

The Independent Republican

CIRCULATION, 2136.

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

F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA.

Thursday, February 3, 1859.

Notice.-Mr. E. W. FRAZIER is our traveling agent, authorized to receive subscriptions, advertise ments, &c., and to collect moneys for the Independent Republican.

Some of our friends having express ed a curiosity to know in which towns the Republican has the largest circulation, we have counted the names in a few towns, and find that we have 124 subscribers in Auburn, 122 in Springville, 120 in Gibson, 107 in Brooklyn, 90 in Harford, 80 in New Milford, 71 in Jackson, 70 in Susquenanna Depot and Oakland, 63 in Dundaff and Clifford, 61 in Dimock, 56 in Lenox, 55 in Jessup, 50 in Great Bend, 42 in Rush, 40 in Lathrop, &c. In Montrose and Bridgewater our circulation

We understand that some very extravagant reports are current in the County concerning the small pox in Montrose. The facts are that Mr. Worden Shipman came home to his father's, in Montrose, about three weeks ago, from Syracuse, where he had attended a person sick with the small pox; and, having been previously vaccinated, he has had the varioloid since his return. He is now recovering. No other case has occurred here to our knowledge, nor is it probable that any other will occur, as precautions have been taken to prevent the spreading of the infection.

Messrs, Guttenburg, Rosenbaum, & Co. request us to state that in the recent sheriff's sale of the real estate of H. C. Burgess,-the note on-which the judgment was obtained having passed out of their hands before judgment, they had no interest in the matter and nothing to do with issuing the execution. They desire to make this explana tion, because many persons appear to misunderstand the matter.

On Thursday last, Richard Walthall and Catharine Rooney, of Auburn township, were arrested and brought before Thomas Adams, Esq. of that township, on a charge of poisoning Andrew Rooney, husband of the said Catharine. Andrew Rooney died last New Year's morning, after an illness of three or four days. The accused were arrested on complaint of Peter Rooney, a son of Andrew and Catharine; and after a hearing which continued two days, they were committed to jail to await a further examin ation, after an inquest and post mortem examination to be held by Coroner Blackman.

Catharine Rooney is an Irish woman, rather under the middle size, and about thirtyhight or forty years old. Richard Walthall is an Englishman, about twenty-two years

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- On Friday of last week, Judge Jessup, with his nephew, Mr. H. C. Hodgson, left this place by carriage for Carbondale. On reaching the Martin Creek hill, west of Oakley's Depot, the breast strap to one of the horses broke, when he commenced kicking, and both ran with fearful viclence down the hill and became entirely unmanageable. They succeeded in getting one of the horses into the ditch on the upper side, but upon coming to a gulley cutting through the hill, the horses sprang back into the road, and the carriage was dashed on the stones on the opposite side, throwing Judge J. and his nephew upon the ground under the carriage, which was turned completely upon the forward end. Judge looking to the purchase of Cuba. Jessup struck upon his head, inflicting a' severe bruise: his collar bone was dislocated, and he was also severely injured in the right side. Providentially his nephew escaped with a slight bruise upon his head.

The Judge was enabled, with some difficulty to be brought home on Saturday, and we are happy to learn is now quite comfortable, though it may be some weeks before he will be able to be about again.

After leaving the carriage, the horses ran down to the bottom of the hill, but not be- be for revenue, but that the mode of assessing able to turn upon the bridge, dashed off upon the pond, striking upon their sides, and slid to the middle before they stopped. One of the horses was killed by the fall, while the other was scarcely injured.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1859. The decision of the Senate Democratic caucus against the Tariff seems to have put an end to all expectations of any change during this Congress. I learn that the Southern Democrats in the House are nearly imous in their opposition to any modifi cation. They consider Pennsylvania as irretrievably lost to the party anyhow, and deem it useless to try to regain her. The President, however, expresses much indignadifference between him and Mr. Buchanan, replied that "The President is opposing the Administration." Mr. Bigler declared in the Administration." Mr. Bigler declared in the caucus that the vote not to modify the Tariff surrendered Pennsylvania to the Republicana. How it could ever have been doubted IS A MYSTERY." Mr. Douglas participated in the caucus and woted with the majority.

The anti-Lecompton Democrats of to be driven or enticed back into the fuld of Carolina," Lesomptomem. We regard this as one of the most encouraging signs imaginable for that county, where the name of Democracs has been worshipped to the exclusion of all thought of principle. Success to the rebellion in old Berks.

Or this, from the Dred Scott decision:

"The African race was so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and that the negro might justly and lawfally be reduced to slavery for his benefit."

Court Proceedings Second Week.

MONTROSE, JANUARY 24TH, 1859. David Munson vs. Mary Craig Munson ibel for Divorce. Court decree divorce rom the bonds of matrimony. Caleb Carmalt vs. Patrick Kennedy. schment. Verdict for plaintiff for \$37,42.

A. Chamberlin vs. Orson Case, Marcus Case, and Jas. G. Case. Ejectment. Verlict for plaintiff.

Court order Venire facias Juratores for Grand and Petit Jurors, in Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and Common Pleas, for April Term, 1859. Venires issued January 26, 1859.

Phelps, Chittenden, and Bliss vs. S. B. Wolls and J. M. Chittenden, partners &c.— In Debt. Verdict for plaintiffs, for \$2791,98. Plaintiffs' attorney paid Jury fec, whereupon

William Cooley 2d vs. Samuel Tewksbu ry. In Case. Verdict for defendant, wherepon judgment against plaintiff for costs. Jane Lusk, administratrix &c. of Franklin Lusk, deceased vs. W. F. Bradley, with no tice to Cyrus Decker and George Cressey. Terre Tenants. Scire Facias. Verdict for

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Hefferon Presentment in the nature of a Bill of Indictment in Lunacy. The Jury being duly called and sworn and affirmed well and truly to try the issue, do say that they find th said Thomas Hefferon insane, as alleged in the Presentment of the Grand Jury.

Katurah Bartle vs. Levi Vosbury

Cooper Corbitt. Trespass. Verdict for defendants. Cooper Corbitt vs. David Bartle and Katurah Bartle. Ejectment. Verdict for plain-

N. C. Warner vs. J. F. Dunmore. Facias. Verdict for plaintiff for \$347.11. Moses Giddings vs. Alanson Chalker, E.T. Young et. al. In Debt. Appearance and of the day. He had listened to his colleague olea withdrawn, and judgment to be entered with some surprise, and could see no necessi for plaintiff, amount to be ascertained by the ty for bringing in remarks about the admie-

Prothonotary from note filed. Westfall. In Debt. Verdict for plaintiffs for \$141.40. Commonwealth vs. Thomas Hefferon. The

seers of the Poor of the township of Middletown, to appear on the first Monday of April next, and show cause why the Court should He was ready to unite with his colleague in not then make an order declaring the settle-good faith in accomplishing what he believed said township of Middletown-that notice of this Order upon them, at least thirty days before the return of this rule.

Gibson Township vs. the Borough of Honesdale. Appeal dismissed and Order of

Justices affirmed. Gibson Township vs. Manchester Town ship. Appeal dismissed and Order affirmed. nmonwealth vs. Jared Lillie. Upon an Order of Court commanding said Jared Lillie to pay two dollars per week for the support of Betsey Lillie, his mother, Court commit the said Jared Lillie into custody

for noncompliance, until he comply with said order by paying the amount now due.
William Mills, indicted for Larceny, (pants and overcoat,) sentenced to nine months im-The same for Larceny (of cow,) months imprisonment &c William Matthews, indicted for Larceny (of money,) sentenced to one year and three

The Tariff—Caucus of Democratic Senators
—No Change to be made this Session. Washington, Jan. 29 .- The Democratic Senators held a caucus this morning on the

nonths' imprisonment &c.

subject of the Tariff. Mr. Hunter (Virginia,) offered a resolution declaring it inexpedient to change the law at the present Session.

Mr. Bigler proposed a substitute, as fol-Resolved, That the revenue being insufficient to meet the expenses of the government, it is wise and expedient to increase the

mport duties to meet the deficiency. Mr. Bigler's substitute was voted down. Mr. Hunter's resolution was adopted by a large majority.

Mr. Slidell thereupon offered a resolution.

Congress to look rather to the reduction of expenditures than to the increase of revenue.

There is much excitement during these proceed so, during which Mr. Hunter expressed the opinion, that with the revival of usiness there would be sufficient revenue for the purposes of the government.

Mr. Bigler, it is understood, spoke of the suffering industrial interests, and argued an increase of the duties. He said the public debt was now sixty-four millions, and it wo'd. 1860, without the thirty millions proposed to be added to the foreign intercourse

Messrs. Toombs (Ga.) and Benjamin (La.) were willing to favor specific duties on the great staples, but against attempting anything at the present session. Mr. Iverson (Ga.) favored an increase of

the tariff as absolutely necessary; while not favoring specific duties he would be willing to give 30 per centum on iron. Mr. Douglas, (Ill.) thought it was import-

ant that the Democratic party should settle its policy as to whether it would favor specific or ad valorem duties.

Mr. Hunter, (Va.) replied that all seemed

ing the duties was not a party test.

Mr. Fitch (Ind.,) sequiesced in this view, remarking that the Senatorial Democratic caucus while held for a conference, never sought to bind men to vote for its measures.

The result of the caucus has caused much excitement among the members of Congress

nd others.

The President will probably send a message to Congress early next week, showing a eficiency of twenty millions, and urging the necessary arrangement to relieve the government from the prospective financial embarrassment, reminding Congress that only four weeks are remaining of the session.

Memorable Saying. Let us not forget the following from Pres-dent Buchanan's letter to Professor Silliman,

August 15th, 1857: SLAVERY existed at that period (1854) tion at the action of the caucus. Secretary and it still exists IN KANSAS UN-Cobb being asked last night what was the DER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. This point has at last been FINALLY DECIDED by the

Or from his message: "It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest Judicial Tribunal, that a slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution Berks County have formed an independent of the United States. Kansas is, therefore, as organization, and show a determination not much a slave State as Georgia or South

Or this, from the Dred Scott decision: his benefit,"

Congressional.

Washington, Jan. 24 SENATE.—Mr. Bigler presented a joint res-elution from the Legislature of Pennsylvania in favor of the passage, at the present session, of such an act as will not only tend to increase the revenue by importation du-James G. Case and Marcus Case vs. Lyties, but afford encouragement to American man W. Kellum. Ejectment. Plaintiff industry, particularly that engaged in coal tales non pros., whereupon judgment against and iron production. Also, heartily approving the President's views in faver of specific

Mr. Cameron cordially approved those riews, and would cheerfully obey these instructions; but he commented on sudden changes in views of public men, which were somewhat remarkable. It is true that the President in his annual message recommended all that is now asked for by the people of Pennsylvania, but that was not enough. he will use in behalf of their interests the energy and vigor with which he pressed the ompton Constitution last session, the tariff question can soon be disposed of satisfactorily. The Committees are in the hands of the President and of the administration purty, and they have the power to do this if they will. He referred to a charge in a Harrisburg paper, that the Republicans would op-pose such a modification of the tariff, and denied the truth of the statement. He, and the

paying its honest debts. Mr. Bigler believed the resolutions expressed the sentiments of the majority of his constituents, and it was his intention to carry out their spirit so far as he had the power to do so. He would take the opportunity to express his views at length on this whole subct. He did not doubt the sincerity of his clear opinion that the worst friends of a proper and prompt readjustment of the Tariff, were those who were constantly attempt: ing to give the question the aspect of a partisue, and to mix it up with the politics

Stowers, McKinney & Co. vs. Elijah tion. No man could misunderstand the imion of Kansas and the Leconipton Constituputation coaveyed in those remarks; it was as much as to say that the President's Message was not sincere so far as it relates to the Court direct notice to be given to the Over- readjustment of the Tariff. Nor could be see the necessity for talking about sudden and peculiar change in sentiments of public men. He was ready to unite with his colleague in ment of the said Thomas Hesseron to be in to be the will of a majority of the people be represented; and to do that he was pe given to said Overseers by serving a copy to treat the question as a business affair con cerning the treesury, and the great industrial intercets of the country, without attempting to invest it with the character of a struggle

between the two great parties of the country. Mr. Cameron-My colleague says he is surrised at my remarks. There we differ : for am never surprised at anything my coleague does or says. There have been sudden changes, and I will take his record to show that he has changed most miraculously. All that I ask is, that he and the other gentleman who represent the President, shall act n good faith. Mr. C. went on to allude to the declaration of Mr. Bigler, in 1857, that he was a national man, and would make a tariff to suit the country. Mr. C. was a Pennsylvanian, and desired to look out for the interests of his own constituents first .-There was one feature in Southern gentlemen that he liked to see; they always stand up for their own, section, and if Pennsylvanians would stand up as bravely and firmly for their interests, there would be very little trouble in getting all they asked for. At a proper time he also would make some full remarks on this subject. In closing, he presented a copy of the same resolutions sub-

nitted by Mr. Bigler. The following are the resolutions referred to in the above debate:

Mr. Lawronce, chairman of the select committee to which was referred the resolutions there is being surely, although slowly, underrecently introduced by him, made the follow

ing report:
WHEREAS, The experience of the past and vise and beneficent policy of the General own country, as to injure and prostrate the which was adopted, that it is the duty of trade on our own soil, and among our own

The artizans and laborers in many departnents of trade are compelled to abandon their accustomed pursuits-especially do our own coal and iron interests suffer: therefore Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep. resentatives of the Commonwealth of Penn sulvania in General Assembly met, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to labor for the passage (at the present session) of such an be an hundred millions by the 30th of June, act as will not only tend to increase the rev. enue by the imposition of duties, but afford ample encouragement to all the interests of the country, injured by the productions of the cheap labor of other nations; but more especially to urge an increase of duties on coal and iron, in which a portion of our own

people are deeply interested. Resolved, That the views of the President expressed in his late annual message in reference to the advantage of definite or specific duties, over ad valorem duties, as more uniform, less liable to frauds, and affording the most certain and uniform amount of revenue. meet our hearty approbation.

Resolved. That the Governor be requested o forward to each of our Senators and Members of Congress a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, informing them of their adoption.

Signed by committee.
G. V. LAWRENCE, P. C. GRITMAN, GEO. W. WOOD, JNO. W.-ROHRER, JNO. J. PATTERSON, GEORGE WILEY. W. P. WILCOX.

A STRANGE PROJECT. - We find the following paragraph in the papers, but it seems so improbable that we doubt its being a genuine report of the legislative proceedings;we cannot believe there is a member in that body who would seriously make such a prop-

"A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature, to provide additional er of limiting the extension of slavery; the

money to lend, and is anxious to set up an rights of the South. opposition to the banks, with which, under the proposed rate of interest, he could comnete with some success. It would be a queer those who cannot get rid of their own,-

Pitteburg Gazette.

The Public Domin for Actual Settlers-Mr. Grav's Amendment.

Thursday, Janary 20th, was a day of the most absorbing scitement in the House, the occasion of it being Mr. Grow's proposition to amend a premption bill, so as to prohib-it the sale of pulic lands at auction, until the expiration of ten years after the surveys; being, in fact, aproposition to confine the sales of public Inds to actual settlers. The proposition was arried, the Republicans voting solid for it. Then romower a contact opsolid for it. Then followed a contest to position being able to rally some votes against the bilds a whole, from men who lid not dare it oppose the amendment as a proposition by itself. A motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived, but it was

killed at last upon its passage to be engrossed. The year and nays upon these several questions will be found in our Congressional abstract, and should be studied and preserved. The (miscalled) Democratic party op-posed, as they always have done, this great measure of retorin, so long demanded by ustice and public sentiment. It is not merey that they wish to retain a system which makes our public domain a favorite subject of speculation and corruption, but that they saw that the meditated reform would cause nied the truth of the statement. He, and the the occupation of all our Territories, present party with whom he acted, were desirous of and to be acquired, by small cultivators and bringing into the Treasury enough to meet the ordinary expenses of Government and which concentrated upon it all the passions which concentrated upon it all the passions connected with the political and social problems of the day. If the public domain is members, who ware defeated in the late elec-kept from the auction block for ten years, the tions, spoke for the aggrieved Northern Depre-empters will take all that is fit for 'cultivation, and the occupants and cultivators of colleague upon the tariff tuestion, but he had a opposition which, for the time being, has been ccessful.

Mr. Grow's amendment presents one of those issues which test the real composition of parties, and mark their character so that nobody can mistake it. Mr. Grow's amendment is, beyond all peradventure, a genuine emocratio recasure. It preserves the pub o doingin for the actual settler. It looks for the basis of the Government to a yea manry, and not a landed aristocracy. It prefers the farmer to the planter, the many to been going on for some days, arose on the the few, these who labor with their own item in the Diplomatic and Consular bill aphands to oligarchs who subsist upon the labor of others Being thus a democratic measure, it was supported by every member of the Republican party, which is the only party of the present day which has anything ratic about it. As the laws now stand, the auction of the

ublic domair following close upon the com espites at the capricious discretion of the resident, there is only a small proportion of the public lands which is taken by preemptors, and as to that which is so taken, the pre-emptors, who are generally poor, are obliged to borrow money, at enormous ry, to make their entries, whereas, under Mr. Grow's measure, they will be allowed a sufficiently long term to accumulate the means of payment from their crops. It is a great hardship upon the new settler, at the very time when the erection of his bouse and the clearing and establishment of his farm call for great outlays, to oblige him to pay for his land. He rarely does it without horrowing, and such loans, in new countries, are at rates incredibly high. It is said that Mr. Grow's measure would reduce the land revenue, for the present. So it would, but it is better that the Government should borrow charge is made, but it is really the substance money at five per cent. per annum, than that of it. the pioneers of the West should be obliged

to borrow money at five percett, per month. This measure of Mr. Grow will be carried dition, not only on these two finally, and before long. The South will opand these allies in Congress are becoming small by degrees, and beautifully less. Their stronghold is the Senate, but their power

In their prompt and unanimous support of the policy of preserving the public domain present most fully demonstrates that it is a for the hardy settler, the Republicans have vindicated themselves from the false and odi-Government which dictates the imposition of ous imputation of being a mere party of opduties on such products of foreign nations as position. With a distinct creed and object come in such direct contact with those of our of their own, they have positive mensures of their own, and this measure in respect to the public lands, controlling the social and politial future of more than half the area of the Republic, is one of them. They have made up the issue here, and they will go to the country upon it. They are not dismayed by a first repulse, but will fight out the battle to the last.— Washington Republic.

> From the Richmond South The Victories of the South.

The Southern Democratic Press is gener ally honest in its utterances. Their policy requires no concealment. Hence we find the key to the opinions and purposes of the party in the Southern newspapers, while our northern Democratic press is always mealy nouthed and careful of its out-givings. "A few years ago an active and powerful Anti-Slavery element existed in the of our own community. Now, the citizens of the South are unanimous and enthusiasti support of their institutions.

From the days of Washington and Jeffer son down to a very recent period, it was the policy of the Federal Government to repress nd restrict the expansion of slavery. 1854 the current of legislation was reversed. and by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the ordinance of 1787 and the Missouri restrictions were repudiated as the prejudi es of an obsolete age. From the reign of Marshall to the succession of Taney, the South regarded the Supreme Court with distrust and hostility ; but the Dred Scott decision exhibits that ancient citadel of Federalism as the champion of slavery. From its organization till the Baltimore Convention in 1852, the Democratio party, albeit the only reliance of the South, was compelled to observe a significant silence in respect to slavery. Then for the first time, it pledged itself distinctly and decidedly to the support of Southern rights, and by adopting the Resolutions of 1798, signalized renunciation of the

old equivocal policy.

This then is the sum of the matter: The Federal Government has renounced the powmeans for the extinguishment of the State South has been guarantied an equal particidebt by raising the rate of discount by banks patien in the common domain; by decision to 7 per cent. one per cent to go to the of the Supreme Court Slavery is protected in the Federal territory, as well against the Why not tax every individual in the State, usurpation of the local Legislature as against who is so unfortunate as to be compelled to the unconstitutional intervention of Congress borrow money, one per cent, on that kind of and lastly, by the judgment of the same auindebtedness? Monarchies tax the capital gust tribunal, the personal and political subists to raise funds, but in our Commonwealth, ordination of the negro is established at a it seems, the idea is to be reverred. The au-thor of that bill, we are sure, has no notes in much for the reactionary policy of the Fedbank now. We rather guess he has some eral Government in favor of Slavery and the

The Herald says: "From a French way of "extinguishing the State debt" to tar-those who cannot get rid of their own. Rumors prevail of the discovery of a challenged Harrwitz to play him a match of contrary implied in President Buchanan's five or seven games for 500f., offering the Message Olozoga introduced a motion in Dicated have been made in Cracov.

Mr. Morphy, on Monday week, publicly tested against the inspiring pypotness to the signature of "1. Butto on the windper of the Legislature—many for out of the parts of the Message Olozoga introduced a motion in the Cortex supporting the ministerful declars feiters were acrested in New York City due first surely mone too many for out plicated have been made in Cracov.

The New Blavery Issue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1859. The House passed to day the Diplometic and Consular Appropriation bill, which it has

had so long under consideration.

The debate thereon has disclosed very great dissensions in the ranks of the Sham Defineracy. There is a force of some thirty or forty Southern members in the House who have already taken the position of requiring the repeal of all the laws against the slave trade. Whenever the question comes into proper shape, the whole South will take ground for it, and then, of course, we know large number of the Southern Buchanan men Clay who represents the Ashland district.—
The schism in the Democratic ranks is just as threatening to-day as it has been at any time since the Wilmot Proviso was first in troduced into Congress. The whole party is thoroughly convulsed again on the Elave'y question, and its remaining Northern mem-bers are last as apprehensive of danger from the agitation of the subject in its existing aspect as ever the members of the party were at any previous epectr. This has been demonstrated by various speeches, and side remarks, and interjected observations all thro the debate referred to. Hughes of Indiana and Groenbeck of Ohio, two Lecompton members, who ware delected in the late elecmocracy, and protested against the new dogma of repealing the laws against the slave quarter sections will be farmers, and not trade. A few of the more moderate Southlanters. It was this view of the matter ern men also cried hush as Well as they co'd. which aroused the South to that pertinations just ze moderate Southern men did the same thing when it was proposed to repeal the Missouri Compromise. But the moderate Southern men will be overslauphed ch. the rlave trade question as they were on the Nebraska bill. It is merely a question of time as to when the question will be pressed to a solution. It will in the end complete the disintegration and ruin of the Northern Sham Democracy, if indeed it be not already com-pleted. Your readers know, of course, that the discussion of this question, which has item in the Diplomatic and Consular bill appropriating \$75,000 to defray the expenses of the return of the wretched rentalities of the slaver Echo's cairgo.

Whother these incipient divisions in the party on this new phase of the Slavery quesion can be kept under control till after the Charleston Convention, is, as yet, an unselved problem. It looks how as though this pletion of the surveys, with occasional brief and the unresolved issues of the Lecompton controversy will complete the ruin of party at or before that period. It is already broken to pieces in the House, and the bill n question was only saved at the last by a The inquirer seemed perfectly satisfied." few benevolent Republicans going over (with questionable generosity) and voting with the

Thave already expressed my opinion that there was no prospect of anything being done on the Tariff, and the circle which entertains that opinion is daily widening. The Committee of Ways and Means, as you it is denouncing Phelps of Missouri, Chairman, as having gone over from the Democratic party to Mr. Buchanan on this question: Such is not the terms in which the

The members of the dominant party are in this shattered and higgledy-piggledy contions, but on almost every other. Alid since pose it to the end, as a measure unpropitious the offices of this Administration are already to the spread of Slavery, but the South is all disposed of, it is impossible to tell what the offices of this Administration are already. not able to defeat it without Northern allies, will become of the fragments of the party The final disposition of the offices remove the last bond of cohesion

The Pacific Railroad bill was yesterday in the Senate by a side-blow. The mourn, though we ardently desire and hope to chronicle the construction of that Read .-But it must be a business enterprise; and Congress must approach it in a business spir-

between its Eastern and its Western States -need a Railroad connecting the Valley of peratively demand the early construction of such a Road. But the government can neily—it can only create and sustain such a Road by strengthening the hands of private enterprise. Let it offer to give two (or five, or ten) miles in width on each side of such not clouded the prospect of having such a article attracts great attention.

Road. N. F. Tribune, Jan. 28. tive despotism. January 20th, Mr. Benja-min of Louisiana—a bitter Whig all his life until love of Slavery transmuted him sud-cline of one per cent. on the Paris Bourse, denly into a fierce Buchanan Democrat—sub-mitted to the Senate a proposition, which, if The Emperor's gords were—"I regret that adopted, authorizes and enables the President our relations with your Government are not to make war with all Christendom at pleas so good as they were, but I request you to ure, under the pretext that our rights in Cen. tell your Emperor that my personal feelings tral America, &c., are assailed or threatened.

There is a great show of guarding and fortify.

There is a great show of guarding and fortify. ing against abuse of this power, which expeture attracted the attention of the assembled rience and reason alike prove a snare and a diplomatic corps. At Vienna, also, a panic delusion. The proposed delegation of pow. prevailed under the rumor that Austria er is at deadly war not only with both the spirit and letter of the Federal Constitution, cannot now pass; but the mere proposition is an ominous sign of the times. Is it not enough to make the bones of Jefferson rattle in his grave to have such a proposition from such a quarter made in behalf of Democracy?

—Tribuns.

The London Globe's Paris correspondent writes; "I am able to state very confidently that the Court of the Tuilleries. within the last two or three days, cause Lord Derby's Government to be officially informed that, in case England should think fit to take any measures to counteract the American policy indicated in certain parts of President Buchanan's Message, she may rely upon the support of France to the utmost extent."

The Spanish Ministry have declared by disease. at the same time. We are informed that that Spain would never sell Cuba, and prolitteburg Gazette.

Rumors prevail of the discovery of a challenged Harrwitz to play him a match of contrary implied in President Buchanan's

A True Principle.

Every country has its national follies, as every individual his weaknesses. Nay, each of its or of his peculiar talents has its defect ive side just as each subdivision of any body casts a shade as well as the whole. One of the greatest errors in this country is a mis-calculation as to the effects of rivalry.

singly. Rivalry advertises goods and makes for the preparation of 100 transports to conthem go off. We know of an instance where vey 30,000 men from the African contingent in a man who had realized this truth had a to ltaly. On the 13th ult; Prince Napoleon rival store established in a country town, for left for Turin, where he was to espouse the what will become of the remains of the so. the purpose of awakening public attention to called Democratic party in the North. A the separate attractions and prices of both. the purpose of awakening public attention to It is remarkable that a new invention, which have avowed their position distinctly in this debate, and among them is the son of Henry Clay who represents the Ashland district.—

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notels will be full in a city very often, when one would not, for where there are many opportunities to live in hotels, people acquire the hillit. Many hotels induce travelling.— Thousands of persons avoid a certain region, because there are few hotels there, and because there are few hotels there, and because those few are bad, as everything is apt to be where there is no rivilly. The same rule applies to places of public amusement; nay, in a modified form, it glides into the to Constantinople. The ex-King of Delhi most philanthropic and estimable objects and institutions. There are certainly some faint transportation to the Cape of Good Hope. shades of rivalry occasionally developed even between conscients and pastors, or be-tween charitable societies; and the tendency is good; bécause it promotes action.

The result of common sense and experience is, that men if energy should never dread rivalry. If you can give the public something worth having, go ahead, charge a fair price for it, advertise yourself all you can afford, and you will find that there is enough for the man over the way and for yourself, too. Nothing sells one book like another book as the French provero says—l'appetit vient en mangeant-"appetite comes by eating.'

A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN THE WHITE HOUSE -The Evening Post's Washington Correspondent tells is good onlying by Tinddeus pondent tells a good saying by Tanadeus Cuba is held in actual possession; but a Stevens, the Republican representative elect loon III is not satisfied with his rights o rom Mr. Buchanan's District:

"A gentleman was referring, in presence of Thaddeus Stevens, to the possibility of Mr. Buchanan's turning against the South for the purpose of retrieving his lost fortune in Pennsylvania, and asked Mr. Stevens what he thought would be the result. Mr. Stevens replied that there would be no trouble about that, as the South could reclaim him any time under the Tugitive Slave law! -.

"Aw A MUDDLE."-The Indiana people have not only revoked their disgraceful laws granting divorces with scarcely a show of even formality, but are inclined to go farther and undo what has been done. The follows ing undivorce case, which we find noted in the Indianapolis Citizen of Friday, presents some knots for law students to bother their know, can agree on nothing. The Democratic some knots for law students to bother their ic party is as much divided on this question heads at untying. The Indiana Court told as on the new Slavery issue. One wing of Mr. M'Twigg he could shuffle off the then the Mrs. MTwigg, and marry again, and he married again. Now the same Court tells the then Mrs. MTwigg, that it told Mr. MTwigg that it told mr. MTwigg that it told mr. MTwigg the wrongly, and that she is the only genuine Mrs. M Twigg living, and has a right to oust the so-called Mrs. M Twigg from the possession of the said Mr. M'Twigg from the posses-sion of the said Mr. M'Twigg. It is a case quite laughable to an outsider, but particu-larly serious to M'Twigg and the second Mrs. M'Twigg.

The "Compensated Emancipation Conntion," called to consider the utility and practicability of ELINU BURRITT's scheme for procuring the emancipation of the Southern slaves by compensating their masters pecuniarily, met a few days ago, at Albany. Nott, President of Union College, presided. Resolutions indorsing Mr. Burritt's plan, and transcended their authority, and that t vote was decisive—38 to 20. We do not determining to make an effort to raise the had no right to refuse admission to an a necessary funds, were introduced, but did not receive that unanimous support which the or in other words, that a child who has friends of the scheme hoped. Among the his father is as much an orphan as one speeches made against them was one by Mr. it. Our country and its Federal Govern-ment argently need a Railrond connection pounced hirself a thorough emanciant or an annual pounced hirself at horough emanciant or an annual pounced hirself and a pounced hirself and a pounced hirself a thorough emanciant or an annual pounced hirself and a pounced h nounced himself a thorough emancipationist, pronounced the plan of compensated emancithe Mississippi with the Pacific Ocean. Our mails, Military service, Indian relations, the security of our Western possessions, all important the part of compensated emancing the Mississippi with the Pacific Ocean. Our wood's speech was received very favorably and although at an adjourned meeting—at which however there were called the part of the pacific of the pa en present-the resolutions were adopted the sense of the Convention is understood to ther build nor run it economically or efficient- have been decidedly against Mr. Burritt's scheme.- The Convention adjourned sine die.

Douglas's organ in Washington, the States, whose editor, Mr. Pryor, was Doug-Road to that Company which (without re- las's confidential advise) in the recent diffistriction as to route) shall give good securi-ty to put through such a Road, within ten no longer a Democratic party, and cites, in years, for the smallest possible bonus or proof of its assertion, the dissension between for delivery; the very paper, amounts subvention from the Treasury, and some President Buchanan and Secretary Cass on Twenty to Forty Millions (Jeff. Davis says the question of Squatter Sovereignty, be-Ten) will give us the Road; and the increased tween Buchanan and Floyd on the question tween Buchanan and Floyd on the question of Public Lands, by reason of such construction, will fully reimburse its cost to an and Cobb on the Tariff question. It says the Treasury. We may thus have a Pacific that on no single issue is there concord in the Railroad virtually for nothing if we will, and party, and asserts that the confusion of Babel may thereby save millions per annum in the was not equal to the present discords of the transportation of Mails, Munitions, Troops, Democracy, The States being understood &c., &c. We believe yesterday's vote has to express the views of Judge Douglas, the

At the New Year's levee, at the Tuil-The Government of the United States | leries, the Emperor Napoleon made a threatushes rapidly toward a centralised Execu- ening remark to the Austrian Minister, which send troops to Belgrade.

Italy continues unsettled, and Lom-

is advertised in the Richmond (Va.) papers as a runaway. He is 21 years old, and is described as of "rather a grum countenance." So we should think! Anybody with such name ought to look gruin until he cleared out to freedom.

No Wonder, So many worthless ince are advertised for the cure of various diseases, and when tried." found wanting" that the invalid loses all faith in specifios. We have yet to learn, however, of the ernor, a U. S. Senator, Deputy Secretary first failure of Wistar's Balsam of Wild the Commonwealth, Superintendent of S Cherry, to cure coughs, colds, and pulmona. Department, and State Treasurer; Sur Judges, Canal Commissioners, the other

The steamship Arabia, whose news telegraphed from Hallfax, brings advices from Europe to the 15th ult., one week later. Rumors of war continued to be rife on the Continent, and the funds had suffered great fluctuations, but were better when the Arabia sailed. The total depreciation is estimated at sixty million pounds sterling. The speech It may be safely assumed that in a countries of the King of Sardinia at the opening of the try town, two rival stores together generally. Chambers smacked of war. It is stated that sell more than twice as much as one can do orders have been given by Louis Napoleon daughter of the King of Sardinia-a significant movement. On the other hand, Austria in whose dominions there was much excite

finds a demand for all it makes. Two news pupers in a town, two Magazines, two confectioners, if they understand their business, always do better than singly. This is a law of manufacture established by long observation.

This rule is of very wide application. Two hotels will be full in a city very often. Phonix Club in Ireland; most of whom dre shop-keepers or mechanics, is conclusive. Clubs of a similar character are said to b Spring to Candia and Egypt, has been lair sentence had been carried into effect by hi Cotton had declined 4th of a penny. I Breadstuffs market was dull, but steady. Consols closed on the 14th at 95% to 95%.

HAYTI.-The Washington States intimate that Louis Napoleon intends to bring Hayti again under French dominion. Perhap "Le Grand Empered?" would compromis with Mr. Buchanan, and agree to share spo--letting our Government have Cubs and h taking Havel. Here is an extract from the article of a

States : "France has, in every sense, as clear roperty in her revolted colony as Spain ibs, though in the case of Hayti it stand in the form of an unbaid mortgage, wh the French part of the island, and we fain bring the Dominican Republic under negroes, and then seize the whole island

an appatizge of his chipitet. "This negro caricature of government blot on the map of civilization, and it would be the best and brightest act of Louis Nap leon's reign, it he would use his iron will's strong hand to obliterate it. All Christer dom-the United States included-has be much too patient with those Haytien of laws, for whose misdeeds no Power will ho itself accountable. Our merchantmen he been overhauled and robbed by Hay cruisers, and our citizens have been unius cast into their filthy dungeons to die unic ed; and these records of complaint are urled and forgotten in the dark recesses the State Department.

WHO IS AN ORPHAN?-This question lately been judicially decided. It appears that the Directors of Girard College at P adelphia, some time ago; decided that and the provisions of the will of the founder that institution, established for the education of orphans, thereafter no child should be mitted to its benefits who had lost only parent. An injunction was applied for behalf of a boy who had been refusi mission under this rule, to restrain the rectors from carrying it out, as it was lieved to be opposed to Mr. Girard's wi and will. The case was heard before Justice John M. Read, of the Supreme sitting at nisi prius, and of course argu with great learning by the Philadelphia yers, who were concerned in it. The d cant, because both parents were not d not understand that the decision place child who has lost his mother (we believe the benefits of Girard College are cont to male orphans) in the same category of phanage with one who has lost his fatt though in many cases he is really more an orphan than the latter.

LIGHTNING SPEED -The new novel Frederika Bremer, called Father and Dans ter, was printed and published by the ent prising house of T. B. Peterson & Brother with a rapidity never before equalled. advance sheets were received by the steamer, and in less than forty-eight hor afterwards, a large edition of the book handsomely printed and bound, and re more than three tons, having been manu tured by Charles Megarge & Co. while story they contain. Such speed as this equ the doings of the steam engine and the graph.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF DISTINGUISHED AM field (Conn.) Enquirer says: "Four of most eminent of the pulpit orators of present day are natives of this town, vi-Rev. Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford; Rev. Bushnell, of Hartford University; Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, at Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, of Philadelphia To which may be added the post prethe Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford, M The correspondent of the same paper notice-probably for the benefit of that they who desire to accomplish thing great in the ecclesiastical world, come to Litchfield to get born!

LIADILITY OF EXPRESS COMPANIES. American Express Company having lonumber of Michigan State bonds below to Mr. Isaac Sherman, as they were car them from Buffalo to Detroit, refused to for them, on the ground that Express imon carriers. The panies are not common carriers. The tion was brought before the Supreme of New York, which decided that Ex Companies are common carriers, and ac ingly that the American Express Com nust pay Mr. Sherman for his honds.
If it should be decided otherwise, Ex-Companies would suffer a diminution i business. Their profits depend on the lie belief in their responsibility.

The Lewisburg Chronicle sa One of the outside papers intimate the West Brauch bears off all the prize the State. Not so-she has only the Buy none unless it has the scritten of Departments, the other Senator, Printer, Librarian, &c., the dozen of and officers of the Logislature—many