The Independent Republican

CIRCULATION, 2304.

C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS. F. R. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

Thursday, Sept. E, 1859.

STATE TICKET. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, THOMAS E. COCHRAN. OF YORK COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

WILLIAM H. KEIM. OF BERKS COUNTY. COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATOR, WILLIAM JESSUP. Subject to decision of Senatorial Conference. FOR REPRESENTATIVE. GEORGE T. FRAZIER, of Oakland. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, ALBERT CHAMBERLIN, of Montrose,

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, MAHLON C. STEWART, of Clifford. FOR COUNTY TREASURER, DAVID W. TITUS, of Harford. FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,

CHAUNCEY WRIGHT, of Forest Lake. FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR, WILSON J. TURRELL, of Forest Lake.

Election, Tuesday, October 11th.

and Chronicle, edited by O. N. Worden, Esq., a sensible article on State Senator for this District.

The Montrose Democrat calls on us to publish General Casa's opinion on the naturalization question. We thought we had published all the different opin ions held by the venerable premier on that subject that have been made public. We certainly have published three or four different ones. If the editor of the Democrat has discovered another, will he be so kind as to let us know what it is? . We endeavor to keep up with the times in most things, but Cass has had so many opinions on this point, that we may have missed one of them.

Senator Douglas has written, and given to the public through the medium of Harper's Magazine, a new manifesto on popular sovereignty in the Territories, and its bearing on slavery. His argument is closely analyzed by the New York Century, and shown to be far from satisfactory or demonstrative. The governing power in a Territory is either, in the ment; for it cannot be pretended that State Laws limits; and therefore if the general government canan equal footing, and those who meet in a new and unorganized. Territory, meet as equals by virtue of the inherent rights of manhood, whatever may have

been their condition in society elsewhere. Suppose then that two men, one a white man, and the other a negro with uncertain untecedents, meet in a Territory as yet unorganized into a community what are their respective rights? Clearly, by this doctrine of popular sovereignty, they are equal. The ler loci of any State or municipality has no force here, but the territorial government must spring out of the right of self-government inherent in the inhab Itanta. It follows that a slave taken to any territory becomes immediately free, and the equal of his mas ter in every political right. Finally, says the Century, " if there is a new thing that the Senator brings, is in this that the people of the Territories withou

repard to numbers or boundaries from this State. or com the Constitution, but from the individual manhood of the inhabitant-to establish laws for themselves. If this position is maintained by Mr. Douglas, he is a radical Abolitionist." But it is not maintained by him. All his clap-tran

about popular sovereignty in the Territories' spring. ing from the individual manhood of the inhabitants. most go for nothing, for he preceeds to qualify of the statement of his doctrine in the following "The principle, under our political system, is that

every distinct political community, loval to the Conparileges, and immunities of self-government in respect to their local concerns and internal policy, subjest only to the Constitution of the United States." Here it will be seen that "every distinct political mmanity" is the object of Mr. Douglas's doctrine not every individual. He does not touch the unerpassised populations of Territories. He does not seen to recognize their existence. Beginning with the discussion of Territorial-which is one with individual-sovereignty, after a few pages of labored quotation and collation, he loses sight of his theme, if he ever saw it, and merely reannounces, in a loose and unantifactory paragraph, the old doctrine of Sinte Rights, or communal despotism, as it is understood by slaveholders. In fact, after a tremendous effort at original philosophy and the expounding of first principles, he falls back into the arms of his Southern friends, and there we leave him.

The Republican Association of Washington are having prepared and published a series of Political Tracts, under the supervision of the Congression al Republican Executive Committee, which it is earnestly hoped the friends of the Republican cause will take immediate steps to have put in general circulation. They are furnished at the cheap rate of seventyphre cents per hundred copies, free of postage.-The following Tracts have already been published: Tract No. 1. How we are Governed .- Being an expose of the Frauds and Expenditures of the present Administration for party purposes. Tract No. 2. Lands for the Landless .- Being a complete analysis of the votes on the Homestead Bill. Tract No. 3. The Attitude of National Parties in respect to a Paeife Railroad, Tract No. 4. The Slave Trade. Showing that the proceedings and debates during the last session of the late Congress indicate a most marked deterioration of moral sentiment at the South

in respect to the African slave trade, and are fearfully beninous of the near approach of the time when, at any rate in the Gulf States, that hitherto univeras any rate in the Gun Sintes, that interest universally reprobated traffic will be as ineartily sustained as to Slavery. Charleston, which led the movement against Jackson is selected as the most congenial place for the meeting of the next Demogratic Nation tract. Tract No. 6. Opposition of the South to the Development of Oregon and of Washington Territo-Ty-The Interests of the West.

All orders should be addressed to Lewis Clephane Which has adopted their principles, and submitted to Secretary National Republican Association, Washing their influences.

With reference to the time and place for the eting of the Republican Senatorial Conferees for this District, the Brackford Reporter publishes the

"Resolved, That the basis of representation for the Senatorial District be for Bradford five votes; for Susquehanna four votes; for Wyoming two votes. " Resolved, That the Senatorial Conference for this onvention shall have been held,"

These resolutions, which we suppose will still be held as binding, will bring the Conference meeting on Monday, September 12, at Camptown, in this county, a central point, and a time which seems to be convenient. To its any other day, will be to create confusion and misunderstanding, and for which there is no reason. We presume that the Susquehanna Convention was not aware of the passage of lution, naming the time and place of meeting

It has been a question with many whether lisher could enforce payment in accordance with his published rates, in cases where no special contract can be proven. This matter has recently been decided by the Supreme Coult of Indiana. A controversy existed, relative to a charge for advertising, etween the Commissioners of Hamilton county and the Patriot newspaper. It was held by the Judge

"The published terms of newspapers constitute ontract. If work is given to newspaper publishers without a special contract contravening the published terms, the publishers can charge and receive according to the terms so published. It is not necessary to prove what the work cost or was worth; the publishers have a right to fix the value of their columns, and if so fixed, no other questions need be asked, but the price thus charged can be procured."

This is a matter of some interest to publishers, an when once generally understood, may present cost and difficulty on the part of persons advertising. If there are no special contracts made, they may expect to abide by the published rates of the paper brough which they advertise. There is nothing unasonable or unfair in this.

The well-known firm of T. B. Peterson and others, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have just immenced publishing a remarkably cheap edition of Dickens's inimitable works of fiction. It is called Petersons' Cheap Edition for the Million, of the ntire writings of Charles Dickens, Boz," and will be issued complete in twenty-eight weekly volumes. One volume will be published regularly on each and every Saturday, until the whole number of volumes twenty-eight-is completed. The low price fixed by the publishers for them is only 25 cents a volume, ir the whole twenty-eight volumes for five dollars .-A complete set will be forwarded free of postage, by nail, to any part of the United States, to anyone, by the publishers, on receiving a remittance of five dollars for the twenty-eight volumes, or a consumer of lars for the twenty-eight volumes, or a constance of three dollars will pay for the first fourteen, volumes or a remittance of one dollar will pay for the first four volumes. The volumes will be neatly printed, and each volume will contain 160 large octavo pags, printed on fine white paper, and neatly bound with paper cover. We commend the determination of this disterprising Philadelphia firm, to furnish the complete and entire works of Charles Dickens at a price so reasonable, that all persons whatever may possess a full set, and direct the especial attention of

> For the Independent Republican. Tariff Matters.

The imports of foreign merchandise have greatly exceeded the exports from our country, since the tariff of 1846 was established, and the difference has necessarily been paid in specie.

our readers to the fact.

The specie which accumulated in the country der the tariff of '42, the opening of the California people that live therein, or in the Federal Govern, mines, and the heavy exportation, for several years of American breadstuffs, prevented, for a number of have any authority or binding effect beyond State years, those financial disisters which have since come upon the country. The tariff of 46 was al not legislate for the people of the Territories, the tered, and the duties, instead of being increased power of self-government belongs to the settlers as were reduced. This increased the importation of individuals. Cleared from all the obligations and displayering goods, and the expertation of gold and silver

. The friends of free trade contended that as there forces for the fall campaign. was a few dollars in the treasury more than was needed at that particular time, a reduction of the da ties was absolutely necessary, to prevent the governin its vaults. The condition of the treasury for the sufficient.

last two or three years might have reminded them of As to the assertion that our party leaders the seven "lean kine" that came up from the river and, after eating the seven fat ones, were themselves

às "lean and ill favored" as before. The financial disasters of '57 were' caused by ountry's being drained of its coin. Europe wa lightly affected, but the difficulties there were cause v the suspension of her American trade, and the failure of American merchants in making payments Large quantities of foreign goods are shipped ev

week to our charmal products of the Northern States, at least, but gold, American gold, in large uantities than can be obtained from California. the protective policy had been sustained, thousan now unemployed, or unprofitably employed, would mye been engaged in manufacturing, and seven nundred millions of dollar in gold and silver which is now in Europe would have remained in the United

Increase the amount of specie in the countrycrease the number of buyers and consumers of the armer's produce, and you will increase the value lestitute of money, the farmers are then in a bad

The most wealthy nations are those which are nost extensively engaged in manufacturing, while those are weak and poor which depend entirely upon aericulture.

England sends the productions of her factorie every quarter of the globe, to the remotest islands of the seas, and fills her vaults with the precious not from all parts of the world. America sustains the factories and adds to the wealth of England, by being an extensive consumer of her fabrications. If a farmer sells produce to the amount of \$150 mil makes a store bill of \$200, is he getting rich or poor? Upon this principle, if the United States buy more by the amount of \$200,000,000 than they sell, are they

carrying out a sound financial policy? While the "free trade" men give England our spe cie, they call themselves the " fard-currency" parts Virginia and Massachusetts are among our older States: the former is an agricultural district, the lift ter a manufacturing region. Virginia, in extent of critory, is nine times larger than Massachusetts and yet in 1850 the real and personal estate of Mass. achusetts exceeded that of Virginia by the smouth of \$140,000,000 ! And in this statement nearly one half of the inhabitants of Virginia were included as

property. The Democrate, in the days of their integrity, sustecting home manufactivities, Congress had increased the duties upon imports prior to the election of General Jackson to the office of President. The man factories received additional protection by an act in-creasing the duties upon imports, which was passed by Congress on the 14th of July 1832. It immediately received the signature of Andrew Jackson.

This caused the famous South Carolina nullification movement, Jackson reduced these enemies of D mocracy to audjection. But the Democrate of the present day sustain the views of the hullibers, not only upon the tariff, but upon all quedious relating shalding around their own hearth-stones, can give their mandates to a great political party a party

Jackson, Abgust 24, 1859.

State Senate.

Nearly all of the candidates for the Senate of our State are now in the field, and we re-At the Republican Senatorial Conference, held Sept. 5, 1856, the following resolutions were adopt-

In the "BANNER REPUBLICAN DISTRICT omposed of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyo ming, and Sullivan counties, a warm contest is being waged. Little Sullivan led off and nominated Henry Metcalf, Esq. Young Wyoming nominated Col. Elhanan Smith. Susquehanna names, unanimously, Judge William Jessup. Bradford proposes E. Myer and John C. Adams, Esq.

Personally, we have none but the be eeling for every one of these gentlemen, and we have not a particle of individual interest in the result. Each county urges strong reachoice of Senator. But Wyoming and Bradford have both had the Senator since Susque hanna, and Sullivan had a chance for Senator four years ago, and now has a Representative. Bradford has two Representatives, with only one. Susquehanna has the Congressman, and numbers and of "claims," Susquehanna seems

to us fairly entitled to the pre-eminence. Should the cool and unbiassed choice of he District fall upon Judge Jessup, he is a man who would confer honor upon the post and would realize all a patriot's imagination of a grave and spotless Roman Senator in the best days of that Republic. We knew him when the political principles, now the badge and glory of his district, were far in the background; yet, in those days, his voice, his pen, his time, and his purse were always found enlisted in the cause of Right. He a gentleman of enlarged and liberal feelings of unsullied integrity, and of a much higher grade of ability than usually is found in our

Senate chamber. We hear there are local matters in Brad ord which are likely to alienate the party and would hope that Judge Jessup may be united upon as a compromise candidate wh would do justly by all. We do not desire to be thought efficious, yet we have a warm heart for the home of our youth and manhood, and we carnestly wish to avoid a fatal livision in the Banner District. We write this without the knowledge of any one in the District, with the best wishes toward all, and hope that (while his opponents, younger men, can wait,) justice will be done toward one who has grown grey in hard and honorable services.—Lewisburg Star & Chronicle.

Party Tactics.

A few days ago we ventured to suggest t bestirring themselves before the ensuing election. We know, and so stated, that the ine of policy fixed upon by the leaders of the Democracy for the ensuing campaign here and in other Republican strongholds, was outward quiet but secret activity. The plan is to bull the fears and suspicions of the opposition; to produce the impression that withheld if they had believed, that slave lano effort will be made, and that for Republicans to go to any trouble to attend the polls or to get others to attend, will be labor thrown away. By this possum policy it is, thought to take as by surprise, and to succeed in electing their State ticket; or failing in that, to diminish our majority to an extent sufficient to give them a pretence of claim to this State in the great contest of next year. They well know that nothing Mr. Senator Pugh and those for whom he would be more damaging to the future hope of the Democracy than a rousing, majorit against them in Pennsylvania this fall.

That we were not mistaken in our opinion of their plans and policy is fully conceded by the Morning Post of this city. That paper, in replying to us, sneeringly alludes to the leaders of the Republican party are bad tacticians. The Gazette does not err in its supare quietly and effectually gathering their

If proof were required that the opponents of the present corrupt administration ought to be on the look out, we think the foregoing, ment from having an unnecessary amount of money coming from the source it does, ought to be

are bad tacticians, we admit there is some truth in it. Indeed our party leaders, if we have any, are no tacticians at all. The people composing the Republican party think they can safely manage their own affairs without party tacticians for leaders: and the experience of many of our party who have served in the ranks of Democracy, and who, of course, have seen the working of the most encouragement of party tacticians. They fear that this art, if too much cultivated among the Republicans, might in time lead to the same corrupt state of affairs now existing in the Democracy. Party tactics have been carried to such an extent among our Democratic friends as pretty much to drive off all the privates and leave none but offipeople are with us; and this consoles us under the charge that our leaders are not tacti of cians equal in skill to those of the Democra agricultural products. But if the buyers are few and cy. And as to their gathering their. forces so quietly and efficiently as the Post pretends, we have no doubt that it is all skilfully and cunningly planned, but we have far less doubt that on the second Taesday of October next find out the truth of the adage the best laid schemes of mice and men, dr. - Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE CAMPAIGN. - We are pleased to notice hat the opponents of the party in power are preparing in the several counties for the con est in October next. In many districts the ocal lickets have been placed in nomination and we do not remember a year in which there has been so little quarreling and bickering as the present. All seem to be im pressed with the importance of the campaign before them-the excellence of the State tick et presented for their support-and the im perative neessity of our State administering stunning rebulie to the Buchanan adminis tration. Pennsylvania must speak out this year for freedom in our Territories-if she desires her views to have weight in the contest of 1860. The eyes of the Union are on 'our good old Commonwealth, and to give a majority of less than 30,000 against pro-slavery democracy would disappoint our political friends in other States. It is enimently proper then, that we should go to work now, and prepare for the mighty contest on which so much depends.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE NEW OCEAN CABLE PROJECT. Let ters received by the steamer Africa state that Frederick N. Gisborne, Esq., projector of direct Submarine Telegraph, between Boston and Nova Scotia, has organized a Company to inspufacture ine cable. The works are in Millwall.

Two hundred workmen are now employed in these works manufacturing the cable for the line from Toulon to Algiers, the the contracts for which are ratified to F. N. Gis. horne, by the Emperor of France. They were also manufacturing the Atlantic Cable for the British Transatlantic Telegraph Company, to be laid down between Scotland and the Straits of Belle Isle to Canada,

The Beaser Argus comes out strong ly in fayor of Hon. John Allison, of that Co., as the Opposition candidate for Governor.

The African Slave Trade.

The St. Augustine (Fla.) Examiner, Aug. THE "Fire Krisc."—We published among 20, is extremely jubilant over the fact that the obiting notices in yesterday's Herald, oice to see so much determination to put eargoes of Africans are constantly landed in the death of Dr. Xavier Chabert, the "Fire forward the very best men for that exalted the United States, in spite of the hue and cry King," aged 67 years, of pulmonary conat the North, and is especially pleased at be-Miller F. Wickham, (commanding brig Fa-vorite,) and a firm doing business on the African coast under the name of Lewis & Boyd. This Rhode Island captain engaged to deliver a certain cargo of rum, tohacco, cordage, &c., to Lewis & Boyd, in exchange for which they promised to furnish him with eighty fair and merchantable negroes."-The Examiner asserts, in a tone of triumph. that " these sluves were landed, and no mistake"-italicising the latter clause of the sentence. It also indulges in the following edi-

torial comment : "The New York Times and Tribune, with lot of small fry, seem much worried in relation to the landing of cargoes on the coast of Florida. Cannot these papers understand 2800 more votes than Susquehanna with but that 'Niggers' are much more useful 'say. ages' than the Seminoles, and caster tamed ? Bradford the Judge. Locally, by virtue of Why should New-England people, and Northern people generally, make so much fuss in this matter. It is ever known that Northern vessels and Northern capital have ever done well in this business, and to 'do well' in New England, according to the 'law and profits' covers a heap."

The Examiner states, in addition, that the large planters made no objection to the land. ing of the negroes, and that, as a general thing, they were purchasers.

WHAT A DEMOCRAT THINKS OF THE CON-STITUTION .- Senator Pugh, of Ohio, in a speech in Clermont county, a few days ago, gave utterance to the following:
"Now, I hear it said very often, by Re-

publican speakers, that the founders of our constitution though Slavery was temporary. believe that is so. I don't doubt that it is so, not that they put it into the Constitution, not that they ever legislated upon the subect, but because slave labor was then unprof. itable. I will explain the reason of that in a few minutes. What is it makes slave abor profitable to day? It is cotton! We did not cultivate cotton then."

From this we are to infer that the signers of the Declaration of Independence would not have put their names to the declaration that "all men are created equal, and have an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," if they had but known that slave labor could be made profitable in the cultivation of cotton. We are to infer that all the noble sentiments of Jefferson, Adams Hancock, Franklin, Washington, Madison, Patrick Henry, and of their illustrious comeers, in favor of liberty, and all their fierce denunciations of Slavery and their expression of a deliberate conviction that either a sense of justice on the part of the American people or, under any circumstances, could be made profitable. Had cotton then been cultivated nd had good field hands commanded ten- to nifteen hundred dollars per head, these worthies whom we are taught to venerate as pattern men, would have looked upon slavery with decided approval, just as the Slave Democratic party of the present day does so mercenary were they in the estimation of speaks. Douglas is Pugh's Gamaliel, and after this, it must be admitted that the latter has thoroughly imbibed the principles of his master .- Chicago Tribune.

No Issues .- The New Orleans Della, one of the most uitra and belligerent of the fire inactivity of our party, and says: "The eating journals of the South, laments that the dividing lines between the two parties there are so faint as to be almost imperceptible. On the Slavery question there is a unanimity of feeling, and beside that all others sink into contempt. Of the contest in New Orleans,

"The whole aspect of political parties this city is one of the most perplexing confu sion and chaos. One of the principal causes of this confusion is the absence of issues—o distinct, clearly defined principles and politics. The political battle seems to have be come a simple struggle for spoils, under mere names. Such contests present little attraction and interest to the great mass of the people, who look on as indifferently and languidly as they would upon a horse race or a dog fight. Nor is such a state of affairs in some or good government, to wise legislation, or to the wholesome development of our republican system."

Arrest of the Young-Lady Swindler. Washington, Friday, Sept. 2, 1859. The man who recently brought from Philadelphia to New York fifteen young ladies under pretense of taking them South as school and music teachers, and then robbed them of their money and baggage, was arcials in their ranks. So, if our tactics are rested here to night by Chief of Police Godbad, we have the satisfaction to see that the dard, and Lieutenant of Police McHenry. He was recognized as Hiram P. Leslie; heretofore temporarily employed in the Patent Office. Some of our own citizens had been swindled by him. His value contained a large number of letters from various parts of the country, the contents of some of which showed that he had traveled in the South, and was extensively engaged in dishonest these great tacticisms of the Democracy will schemes. He has a wife living in Washington. Two large traveling trunks claimed by him, are at the Express Office, and are supposed to contain many valuables belonging to his victims. He has been committed to jai! to await a requisition from the Governor of New York.

Leslie had no person with him when he was arrested. He took lodgings last night with his wife at her residence, and there is no probability that any of his victims came South with him.

The young ladies who were so egregiously swindled by Johnson, have returned home, two of them minus their trunks, and all out of pocket their fare from Philadelphia to New-York, and \$15 each, one half of their passage money South.

THE EFFECT OF THE AURORA BORBALIS. The Superintendent of the Canadian Tele graph Company's lines, telegraphs as follows in relation to the effect of the Aurora Borealis:

"I never, in an experience of fifteen years in working telegraph lines, witnessed anything like the extraordinary effect of the Au-Point, last night. The line was in most perfect order, and well-skilled operators worked incessantly from eight o'clock last evening until ten o'clock this morning, to get over in period to wet the ground, and in the last an intelligible form about four hundred words of the report per steamer Indian for the Associated Press, and at the latter hour so completely were the wires under the influence of he was a perfect skeleton. Great caution the Aurora Borealis that it was found utterly impossible to communicate between the telegraph stations, and the line had to be

The same difficulty prevailed as far south as Washington.

that Mesdanies Noah, Shem, Ham, and Ja- twenty pounds, when the dogs made at him,

DEATH OF DR. JULIEN XAVIER CHABERT,

sumption. Dr. C. was a native of France, ing able to produce an "agreement," entered and came to this country in 1832 and was into between a Rhode Island Captain, one first introduced to the public at the lecture room of the old Clinton Hall, in Nassau street, where he gave exhibitions by entering a hot oven of his own erection, and while there gave evidence of his salamander qualities by cooking beefsteaks to the surprise and astonishment of his audiences. It was a question to many whether the doctor's oven was red hot or not, as he never allowed any person to approach him during the exhibi tions, or take part in the proceedings. He made a four of the United States in giving

these exhibitions, which resulted in financial

bankruptey. At the breaking out of the cholera in 1832, he turned doctor, and ap-

pended M. D. to his name, and suddenly his

newspaper advertisements claimed for him

the title of the celebaated Fire King, the

curer of consumption, the maker of Chinese otion, &c. The Doctor was what we term a "fast iver," and at the time of his death he kent drug store in Grand street, and had very ittle of this world's goods. He leaves three children to mourn his loss, one of them ah educated, physician, residing in Hoboken, N. J. Dr. G. has "gone to that bourne whence no traveler ever returns," and we ferrently trust and hope that the disembodied spirits of the tens of thousands whom he has treated in this sphere, will treat him with the same science with which he treated them

while in the wicked world .- N. Y. Herald.

Aug. 31st. -THE PROBABLE SUICIDE OF REV. JOHN A. McCrune. - From all the facts and publications concerning the recent death by drowning, of Rev. J. A. McClung, we are led to infer that he came to his death by suicide. That he wandered away from his hotel at Niagara, and was absent several days, is sufficient proof that he was non compos mentis. We observed his career for a number of years, and in all that time were impressed more with the brilliant and creatic genius of the

man than anything profound about his intellectual character.

He was, at different times, first, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman; second, an avowed infidel, and the author of a work of romance of exceeding genius, but disfigured by the utmost profanity; third, a lawyer of incestry an antipathy to Mr. Clay, and most effectually used it in 1848. In 1850 he reunited with the Presbyterian Church. His manners were always eccentric, and he was characterized by the peculiar idiosyncracies of his family. A brother—the late Col. Mc-Clung-committed suicide, and a talented ister was insane.

Still his genius was of the finest order.-Had his mind been well balanced he would have been one of the foremost men of the nation .- Louisville Democrat.

ANOTHER ROPE WALKER .- Quite a numer of persons assembled at Charlotte yes, erday afternoon to see "Monsieur Motte"cross the river on a rope stretched from Holden's Elevator to the warehouse opposite. At the appointed time the per-former made his appearance and started out pole in hand. He was drossed in white tights, and wore on his head a hat decorated with ribbons. After proceeding tremblingly long to a point about thirty feet from the shore, he lost his balance and fell sprawling into the water beneath, losing hold of his bulance pole, which stuck upright in the mud-De Motte rose to the surface, and was picked up by one of the boats in attendance. He was brought to shore exceedingly damp and shivering from cold, but not divested of his ambition; for having warmed himself somewhat and gulled on a pair of pantaloons over his tights, he started again, and after many narrow escapes, succeeded in reaching the eastern shore in safety. He ifterward returned by the same route, and was greeted with applause as vociferous almost as the shouts of laughter and ridicule which went up when his misfortune occurred. It is said that De Motte designs to cross again some time next week. Rochester

SINGULAR FREAK .- An unmarried man, about a mile this side of New-London, Oncida County, came to his death a few days since by the adoption of a singular and extraordinary freak. He lived with his mother, widow woman, and about a year ago he took it into his head that he ought not to eat anything but bread and water. He lived on that diet alone until about five or six weeks ago, when he again took a notion that his hands were so dirty that he ought not to eat bread; and water he would not drink, only quire that a number of pailsful should be drawn before he would drink. For fortythree days before his death he ate not mouthful, as his mother is positive. He would wash his hands frequently for an hour at a time. While he lived on bread, he would require that his part should be baked by itself, and then he would break off and eat it as he wanted it. When he became so weak that he could not go out, then he would carefully inspect the water brought him. I was a singular frèak. He was doubtless partially insone, although he talked pretty well on other subjects. - Rome (N. Y.) Ser tinel.

ENDURANCE OF HUNGER AND THIRST .- The Independent, of Behanm, Texas, gives an account of a horse, which, having escaped from its owner was found seven weeks afterwards in a thicket about a mile and a half from the house. When he escaped he carried off with him a length of twenty five feet of rope which was tied to his neck and which dragging on the ground, had caught in a bush and kept hinr securely fastened all that time. Unfor only twelve feet of ether to play upon.-During his bondage he had, of course, cleared a circle around him, and in addition to the grass within his reach he had bitten off two elm saplings four inches in diameter, andcaten the stumps to the very ground, and also the trunks and limbs so far as his lariat would reach. No rain had fallen during the four weeks it had not even sprinkled. The horse was an "American" horse, of good size, and fat when he escaped when found was observed in giving him water and food after he was found, and he rapidly recovered his flesh, and at last accounts was doing well

CALIFORNIA LION. - A few days ago, the Red Bluff Beacon, Mr. Cochran killed, or People seem ustonished that the uring eight feet from the nose to the tip of Miscellaneous Acms.

Ex-President Pierce and his ave returned from Europe. The object of their visit—the restoration of the health Mr. Pierce—is partially accomplished. .. Life has few charms for the Dys

peptic, which is not to be wondered at, when ve take into account the amount of bodily suffering which ho endures. By the use of 000. the Oxygenated Bitters, the picture is reversed and the bright side of life appears. It must be gratifying to our Demo ratic brethren to learn that Brigham Young s sound on slavery. He regards it as equal ly with polygamy, a "divine institution."— The new "University South" has not been

.... The export of specie from New York, rom January 1st up to Saturday last was, n round numbers, \$47,000,000, and from Boston about \$10,000,000-total \$57,000,000. The receipts in the same period, from Culi fornia and other sources, have not exceeded \$28,000,000. The difference, \$29,000,000, has been drawn from the banks and the pock

ets of the people. Courier, a wonderful young mathematician. He possesses the astonishing faculty of giving instantly and without calculation a corect answer to any arithmetical problem that may be put to him.

.... The root of Sarsaparilla has a repuation wide as the world, for curing one class of disorders that afflict mankind-a reputaion too which it deserves as the hest antidote we possess for scrofulous complaints. But to be brought into use, its virtues must be concentrated and combined with other medicines that increase its power. Some reliable compound of this character is much needed in the community. Read the adver-tisement of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla in our olumns, and we know that it needs no encomium from us to give our citizens confidence in what he offers, - Organ, Syracuse, N. Y.

Hickman at West Chester, filled, as usual with hold and nervous thought, he took occasion to utter the following significant sentences: "As far as I am concerned, there can be no fraternity in the Democratic party until the last spark of political, fire shall be crushed out of the Lecomptonite; and the best way tokill him is to exclude him from an advocate of emancipation, then a delegate trom the State at large to nominate General Taylor at Philadelphia, and subsequently a preacher. He inherited from his Marshall signa defeat will be by no means unimporemoving bad principles from the market ase a demand for good ones." The Washington Republic says

The present indications are, that we are to have in 1860 a repetition of the game which so successful in 1856; a Democratic needed to the North, by an artfully contriv sebelief that he is distastful to the extremats of the South. It was in that Mr. Buchanwas made palatable to the free States, while the Southern leaders, who understood heir man, as they always understand men, aughed at the success of a trick, of which to this day they are enjoying the fruits. It is An Indian war has broken out in the in the same character that the Southern northeastern part of Sacramento valley. A

plect Mr. Douglas to the Presidency. The cility went out Indian hunting and killed 14 appearances to the contrary are altogether male Indians, one squaw, and one white man leceptive. Southern denunciations of Mr. who was with the Indians. The squaw was Buchahan were frequent in advance of the killed while shielding a "buck" with her lier, and it remains to be seen if an interval cognized, but his scalp was taken. It is said of four years is long enough the prepare the that the indians are well supplied with am-country for a successful repetition of a trick once tried and seen through."

that the indians are well supplied with am-munition, and such articles as sugar, coffee, once tried and seen through." .. A Quebec journal announces that the Prince of Wales is about to pay a visit to where there are forty or fifty. Canada. No prince of England has visited The eccentric Engli

a well trained and well informed youth, not one Chinaman, over vigorous in health, nor over brilliant in

and Broderick was expected to take place that Mr. T. C. Evans, of New York, who reimmediately after the election.

.... The Courier and Enquirer learns that the Right Rev. Bishop Potter has completed his arduous Summer visitation, without any failure in his appointments, cheered cannot afford, at any price, to leave England everywhere by large congregations, and many (and "All the Year Round") for the time proofs of vigor and prosperity, in the which his voyages and tour would occupy.—
Parishes of the Diocese. The Bishop is at Press.

The Mississippian says that the agresume his labors for a few days before the as he inspected it in the bucket as it came Convention. He is in pefect health, none from the well; and sometimes he would re the worse, but rather better for his incessant and great labors.

... The Washington States accounts in his manner for Mr. Buchanan's recent dis- are convinced of the fact; and make up their play of interest in the suppression of the slaverade: "The spicy dispatch received at the State Department, some time ago, through Lord Lyons has stirred up our Government to some decisive action in regard to the slave. trade on the coast of Africa. The dispatch really at this time the only well concentrated referred to advised our Government that, so and united political organization in the counfar as our squadron on the coast of Africa try." was concerned, vessels comprising it, instead of doing service on the coast, were generally craising in the delightful island of Madeira. A record was furnished the State department by the British Government of the movements our whole squadron, giving the number of lays they were in port, where they sailed to, and how engaged. It was shown conclusive-ly that we had failed entirely to comply with the treaty stipulation regarding the number of guns we were required to keep on the African coast."

.... Chief Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court, is in the eighty-third tunately the rope had so caught that he had year of his age. His eight associates in the court, with one single exception, are three score years and ten, and some of them considerably exceed that number.

.... A Convention of Delegates from agri cultural societies in Southern Pennsylvania appointed to consider the propriety of estab hing a model and experimental farm in one of those counties, met in the rooms of the So-ciety for Promoting Agriculture in Philadel phia, Aug. 18, and appointed a committee to is piped for only 90 feet, and the water pours prepare an address to the public.

Col. James Glover, of the California Over- and has a temperature of 761° Fah. It is land Mail Company, informs us of the exist. perfectly limpid on issuing forth, and has a ence of a remarkable spring on his route, 280 specific gravity of 1.013, furnishing, accordmiles east of El Paso on the road leading to ing to analysis, the gases, sulphurated hy-San Antonio. It is fully 150 feet in diamed drogen, carbonic seid, and nitragen, conter, and has been sounded to the depth of taining most of the chlorides, sulphates, bi-8,000 feet without finding bottom. The sur- carbonates, and phosphates, with iodine and face is as smooth as that of a mountain lake, bromid magnesium. The taste is a combi-It breaks out, running about three miles, and nation of salt and sulphur. By touching Great Eastern should overshadow Noah's ark the tail, and weighing 150 pounds. He was then disappears and again at air miles distant some of the screws about the machinery, it in its proportions. It should be remembered first seen with a hog in his mouth, weighing reappears, forming a stream fifteen to twenty throws a stream of water 120 feet above the feet deep in many places. It is strongly impipe. A deep well and a tall throw, this pregnated with alkali and contains five varie. Louisville well! We should like to see it. phet dressed in primitive fashion, and crim-causing him to take refuge in a tree with his plet dressed in primitive fashion, and crim-causing him to take refuge in a tree with his pregnated with alkall and contains five varie-louis ville well! We ties of fish. It is called the Leon Hole,

Scientific American,

The Democrats of the Blair, Clearfield, and Cambria district recently met at Tyrone, and after one hundred ballots nominated a Mr. Durbin for Senator.

The annual income of Mr. Wm. Macdonald, the owner of Flora Temple, is said to be \$80,000. He resides in Baltimore, The Baltimore Putriot says that the property of the late George Brown, who died in that city last week, is estimated at \$1,000.

.... It is reported that Stevenson, the cel. ebrated English engineer, received \$225,000 for the plan of the Victoria Bridge, at Mont-

.... Lately, Mr. Stalter, of Sloatsburgh, The new "University South" has not been regarded; but really the Faculty might an ticipate a little, and confer the the degree of the the degree of the the had used for the purpose, when his hand and arm began to swell. The family sent for a physician, who, not being informed of the facts of the case, prescribed for the swelling, and left. Mr. Scalter daily became worse, when the physician was again cent for, but found the unfortunate man past medical aid. Before he died, his body was covered with livid spots, resembling that on the snake he had killed.

.... The Louisville Democrat says that Major A. J. Donelson died recently in Lou-isans of crysipelas. Mr. Donelson was for-merly the private secretary of President Jackson, and the editor of the Washington Globe. In 1850 he was a candidate of the American party for Vice President. He removed from Tennessee to Louisiana a few vears since.

.... The English papers announce the destruction by earthquake, on the 2d of June, of the ancient city of Erzroom, in Turkish Armenia. According to official returns, 380 dead bodies had been taken from the ruins and about 200 wounded. Over 2000 houses were laid in ruins, 1500 nearly destroyed. and some 1200 others injured. Shocks, more or less severe, were felt at intervals during eight consecutive days. It is a singular fact that the destruction was almost entirely confined to the Moslem quarters of the city, and In the late speech of the Hon. John only twelve Christians lost their lives,

.... The Oswego people have started a new excitement. A man is said to have invented machinery by which he walks with ease on the water, and exhibited himself sucessfully on a recent occasion.

.... A returned Californian reached home a week or two ago, with between fifteen and sixteen thousand dollars in gold coin. Feeling it unsafe to keep so much money about him, and suspicious of the honesty of banking institutions, he determined to bury it, which he accordingly did, without informing any one of the locality. A few days afterwards he went out riding, when he was thrown from his horse and instantly killed. Of course no one knows where the money is, although it has been searched for very careful-

The Commissioners appointed to aporaise damages on the North Branch Canal, dvertise that they will meet in pursuance of their appointment, at Athens on the 27th inst. They will, as far as practicable, examine the claims in the order in which they occur, commencing at the northern boundary of Bradford.

eaders, as we believe, are now intending to party of men hired by the settlers in that vi-Cincinnati Convention. The mask is off ear body. The white man's corpse was not re-

Canada. No prince of England has visited ... The eccentric Englishman, who America since the Duke of Clarence, after joined Garibaldi's corps from pure love of wards William IV, came as a midshipman on shooting at such game as Austrians, always a man of war. His royal Highness Albert took out his memorandum and made a note Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, on't, every time he brought down one of the Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Grand enemy. The results of his season of shoot-steward of Scotland, Duke of Cornwall and ing counted up 25 head killed certainly, and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Earl of Carrick and 10 more under the head of "uncertain."-Dublin, Baron Refnew, and Lord of the Among other recruits Garibaldi had two Isles, is nearly eighteen years old, having Frenchmen, members of the Paris Jockey been born November 9th, 1841. He is a Club; five Americans, a few Germans, and

... A correspondent, writing from Clearfield, Pa, announces that "Senator Bigler News from California states that is hard at work laying the ropes to secure

.... A letter from London informs us cently went to London to persuade Mr. Dicke ens to revisit this country on a reading tour, and who offered him most magnificent terms, has not succeeded. Mr. Dickens, it appears,

.... The Mississippian says that the agitation of the repeal of the slave trade law is confined to no particular party or class of citizens, but is fast becoming the popular sentiment of the Southern people, "The soon-jer," it adds, "our Northern fellow-citizens minds to accede to our just demand, the better for the peace and prosperity of our political union.

.... The Louisville Journal says "it cannot be denied that the Republican party is

The Sentinel, a paper published at Moundville, Marshall county Va., has been suspected of free soil tendencies, and in order o relieve itself from suspicion; its editor says: "We do not like negroes, free or hend, and would rejoice to hear of every one being exported to Africa, or settled somewhere by themselves. The South is becoming so nixed up, that a man cannot feel safe any more in marrying there, for fear that his wife will prove to have black blood in her veins. Vegroes are so fully kept in their "sphere' by northern white men, that, as a rule, -persons can always find out "negro blood" tradition, and it is comparatively sale to marry dark complected women there, without danger of amalgamation, so very com-mon in the South. If that is free soilism, make the most of it."

An Artesian Welli-We learn from an exchange that they have an artesian well at Louisville, Ky., which is 2,086 feet in depth. Three years were occupied in boring it. It forth at a rate of 230 gallons per minute. The Gallatin (Texas) Examiner says: It rises in pipes 170 feet above the surface,