets upon the
Chinese quarters. The destruction of life
and property must be immense.

The Persian war is also being urged with
unexpected vigor. A British fleet has taken
possession of the island of Karak in the Per-
sian Gulf, and appeared before Bushire on the
main land opposite. That place, the prin-
cipal commercial port of Persia, has no means
of defense and must surrender. At the same
time we learn that a British corps of 5,000
men, under Brigadier Chamberlayne, said to
be one of the ablest officers in the East India
service, has reached Cabool, with a view to
aid Dost Mohammed to defeat the Persians
and recover possession of Herat. This war
is regarded with dislike by the English peo-
ple, while the London Times announces that
nothing less is in hand than the conquest and
annexation of Persia.

The settlement of the dispute between
Prussia and Switzerland has been officially
announced in the Prussian Legislature. The
Prisoners have been released by Switzerland,
and now the question of sovereignty over
Neuchâtel is to be submitted to a Congress
of the European Powers. This announce-
ment the Russian Chamber received with
cheer.—N. Y. Tribune.

A SWISS GRIEVANCE.—It is but a short
time since the friends of freedom had scarcely
a representative in the U. S. Senate. That an-
gust body frowned upon men who were fool-
ish enough to "come between the wind and
their nobility" with principles founded on the
"self-denied lie" embraced in the Declaration
of our National Independence. There were but
two or three men in the Senate who had been
sent there to set the black tide of slavery
back, and made every other interest subservi-
ent and secondary to the growth and spread
of a slavery body. The change taking place
here, however, is rapid and encouraging.
The light of Freedom, like the sun of Aun-
trelitz, is breaking in upon that body, prom-
ising to do it what the sun did to the Pharaoh
that shall meet for the first time of the first
in the world to wear. The next admin-
istration will open with 20 Republican Sena-
tors, embracing the very first minds in the
country.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble is giving Slave
pearl readings at Milwaukie, before large
audiences.

The Freshet—Breaking up of the Ice.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.
The river is still rising, and the sailing
attempt will be made to raise the steamer
Grace Darling, as soon as the sub-marine
apparatus can be got to work. She is val-
ued at \$20,000, and is insured for \$10,000.
EVANSTON, Feb. 5.—Five steamers, in-
cluding the Chancellor, Diamond, and Me-
tropolis, have arrived today. The weather
is fine and the ice disappearing.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—The Ohio river is
rising at this point; and is full of ice. There
is 11 feet of water in the channel. Weather
warm, with high winds.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6.—The Ohio river is
falling at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louis-
ville, and is nearly clear of ice. The canal
at Louisville is filled with boats, which put
in for protection from the ice, and these pre-
sents a grand and passing show.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7.—At noon today, the
depth of the Ohio river at this point was ten
feet six inches, and the water was falling
slowly. The river is clear of ice, and steamers
are loading for immediate departure.—
Weather warm and clear.

The ice ganged in the Cuyahoga river, and
much damage has been done to warehouses,
with considerable losses of grain, lumber, &c.,
by an overflow. Shipping must suffer
when the ice moves.

WHEELING, Feb. 7.—There is 15 feet six
inches of water in the channel of the Ohio
river at this point. The steamer Arcola, lying
at the wharf, was crushed in by the ice,
and considerably damaged. The steamer
Chicago is reported sunk below Wheeling.
There is 16 feet of water at Wheeling and
stationary.

At Zanesville, the ice began to move this
morning. The weather is mild and cloudy.
At Portsmouth the river rose six feet last
night. The ice moved this morning without
damage.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—noon.—The steam
boat General McIntosh reported as sunk. The
river is rising rapidly and the ice moving;
but no boats have been damaged.
A skiff, with three men and the Eastern
mail were taken over the fall, but are pre-
served to safe.

At Portland there is much ice in the river.
Troy, Feb. 8.—The Hudson River
commenced to rise about 7 o'clock this
morning, and the water is now six feet over
a foot an hour. It is now six feet over the
docks. A large quantity of ice from the
Mohawk and Hoosic rivers has broken
up, and the river is clear as far down as the
Nail Factory. It is rising very fast now.—
It rose four feet between 4 o'clock and 6 3/4
this afternoon. The Nail Factory is about a
mile and a half south of Troy.

PAULSMITH, Feb. 7.—There is a heavy
freshet in the Schuylkill River. At Morris-
town the railroad track is covered six feet.
The occupants of the mills along the river are
moving their goods and machinery from the
lower stories, as much damage is antici-
pated. The ice has moved at Manayunk,
but is still tight opposite this city.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Our harbor is open
again, and the steamer Herald got down to
Annapolis yesterday and will come up to-
morrow. In the River the ice is much weak-
ened and in the Bay it is all adrift, and will
be driven out tonight by the north-west gale
which is now prevailing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A great portion
of the woodwork of the long bridge between
Washington and the Virginia side of the Pot-
omac was swept away by ice today and
carried down the river. The woodwork was
at each end. The Washington end and the
masonry in the middle remains firm. No
communication has been had with Alexandria
and consequently no connection with the
South. The telegraph crossed on the bridge,
and is prostrated.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—It is thawing steadily
here, with the thermometer 47 degrees above
the freezing point, and the weather thick and
rainy.
HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.—The late thaw has
raised the Susquehanna and all its tributaries,
and carried off the ice with great violence.
The express train was delayed this morning
for the relief of Mary Blesie, and recessed
from its further amendment against the al-
lowance of interest. Adjourned.

INDIANA SENATORIAL ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.
The Republican members of Congress from
Indiana, have despatches from Indianapolis,
stating that instead of 20 Senators being pre-
sented at the alleged Senatorial election yester-
day, only 23 out of the 50 attended, being
11 less than a quorum. Of the Representatives
present, only 62 were present, being 5 less than
a quorum.

The Senate, by 7 majority, had previously
denounced the joint Convention as illegal
and unauthorized by them, and protested
against the United States Senate swearing in
the Senators about to have been elected.
The two American votes cast were given by
Representatives, and not by the two Ameri-
can Senators, who declined any participation
in the election.

CURIOS EFFECT OF THE SNOW STORM

ON TEXAS.—During the great
intensity of the snow storm on Sunday
night, the electrical effect on the wires of the
magnetic telegraph, in the office on Chestnut
street, near Third, was curious and striking.
There was a continual snapping, crackling and
flashing, like the noise when wood is burning
briskly. At one place on a covered wire,
the stream of electricity suddenly appeared
about the size of the flame from an ordinary
gas burner, and continued to burn just like a
gas light for more than five minutes. On ex-
amining the wire, it was found that half an
inch of the covering was burned off, and the
wire beneath it, with which it was in contact.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

A SLAVE STATE ON THE PACIFIC.

The pro-
prietors of slavery have not given up their
project of a slave State on the Pacific.
The San Francisco Herald of the 5th ult.
hints that before six years elapse the Senate
of the United States will be called upon to
admit a slave State on the Pacific coast,
north of 30 degrees and 30 minutes, and
calls upon the Democratic members of the
Legislature of California to elect no man who
is not in favor of the project.

**The Bond Street Murder—Garroting—The
Barton and Stafford Case.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1857.
The testimony in regard to the Bond Street
murder case continues to flow in; but now
that the murdered man is buried and out of
sight, public interest begins to flag. The
Coroner has been violently attacked by the
entire City Press, for his ignorant and in-
vestigating conduct during the inquest; his in-
vestigations so far led to no satisfactory re-
sult; the many circumstances that pointed to
Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel as the per-
petrators of the foul deed, having been gradu-
ally explained away. Public opinion is
changing in regard to these parties; two days
ago, and everybody believed them guilty,
but at present appears to be generally
thought that though bad persons, they are in-
nocent of this crime.

One result of the trial is very unpleasant
to a vast number of gentlemen who have bit-
tered had a very good reputation. Among
the witnesses are several keepers of houses of
ill-fame, and their testimony brings into un-
avoidable notoriety the names of many un-
pleasant citizens, as frequenter of the
houses. Letters are read, sent to these
women, from persons living in Fifth avenue,
Lexington avenue, and other fashionable lo-
cations, the names and addresses being given
in full, and undoubtedly causing the unfor-
tunate possessors to be subsequently inflicted
with "Cadillac letters" to an unlimited extent.

The testimony this afternoon has been very
interesting, because it has established that
shortly before the murder, Dr. Burdell had
told him that he feared there was a plot going
on between Eckel, Snodgrass, Mrs. Cunning-
ham and the Cunningham daughters to mur-
der him, and he entreated the witness to oc-
cupy his room with him, for his safety.

It has also been proved that Eckel was the man
married to Mrs. Cunningham in place of Dr.
Burdell. Every day the case becomes more
and more involved; but one thing is revealed—
the extent to which crime and wickedness
can be carried on undetected, among fashion-
able, and moderately wealthy people—the
middle classes of New York.

The prisoners bear very well. They are
Mr. Eckel, Mr. Snodgrass, Mrs. Cunningham,
and two Miss Cunningham. The Rev. Richard
Hubbard, pastor of the Episcopal Church, from
his connection with the scandalous "Cox
divorce case" is a prominent witness.

We do not hear so much of the garrote
now-days. The garroter are becoming
scarce, and their trade is nearly extinct. It
is obliged to be late in carrying a pocket-
revolver or cane. Another reason is that the
Burdell murder engrosses public attention to
the exclusion of almost everything else.

Were it not for the Burdell case the charge
against Mr. Barton, of Philadelphia, for com-
mitting a rape upon the person of a traveling
acquaintance, Miss Stafford, of Vermont,
and the case of the Rev. Dr. H. B. Burdell,
the Rev. Richard Hubbs, Rector of Zion (Episco-
pal) Church, who obtained an unenviable re-
putation, from his connection with the scan-
dalous "Cox divorce case" is a prominent
witness.

An Adjective Dispenation.

Among the most painful privations and
disappointments which we have known, re-
sulting from the late terrible storm, is the
cess of our friend C. L. Ward, Esq., of To-
wanda, Pennsylvania.

On Saturday the 16th instant, he received
a despatch by telegraph announcing the ar-
rival of his family at Charleston, from Har-
rison, who by their safe arrival, had been
since to the relief of a change of climate
in behalf of his daughter, who had latterly
evinced symptoms of a decline. The tone of
the despatch was such as to create great an-
xiety, and he started instantly for New York,
in hopes to reach the Saturday's steamer for
Charleston.

Arriving too late, he immediately
started on his journey southward in the rail
road, with the hope of reaching the city on
the 17th, in time to be present at the funeral
of his daughter, who had latterly evinced sym-
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The Dallas Treaty.

The treaty with England, negotiated by
Mr. Dallas, according to the accounts from
Washington, is not likely to be confirmed by
the Senate. There are, we suspect, reasons
for this opposition which do not appear on
the surface, and are not generally understood
by the public; and it would, perhaps, not
be stretching conjecture, if we were to sug-
gest that Mr. Buchanan's recent visit to
Washington may have been more or less
occasioned by a desire, on his part, that it
should not be confirmed.

It is well known that Mr. Buchanan labor-
ed most earnestly, as Minister to the Court
of St. James, for three long years, to settle
the Central American question, in such a
manner as to return home with some credit
as a Diplomat; and it is equally well known
that his labor ended in literally accomplish-
ing nothing, and that he returned home
without having succeeded in making any po-
litical capital, or reputation as a Diplomat,
out of that controverted question. Mr. Dal-
las was appointed his successor, and arrived
in England before Mr. Buchanan's departure.
In the course of a few months he accomplish-
ed the satisfaction of President Pierce and
Secretary Marcy, all that Mr. Buchanan had
labored to accomplish for several years; and
as such success of Mr. Dallas may be regard-
ed as, comparatively speaking, some reflec-
tion on Mr. Buchanan's success, there are
those of Mr. Dallas' friends who have a
shrewd suspicion that Old Buck is desirous
that the treaty thus made should not be con-
firmed.

It seems to have the appearance of a
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