FOR GOVERNOR. DAVID WILMOT, Of Bradford County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM MILLWARD, Of Philadelphia. FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, JAMES VEECH, of Fayette County, JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester County.

For Report of Teachers' Institutes and other educational matters, see fourth

The Montrose Democrat claims to "circulate more political truth in a week," than we have done in some fabulous period of time. That depends upon whether such -doctrines as are contained in the Declaration of Independence and the teachings of Thomas Jefferson or the doctrines taught by the Boy. Dr. Ross and the other apostles of modern Democracy, who pronounce Jefferson's political teachings "unacriptural and false," are to be taken as the standard of

"The Southern Monitor" is the name Philadelphia. Its object is to explain to the should be admitted into the Union a Free people of the North the real sentiments and State and no Slave State at the same time position of the South, as the editor under to balance it. The Union was consequently stands them. The editor is not a doughface in great danger, and something must be done, but a Southern man, who has come up into and that speedily, to save this glorious Un the nominally tree city of Philadelphia, and ion. All niggerdom swaggered and threatestablished a press, to teach Pennsylvanians ened, and swere California should not be adwhat measures are or are not Constitutional, mitted, that if it was, this glorious Union was and "to defend Southern rights and Southern at an end, and that the whole people of the institutions." To the honest "Democracy," Free States would become a prey to the first those who wish to understand the real con- band of freebooters that should chance to trolling principles of the party, we can commend the "Southern Monitor" as more hon- This whole Union lay with ponderous weight, est and outspoken than any other Southern upon their shoulders, and was rocking to its organ in Pennsylvania. If the editor will foundation. The Committee of Thirteen favor us with an exchange, we promise to was raised, and after many fearful foreboquote frequently from his columns, for the dings, the "Omnibus bill" was brought forth enlightenment of "ve fierce Democracie" as the bantling of thirteen fathers, and offered among these hills.

Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives in the last Congress, has been nominated for Governor by the Free Soil Americans of Massachusetts, and has accepted. There is little doubt that the distinctive Republican party will also nominate him, in which case ill be elected by an overwhelming ma-

jority. There is a very small pro-Slavery Knou Nothing faction in Massachusetts, as there is in Pennsylvania, and it is expected that these will oppose Mr. Banks. We perceive the Philadelphia News claims that Mr. Banks is an American, and not a Republican. If Mr. Banks, with his antecedents, as a Free Soil-Democrat and an earnest opponent of Slavery extension, had been a citizen of Pennsylvania, and nominated for Governor on precisely the same platform on which he now stands the News would have opposed him and denounced him as a "Black Republican," just as it now does David Wilmot.

The Slave-Briving Bestocraev.

Until the last ten or twelve years, it was generally supposed that the free white men had some interest in the legislation of the had some interest in the legislation of the was ready, the Fugitive Slave bill was passed, on the "dy" or had passed through all the safeguards country, and that they were entitled to at and the Free States degraded enough, as the of legislative forms and rules. What is the history Seast a small part of its benefits; but these South supposed, to equal the admission of a of this Act? From the Journal for 1857, I find it to motions have long since become antiquated Slave State. That bill did not, in fact, extend be this: and undemocratic. Now, fillibustering, ex- the area of Slavery, but it made all the Free "Horse, Monday, Feb'y 9.-Mr. Chase presented tending slave territory, and catching runaway | States hunting ground for runaway "niggers," negroes, constitute the main part of the leg- and opened the coffers of the Federal Treasislation of the general government. Com- bry topay the Slave hunters and their north- ties, approved April 20, 1854, be extended to Susmerce. Banks, and Tariffs were questions ern hounds, when the sports of the chase which Legislators used to talk about; but were over. What would be thought of lating to Hawkers and Pedlars in Susquelanna counnow the whole energies of this great nation a law that should empower the Penn lry must be exerted to uphold this Glorious Un-sylvania farmer to follow his horse that Judiciary, Mr. Williston reported, as committed, an ion and raise the price of "niggers," that had strayed or been taken over Mason and act relating to Hawkers and Pedlars in Susquehanna feeble ability sustained the principles of the Repub-Virginia planters may have a yearly and prof. Dixon's line into Maryland, and there use county. itable market for their surplus products.— the Army and the Treasury of the Federal and Pediars in Susquelianna county, came up in order have sought so be faithful and impartial to the people on the Private Calendar, and passed, and ordered to sissippi navigation and commerce be retarded, own State, and in case of a dispute of ownerand millions of property annually lost, be ship compel the complainant to follow him on the Judiciary, reported as committed House Billcarrie the slaveholders tell you it would be back to Pennsylvania, and there test the bors; and should it be done it would be in And why, under the Constitution and the the sid of the North star, is attempting to and at his own expense, try the right, before this Bill, and impliedly says no one knew any thing him so much uneasiness. He asserts that trace his way out of this land of freedom; a Court of that State, and there follow it of it until approved by the Executive, received five but the shores of our rivers and lakes must from Court to Court, and when the case is 'Becords' containing notices of this Bill, there Licences have been granted within be strewn with wrecks and hundreds of determined, pay the expenses from his own valuable lives lost annually, because it is pocket. And yet the Fugitive Slave law is in the Senate. Now, why did not the Demograt,

In 1848, the old issues between the parties Democratic party of 1857—the least skeptiwere nearly obliterated; and the majority cism upon which is sufficient to subject the monstrate against it, and thus defeat its passage!-Taylor, refused to make a platform, but camp. didnte was a Southern man and a Slavehold, of, between the North and the South have in the County. But not only did I take the precau-Southern support; while at the North, he of the principles of right and the interests ly (and I think the editors of the Democrat' will do was supported by some because he was a of freedom, for the benefit of the Slave Pow. me the justice to acknowledge this,) but I sent right. ly one year from the time I paid the money military hero; by others, because, although er. a Southern man and a Slaveholder, they be to the southern man and a Slaveholder, they be lieved he would be disposed to deal fairly up a most surprising and preposterous claim hill more six were six w ern fire-esters who had formerly acted with and approve the decision of the Dred Scutt other interpret that there was no opposition to the selection of his Cabinet, had not heen fy the Democrat to point out a single Wild community of the rules of Chinalty, but by mot paper anywhere that sustains either the every where pointed at as the Representative who dies against me, and the firm of which I am not the country. I agree seems a prevating displaced to create an unjust prejudice against me, and the firm of which I am too with the masses of the people of all parts of the country. I agree seems a prevating displaced to create an unjust prejudice and the firm of which I am too with the masses of the people of all parts of the country. I agree seems a prevating displaced to create an unjust prejudice and the firm of which I am too with the masses of the people of all parts of the country. I agree seems a prevating displaced to create an unjust prejudice and the firm of which I am too with the masses of the people of all parts of the country. I agree seems a prevating displaced to create an unjust prejudice and the firm of which I am too with the masses of the people of all parts of the country. I agree seems a prevating displaced to create an unjust prejudice and the firm of which I am too with the masses of the people of all parts of the country. I agree seems a prevating displaced to create an unjust prejudice and the firm of which I am too with the masses of the people of all parts of the country. I agree seems a prevating displaced to create an unjust prejudice and the firm of which I am too with the masses of the people of all parts of the country. I agree seems a prevating displaced to create an unjust prejudice and the firm of which I am too with the masses of the people of all parts of the country. I agree seems a prevating displaced to which I am the firm of which I a 1848 had resulted in the election of a large falsehood would be at once detheted by the retain their popularity by doing nothing to offend.— so than it is the duty of my neighbors to as. Press.

embled in December, 1849, that majority Thursday, June 25, 1857.

Lest for Speaker, eight or the of those who had brinkly been Ways, which are in the Democrats, and elected Constants, as signing a a reason that the Democrats were more fatherable to the South and the Saturday sign of Slavery than the Administration of

Gen. Taylor and the Whig party. Among those Southern men who, at that time, left the Whig party and went to the Democrats. were Clingman, of North Carolina, Toombs and Stephens of Georgia, and several others. who had always been regular fire-caters and the nullifying portion of the Whig party. The Slave Democracy now advocate the doctrine that when a State asks admission into the Upici will a Constitution not in violation of that of the United States, such State should be admitted, with or without exercise its jurisdiction and appoint and put good authority -of June 6th: in force a territorial government, the people | Vorz or nor Vorz. -The Chindowan wish in force a territorial government of the capacity, ing for delegates to the Constitutional Conventional Conve formed a State Constitution by which Slave. Jion. Our position has been defined repeatas a State. That at once put a new face on understand us. We wish the people to act the whole matter, the Union was in great just a they are disposed, and have no desire danger Union-Saving Committees, Union: Saving Speeches, Union-Saving meetings, ing would be gained by it. We think the Every "nigger-driver" was nearly frightened of a new 'Democratic' paper just started in out of his seven senses, for fehr California

> pass along. Congress were sorely exoreised, to the country as the only remedy for the dissolution of the Union, the last hope of the fom Benton with one foot upset the omnibus and spilled the load; but each one seized

tell. There was a Free State admitted, and no Slave State as a counterpoise; before that they had managed to keep the balance even, as they termed it, so that they always less than one-third of the free population of the Union. Since that time the Slaveholders have learned that they were then frightened without an adequate cause; they did not fully-understand the easy virtue and flexible character of a northern doughface. Had that been fully understood, the great Union-Saving furor of 1850 would have been let alone, as the same object could have been

accomplished much easier and cheaper. As there was no Slave State to come into the Union with California, and the case was so loud in their condemnations, in consequence of this such that it could not be postponed till one Act of Assembly, had not taken the trouble to look was ready, the Fugitive Slave bill was passed, at the Record, and see whether this had been passed unconstitutional to improve rivers and har- right of property, and the title to the horse? rightion of the Virginia Resolves of '98, laws of Congress, should the rights of propand they should be compelled to souttle and erty be held more sacred to the citizen of the successive steps of legislation, without a rule besink the great Democratic party. Judges | Maryland than of Pennsylvania? Yet such ing suspended, or any attempt to hasten its progress. can be paid to break down the laws and is the case. The property of the Slavehold- How, then, is it possible that all these steps could override the Constitution, and render the er of Maryland escapes into Pennsylvania. Confederation of free and independent States and the whole power and money of the Gen-papers, and yet no one in my District know anything one great and consolidated Slave Oligarchy; | eral Government are at his command, to be of it? hundreds of thousands of dollars can be paid used by him without limit, until his property out of the Federal Treasury, to pay the nee is safely lodged on his plantation. When parts of the county, and regularly to the Democrat' ludes, (and of this I think there is no doubt) gro driver and his pack of Northern hounds the property of the Pennsylvanian is found to hant some poor fugitive chattel who, by in a Slave State, he is compelled to go there,

of the Convention that nominated General unhappy recusant to be stoned without the Here was aix weeks time, ample to circulate remon west to the people without one. Their can? All the compromises that we hear talked yet not mer-not a letter-not an intimation-do I er, and for that reason obtained a large been nothing else than a shameful surrender tion to send the Bacord' to the County papers dai-

by all sections of the country; and by a as wenders of "pulitical truth," state that any action in the Senste, and yet not a lisp against third said not a small class, who went in to "those who sustain Judge Wilmot in the ft; but on the contrary frequent letters from most beat. As soon as Gen. Taylor was innight lower and middle counties of the State, sus. prominent men urging its passage, and saying it was sated and had formed his Cabinet, the South tain the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, a popular measure. Now how could I do otherwise the Whig party, saw that they had been mis case." Now, that's what mould in plain it? Suppose I had shirked the responsibility by not three wagons out carrying goods about the election as Governor would give general ast taken in their man, that the President, in English be called a political lie." We'de calling it up, would I have been an honest Repre- County on this one License," a deliberate isfaction to the Republicans throughout the ed not been by the Democrat to point out a single Wilderson

made them acquainted with the platform on had dwindled to a minority and in the con-test for Speaker, eight or the of those who condemns both the Dred Score decision and the speal of the Manguri Compromise, as

> majority of the Judges of the singleme Court in a case over which they decided the Court had no juristication, and, therefole, no authority to pronounce the law arising therein, is but another step in consummation of that great conspiracy against our free institutions which had its inception in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; that it is the result independence of the free States, and the liberties of our people.

We find a sufficient raply to all the Slavery, as she may elect, and that Congress nonsense in last week's Democrat about Kan has no right to make that a question. Just was affairs and the Free State men's refusal see what kind of Democracy that was in to vote, in the following short extract from 1849-50. California had been settled as if the Kansas Herald of Freedom-a paper by magic, and before Congress had time to which we believe the Democrat recognizes as

ry was excluded, and applied for admission edly, and those who have read our journal to direct them. For ourself we have believed it was impracticable to vote, because nothwere as plenty as the locusts of Egypt - same way still. If the entire bonn fide settlers of the Territory could vote, we should he decidedly in favor of going up to the ballot-box, and by honest means wrest from our enemies the weapons they are wielding for our permanent enslavement. We are onposed to standing upon etiquette when the

The decision of Secretary Stanton, as actng Governor, that none are entitled to vote or delegates; save those whose names are reastered, and not one tenth of the Free State vo tersare so consequently are shut out from the alforbox, therefore we think it not wise for those few who are registered to vote, as they can gain nothing by so doing, but may compromise the position of the party, and injure our hopes in the future.

> For the Independent Republican. Letter from S. B. Chase, Esq.

GREAT BEND, June 15, 1857. To MY CONSTITUENTS: Since my return from Har-Law relative to peddling in Wronning, Sullivan, Dauphin, Bucks, Lycoming, Schuvikill, and other counties, to this county, gives disentisfaction, and to my great surprise many are disposed to consure me in expiring Republic. But great was the con the premises. The 'Democrat' has given a critisternation of the thirteen fathers when old cism, in which it impliedly, at least, charges me with engineering" the law through. That I am justly liable to censure in the matter, or have "engineered the fall through, are equally mistakes, and I hope to one of the fragments; and made, when put be able to show that, so far from being culpable for together, what have since been known as any agency I may have had in it, I should have been the Compromise Measures of 1850." What greatly cultable if I had not allowed it to pass. Now. I suppose that we all agree that a Representative is in duty bound to reflect the will of his constituency, which he can only ascertain by petition. I believe all Representatives, upon being petitioned for a law, consider it their duty to introduce and if not remonstrated against, to pass it. This is the general had the balance of power in the Senate, with rule, adopted by Legislators, and is certainly the only safe one. It is true an Act might sometimes be placed upon the statute book, in the justice or expediency of which the majority of his constituents did not concur; (for I grant that petitions do not always express the popular will;) but, holding annual seasions as we do, it is an easy matter to have remedy in amendment or total repeal,

I am free to admit that there is such a thing as "aly legislation, and legislative engineering, and, to our shame, too much of it; but that there was anything

the Petition of sundry inhabitants of Susquehanna Same day.-Mr. Chase read in his place an act re-

Tresnay, Feb'y 24 - An act relating to Hawkers

Do sent to the Senate for concurrence.

SERATE, March 30.—Mr. Finney from Committee THE EDAY, April 2.-Wr. Myer called up House Pedlars in Smouthanna county, which passed finally,

have been taken, and each one published in the "Daily Legislative Record," Harrisburg and Philadelphia I sent out, DAILY, EIGHTEEN 'Records,' in different undemocratic to improve rivers and harbors. one of the corner-stones of what is called the measure before the Legislature, that they might renew daily, indiscriminately, luto different townships

asked to do an act.

During the Winter, there were a great number of ectitions from different townships, for the repeal of the Lenox Road laws, all of which I presented and introduced Bills. Two weeks had not clapsed before of the late triumbh of the slave power in the I received remonstrances from every township, save election of its candidate- James Buchanan, to Jone. Il think my friends will bear me witness that the Presidency, and suless promptly rebuk! I have not allowed a single speal, save in the towned by the people at the ballot-box, may be ship where no opposition was made manifest to me.

Again, large petitions were received for a County Again, large petitions were received for a County poor house, which passed the House. In about two weeks, however, remonstrances came in, and I arrested it in the Senate.

Now after taking the precaution I did to circulat the Legislative Record, and nearly two months having clapsed without receiving an intimation of its unpopularity, who among my constituents would no have done as I? It was my desire to carry out the wishes of those who delegated me, but what more could I have done to ascertain their wishes? I could not leave my post, come home, and go around the ounty to find out what the people thought of the measure; and Lam surely not to blame that the county papers did not notify their readers that there was such a bill before the Legislature. It was my wish that you should be posted in all the doings, and I did all in my power to circulate information

Democrat,' after learning of its passage, instead of ondemning the law and me in unmeasured terms, hereafter. I have made these remarks that say that Mr. Chase had mistaken the voice of the the people may know the truth, and not be county, that the petitioners for the law did not reflect the popular will, and advise the people, at once, to petition for its immediate repeal. There were rivry days intervening between the time of its passage, and final adjournment of the Legislature; and upon ecciving petitions, I could have received the courtey of the suspension of the rules, and repealed it in both Houses in twenty minutes. I confess that at first it struck me that the opposition was being made for political purposes, to infure me and the party with which I acted. It is indeed very strange that the 'Democrat' should not have deemed it worth noticing until finally passed, if it is not actuated by party considerations. I hope it is not so-doubtless it is not

But again, if this law is so odious, why did not the

-but such was my first impression. Again, an attempt is made to charge the law up on the Republican party. I certainly think this the height of injustice. The Democratic party certainly should be a co-partner in this business, for if I am not greatly mistaken, one of the most prominent petitioners was Azon Laringor, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. I am sure the Republican party has greater principles than any involved in this bill, and I hope the Democratic has. Now if this law is found to work hadly, and it is found to be unpopular, how simple and easy the remedy. It is now but about six months before our Legislature meets again, and if the petitions are certainly appears to me that after all the precaution law provisions similar to which already exist in some and a reckless disregard of all the decencies runtry counties, none of which have asked for a recounties. As to his puerile intimation that the

nothing very odious in it. I regret deeply that so many have been disposed to bervert the law, and place constructions upon it that a great many have been frightened into the beproduce, such as butter, meat, eggs, &c .- and that mechanics could not dispose of their own productions. Now all this is simply ridiculous. It was not intended, and does not prohibit this kind of trade. and I am only surprised that the sensible and wellany such idle stories. In charity to the originators of this, I hope they are not actuated by a desire to

make political capital. Our people ought to exercise sufficient charity towards their public servants, not to condemn, before they know who is in fault: they ought to have pride enough to sustain them, until they are satisfied they have been abusing the responsible trusts committed course I could not know whether they were publicly circulated or not; but I do know that there was nothing "sly" or secret about its legislative history. I have regarded myself as the Representative of

the entire people, irrespective of party, and while upon all party questions, I have to the best of my lican party, and endeavored to reflect the sentiments of my political friends, upon all other questions I

For the Independent Republican.

A Reply.

Mesass Editors :- In your paper of May 28th I noticed over the signature of "Justice" a communication concerning the Law against peddling. To some of the remarks and insinuations which that article contained. I desire to respond briefly, as one License granted to a member of a certain firm, seems to merit his especial attention, and as this seems to have reference to me, I shall limit my re Court: ply to the statement he makes with reference to the manuer of procuring and using that License. If I am the person to whom he aland 'Republican,' and frequently to the 'Northern it is proper that I should correct his mali-Pennsylvanian' at Susquehanna Depot, so that the cious misterresentations and state the facts 'Democrat,' which pleads such great ignorance of connected with the case, which seems to give upon examining the records, he finds that onwhich notices were six weeks provious to any action two years. That in November 1855 a Lie since the statement is made by the head of ed to a particular individual on the grounds the Commonwealth. of "Ill Health." Now "Justice" is mistaken in asserting that I was entitled to peddle on-November following the time lepaid for it; foolish act. Daily Pennsylvanian. and consequently, derived no benefit from it until that time. I understand that my License expires one year from the time I rereired it; and not one year from the time I next Governor of that State. If Mr. Banks ager by my apon my regam. I would have been his chood, designed to create an unjust projust projust country. There seems a prevailing disposi-

was readers of that paper had ever There are a thousand ways in which a Representa- certain whether those peddlers to whom they to retain the favor of the petitioners for a law, and are Licensed. According to the statement through the county, hawking goods without

having paid one cent for the privilege.

I shall not discuss at length the propriety of the Law prohibiting peddling; but will remark, that a failure or neglect to enforce the old Law, is not a good argument in favor of the new one. Justice knows that the people of this county never demanded such a prohibition. Only a few persons interested to prevent competition, petitioned for its passage, Mr. Chase had informed his constituents that the passage of such a law was contemining size, which was entirely unroofed, and plated, he would have found that nine tenths burst asunder as by an internal explosion. of them were opposed to it. Iudeed, one of A young man who was making baskets in the the petitioners, after he found himself affected barn, was found outside sometime after in by the Law, assured me that it would be a convulsions, which lasted for a considerable very easy matter to get the names of nine space. A woman and a girl in a southerly out of every ten tax payers in the county, to a petition demanding a repeal. I have travilitor approaching and attempted to flee to a elled almost constantly since the passage of this bill, and have not found one farmer or track. They were both taken off their feet mechanic, who knew anything about it until and thrown across a fence. Their dresses after its passage by the Legislature. Why should wholesale Peddlers who accomodate An elderly man who was in a field beyond the merchants, be authorized to travel and also saw the cloud coming towards him, and sell, and retail peddlers who accommodate had sufficient presence of mind to prostrate the mechanic and farmer be deprived that himself upon the ground. He was unharmed; bituminous coal basin or trough extends discrimination? I can discover none.

mislead by the falsehoods of "Justice." Respectfully, Yours. CHARLES WITTENBERG.

I do not intend to discuss this measure

THE PENNSYLVANIAN ON SNOBBLE,-The Pennsylvanian has been the advocate of the sale of the Main Line, and has supported the measure by several excellent articles. Kor this treason to "the party," the indomitable the eloquent, the inevitable Snorble, came down upon the Pennsylvanian at the late the children had already gained this retreat, the lakes where coals could be obtained at a Convention, in one of his characteristic speech- and Mrs. Warren and the other child were es. That paper does not seemed disposed to preparing to follow. The frame work of the the western portion of the Sunbury and Eric submit quietly to Snondle's abuse, and pays

him back in his own coin. It is refreshing it struck right side up. to contrast its now opinion of the West-Branch blackguard, with the fulsome adulations it showered upon him last fall. It now "While this SCHNABLE was rioting in New

York and gaining for himself an unenviable notoriety, the Pennsylvanian was battling for Democratic principles, and its influences have been felt by opponents and acknowledged by friends.

The next remark made by Mr. SCHNABLE ready, it can be repealed at its first opening, and thus requiring comment, was the expression of our county be released from its operations. This his opinion that "it would not be a bad thing seems to me to be far preferable to wholesale cen- for the Pennsylvanian to come out in favor sure of your Representative, who has endeavored to of Black Republicanism, and not be nursing act in obodience to the voice of his constituency, its inclinations," and that the paper was withhowever much he may have misapprehended it. It out "character," and other essential requireis certainly a poor inducement for Representatives to ments. We shall not bandy words with this born, have lived and done business, our rep-I took, to chrestate intelligence, and receiving noth- utation stands unimpeached; where he lives, ing against it, and taking into consideration the fact | and where he has sojourned temporarily, he that it was merely an extension to our county of a has acquired a renown only for licentiousness

peal, was prima facie evidence that there could be paper should change its political course, and embrace the heresies of the opposition, the idea is but the maggot of a diseased brain, it reached another barn, five rods distant, engendered by the rank heat of his own vanthat were never intended by the Legislature. I learn ity, which we are free to admit we may have stimulated by lauding his efforts in last fall's by the power which assailed it, only one corcampaign, when we took the glitter of his speeches for the solid gold of consistency, Pièces of it were blown twenty and thirty and hoped that advancing years had brought with them those reforms of which he stood so much in need."

Two Opinions of the Main Line in Contrast!

The readers of the Pennsylvanian-which esterday contained the resolutions passed on the ninth instant, and, also, the application Canal Commissioners, to the Judges of the Supreme Court, for an injunction to restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from bidding for the main line-doubtless were arm of it which descended to the earth President of the Canal Board on the other part, on the value of the Public Works au-

horized to be sold! Extract of the resolution passed by the Democratic State Convention:

"That the passage of the Act by the late egislature entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of the Main Line of Public Works, was a wanton disregard of the best interests of this Commonwealth, and of the principles of sound legislation. That whilst in name it purports to be a sale of works which cost the hail fell instead of rain. State nearly twenty millions of dollars, it is intended to be, in reality, a gift of those works to a corporation."

missioners, to the Judges of the Supreme of the injuries received.

"The Canals oforesaid are two hundred and eighty-three miles in length, requiring heavy expenditures for repairs and expenses. and have not for many years yielded income sufficient to pay the cost of keeping them in

navigable order." Surely, in our advocacy of the sale of the from the value of the Main Line, as does the President of the Canal Board. And now. cense was granted to a member of a certain the Canal Department, that "for many years" firm in this County, which entitled him to the divisions of the Main Line west of Columpeddle one year from Feb., 10th 1850-the bia, have not "yielded income sufficient to time he neid his License to the Treasurer; pay the cost of keeping them in navigable orand that this person never followed the bus- | der." we are well assured that the law aumess of peddling, but that the establishment thorizing the sale will be judged right by or firm have kept from two to three Large the people, even if it be clamored against by wagons constantly engaged in Hawking Goods | those who have cared more for the control about the County on this one License, grant of the Public Works than for the revenue of

We give notice, therefore, that we are indismayed by the action of the Convention. believing that the delegates themselves will for my License into the Treasury. If he had be among the first to realize that, by exceed-examined the records thoroughly he would ing the duty which called them together, have seen that I did not take my License till they were led into the commission of a very The Republicans of Massachusetts are

paid the money to the Treasurer for it. I is nominated there is little doubt of his elec-

tive may deceive his constituents, when he wishes are in the habit of selling Patent Medicines Comet-Lives Lost and Property Destroyed. We learn from the Utica N. Y., papers of vet not freed upon any one's toes by passing it. The of "Justice" only three Licences have been Tuesday of last week, that about 4 oclock one most frequently resorted to, is by passing it in granted within two years, and there has not last Saturday afternoon the town of Schuyler, one brasely, and then say it was too life, or too observed than forty peddlers, constantly travely a few miles east of Utica, was visited by a jectionalis to pass the other, when in fact it is arrested in the other at his own instance! But the Rece understand why he should single out the possing of more deaths, and the destruction ed in the other at his own instance! But the Recomposition on the post of considerable property. Dr. Day was in now done, and where there is a cash market am disposed to shirk no responsibility, however much and denunciation; while by his own contess the village of Schuyler Corners at the time is not difficult to perceive the immensation with an immensation with a superior of the corner and the corner at the time is not difficult to perceive the immensation with a superior of the corner at the time is not difficult to perceive the immensation with a superior of the corner at the time is not difficult to perceive the immensation with a superior of the corner at the time is not difficult to perceive the immensation with a superior of the corner at the time is not difficult to perceive the immensation with a superior of the corner at the time is not difficult to perceive the immensation with a superior of the corner at the time is not difficult to perceive the immensation with the corner at the time is not difficult to perceive the immensation with the corner at the time is not difficult to perceive the immensation with the corner at the time is not difficult to perceive the immensation with the corner at the time is not difficult to perceive the immensation with the corner at the time is not difficult to perceive the immensation with the corner at the time is not difficult to perceive the immensation with the corner at the time is not difficult to perceive the immensation with the corner at the corner at the time is not difficult to perceive the immensation at the corner at the time is not difficult to perceive the immensation at the corner a t may injure me personally, when by petition I am ion thirty seven peddlers are travelling of this calamitous visit upon the town. Himself and others shortly before the heavy shower in this city, saw a large whitish cloud rising in the heavens, in a southerly direction. As it reached a point about a mile northeast

> or a mammoth trunk of an elephant, until it. seemed to establish a connection with the The destructive influence of this phenome non was first exerted upon a barn, 20x30 feet direction from the barn saw this singular vishouse near by, but did not escape from the

> extended downwards, like a monstrous arm

were torn and their persons slightly bruised

a distance of a half mile before doing any furand removed a distance of three rods, where

It was again lifted, however, and returned towards the foundation it had left. This her, was yet above the cellar, were found about an hour after. Dr. Day expressed the value of the coal lands. learn, however, that he was in a promising condition yesterday. One or two of the chilortions of the cellar wall, but was spee dily The deep ravines, or runs, expose

Five rods distant-from the parsonage house was a barn, which was totally demolishedcrushed down, as if a tremendous weight had settled upon it. Hens and pigs hereabouts were found dead by those who viewed the

The whirlwind proceeded on its course, tearing up trees and prostrating tences, until whirled almost squarely about, and when left' ner stood upon the original foundation. rods, and some even sixty rods from the spot The next building attacked was a barn situated about one hundred rods beyond. This This is the portrait the Pennsylvanian building seemed to be lifted into the air informed people of our county ever gave credence to straws of the man who has promised to stump and then blown to fragments, very few of every county in the State for Gen. Packer, which were to be found. Where they went ores, lime-stone and sandstone, with an abun-

locality. This was the last building attacked y the State Committee, held at Harrisburg ted by the prostration of trees and fences. One tree was blown a distance of one hunof Henry S. Mott, President of the Board of dred rods from the spot where it had grown. The great body of the cloud which passed over the track of destruction, seemed to be

less than half a mile above the earth. The startled by the bold and wonderful contrast seemed to maintain its connection for a space between the declaration of the Convention of five minutes. During this time it moved on the one part, and the declaration of the in a direct line, S. S. E. at a rate of a mile in three minutes. The extent of the waste laid, is a mile and a half or two miles. The width of the track was fifteen rods or there abouts.

The progress of the whirlwind was attended by a loud roaring, produced by its ferocious internal tempest. But, outside of the track of the whirlwind, there was no wind of unusual violence. In Utica, about half an hour after there

was a heavy thunder storm. At Schuyler. A short time after the whirlwind had pass ed, messengers came to Schuvler Corners for medical aid. Dr. Day of this city, and a res-Extract of the application of Henry S. | ident physician responded to the call and at Mott, President of the Board of Canal Com- tended the woman who died from the effects

> JUDICIAL GENEROSITY.-It appears that Judge Woodward has been so telerant of the right of others to hold and express opinions upon public questions, that the has disnian, because the editors of that paper saw fit to advocate the sale of the Main Line!-What a noble administrator and expounder he would make of the law of religious toleration, in any country where it was left subect to judicial decision, and was not embodied in a written constitution. And yet this man not only has held but still holds one of the highest positions in the State! he not deserve to continue to hold it? Louis Naroleon ought to appoint him to a posi-tion in the Court of Cassation, or Francis Joseph to the Aulic Chancery. What a valuable adjunct Bomba would find him in administering justice to the Neapolitan rebels! But this is not the only aspect in which it compromises him. He knew, as a member

of the Supreme Court, he would have to ad enys.

"The Southern mind was extremely excited the southern mind was extremely excited the southern mind." judicate upon that sale in perhaps more than one form, and yet he communicated in advance to ELLIS B. SCHWAREL what his decision would be upon this matter. Does such conduct be pelling the Abolitionists from the Territory. come his position? Ought a judge to pronounce an opinion upon a cause ere it is tried? Would John Marshall, Justice STORY or Chancellor KERT have thus acted? liscussing the merits of N. P. Banks for the No, they would have scorned themselves norship of Kansas. Ruenes and Gears were had they so far forgotten their self-respect. and the dignity of their position. But it is cause they expoused the interests of the Freepronounce the assertion that the establishtion. As Speaker of the last House of Repuseless to add comment upon such conduct. State party. We congratulate our cotemporary upon the

to learn it .- Philadelphia Times.

Destructive Tornado-A Waterspout of a Lands of the Ridgway Farm and Land C. ın Elk Co., Pennsylvania.

The following is a copy of the proceeding of the Boston Society of hatural History. It shows to great advantage the immenmineral and agricultural wealth of this par of the country. It is in the midst of flourish ing settlements, where a large business how done, and where there is a cash market wealth and business importance to which this district is destined to arrive. It will supply the vast trade of the Lakes with coal and a large lumbering district of country east of it with agricultural produce. In the of Schuyler Corners, a portion of the cloud settlement over 20,000 acres are now in high state of cultivation. Here is solid ground for fiture progress

and increase. This is an unavoidable conse quence of its resources and location. How people can be so infatuated as to go to the hard-working, and unwholsome regions the West, whilst such great advantages are at their doors, we are at a loss to conjecture

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY Reported for the Boston Traveller by the Recording

Secretary.
The President in the Chair .- Profes Agassiz opened the meeting by some highly interesting remarks upon a new family ishes and their habits. Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON gave a brief de

scription of the bituminous coal formation of Elk County, Pennsylvania, which he had been engaged in exploring since the month of June last. He observed that the great privilege? Is there any good reason for this although an apple tree within ten feet of the from the north-western border of Pennsylva. spot where he lay was wrenched from the nia, to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, as indicated on Mr. Jules Marcou's Geological map of the From this place the cloud passed on for United States.

The northern portion of this basin is a ther damage of consequence. Here it struck great economical value on account of its be the Baptist parsonage house occupied by a ing the nearest to Lake Erie, one of the laboring man named John Warren. Mr. greatest markets for coals, which are required Warren was also warned of the approach of for navigation on all the great lakes, and for the calamity with which he was visited. He the furnaces and gas works, as well as do. heard the loud, buzzing noise with which it mestic use for fuel, on both the U. S. and was attended, and witnessed its desolating ef Canada sides of these lakes. He remarked fects on the track it had pursued. He hast- that statistics showed a larger amount of ily gathered his wife and six children and at- tonnage on the lakes than exists on the Atlan. tempted to get them into the cellar. When tic coast of this country, and that steam navithe house was attacked. Mr. W. and five of gation would certainly greatly incresase upon reasonable cost, as will soon be the case when house was whirled from its stone foundation, Railroad, now under contract, is completed which would be done in the course of two

Since the recent explorations were made into the extensive coal formation of Elk countime it landed upon its side and was left a ty, Pa., the Directors of this important Rail. wreck. Mrs. Warren and the boy who, with road have ordered the road to be laid amid these coal fields, and the consequence of this near the cellar wall. Mrs. W. lived only movement will soon be felt in the augmented

belief that she died from the electrical shock | The particular region explored by Dr. she had received. There was no severe in Jackson is known as the Ridgway Land and juries upon her person, and her death is not Conl Companies' property, some 27,000 acres easily accounted for in any other way than of land, all situated in the coal region. Fire that suggested by the Doctor. The boy was or six beds of coal underlie this soil, and attacked by convulsions, and it was thought they generally dip only from two to five deat one time that he might not survive. We grees from the horizon, and are from two to six feet in thickness. Most of the large beds are undisturbed, and only the small ones dren in the cellar received some slight bod- are nere and there denuded by valleys of ex.

the out crops of the larger beds on the south east sides of the hills. On the northwest they are still deeply covered with rocks, the sandstones and bituminous shales.

Each of these coal beds is overlaid with a stratum of 8 or 10 inches of slaty cannel coal. and they all rest on fire clays. Iron ores, namely carbonate of iron and brown hæmatite, abound, the former in the fire clays and the latter in the superincumbent shales,which was twisted out of its place. It was But few fossil plants are found in these shale, and only the scales, fins, and tails of fishes in the slaty cannel coal, which appears to have been a fine aqueous sediment of water-

logged vegetable matter. A bed of buff-colored limestone occurs beneath the principal bed of coal, and is nine or ten feet thick. . This limestone contains small fossil bivaive shells, not yet named. The Ridgway land thus contains coal, iron to is a mystery to those who have visited the dance of clay suitable for fire proof bricks.-All the facilities for the reduction of iron exby the whirlwind, which, however, continued ist on the spot and soon the means of transfor some little distance beyond, as is indica- portation of the coals and metal to market will be supplied. The country is elevated about \$1600 feet above the sea, and is in lat.

41.25 M., and long. 1.40 W. of Washington, and is remarkably healthy. The following analyses of the coals, iron

Gas exp	rbon, elled by of coke,	heat,		52.38 40.00 7,62
			1	00.00
The ashes Silica				6.20
Alumin	a and o	xide of	iron,	1.10
Lime, .	• • • • • •	ာလည်း နိ • • • • • •		0.22
		100	1.	
een 3	100	74 774 7	1	7.52
The slaty	cannel g	Zi ves		. 32
Fixed of Gas,	ar don, .		• • • • •	24
Earthy	matter,	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		· .
		7		
	difet in	4 1	: 6	100
The limes	tone yn	elded-	- \ ,	S 21 1
	ate of li			
	de Bilic		••••	
T)	de of ire	an		. 1.22

Analysis of the balls of carbonate of iron. 100 grs, of this ore yielded-Peroxide of iron, 61.50 iron, 43 Carbonie seid, ... 31.50

In emelting iron ores with these coals it will be necessary to convert the coal into coke, and the small coals may thus be disposed of

No better gas-making coals are found in the United States, and but one better variety in the British province of New Branswicknamely, that of Albert county.

RATHER A QUEER ADMISSION.—The Richmond South in its issue of Monday, in speaking of the struggle in Kansas last summer,

ted by the struggle in Kansas, and everybody was eager to lend a hand to the work of ex-So impatient was the South at any obstacle to the success of its enterprise that President Pirack incurred much reproach for the appointment of a Northern man to the Goversuccessively denounced as traitors, simply be-

The Lancaster Express gives an acfact that it was so fortunate to get its five count of some pearls found in muscles by years' back subscription.

Such men seem to forget the power and influence of the press. They may yet he river. One shell contained about eighty to learn it.—Philadelphia Times. pearls, several being of the size of large peas. The English doctrine of "once a subject, always a subject," has been abandoned exhibit the most beautiful tints and colors of by the British Minister of foreign affairs.

pears, several neing of the state of polished, and exhibit the most beautiful tints and colors of any pearl shells ever seen.