own self-interest, but when they sometimes interfere with a 'good bargain' Fortity, especially, the hearts of those you send forth on
such a perilous adventure, with an inflexible
and stendy attachment to uprightness and vir
The great objects of our pursuits a people

future is boundless. Its obligations throng which has made us what we are—showering
the unexplored pathway of advancement; and
upon us blessings and conferring a power and
influence which our fathers could hardly have
anticipated even with their most sanguine
those the unexplored pathway of advancement; and
upon us blessings and conferring a power and
influence which our fathers could hardly have
anticipated even with their most sanguine
the great objects of our pursuits as a people
ments I now announce were not unknown bethe great objects of our pursuits as a people
fore the averaged on of the value which called two-and then uphold and shield them on cessions with Heaven.-Agriculturist.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MY COUNTRYNEN-It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow over which I have been borne to a po-

rable for myself.
The throughtances under which I have been

but this, so far from lightening my obligations. only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness: you must sustain and complexity of duties imposed, in the ad-

Whether the elements of inherent force in like ours. It is no paradox to say that, altho' intrinsically strong. Inconsiderable in population in the intrinsically strong. Inconsiderable in population and apparent resources, it was upheld the opportunities of observation furnished by a broad and intelligent comprehension of by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed cheerfully, and according to the decisions of want of time for consideration. step, advanced beyond the governmental landmarks which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood, against dangers which have threatened from abroad, and interstand which their minds had been illuminated was a thing realized. They had exhibited not tory affirms to be so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressed throughout the world, from that day to the present, har urned their eyes hitherward, not to find those lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radiance.

In this our country has, in my judgment, thus far, fullfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement, and hope, to those who earnestly listen to tones which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. But, after all, the most animating en- and an observance of rigid economy in all decouragement and potent appeal for freedom partments, so marked as never justly to be will be its own history, its trials, and its triumphs. Pre-eminently, the power of our advocacy reposes in our example; but no exam-leading hopes is doomed to disappointment, ple, be it remembered, can be powerful for and that my efforts, in a very important parple, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages tichlar, must result in a humiliating failure.may be gained, which is not based upon eternal principles of right and justice. Our father decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances which it became them to pledge to each other "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred henor," for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us. The energy with which that great conflict was opened as under the guidance of a manifest and benefit cent Providence, the uncomplaining endurance with which it-was prosecuted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit of concession which characterized all the counsels of our early fathers. One of the most impressive evidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact, that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of solicitude which at the outset disturbed bold hearts and far-reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from extended territory multiplied States, accomulated wealth, and any model population, has proved to be unfounded. The stars upon your banner have unformed. The stars upon your banner have become amon't threefold their original number, your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of the two great oceans, and vet this

not be controlled by any timid forebodings of ment of fraud, negligence, and speculation, evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be will be vain. With them, they will be unnecdiscussed that our attitudes as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the prety, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to inor we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation or relations of peace and and experience has shown that the harmony amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, and happiness of our people must depend upations just and pasific, will be significantly on a just discrimination between the separate marked in the candust of our forcion officer. at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs— I intend that my administration shall leave no blot spen our fair record, and trust I may safe-ty give the assurance that no net within the will be absented on the part of any portion of the questions which have most seriously disour citizens, which cannot challenge a ready turbed public tranquility. If the federal gov-instification before the tribunal of the civilized crument will confine itself to the exercise of world. An administration would be unworthy abono. It is not your privilege, as matter will of their own people in abono. The stricting last in granuling briefly my stews upon an unit of their own people.

In granuling briefly my stews upon an unit of their own people. In granuling briefly my stews upon an unit of their own people. In granuling briefly my stews upon an unit of their own people.

In granuling briefly my stews a fearful degree. I am a people of the people of th

ly when these traits subserve directly their atively brief. But if your past is limited, your nest desire for the perpetuation of that Union are boat to be attained by peace, and are enfore the expression of the voice which called tirely consistent with the transquility and interme here. My own position upon this subject

these slippery heights of temptation by inter- ease of the rost of mankind. With the neigh- was clear and unequivocal, upon the record of boring nutions upon our continent, we should my words and my acts, and it is only recurred can desire nothing in regard to them so much his to see them consolidate their strength and and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. Withpursue the paths of prosperity and happiness; out it, what are we, individually or collective out it, in the course of their growth, we should be entired to the course of trade, and create additional medites for friendly intercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national polity we have here their strength and and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. With the union dearest earthly hopes are entwined called, for a limited period, to preside ever the From their wars, their tumults, and anxieties, thou their course, let but a single star be lost destines of the republic, fill me with a pro- we have been, happily almost entirely exempt, and, if there be not utter darkness, the lustre found sense of responsibility, but with notise Whilst these are confined to the nations which whilst these are confined to the nations which of the whole is dimmed. Do by country mening like shrinking apprehension. I repair to gave them existence, and within their legitimes of the post assigned me, not to one sought, but mate inrisdiction they cannot affect us except in obedience to the unsolicited expression of they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful and diligent exercise of my best powers. But the vast interests of commerce are complete, and am, truly grateful for the mont of all markind, and the advantages of the helesings we have enjoyed and rare manifestation of the nation's confidence; trade and international intercourse must al-

me by your strength. When looking for the field out we have a right to expect, and shall will always be so; but it never has been and in the last quarter of nation, are not alone to be regarded, but these derived, and the consequent angmentation with the last quarter of nation, are not alone to be regarded, but these derived, and the consequent angmentation with the last quarter of nation, are not alone to be regarded, but these a century, and the consequent angmentation which pertain to every citizen in his individual were presented to them, in a spirit of selfcapacity, at home and abroad, must be sacred- secrificing patriotism, and, as time has proved, ministration both of your home and foreign af- ly maintained. So long as he can discern ev. with a comprehensive wisdom which it will alery star in its place upon that ensign, without ways be safe for us to consult. Every meas-wealth to purchase for him preferment, or title ure, tending to strengthen the fraternal feelthe republic have kept pace with its unparal- to secure for him place, it will be his privilege ings of all the members of our Union has had biled progression in territory, population, and and must be his acknowledged right, to stand my heartfelt approbation. To every theory of wealth, has been the subject of earnest thout unbashed even in the presence of princes, with society or government, whether the offspring and discussion, on both sides of the ocean a proud consciousness that he is himself one of of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasn less than sixty three years ago, the Father of a nation of sovreigns, and that he cannot in calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and a nation of sovreigns, and that he cannot, in calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and his country made "the" then "recent acces legitimate pursuit, wander so far from some uffection which unite us, I shall interpose a sion of the important State of North Carolina that the agent whom he shall leave behind in ready and stern resistance. I believe that into the Constitution of the United States? one the place which I now occupy will not see of the subjects of his special congratulation. that no rude hand of power by tyrannical pas- States of this confederacy, is recognized by At that moment, however, when the agitation sion is laid upon him with impunity. He must consequent upon the Revolutionary struggle realize that upon every sea, and on every soil, any other admitted right, and that the States had hardly subsided, when we were just emer- where our enterprise may rightfully seek the ging from the weakness and embarmssments protection of our flag, American citzenship is edies to enforce the constitutional Provisions of the confederation, there was an evident con- an inviolable panoply for the security of Amersciousness of vigor equal to the great mission ican rights. And in this connexion, it can the "compromise measures," are strictly conso wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. hardly be necessary to re-affirm a principle It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a which should now be regarded as fundamencalm faith, springing from a clear view of the tal. The rights, security, and repose of this sources of power in a government constituted Confederacy reject the idea of interference or the rights of the South in this respect, as they

colonization on this side of the ocean by any would view any other legal and constitutional comparatively weak, the new-born nation was foreign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as rights, and an all pervading purpose to maintain in my own mind the opinion entertained and them, stronger than armament. It came from acted upon, by others from the formation of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs the furnace of the Revolution, tempered to the government, that the maintenance of large the necessities of the times. The thoughts of standing armies in our country would not be upon them I shall act. I ferrently hope that the men of that day were as practical as their only dangerous, but unnecessary. They also the question is at rest, and that no sectional sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no illustrated the importance—I might well say or ambitious or fanatical excitement may again portion of their energies upon idle and deluthe absolute necessity—of the military science sive speculation; but, with a firm and fearless and practical skill furnished in such an eminent degree by the institution which has made your army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry, and devotion to the public service, than for unobtrunal agitation, which has at times fearfully men- sive bearing and high moral tone. The army aced at home. They proved themselves equal as organized, must be the nucleus around to the solution of the great problem, to under-which in every time of need the strength of nowledged dependence upon God and his overby the dawning lights of the revolution. The defence a national militia-may be readily et sought was not a thing dreamed of—it formed into a well disciplined and efficient oronly the power to schieve, but what all his- of the navy assure you that you may take the every sea will still float in undiminished honor. But these, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought at a future time to er or wisdom could ever re-unite its broken the attention of the coordinate branches of the government, to which I shall always look with rofound respect, and with trustful confidence that they will accord to me the aid and support which I shall so much need, and which their

> in the administration of domestic affairs you xpect a devoted integrity in the public service questioned. If this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your Offices can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for the accomplishment of these biets; and as occupancy can confer no perogative, nor importunate desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed. Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws and the benign infinence and good government; but a claim for office is what the people of a republic should never recognise. No reasonable man of any party will expect the administration to be so regardless of its responsibility, and of the obvious elements; of suc- Mazzini had located himself upon the borders, cess, as to retain persons known to be under the influence of political destility and partisan only severe labor, but cordial co-operation.-Having no implied engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, and no personal wishes to donsult, in selections for official station—I shall fulfil this

experience and wisdom will readily suggest.

difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motive cause the reins upon the unfortunate Magyars future. Boldness, decision, progression, are the as worthy either of my character or position which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interests of my country. I seknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them test increase of people and territory has not alone. Higher objects than personal aggranonly shown itself compatible with the harmo-dizment gave direction and energy to their ex-nions action the States and the federal gov-ertions in the late canvass, and they shall not ermont in their respective constitutional be disappointed. They require at my hands spheres, but has afforded an additional guarantee of the strength and integrity of both. With an experience thus suggestive and these qualities in their public servants, more cheering, the policy of my administration will stringent laws for the prevention or punish-

you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the general government of a confederacy like ours passe of the world. Should they be obtained, a right, therefore, to expect your agents, in evition both in England and the United States, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with ery department, to regard strictly the limits will be view to obvious national interest and securiimposed upon them by the constitution of the

The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities: rights and responsibilities of the States, and your sommon rights and obligations under the tory of Nebraska, to subrace all the territory of Nebraska, to subrac the true basis of Induce concord in regard to Utah and north to latitute 43 deg. N. The powers clearly granted by the constitution, it en hardly the States, or interfere with the night to man-

future is boundless. Its obligations throng which has made us what we are showering

cultivate kindly and fraternal relations. We to at this time because silence might, perhaps, can desire nothing in regard to them so much be misconstrued. With the Union my best polity we have geretofore been independent, our own way and points out to struggling naways present a hobic field for the moral influ- which we are searredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm with these views firmly and honestly car- and free discussion in our country is oven, and With these views firmly and honestly car- and free discussion in our country is oven, and will observe by so, but it never has been and

voluntary servitude, as it exists in different the constitution. I believe that it stands like wherein it exists are entitled to efficient rem I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called stitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authprities of this republic are bound to regard right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance heerfully, and according to the decisions of want of time for consideration.

Such have been and are my convictions, and obscure the light of our prosperity. But let not the foundation of our hope res upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected. It must be felt that there is no na-

tional security but in the nation's humble, ackyour military power, the sure bulwark of your ruling providence.

We have been carried in safety through performance of the past as a pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the flag any section of the Union, to make experiments which has waved its untarnished folds, over where experiments are fraught with such fear-

> fragments. Standing as I do, almost within view of the within reach of the tomb of Washington, with important and responsible station. all the cherished memories of the past gathering around me, like so many eloquent voices of exhortation from Heaven, I can express no better hope for my country, then that the kind Providence which smiled upon our fathers may they have inherited.

Foreign News. The arrival of the steamship Baltic, says

the N. Y. Herald, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult., together with the previous advices fore our renders the complete details of one week's events in Europe. This news will be found unusually interesting. It appears that the disturbances in Italy had not been entiree at last advices. However, the Austrian by Gov. Bigler in January 1852. army is at this time too powerful to permit even the most sanguine of the conspirators to entertain a hope of success, although fresh but slight discontent has manifested itself in various quarters since the outbreak at Milan.and is said to have forwarded large sums to the chief conspirators to aid them in the cause; prejudice, in positions which will require not but finding that the police were in pursuit of an dynasty is reported to have been discovered in Hungary. A fruitless attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Austria, will probably thenticity of the recent proclamation purporting to have emarated from him, will of course the Hungarians in the Austrian service. We destiny. between Turkey and Montenegro. The peo-ple of the latter country are said to be receivre current of a proposed alliance between rance and England, and one or two minor northern powers.

States to prevent the encroachments of the Those interested will regret to learn that cotton has met with another decline at Liverpool, and that breadstuffs continued exceedingly dull.

The case of the Madiai family, still imprisimposed upon them by the constitution of the letter to Sir Henry L. Balwer on the subject.
United States. We have several communications touching the case, which we intend to publish to mor-

> Two more Territories. Bills are before our expended area. One is the Terrilying west of the States of lows and Missonother is the territory of Washington, which is to embrace all of Oregon lying north of the Columbia River eastward to the Rocky Mountains on the line of 46 deg. N. from the point to the political world.
> where the river touches that parallel of lati. He refers to our na

er; Auditor General and Burveyor General.

The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania-1632 Copies Weekly.

S. B. & E. B. CHASE, EDITORS.

MONTROSE, MARCH, 10, 1853 Democratic Nominations.

Thomas H. Forsyth,

Of Philadelphia County. AUDITOR GENERAL. Ephraim Banks.

SURVEYOR GENERAL J. Porter Brawley,

Of Crawford County.

Of Mifflin County.

Hon. G. A. Grow will please accep our sincere thanks for four volumes of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for the first session of the thirty-second Congress.

We observe that the Bill to repeal the Free Banking Law, in Ia., will not probably pass this session, owing to the powerful condifferent members to prevent their appearing set he went to the barn to do his chores, and ate. of a quorum.

Adjournment of Congress. Congress adjourned on the 4th, of March at

noon, sine die. The Civil and Diplomatic, Army, Naval, ndian Ocean Mail, Consus Printing, Lightcrease of salary to the Vice President and members of the Cabinet is believed to be defeated, but the increase of pay to sundry Foreign Ministers is supposed to have passed The Homestead, Bennett's Land Distribution, Pacific Railroad, Navy Reorganization, French The Senate is helding an Executive session.

The New Cabinet.

President Pierco sent in the nominations for his Cabinet on Monday, which were unanimously confirmed on the same day, without a reference. The following are the names: Socretary of State, Wm. L. Marcy, of N. Y. Secretary of the Treasury, James Guthrie,

Kentucky. Secretary of the Interior, Robert McClelland, of Michigan. Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, Miss. Secretary of the Navy, James C. Dobbin, of reconsidered and passed by a bare majority.

North Carolina. Postmaster General, James Campbell, Pa. North Carolina. Attorney General Caleb Cushing, Mass. The President has called about him a strong

where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard. Let it be impressed upon all hearts that, beautiful as our fabricis, no cartily power or wisdom could ever remain the person of Indee County to the person o that though lie is the youngest member, being but 35 years of age, the President has been green slopes of Monticello, and, as it were peculiarly fortunate in his selection for this

The Post Office Department, is not only one in which the people are the most directly interested and watchful of its progress; but is one of the most laborious, and responsible in enable their children to preserve the blessings the Cabinet. With its thirty thousand appointments, and proportionate number of mail routes, and all the rapidly increasing business of the Department, it needs just what Mr Campbell possesses a sound judgment straight forward, sagacious and prompt business qualibrought by the Cambria, enables us to lay be- fications, with a pleasing address and hardy constitution that will not be impaired by the incessant duties of the station. Judge Camp bell is taken from the post of Attorney Genly quelled, as was supposed to have been the eral of this State, to which he was appointed

The Inaugural of President

Pierce. In placing before our readers the inaugural address, of the new President, we feel assured that we furnish for their reading a document of interest, well worth the perusal of every tion was that of Montour county, and its is him, he suddenly disappeared. Another and citizen Interesting, because it speaks distinct extensive conspiracy to overthrow the Austri- ly and unwaveringly of the policy which is to of the politics of that notorious county. T control the ship of State the next four years. and doubtless through years of the indefinite to be drawn more tightly than ever. By the rule and law of his Excellency. No temerity a part of that Representative District, and the way, the letter from Kossuth, denying the au- of opinion obscures his meaning no halting she conceded the delegate to Montour, h at the entrance renders doubtful his manly attract general attention. It will now be seen purpose no antiquated theory checks or cir. ing their votes for Mr. Dean of the same con that he has addressed a bonn fide manifesto to cumscribes his expansive views of our future ty. This gave each an equal number of vote

After briefly alluding to his late domestic affliction, in a manner, chaste and becoming, he ing assistance from the Austrians. Rumors reverts to the past history of our government as an example of great ends attained by herostep towards greatness, he conceives that the than the language or logic used. concessions which have characterised the coun sels of our nation are among the secret main

springs of our unequaled success. Upon the expansion of our territory his se timents, actording to our view, are in accortrary he repudiates it and is favorable to such aquisitions only as will be useful to commerce ministration in this respect. Should his ad-

and the candidate against me. Now, and the spring tirds holler in. I am either heard the spring tirds holler in. I am either heard the spring tirds holler in. I am either heard the spring tirds holler in. I am either heard the spring tirds holler in. I am either heard the spring tirds holler in. I am either heard the spring tirds holler in. I am either heard the spring tirds heard the sp A Whig State Convention is called at disting our rights, our ability, and our prevince, Mr. Business been a popular and talented man. Harrisburg, on the 28th of March last. It is as a nation, he talk as that "where our enter: and the candidate against me. Now, said be-

This opens the book to the pages of the Mad signed a protest against him, and worked which belongs to the citizen and the nation asked to have the protest read. Mr. Best

and gives him a title to "Shake hands with a king upon his throne, And calls it kindness to his majesty."

due time be fully realize.

Horrible Suicide.

Mr. William Watson, of the township Franklin, this county, committed suicide by

hanging himself on Monday last.

reported to have had sufficient influence over or concealed it under his dress. About sun- the county of Philadelphia in the State Sen-

Editorial Correspondence.

n married man or not, but think not

House Representatives,

March 5, 1853 Tuesday last at eleren o'clock, both Houses adjourned over till next Monday, in order that vention, which assembled here that day, and also to give an opportunity to those who desired, to attend the inauguration of President Pierce. The first Resolution for this long adionrament was voted down, but subsequently hope our Whig friends will not endeavor to make capital out of this, for they have a maer the Resolution was offered by a Whig and supported by nearly all his fellows. Since the adjournment of the Convention,

to witness the inauguration and sleep on the hav-mows. Some, who have returned, represent that the ceremonies were imposing in the highest degree, and the crowd such as was never in Washington before. As increase the railroad facilities of the country, so increase the attendants on all such occasions. For myself. I had too great dread of such crowds. and thought too tenderly of "my corns" to get signify our willingness to carry. into this one, though I held a "free ticket" to go in my hands.

The Democratic State Convention for the from other sources, so I will only glance at that Charter at all. the incidents of it. Quite a spirited contest ensued at the outset between the friends of three divorces, from your county. I have ex- House went into committee and resumed the Messrs. Plummer and Cessna for temporary amined them all carefully, and find that your consideration of the Senate's amendments to Chairman, which was finally decided in favor of the venerable gentleman first named by majority of one role.

The only seat contested before the Conve vestigation furnished some rich developemen famous Valentine Best claimed the seat virtue of an unanimous election by the cout Convention of Montour; but Columbia for conferees refused to confirm Mr. Best. throw

in the Conference, and both appeared here for the seat. Mr. Best advocated his claims in manner so ludicrous, and with such appared candor and honesty besides, that he remove much of the political odium that has so lo endurance, and an independent onward attached to his name. It can only be appeed ourse. From these conflicting interests in ated by those who saw it, for really the man times past which hare existed at almost every ner of the man in doing it was more effective He undertook to show that he had alwa

been a consistent Democrat! and that there

fore the objection made to his confirmation h the Columbia Conferees was without found tion. He said he had published a sound dea dense with the times, the circumstances, and ocratic paper for the past twenty-four year the people to whom they are spoken. He gives and he added with much gravity, everyboo no encouragement to fillibustering. On the con- knows that I have been abused more in the newspapers than any other man in the Commonwealth! Now, said he they call me is and can be acquired without the violation of traitor because I preferred to be Speaker of the our national faith. He assures us however Senate in 1850 myself, to letting Mr. Brawle that no timidity will mark the policy of his ad- be the Speaker. Now I was not to blame for that, for I couldn't keep the White from notin ministration be as eventful in the acquaition for me, and when it lacked but one vote of teritory as that of James R. Polk, we may elect me, I would have been a fool not to have indeed regard this as the opening of a new era voted for myself instead of Brawley The people of my county highly approved my He refers to our national rights with the course for when I ran the next year the whige true dignity of her sepreme executive. There and democrats of all Montous county voted is no bravado in what he says. Truly appre- for me, and I should have been elected had not

panopoly for the security of American rights." Congress in that District two years ago, he THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS R ison history, and affirms arew the dignity against him. Here Mr. Dean interrupted and There is no cant hypocritical pretense of no took it from his pocket and read it, signed by meaning in this, but true national dignity and Mr. Dean. Now, says Mr. Dean, I did sign individual rights which places the citizen on that protest, but I want the members of this the same high equality with any foreign prince Convention to look at it, and they will see that it is in Mr. Best's hand writing, and besides Mr. Best's name is signed to il 100 !-

The paper was examined and found to be as His yiews upon our foreign policy, standing represented, when Mr. Dean explained that he armies, and the construction of the constitutional signed it at Mr. Best's solicitation, who was a tion with proper discrimination between the cunning old political fox and he rather green. State rights and the general government are Well, said Mr. Best, I will admit that I did truly American, and show a full comprehension help to defeat Col. Wright, for he used to be one of the worst disorganizers in all that dis Civil and Diplomatic bill was adopted by year This able document cannot fail to give full trict, and I am too good a Democrat to be found

satisfaction to the expectations of the nation supporting disorganizers! Thus the scene and the high hopes and full confidence the went on from rich to richer; till both gentlepeople have placed in Franklin Pierce will in men were ousted from the Convention, which decided that both were too good disorganizers, by their own showing, to have seats in a Democratic Convention.

The Committee for the permanent organization reported that they had selected that highly accomplished gentleman and faithful Democrat, Ww. L. Hirst, Esq., of Philadel-We learn that Mr. Watson had for some Democrat, Ws. L. Hirst, Esq., of Philadel-time back been in the habit of expressing him phis for PRESIDENT. Mr. Hirst was con-somewhat similar to that discussed during the self as tired of life; and being subject to fits, ducted to the chair, and addressed the Con- last session. trol exercised over the members by the Banks. his family generally watched him when he vention in a most eloquent manner, and then A Bill has also been introduced into the was inclined to go away from the house alone proceeded to the legitimate business. Six Legislature providing for an increase of depos- On Monday afternoon he went up into the gar- ballots were had for Canal Commissioner, the ites as security for free banks, and imposing ret of the house, when it was supposed he got sixth resulting in the nomination of Mr. Forother restrictions. The bankers, thus far, are a rope, and either threw it from the window, syth, who has long and faithfully represented

in their seats whenever the bill has been be his sister, suspecting from his manner, that all I do not think anybody in Susquehanns foro the House, thereby depriving that body was not right, soon followed him thither. He county will doubt my adhesion to the Demotold her he could do all the chores without cratic party and its usages; but I claim to be any assistance, and she had better go into the an independent Democrat, and I say, most emhouse. She made some excuse to him and phatically, that nomination ought never to still remained, until he thrust her from the have been made. Not that the nominee is not barn, shut the door, and told her to go into the one of the most competent, honest and faithhouse. She accordingly went to the house, ful of men, for I believe he will make one of and in less than five minutes returned to the the best Canal Commissioners we have ever House Deficiency, and Post-Office Appropriation, and found him hanging dead! He had, had. His long legislative experience makes tion bills certainly passed. The proposed in- it is supposed laid a rail across the beams him minutely acquainted with all the interests parts of railroads post routes, when so desired over the floor, slipped the rope around it, of the Commonwealth, whilst his integrity has by the Post Office Department. noosed it around his neck, while lying upon long since passed into a proverb. But there the scaffold near which he had placed the rail, was another candidate, equally as well qualiand then rolled off. The rope was only about fied, equally as unquestionable, who was put 18 inches in length, and his neck was instant. forward by a section of the State having the ly broken. We did not learn whether he was strongest claims upon the Democratic party, while the county of Philadelphia certainly has no claims at all.

Justice and fairness pointed to the nomination of HEXRY S. MOTT. The Canal Board should be distributed over the State; and especially should a man of northern sympathies and interests be in that board now, when the ty,Pa. main line of our improvements is being openspect but locality the nomination is a good one, the Civil and diplomatic bill. save that Justice has again been disregarded Mr Hunter moved several additional among Justice to a faithful democracy, without ments from the Finance Committee, including which the State would be inextricably Whig one for the expenses of the Webster obsequing rupted by their spoils, or charged with having iron. Commonwealth that ours is a democracy of principle. After Mr. Mott's defeat, it was the amendment was adopted he would not

thought by some that a northern man would another, relieving all iron from duty friends, but to no purpose—all fell together. Well, if the north is of no consequence in our Conventions, it is of great importance ty to said compromises.

about election times, as our Philadelphia friends have very often found, and we do hope they will permit us to pursue our patriotic Judges of the District Court, in northern New way as may best please us, and place no gen. York, and several others were considered. tleman on our shoulders that we do not first

As I predicted in my last, Governor Bigler has returned the Penn'a Coal Bill with his veto. The Scranton Iron Bill is still hanging in nomination of candidates for Canal Commisting the Committee of Corporations. The Bill sioner, Surveyor General and Auditor Gener-that was supposed to repeal the Meredith I. I have already stated met in the Hall of the Charter for a Railroad from Lackawanna val-House of Representatives last Tuesday. You ley through the eastern part of your county to will have the proceedings of the Convention Lanesboro, does not, I think, interfere with

> I have received the papers of application for Court has full jurisdiction over all the cases. This being so, those friends who sent them, I trust, will not press them further. I cannot present them and vote for them, without a violation of my oath to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania. That instrument expressly provides that the Legislature shall grant no divorce from the bonds of matrimony, unless

in cases where the Courts have no jurisdiction. It afforded me great pleasure vesterday to ender valuable assistance to one John C. Miller, formerly of your county, and who, I believe, used to edit the Susquehanna Register. The young man is stopping now in Chicago, and though he probably said more mean things of Governor Bigler, when a candidate, than any other person could, still he presumed to apply to his Excellency for the appointment of Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Illinois. I was happy to render him some as sistance which I did by forwarding the Commission that he applied for, to our mutual friend J. E. STREETER, Esq., who is located at Joliet. I hope that poor John will not

charge me with personal ingratitude! At the insane saylum the other day I saw poor Adin B He looks bad indeed, and is evidently failing. The physicians give no acouragement that there is a probability, even, of recovery. He is in the best quarters that he could be, and what berhaps is strange, his physical powers seem but little impaired though his mental faculties are leaving him entirely.

Well, I suppose that five or aix weeks mor thall be heartly glad for one when the day the need of a little relaxation from labor anxiety and care. How I would like to change places with you, cousin S. B. for a little while at least, that I might taste the aweets of being my own master again!

as said the youthful poet "this morning

Second Session.

Washington, Feb. 28th. SERATE.

The Senate met at the usual hour. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, moved to take up. as the first thing in order, the bill from the lifense granting civil and diplomatic appropriations for the ensuing year. Mr. Sherwood, of Ky., moved that Bennel's Land bill, be the first thing in order.

Mr. Bright, of Indiana desired that the Hom. stend bill should be taken up. Mr. Borland, of Ky., urged upon the Senata the necessity of taking up for coralderation the act directing the printing of the census re-

Finally, Mr. Hunter's motion to take up the 29, nays 7 (Hop. John M. Clayton, senator from Dan. ware, here made his appearance on the floor.)
The appropriation bill being up.

Numerous amendments were neted upon among them one authorizing the Becretary of the Treasury to make contracts, when desirable with the lowest bidder, to refine California. other gold for the owners of the same and who desire to have it coined at the mint. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hunter moved an amendment, in favor

of a reorganization of the clerkship in the

HOUSE. After the usual opening business, the bil from the Senate extending preemptory right to unsurveyed lands of the United States, was taken up and passed, with the amendment een curred in by that body.

The House then, on motion, went into conmittee of Whole, and took up for consideration the Senate's amendment to the Deficiency

March 1.

Senate. The Senate met atil o'clock. The annual report of the Coast Survey was received, and ordered printed.

Mr. Rusk, of Texas, reported the post route bill with many amendments, which, after a

short consideration, was adopted.

Mr.—moved an amendment, making al An amendment was also offered and adop.

ted, providing for the punishment of counts feiting Post Office stamped envelopes.

The amendment to increase the commissions of postmasters for small offices, and to repeal the present system of increasing compensation in certain cases, was also adopted. The amendment was adopted to appoint another Assistant Postmaster-General; also to increase their salaries to \$3,000 per annumant subjecting their nominations to a revision by

the Senate.

Mr. Cooper offered an amendment exten ding a certain post route in Lancaster Cous-

Debated and adopted: The bill was then taken up and passed. The Senate then resamed consideration of

in its politics. But let it go. As long as we The Senate then debated at some length have none of the offices we shall not be cor- the amendment to repeal the duty on railrost

sinister objects in view by our support of the Efforts were made by Messrs. Brodhest Mangum and others, to have the amendment

Wednesday afternoon, Harrisburg has been be nominated for Surveyor General. Mr. Ma- Messrs. Bright, Toucey and other democrate comparatively deserted, all hands having gode son of Bradford was brought forward by his Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, refused to be a par-

The amendment finally was rejected by vens 19, navs 36. The amendment to raise the salaries of the

HOUSE After the usual morning business was disposed of, a resolution was offered to grant extra compensation to the officers, messengers, &c., of the House. A debate ensued, and yeas and nays were

The resolution was corried. MA - Hall moved that the House go int Committee. Mr. Stpart hoped they would not, and trus-ted that motion would be rejected, as the House could then finish the Reciprocity bill

Mr. Hall's motion was agreed to, and the

March 2. The Senate met at 11 o'clock. The reding of the journal was on motion, disper

Mr. Hunter, of Va., reported back with, and the latter without amendments. On motion, the Senate resumed the const eration of the civil and diplomatic Bill.

The amendment to admit free of dair and

chinery for preparing flax, was adopted.

The amendment reserving from sale six mile sections of the public lands through which atates rajiroads shall be constructed, except to actual settlers, was considered and loss, A number of important amendments were oposed and lost. One for repairing the bridges over the Pos roposed and lost.

mae river was adopted.

Another amendment relative to light be es, was also adopted. The bill was then passed

After reading the journal, the House total up and passed the Senate resolution providing for the administering the oath of office to Vice President King.
The House then took up the smendment

the Senate to the Army bill, which was years day reported from the Committee of the wash day reported from the committee the street of the amendments for fortifications were agreed to, thus reversing the action The amendment authorizing a co the National Armories was debated and

year and pays taken upon agreeing to be

The Navy Appropriation bill was takes \$15 and Mr. Stockton's bill to reorganize the savy was adopted as an amendment.

A discussion then ensued on the amendment to astablish a Marine Basin and Railway. opposed the passer of the same.

siness, went into Com on the Senate amen Appropriation bill. The amendment to provide for of the mail between San Pr gtal. Chins, was discovered at some