

The Independent Republican

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MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, December 10, 1857. We are again under obligations to

Hon. G. A. Grow for public documents. Governor Polleck has appointed David Wilmot to be President Judge of the 13th Judicial District. The term of office commenced on the 1st day of the present month and continues one year. At the next general election, the office will be filled by an election.

A horse was seized with "blind staggers" in this Borough on Saturday last, and staggered into a grocery. If he had called for beer, it might have been thought that he was like some two-legged animals, too drunk to know he had had enough—but he didn't.

The Williamsport Independent Press
does not speak well of the consistency of
citizens who call upon it to notice all sorts of exhibitions, fairs, concerts and celebrations, gratuitously, and withhold their job work and blanks when they can be procured at

Senator Douglas, Governor Walker, and Col. Forney, have become "Kansas Shriekers!" What say our ready-to-swallow-anything hunkers, in this region to that?

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says, "The President has appointed Mr. Anderson, the late Commissioner, and Mr. Streeter, the late Solicitor, to temporary places elsewhere, and did not supersede them till their resignations were freely tendered. Previous committals alone induced the changes."

Dur reporter, who is an enthusiastic adthicer of horse-flesh, and excitable on the subject of racing, is responsible for the following, which he assures us is substantially correct.

GREAT RACE OF THE MONTROSE AND BROOK-LYN COURSE—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT— DR. THAYER RUNNING AGAIN-A NICE QUESTION-ARBITRATORS AND OYSTERS. On Wednesday, December 2, 1857, there cation will not admit of a credit system

races ever known in Susquehanna County.-Dr. R. Thayer, jr., had bet with Wm. M. Post, Esq., a gold watch against Post's horse, that he (Thayer) could go from Montrose to Brooklyn and back on foot quicker than Post could drive his horse the same distance, with another man in his buggy with him. The trial of speed accordingly was commenced yet the official returns. Wednesday morning, the very muddy state their sorrel, which by the way had the heaves, ter city to float her. In passing they bade the Dr. good morning, and Hinds told him they would go on to ton Hill," which is both long and steep, the company with Tarbell, of the Franklin hotel, was following in another buggy, to bring up his horse. Here Tarbell alighted, and the other put whip to his horse, passed Post and Hinds, and came up with the Dr., who by taking hold of the hind end of the buggy, 'led' up the hill in fine style. Post alleged that this was a violation of the terms of the race, and referred to Tarbell, but Tarbell declined to give an opinion, and here turned back to Montrose. On reaching the top of the hill, Post and Hinds saw the Dr. far ahead, still as they thought in suspicious proximity to his brother's buggy. They again put on the whip, and reached the hotel in Brooklyn shortly after the Dr., they having gine the distance, a little over seven

On their arrival, the Dr. came out of the hotel and started back, and they followed .-They almost overtook him again near Col. Watrous's, but he kept the lead in splendid England story, which we also copy; "Robin style, although they received occasional reports from residents along the route, that he of the bold outlaw of the green-woods, famous was riding with his brother. Some of them onquired if the Dr. was crazy. The Dr. and his brother, deny that he rode, and the former alleges that there was no violation of Autocrat of the Brenkfast Table," another the terms in his holding on to the buggy. While Post and Hinds were coming down an appreciative sketch of that great but ecthe hill by the "Dunn place," the Dr. was centric genius; "The Button Rose," a truly ascending the opposite hill, and they reached beautiful story; "Our Birds, and Their he had recovered from the surprise which town about 20 minutes after he did,

less time.

The case was referred to arbitrators, viz., case till the following evening. After several similar adjournments, and much difficulty with refrancer witnesses who could not find always on hand to help discuss the oysters, cents a number,

think without cause—against the Republican party, is, that it is sectional. The doughties papers harp most pertinaciously on this string, and no doubt some of the less intelligent of their readers bulieve there is some truth in the accusation. But they are never told that, nowever sectional the people of the North may be in their feelings, those of the South are much more so. Indeed, in the South sectionalism of the bitterest kind seems to be the habitual and general tone of public Southern, or sectional, is considered unpalare: triotic. We'de not draw line inference from the tone of Southern party politicians, exclusively, but from many other sources as well. For instance, we find in a North Carolina paper, the Weldon Patriot, of Nov. 19, 1857, a prospectus for a new literary magazine.-Now, one would say that sectionalism should be excluded from such an enterprise, if from Resolution of the Cincinnati Democratic Co anywhere, and yet this prospectus is full of of it. In fact the editor seems to base his hopes of success chiefly on the sectional feelings of Southern readers. Read his prospectus MAJORITY OF ACTUAL RESIDENTS, and whenever Northern men are who act with the pro Siavery or Southern party, because they cannot States,

countenance sectionalism: Stedman's Salem Magazine. IS to be the title of a Literary Periodical, to be published Monthly, in the town of Salem, North Carolina, by ANDREW J. STEDMAM, a member of

of North Carolina, and the South generally, that will be brought to its support, Southern patronage. And I also, as a Southern man, and the Editor of a Southfrom it. It certainly is poor economy in business men to go to the city for job work and blanks when they can be procured at Home Literary Magazine.

Many are the Magazines now published in the Northern States that are flooding the whole Southern country. There is not, (it is probable,) a county in any Southern State that is not visited by "Harper, "Graham," "Peterson," or "Godey;" while here in North Carolina and the South, where genius unsurpassed and unequalled reigns, the literary talent that is brought into exercise is dedicated to the support of Northern Magazines, while Southern enter-

uch suicidal policy of Southern contributors. Why, I ask, cannot we-North Carolina, the South -send greeting to our Southern clime a Magazine, acceptable for the many qualities that adorn the pages of the most chaste, elegant and polite Periodicals? It is true that the South has her Magazines, but few in number are they, and unknown, compared to the publications at the North, which every mail brings to our homes, filled with the result of hired labor,

and teening with unpardonable redition.

Then I appeal to North Carolina and other Southx States to aid me in my enterprise, and in promoting a literary taste amongst those upon whom as a Southern man, I have claims. My Magazine will be of the usual size; and noth-

ing will be admitted to its pages but such articles as will meet the approval of the most fastidious. It shall be Illustrated with Engravings and Plates of the most elegant texture, equalling in beauty and style any executed at the North. My price of subscription is THREE DOLLARS per year, which is required to be paid in advance, as the expense to be incurred in establishing such a publi

took place one of the most extraordinary The first Number will be issued let January October 8th, 1857.

part of our last week's issue, giving the glad the President's recent Inaugural Address, and least the President's recent Inaugural Address, and least the President's recent Inaugural Address, and the bringing it down to 1860, it I live that long; of bark, of great thickness, not included, however to the President be made known. At all events, to the time of the President be made known. At all events, to the time of the President be made known. Mayor of New York. Tiemann is elected tion asking your special aftention to them. If he hearkens to the just complaints of the ministration, if we must call by his name an of apples was never less than sixty bushels. at \$1 per day, and they have in every inby about 2500 majority, but we have not

of the roads favoring the Doctor. They since the introduction of iron screw steamers' started out by the Methodist Church, and we have begun to lose the supremacy we had Thayer, throwing off his shawl, coat, and vest, sequired even over Great Britain in the alapped his hands together and started down ocean carrying trade; and that the introduc- a Territory, free from all foreign interference, the kill, full speed, with W. M. Post and D. I tion of monster ships such as are now build-D. Hinds after him in the buggy. Thayer ing in England, may cause the selection of kept ahead up the hill by the "Dunn Place," some other point, having a deeper harbor

and when the buggy reached the top of the than New York, for our commercial emporihill, he was out of sight. Here Hinds put on um. The Leviathan, the monster ship now the whip, and they overtook the Doctor and in process of construction in England, is to faithfully secured to the people of Kansas, passed him at Col. Watrous's, three miles be sent to Portland instead of New York, the political condition of the country will from Montrose. They described the Dr. for the avowed reason that there is not suffias puffing and blowing almost as hard as cient depth of water in the harbor of the lat-

A Jackson correspondent (one 'True') writes to inform us that not long ago a big Brooklyn and have dinner ready by the time hawk, measuring four feet and four inches he would get there. But in going up "New- from the tip of one wing to that of the other, met with what in hawkdom will be consider-Dr. got ahead again, and then (as his com- ed an untimely end, by the hand of Mrs. petitors state) called to his brother,—who in Harriet Larrabee, of that township. The winged marauder had been in the habit of carrying off Mrs. Larrabee's towls, till at length, growing bold, he chased a chicken five or six times around the house, and finally caught him under a rose bush, when the heroine aforesaid, attracted by the outcry of her feathered favorite, in articulo mortis, ran to his rescue, caught the hawk, dragged him do not appoint a fair and impartial mode by to a log, (getting her clothes hadly torn in the operation,) and cut his head off!

The Atlantic Monthly, for December. is accounted by many as a better number than the first. The Atlantic is certainly very attractive, and its list of able and brilliant contributors cannot fail to place it high miles, through the deep mud, in one hour and cember number contains "Florentine Mosaics;" (continued;) "The Battle of Lepanto." five minutes, and the Doctor in two minutes a splendid and graphic sketch of a sea-fight: page; "Turkey Tracks," a humorous New Hood," a curious inquiry as to the existence in old English balluds and romance; "The Ghost Redivivus," a ghost story with a moral; "The Golden Mile Stone," a poem : "The Oliver Wendell Holmes; "Thomas Carlyle,"

Ways," a chapter in Massachusetts ornithology; "The Indian Revolt;" "Skipper Ire- Sir; I did support Judge Douglas in that W. K. Hatch, F. Fraser, and J. F. Dunmore, son's Ride," a poem; "Solitude and Solitude and fittest man presented. I am of the same ty," an essay, said to be by Ralph Waldo and fittest man presented. I am of the same son's Ride," a poem; "Solitude and Socie. Convention, because I believed him the ablest who met the next evening, but from the ab- Emerson; "Akin by Marriage," (continwho met the next evening, but from the ab- Emerson; "Akin by Marriage," (contin- opinion still. I wish you good morning."—sence of material witnesses, or other causes, ued;) "Where Will It End?" an able and This systematic rejection of Douglas's friends adjourned for the oysters, and continued the eloquently written article on the slavery by the Executive may not have provoked question, said to be from the pen of Parke the pending schism, but is likely to aggravate

Notices, &c. Published by Phillips, Sampson, & Co., is convenient to attend the Comt, but were 13 Winter St. Buston, at \$3 a year, or 25

One objection brought though we Democratic Commitments in Regard to The changed front of the Federal istration on the question of submitting the new Constitution to the people of Kanass, is

attracting much attention and rousing a deep feeling throughout the country. The most ablenus pledges that could be framed were given by Mr. Backspan and the Democratic Party, that the form of the Constitution? should be submitted to the people. This pledge was repeated in every form and it is now, violated in the most deliberate and shameless manner. It is of interest at this feeling, and the man who is not intensely ing extracts will show what those pledges

> [From the Kames Nebruska Bill.] It being the intent and meaning of this bill not to "legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor exclude it therefrom ; but to of the United States."

Resolved, That we recognize the right of appointed with the sequel of events. the reople of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the LEGALLY AND FAIRLY EXPRESSED WILL OF A below, and see how the literary men talk, at the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to the South, and then say how sensible those form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted, into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other

> [From President Buckanen's Insugural.] "What a conception then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule—that the will the majority shall govern-to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories:".

> But be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensible duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This BACRED RIGHT OF EACH INDIVIDUAL MUST BE PRE-SERVED!

> From Goo. Walker's Letter to the President ing his Appointment.] "I understand that you and your cabine cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual bona fide residents of the Territory of Kansas by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted, in adopting their State Constitution to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. This is the great fundamental principle of the act of Congress organizing that Territory, affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is in accordance with the views uniformly expressed by me throughout my public career. contemplate a peaceful solution of this question by an appeal to the intelligence and pa-triotism of the people of Kansas, who should all participate freely and fully in this decision, and by a majority of whose votes the decision must be made, as the only and con-

> stitutional mode of adjustment. "I will go and endeavor to adjust these difficulties, in the full confidence, as strongly

INSTRUCTIONS TO GOVERNOR WALKER.

"There are two great objects connected with the present excitement, growing out of ism, to impute to him the blame of those the affairs of Kansas, and the attainment of outrages which have so roused the indignation usual, and expect to finish the Abridgment the tree measures five feet and a half in diwhich will bring it to a speedy termination. I and resentment of the Southern Democracy The New York Times says that every resident inhabitant the free and indeverse, as far as the Administration is converse, as far as the Enquirer alleges, the

Respectfully, Thomas H. Benton." This sacred right of each individual must be President shall turn a deaf ear to these stern preserved; and that being accomplished, noth. remonstrances of the Southern Democracy. ing can be fairer than to leave the people of and interpose his shield between them and to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United

"Upon these great rights of individual action and of public decision rests the foundation of American institutions; and if they are soon become quiet and satisfactory. institutions of Kansas should be established by the votes of the people of Kansas, unawed and uninterrupted by force or fraud. And foreign voters must be excluded, come whence they may, and every attempt to overawe or interrupt the free exeacise of the right of voting must be properly repelled and punished. Freedom and safety for the legal voter, and exclusion and punishment for the illegal one -these should be the great principles of your administration."

From Walker's Inaugural Address, approved by the whole Cabinet, "Unless the Convention submit the Constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be furrly and justly conducted, the Constitution will be, and ought to be rejected by Congress."

[From Goe. Walker's Topeka Speech.] "I will say to you, gentlemen, that if they which the majority of the actual bona fid resident settlers of Kansas shall vote, through the instrumentality of impartial judges, 1 will join you in all lawful opposition to their doings, and the President and Congress will

"I say to you that unless a full and fair opportunity is given to the people of Kansas to decide for themselves what shall be the form in the roll of popular periodicals. The De. of government, including the great sectional question which has so long divided you unless. I repeat, they grant you such an opportunity. I have one power of which no one man or set of men can deprive me, and to "The Wind and Stream," a beautiful poem, which I shall unhesitatingly resort, and that which will be found copied on our fourth is to join you in lawful opposition to their se held. [Cries of " Good, good." and loud apacts." plause, during which the Governor withdrew.

> A Washington correspondent of the Tri bune, speaking of the misunderstanding between President Buchanan and Senator Douglas, says of the latter:

It is currently reported that his Olio friend Steadman, who came here strongly recombrilliant tissue of wit and fancy woven by mended for an important post, was met by Mr. Buchanan with the blunt remark : "Sir, cinnati Convention." Steadman, as soon as this observation occasioned, replied: "True, Godwin, and of course anti-Slavery : Literary it. Richardson is known to be vehement against the dodge submission.

> REVISING A CONSTITUTION.—The Lecount ton Convention, when it adjourned, appoint-

From the Washington Mpublic. The Downward Course of Mr. Buchanan It is well known that the address of Gov. Walker, upon assuming the Governorship the statesman of the generation to which he of Kansas was written before he left this belongs. He has recently written a letter to

framed for them, were given in pursuance of his letter he says: a policy agreed upon before he left this city, between him and the President.

A letter from the President to Gov. Walkdirects precautions to secure a fair election to the people, " when the Constitution should be submitted to them :" thereby assuming the fact of submission to be unquestionable.

This was the policy with which the Presileave the people thereof perfectly free to dent started. It was an honest policy, and form and regulate their domestic institutions the only one consistent with the peace of the in their own way, subject to the Constitution country, but he has lacked the courage to adhere to it. Those who know of what mal-

The President has treacherously abandoned hesitation, but still he has made it.

people of the Kansas Constitution. Instantly, upon the announcement

what was done. The ignominious retreat of the President. are all matters of public notoriety."

The flagellations administered to Mr. Bu. chanan have not been administered in secret. that I rose from 'what he knew I considered He has not been taken to the privacy of a the bed of death, (and which he feared to be whipping-house, an indulgence accorded to so,) and went to my table and wrote. I was negroes, even in Charleston, South Carolina, adding something to the "Examination," He has been whipped into submission, in full and could hardly refrain from a postscript:

Walker, but the President knows too well justice of what I wrote. whose back the lash actually reached.

of November 24th: much confidence in his integrity and patriot or repulsion. should deter us from our purpose. If it were

caucus. Members are disposed to wait the services. communication of the Message and the facts t may disclose.

even the highest in the land.'

Soon afterward, however, there will be, I ty, will speak out their decided opposition to act under it. the Calhoun schedule. The Northern men, have expressed.

nations were made:

South Carolina. For Clerk-Mr. Allen, of Illinois.

For Sergeant at Arms-Mr. Glossbrenner,

till Monday night, when another caucus will

-The Washington correspondent of Forney's | cast suspicion upon its circulation. Press states that the amount in the Treasury | From this statement of facts the public subject to draft is seven millions of dollars will be able to draw the proper inferences.with a weekly excess of expenditures of the Honesdale Democrat. Government over the receipts from customs of half a million. It would seem the Treasury has given up the hope to which they clung The Natches Courier, of the 21st ult., gives negotiation of a loan of fifty millions.

Mr. BENTON ON THE DRED SCOTT DECISION -The veteran Benton yet retains that old leaven of houesty in him which was also in city, and was read to and approved by the ex-Chief Justice George Robertson, of Ken-President.

It is well known that the repeated assurtional Intelligencer his views against the deances of Cov. Walker to the people of Kan- cision of the Supreme Court touching the ses, that they should have the opportunity to Dred Scott case. Mr. Benton agrees with vote upon any constitution which might be the ex-Judge entirely, and in the course of

"I mean what I say, when I say the Su-

preme Court had as well been looking into Robinson Crusoe as looking into the Constier has been published, in which the President tution of the United States to find the power of Congress to legislate for Territories; for it is not there, but in the ordinance of '87. adopted by the Constitution and by the first Congress under Washington, and in their right as sovereign proprietors, having the right to govern what they have a right to acquire, and become their duty under the State cession acts and under the treaties of cession. The "needful rules and regulation leable material he is composed, are not dis- clause," as the Court said, gave no power to govern the Territories; if only applied to property, and that the property of the United Gov. Wolker. His Southern masters re States-its territory, idest, land, and its othquired the sacrifice, and he has made it. He | er property, id est, personal estate. It conhas made the sacrifice with reluctance and ferred no powers of government, and that for the reason known to everybody at the time, For months past, his organs have ceased to and to nobody (hardly) now, videlicit: beinsist upon any sort of submission to the cause the government of the Territories was provided for in another place-namely, in the ordinance of 1787, and protected by a the trick resorted to at Lecompton, a partial clause in the Constitution, and adopted by submission of the Slavery question, and no Congress August 7th, 1789, and in the right submission of the body of the Constitution, it of sovereign proprietors. The Court looked was announced that the President "accepted" in the wrong place to find the power of Congress to legislate for Territories.

I was breaking down under the appalling his treachery to Gov. Walker, his abandon attack which fell upon me when I was writment of his own positions, and the means by | ing the "Examination," and had to leave which these things have been brought about, some heads unfinished, and also to add some part after I had given up this world. My physician, Dr. May, saw with astonishment view of the whole country. This is my political testament, written with At every stroke, the flagellators have deadying hand. Well, I did not die, but I clared that the blows were intended for Gov. have to; and will die upon the truth and

It is a long time since we saw each other: As a specimen of one of these flagellations, and what is called politics have sadly run exhibiting not merely the actual blows, but down since that time, and especially in the the cracking and flourishing of the whip, we last Presidential term, presenting but little cut the following from the Richmond South for the attraction of any man who has nothing but the public good in view; but here is "For ourselves, we prefer to stand with a question of a new kind, national and elevathe Southern Democracy. The attitude we ted, upon which all who are for the Constiassumed in the beginning, we will sustain to tution as our fathers made it, and as they adthe last. We will continue to denounce ministered it in their day and generation and Robert J. Walker, for 'having betrayed the as the next generation administered it, (and South, and usurped power that he might de- that without distinction of party or default feat the Slavery cause in Kansas.' But we of a man,) may come together and stand,utterly refuse, as now advised, to hold the For one, I can give no political aid or com-President accountable for Walker's delin- fort to any man or party, in any future elecquencies. We deny that Walker's policy is tion, who shall uphold the opinion of the Suthe policy of the Administration; we do not preme Court in declaring the nullity of the believe Mr. Buchanan will attempt to defend Missouri Compromise; and in decreeing the expressed by you, that I will be sustained by the doctrines and acts of the Governor of self-extension of the Constitution to Territoyour own high authority with the cordial co- of Kansas, and we are not so factious as to ries, carrying Slavery with it, and preventmake war upon him in advance of an official ing Congress and the people of the Territory declaration of his policy. We have yet too from saying yea or nay to its introduction

A telegraphic dispatch appeared in a These were clearly and succinctly stated in The issue, however, will soon be decided.— ume to the two of the Thirty Years' View, ground, there is a protuberance or excrescence of the two of the Thirty Years' View, ground, there is a protuberance or excrescence of the two of the Thirty Years' View, ground, there is a protuberance or excrescence or excrescence of the two of the Thirty Years' View, ground, there is a protuberance or excrescence or It is declared in that instrument to be the Southern Democracy, and repudiates Walk. Administration in which he was inoperative, The apples in size were as large as the Fal. stance replied that they would rather starve imperative and indispensible duty of the Gov. er's objectionable acts—as we are confident and in which nullifiers, disunionists and ren- lenwalder. The tree is estimated to be over than work for less than their usual pay—\$2 ernment of the United States to secure to he will—there will be an end of the contro- egades used his name and his power for their one hundred years old, and attained its pres- per day. This disposition to refer a sub-

Washington, Nov. 1, 1857.

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter of Walker, in that event we will not hesitate to the 1st instant, stars the Honesdale Bank, censure him as we have censured Robert J. which indicates to the public that Thompson, Walker. No seuse of personal interest Morse & Co., do not buy its bill at any rate of discount. The tendency is to discredit the the last blow we shall ever give in the cause Bank. Hence we deem an explanation suitaof the South, it would be aimed full at the ble. John Thompson, at the time of his failure, shining crest of her betrayer, be his station and for some years previous, was buying the bills of the Honesdale Bank at half of one per cent, discount, under an arrangement, Washington, Friday, Dec. 4, 1857. which was that he should deliver the bills in It is the general impression that no action packages to the Merchants' Exchange Bank, A large number of fine graftings from this will be taken on the Kansas question in the receiving one-eighth of one per cent. for his tree are now growing in various parts of the

When Thompson, Morse & Co. took up the business of John Thompson, after his failure, they wrote to the Honesdale Bank, solearn, some discussion on the subject. The liciting a continuance with them of the ar-Hon. Mr. Jewett of Kentucky, and other rangement which had existed with him. This prominent members of the Democratic par- request was granted, and they proceeded to

Shortly afterwards the Philadelphia banks then, are not singular in the opinions they suspended, and most Pennsylvania bills fell to five or six per cent. discount. Thompson, Judge Douglas still stands firm upon the Morse & Co. in violation of the arrangement, ground he originally assumed. His inter- took the same discount on Honesdale bills view with the President has not had the ef- as any other bills of this State, and instead fect to change the views be entertains on this of presenting them at the Merchants' Exquestion in common with Gov. Walker and change Bank, sold thom at one per cent, to oxen. Col. Carroll has, on his immense range The Press .- Correspondence of the Philadel one of the two other brokers who did not fly from their engagement. The president and Vice President of the Honesdale Bank called FROM WASHINGTON.—NOMINATION BY THE on Thompson, Morse & Co. and remonstrated DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS OF THE HOUSE.—At a with them. All the satisfaction they got was caucus of the Democratic members of the an intimation that if the Bank would furnish House of Representatives, which was held them \$1000, without interest, to use in their this evening, Dec. 5th, the following nomi- business, they would go back to the arrange-

ment. This offer was declined. For Speaker-Hoe. James L. Orr, of In a little time it became so well known that the Honesdale Bank was maintaining its regular redemption that the holders of its For Postmaster-Mr. Cluskey, of Georgia. bills in the city would not submit to the high For Doorkeeper-Mr. Hackney, of Vir. rate of discount which Thompson, Morse & Co. had been demanding. Then that firm wrote to the bank; asking a renewal of the old arrangement, which was decidedly refused. The romination for printer was postponed Upon receiving this refusal, they sent up by express a package of bills, demunding specie for them, which they did not get. As a last effort to force the Bank into measures they A Government Loan or First Millions. have starred it, going as far as they dare to

SIX NEGROES CONVICTED OF MURDER.

before the financial distress and depression lengthy and graphic accounts of the trial of trade had spread from America to Europe, there of six negroes, two separate trialsand that now the fact is not denied, that in three on each trial-in conviction for murder order to carry on the Government and to in the first degree. The first three belonged successfully prosecute a war with the Mor- to Mrs. Clarissa Sharp, and their victim was mons, which is inevitable, a recommendation D. K. Skinner, their overseer. The murder must be made to Congress to authorize the was deliberately and adroitly planned, and the plot was only unraveled and the dark deed fixed on its perpetrators after the most ABOLITION OF RUSSIAN SERFDOM.—It is careful and patient investigation. Able counnow known that the Emperor is firmly re- sel were assigned them by the Court, and solved on the abolition of serfdom, and it is every right extended to them that would have thought that the 18th December, the fete day been granted to white men under the same of the Emperor Nicholas, has been fixed on circumstances. The other three belonged to for the publication of the ukase, because his Mr. W. B. Foules. The overseer murdered late Majesty, when on his death bed, recom- was Y. W. McBride. This also was a de- harvested from that field ninety-four bushels liberately planned and executed murder, cents a number.

Convention, when it adjourned, appoint the same part of the deeds to revise the Constitution; the case was finally decided in the Doctor's and it is expected at the time a good deal of feeling in the same part of the same part of the Belize (mouth of the Mississippi) which same nearly esten up by shrimps. It seems the communities to revise the Constitution; the Belize (mouth of the Mississippi) which same nearly esten up by shrimps. It seems the communities to revise the Constitution; the Belize (mouth of the Mississippi) which same nearly esten up by shrimps. It seems the communities to revise the Constitution; the Belize (mouth of the Mississippi) which same nearly esten up by shrimps. It seems to other in June, and 30 busiles is considered a bunkum yield pier at Albany, N. Y. by L. Tucker & Son, at the community. The negroes minities possibly the community. The negroes will strive the same stee of these whom the community. The negroes will strive the same are of the deeds to revise the Constitution; the Belize (mouth of the Mississippi) which same nearly esten up by shrimps. It seems to other in June, and 30 busiles is considered a bunkum yield pier at the time a good deal of feeling in the community. The negroes minities possible wards gets a little more than 41 bushels or feeling in the community. The negroes was not necessary to the community. The negroes was not necessary to the same of the same nearly esten up by shrimps. It seems to other the the same of t An alligator was recently killed near were committed in the same part of the deep with a double team and heavily inagored.

Marmon and Indian Alliance Twenty thousand Indians ready to take the field against the United States Troops Women to be butchered.

Yesterday we had an interview with a gen tleman from Carson Valley, who from intimacy with Mormon families, has some knowledge of their future designs and plans of op eration. It his conclusions be correct, no only the settlers east of the mountains, but even the people of this State will have reason to deprecate the exasperation of those American Bedouins. He says that the Mormons the call of the House. of Curson Valley and San Bernardino have sold their cattle and property for nearly nothing; and, at the hidding of their chief, have re-to the election of the Speaker.

Mr. Orr was nominated by Mr. Jones, of corganizing, arming, equipping, returning

and plundering their Gentile energies. They declare that, for every Saint slain by the United States Troops, ten Gentile women shall make atmement; that they will first exterminate the troops from the East, then | e. with applause. come West, and in predatory bands, allied with Indians, they will ravage the border, rob, plunder and niurder, until they shall have replenished the Lord's Treasury; and revenged insults put on his chosen people.

Of their ability to execute this threat have but little doubt. At the order of their leader and prophet, they can muster 15,000 men, armed with the most effective instruments of destruction. They have many thousands of the finest horses, trained to campservice; they have a foundry where cannon and shells are cast; a powder mill, and a factory where revolving rifles and pistols are manufactured, equal to those made at Hartford. They have every munition of war and necessary provisions and means of transport-

ation within themselves, and even the women and children are instructed in the use of arms. Add to this their geographical position.

To reach Salt Lake, from the East, it is

necessary to pass through a canon of twentyfive miles, under hills so steep and rocky that n dozen men could hurl down au avalanche of stones on an approaching caravan, and even in the event of several thousand troops reaching the valley, the besieged, with their herds, would take to the mountains, and, reinforced by their savage allies, would in turn, besiege their besiegers, and cut off supplies until the invaders had been starved out.

They have, it is said, 20,000 Indian allies. whom they are ready to furnish with arms and horses in an emergency. These Indians are partially instructed in the Mormon religion-enough to make them superstitious in regard to the God of a superior race, yet modifying none of their ferocity. With allies like these, and fighting for their homes, and, according to the belief of the ignorant, under direct supervision of the God of Battles, and from the ramparts with which na ture has surrounded them, it is easy to conceive what would be the fate of a few thousand troops, who traveled a thousand miles to fight their own countrymen, brave as themselves, as well armed, better used to field life, and stimulated by their love of home and family, and assured of victory by the revelations of their prophets .- California

standing within the limits of the city of Read- until this is remedied the circulation of money ing, on the farm late of Wm.B.Schoener, fath- will be slow in every direction, and the counent size fifty years ago. The upper branches mission to lower wages is a general one are large massive columns, which would among all mechanics and is a very natural make ten ordinary apple trees, supporting, feet in diameter, forming a circumference of worth as much to-day as it was yesterday, over two hundred feet. Apple-yellowish and especially when the rates of living have green.round, faint red cheek, white flesh, subacid, juicy, short thick stem, shape symmetrical, and all of regular size. Season from Nevenber till April. We have frequently enjoyed the apple, and found it of superior quality. The tree is evidently in its dotage, regulate these things, and the laborer, like but ten years ago it was in prime bearing condition. The same kind of apple is not known to exist in the country, or elsewhere. city .- Reading Press.

An Extensive Farmer.—Col. Jacob Carin the United States. He owns two hundred taking a tour through the country to see his and fifty thousand acres of land (nearly four hundred square miles.) His home plantation contains 8000 acres, nearly all valuable bottom lands, along the Guadalupe river. On this farm he has over 6000 acres in cultivation, on which he raises annually 300 bales of cotton, worth at the plantation from \$75 to \$100 dried apples, beans, turnips, wool, feathers, per bale, and 20,000 bushels of corn, worth geese, ducks, dry goods, groceries, hardware, about 50 cents per bushel. He has a force of about fifty field hands, and 15 yoke of of pasture lands about one thousand horses and mules, worth \$50,000; one thousand head of cattle, worth \$2000, three hundred Spanish mares worth \$15,000; fitteen jacks, worth \$9000; and five stallions, worth \$2500. Col. Carroll's property, in stock and negroes, is worth at least \$150,000, and the value of his landed estate will swell the amount to over half a million of dollars. His annual income from the sale of stock amounts to from \$5000 to \$10,000; and from the sale of cotton, to from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

From disclosures that have just come to light in Philadelphia, suspicion has given place to the positive fact that a very large portion of the incendiary fires in that city have been caused by firemen or the hangers on of the engine companies. One of these fellows was arrested a day or two since, caught in a hose house, announcing the fact of his having just set fire to a building, and his motives for the not-which was not merely to have a "run" but to provoke a collision with another company, with a view to demolish its machine.

AN ACCOMPLISHED MONSTER .- Nens Sa hib, the man who has recently distinguished himself in India, by nailing live children in wooden boxes and throwing them into the flames, according to a French writer, cannot read a tender line in Byron or Shakespeare without being moved to tears! He speaks French, Italian and English, is acquainted with their several literatures, talks the latter as fluently and annels as any "contlement do Backetta" Harbor, N.Y. as fluently and surely as any "gentleman de Hyde Park," and translated Hamlet into Hilidoo, to the great admiration of compe-

WHO WILL BEAT THIS ?- D. G. Edwards. of Charleston township, Tioga Co. Pag sowed three pecks of Buckwheat upon 24 acres of sward ground, the 4th day of last July, and of as fine buckwheat as ever was measured, similar to the first one. Both of the deeds The soil was the ordinary red shale, ploughed

sion Both Houses fully Organized.

U.S. Capitol, Washington, Dec. 7. SERATE -On the roll being called fifty Senators shawered to their names. The Sen. ate was called to order by the Secretary, who read a letter from Mr. Breckinridge, Vice President, stating that he would not be able to reach Washington at the commencement

of the session. House of Representatives. Two hundred and twenty-one members answered to

A quorum of the members being thus certained to be present, the House proceeded

Tennessee, and Mr. Grow by Mr. Banke, of On the ballot the vote stood as follows: Mr. Orr, 128; Mr. Grow, 84; Scattering, 13,

The annovacement of the result was greet The Clerk appointed Mesars, Stephens and Banks as a committee to conduct Mr. Orr to the chair. The oath of whice was adminia. tered by Mr. Giddings.
On assuming the chair Mr. Orr expressed

his thanks for the bonor conferred upon him. The members were then storn in advanc. ing in delegations for that purpose. The rules of the last House were al Opted, with a proviso offered by Mr. Clingman that any committee having occupied the morning hour for ten days in succession, such commit-

tee shall not have the right to report further until the other committees shall have been called in turn. Mr. Allen of Illinois, was elected Clerk :: Mr. Glossbrenner, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Hackney, Doorkeeper. Mr. Clusky was

declared Postmaster by a resolution. Thos. B. Florence gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the suppression of bank notes under \$100 in the District of Columbia. Adjourned.

MONEY MARKET.-The leading features of the money market are great superabundance in the hands of capitalists and great distruct in its use. It is consequently lying idle is large masses, much of it in gold specially deposited. Call loans range from 7 to 5 per cent. The banks have again contracted over \$400,000, showing the small amount of bustness they are doing with these overwhelming means. The demand for discounts at bank is less than usual. The deposits have run down a little this week, the depositors making investments themselves with a little more freedom. The heavy payments are now over for the season, but the great proportion that has been postponed bears heavy on all classes. The receipts of custom duties in November were only \$1,206,893 01, being a decrease of \$1,845,314 86 as compared with the receipts of November, 1856, when they were \$2,852,207 87. Here is a falling off

of 60 per cent. The receipts from the interior continue to improve, but produce comesforward wery slowly, and this backwardness retards much our recovery. The railroad receipts are much less than at this time last year. The cause is the want of money in the West. Produce is offered at very low THE MONARCH OF THE ORCHARD.—The prices in Wisconsin and other far western largest apple tree in the United States is points, but there is no money to buy it, and A correspondent of the New York

one; for it is not an easily understood thing when in bloom, an arch foliage of sixty-five with them why ten hours hard labor is not not been sensibly decreased. And as their labor is their capital. like other capitalism; they propose to hold on to it until it will command a remunerative price, or what they deem one. Supply and demand will always the manufacturer, the merchant, or the farmer, may withhold his wares, from market so long as he is able; but when necessity or any other reason compels him to "realize," he must take " the market price."

An Accommodating Editor.—The editor of the Hollidaysburg Standard, in an appeal roll, of Texas, is said to be the largest farmer to his subscribers to pay up, says be intends patrons and will be prepared to take in trade. wheat, oats, corn, pork, beef, buckwheat, apples, potatoes, chickens, turkies, pumpkins, butter, eggs, sour-crout, horses, mules, wagons, calves, wheelbarrows, harness, hooppoles, lath, lime, stocking yarn, hard soap, eider, queens-ware and ready-made clothing, at the current market value.

Table of Broken and Discredited Banks. Below we give a List of Broken and Discredited Banks, compiled from the latest reports: Addison Bk, Addison, N.Y Grayville do. Ill. Agricultural Bank, N. Y. Grocers' Bank, N. Y. City. American Bank, N. J. Hamilton Exchange, de., Badger State Bank, Wis. N. Y.

Aurora, Ill. Hancock do., Me. Belleville, Belleville, Hollister do., Busfalo, N.Y. Honkinton do., Westerly, Cape May co., N. J. Huguenot do., New Falts, the Capital, Ind.
N. Y. Central N. Y., Uti-Island City do., N. Y. City. ca, N. Y. Lawrenceburg do, of Tena Chester, Chester, Ill. Mechanics' Banking Asso-Wash-Medina Bank, N. Y. Mercantile do., Hartford, Elgin, Ill. Fox Lake, Wis. Merchants' & Manufactur Galena, Ill. Hallowell, Me. ers' Bank, Ps. Hartford Co., Conn. Miami Valley do., Dayton, Kanawaha, Va. Metropolia, D. C. Ohio, Mineral Bank, Md. Naperville, Ill. Nashville, Tenn. Mousum River do., Me.

New Jersey, N. J. Mount Vernon do. R. I. North Amer., Conn. Ococe Bank, Tenn. Old Saratoga, N. Y. Old Saratoga do., N. Y. Orleans, Albion, N. Y. Oliver Lee & Co.'s Bank, Buffalo, N. Y. Pennsylvania, Pa. Pike County, Iil. Pennsylvania, Pa. Ontario Bank, Utica, N.Y. Pike County, Ill. the South co., Wake-Pawcatuck do., Conn. field, R. I. Peninsular do., Detroit, the State of South Mich. Carolina, S. C. Tecumseh, Mich. People's do., Milwaukie, Wis,

Bridgeport City Bk, Conn. Rhode Island Central do., Canal Bank, O: Canal Bank, O. Charter Oak do., Hartford, Rock Island Bank, III.

Conn.
Chemung co. do., N. Y.
City do., Cincinnati, O.
Colchester do., Colum.
Commercial do., Colum.
Corn Exchange do., Ill.
Dairymen's do., N. Y.
Dayton do., Ohio.

Conn.
Conn.
Corn.
Cor Dayton do., Ohio. R. I., East River do., N. Y. City. Traders' Bank, Indianepo