roar and imperiling the very existence of the Un-

Sir, the spirit of aboliticalism is thoroughly venomous and implacable. No concessions will satisfy or appease it. Inspired by adeadly, inex-tinguishable hatred of our system of confederate government, it would rush to the accomplishment of its designs over a prostrate constitution, and through the baleful flames of civil war. De-structive in all its instincts and passions, it is to be resified as an enemy to whom no quarter is to be given, and to conciliate whom is to betray our country.

Terrible Shipreck on the Coast. Two Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.

The wreck of the ship Powhattan, which we mentioned vesterday, says the N. Y. Evening Post, is one of the most lamentable disasters that has occurred on our coast for many years. Capt. Meyer was among the persons drowned. The Herald of this morning gives an account of the unfortunate event, from which we make the following extracts:

The slip Powhatten, Capt. Meyers, with two hundred passengers on board, of Baltimore, bound from Havre to New York, was ceeded. cast ashore on Saturday night on the outside bar, about midway between Barnegat and Egg Harbor inlets.

When first discovered by Capt. Jennings, of Long Beach, which was on Sunday morning, she lay with her head to the south, the decks were crowled with passengers, and the sea was making a clean breach over her.— The wind blowing a perfect gale from the of them not to kill him. northeast, the waves ran mountains high, twisting the ship about in the sand as if she was merely a cork boat. Seeing the condition of the vessel, Capt. Jennings, who is stationed as a wreck master on the beach sent all the men that were at his command, though the snow storm was raging violently, to the Government House, in order to bring down the life car and other wrecking apparatus, and stood on the shore himself watching the effects of the billows upon the ill-fated vessel. Hour after hour slipped by, but the men did not return with the life car. The vessel became uneasier, and many unfortunate people were swept off by the heavy surf. About five o'clock P. M. one immense wave washed fully one hundred persons overboard, who were carried away down the beach by the undertow. Some of them came ashore and were picked up lifeless by Mr. Jennings, who searched in vain amongst the number for a survivor, but all had breathed their last, before they reached the beach, awfully mangled by the force of the waves pushing them against the hull of the vessel and throwing them with violent force upon the beech.

At this time Capt. Meyers, who was on the deck of the Powhattan all this while, called out in a loud voice to Mr. Jennings, entreating him to try and save some of those who might be washed ashore. Capt. Jennings replied that all those who came ashore were dead, and that it was no use looking for them as they were all killed before they got out of

About seven o'clock, the ships masts went by the board, and almost immediately afterwards the hull bursted in two, and every soul on board was launched into eternity. The sea presented a black mass of human heads and floating pieces of the wreck, but in a few moments all had sunk to rise alive no more. The beach was strewn with the dead bodies of women and children, pieces of the wreck, the baggage of the passengers and empty casks. Nothing remained to mark the spot where the ill-fated ship went ashore, except surging waves beating upon a fragment of the A good ticket throughout, and there is every hull which lay upon the beach.

The crying of the drowning men and the shricking of the women and children was hushed-all lay in the deep, numbered with the dead, while the wind wailed loud and cournfully, adding still more horron to the awful catastrophe. All had sunk-captain, officers, crew and passengers—of two hundred and fifty persons not a soul was left to tell the tale. No aid came from the Government House that night, and Captain Jennings was compelled to remain there by himself, a lonely watcher of the dead.

On Monday morning four men arrived from the station-house, but their help came too late. The storm, it seems, was so severe, that while on their way back to the wreck on Sunday, with the life-car and mortar, two of them fell down exhausted, and the whole party were obliged to return nearly frozen to death. This party of men, under command ing and gathering together those bodies that had been washed ashore. In the short space of an hour nearly twenty women and children were found, almost naked, scattered along the beach, some of them dreadfully bruised and

One man was found about fifty yards from the beach, upon the sand hills, with a child ten millions of dollars, and been sent to the in his arms; and from his condition it is supposed that he alone, of all on board, reached the shore alive, and crawling out of reach of the waves, in order to save his own life, and that of the infant in his arms, fell down exhausted on the sand, and was frozen to death during the night. The child was firmly locked in his arms, quite dead, and appeared as if it had also died on the shore from exposure. The whole of this day was spent in search-

ing for the bodies of the unfortunate people. But one man was found among the number, all the rest were women and children. They appeared to have been in excellent health, with rosy cheeks and smiling faces, looking as if they were asleep rather than dead.

They were all laid side by side, until a boat could be got to carry them to the shore.

On Tuesday twenty-two bodies were removed from the beach to the village of Manahawkin. These consisted of one man and twenty-one children, all apparently, by their features, appearing to be Germans, the women who had any clothes on being dressed in coarse materials, with heavy shoes, some of them wooden ones. All the lead were conveyed to an out-house of Squire Peckworth's, where they remained until coffins could be made for them. This melancholy task of making recentacles for the dead occupied the attention of the men residing in the village, while the women were busily employed in washing the bodies and laying them out, preparatory to their being placed in the coffins. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the inhabitants of Manahawkin for their zeal and industry in

giving a decent burial to the dead. Our reporter visited the Dead House, where lay in tiers, one above the other, women and children, presenting a shocking and painful supper. Never run in debt for a clock if ins, their secretary:
naking coffins and shrouds; and it was not until midnight that the kind-hearted people good striking clock. Never run in debt for the bill of the House No. 145, entitled 'An children, presenting a shocking and painful desisted in their labors, which were trying in a stove, if you do you are dunned every time act providing for the prosecution of the war

All along the shore for ten miles were scattered the remnants of the cliests and trunks of the passengers, many of them having names inscribed on the lids and sides. Feather beds, cooking utensils, empty casks and pieces of the vessel were to be seen on every side. Letters of the dead were scattered here of N. Y. on Tuesday night last, destroying a except the following: and there, and bibles and prayer-books lay large amount of property before the devour-

ed at Philadelphia on the 20th, state t total number of bodies recoverd was one hund-

of another vessel in the same vicinity, and the loss of six lives. It appears that the schooner Manhattan, of Bangor, Maine, Capt. Fields, came ashore about a mile below the Powhattan, on Sunday night. After considerable thumping on the bar she was driven

Capt Jennings repaired to the spot and endeavored to persude the captain and crew, even in number, to let themselves down by a when the surf ran out, was hanging over the and, and they could easily have got ashore. instead of following the advice of Capt. Jennings, the captain and all the crew shut themand would be high and dry the next morning. The waves, however, made quick work of the Manhattan, and in an hour or so she went all

on a spar, but only one of them-a man named George Griffiths, of Bangor, Maine-sub-

He was found the next day, in an insens ble condition, lying among the bushes, and was quickly conveyed to the nearest habitation, where everything was done tending to relieve his condition.

He continued raving for many hours, an was under the impression that those around him were about taking his life, and he begged

When he returned to his proper senses stated that the schooner was bound from Philadelphia, with stone and coal, and belonged to the captain and mate, both of whom are

The rescuel man is now doing well, and will be able to be removed to his residence in few days. He states that there was one passenger on board the Manhattan, who has no doubt met a watery grave.

## Itloutrose Pemocrat

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENN'A E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, EDITORS,

Montrose, April 27, 1854.

Democratic State Adminations. For Governor,

WILLIAM BIGLER OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY. For Judge of Supreme Court.

JEREMIAH'S BLACK, OF SOMORBET COUNTY. For Canal Commissioner, HENRY S. MOTT.

OF PIKE COUNTY.

The communication from "A Demo crat" is respectfully declined for several res sons, one of which is that the name of the author does not accompany it—a rule which must invariably be observed.

Mayor. WM. L. Hirst, Esq., for City Solicitor, and WM. BADGER, Esq., for Comptroller, prospect of complete success.

James Quinn was executed at Wilke barre, on Friday the 21st inst., for the murde of Mahala Wiggins. For some days previous it is said, lie had been quite desperate in at tempts to escape.

Inquirer says—from present appearances Congress will not adjourn till October, if so soon. At least one hundred and fifty speeches upon Nebraska, are already prepared for delivery in the House. Here there is a stock of eloquence for four months at least. Then the appropriation bill will consume a month or two-to say nothing of all other measures and private bills. Verily this will be a notaof Capt. Jennings, set immediately about find- ble session, unless matters take a new turnas remarkable for its length, as the little business which will be transacted.

> The bill for the sale of the main line of the Public Works has passed both Houses. of the Legislature, at the minimum price of Governor for his signature.

The Committees of Conference of the two Houses, relative to the prohibitory Liquor Law, have agreed upon a plan of submitting the question to a vote of the people.

traffic in ardent spirits:

iting it altogether if it thinks proper."

The New York Crystal Palace, now under the management of P. T. Barnum, as president of the board of direction, will be reopened on Thursday next, the 4th day of May. We acknowledge the receipt of several tickets

us by a subscriber, who pays for his paper in much squeamish sensibility displayed by the advance, or "at least in three months," we Whig press, on this subject, we have taken a consider too good to be lost. We therefore little interest in the discussion. We have give them a place in our paper, trusting there not examied the record ourself, but as the are many who will profit thereby, and "go editor of the Democratic Union at Harrisburg

dinuer bell, if you do you are dunned every says: time you are called to breakfast, dinner or you sit down to warm yourself. And last, between the United States and the republic but not least, pay for your newspaper in ad- of Mexico, with amendments. in three months.

FIRE IN NEW YORK -A terrible and destructive fire broke out in Broadway, in the city all the said amendments were concurred in, glistening in the sun, the whole desolation ing element could be stayed. Four men were presenting a melancholy and heart-rending killed and a number seriously injured by the presenting a melancholy and heart-rending killed and a number seriously injured by the ten dollars per month, and privates of volun-

The House of Representatives of this their horses. State have passed a joint resolution to ad-We have also to record to-day the wreck journ on the 2d day of May,

Mew Unblications.

We acknowledge the receipt of Arthur's Home Magazine, for May. It is a capital number, surpassing if possible its predeces over and was driven up on the shore. The sors. Its illustrations are a complete triumph sea ran very high and drove her up within of the art. "The Sister," the principle enfity yards of the beach. graving, is a superb one, and adds much to the interest of the Magazine.

Peterson's Ladies National Magazine, for rope from the end of the jibboom, which, May, has also been received. Although this is one of the cheapest Magazines in the country, it is one of the best. The embellishments are fine. The latest fashion plates always appear selves up in the after cubin, thinking most in this Magazine, which will particularly in-probably, that the vessel would outlive the gale, terest its Lady readers. Ladies who wish a complete Magazine should get Peterson's. Increased attention is devoted to embroidery, crotchet-work, household receipts, &c. It is Five of the men endeavored to get ashore just the Magazine for Ladies. Terms \$2,00 a

Chambers Journal of Popular Literature, on our table. This is a work of unusual interest to the lover of popular literature, and should be in the hands of every one who de sires to encourage publications of this character. This with the New York Journal or Home Journal, can be had at the low rate of \$3, a year.

Address P. D. Orvis, 75 Nassau St. N. Y. GLEANINGS.

First it blew, then it snew, then it thew, and then it friz. Such was the variablenes of the weather during the past two weeks.

HON. DAVID WILMOT is announced in the Whig paper at Honesdale for an anti-Nebraska speech at that place on the first of June. Hox. W. Beach Lawrence and Thomas W.

Dorr, are spoken of as aspirants to the U. S. Senatorship, from Rhode Island, in case Gen. James resigns, as rumor says he is about to debate; but let a single word be uttered a-THE contributions to the Washington Na-

tional Monument Fund during March amounted to but \$738,67; the expenditures for the of this might be given here'. No district in same to \$2,980.72.

Senator from Massachusetts, died at his resi- and champangne assaults of the Lobbyists. billious cholic, after an illness of only a few

MAYORALTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Whig primary, election resulted in the choice of a majority of friends of R. T. Conrad, as a candidate for Mayor of the consolidated city .--The Natives have also nominated Mr. C.

THE trial of Stevenson, Parker and others commenced Wednesday morning, at Easton, Pa. It is a case of conspiracy to extort money from Benjamin Green, an aged citizen .-Stevenson pleads guilty to the charge. Considerable excitement prevails in Easton, the RICHARD VAUX, Esq., is the candidate parties being all of the highest respectability, of the Democratic party in Philadelphia for and the defendants are among the wealthiest of over seven thousand!

siderable excitement prevails in Easton, the thou good and fullful servant," and again replacements, in support of the bill, turned to Congress with a startling majority with the amendment of Mr. Wright.

The extended report of the remarks to Mr. citizens.

THE memorial of the spiritualists, which was presented to the Senate on Monday, by Mr. Sheilds, has among the long list of names attached to it that of N. P. Tallmadge, of New York, who is a firm believer in the doctrine, and a great supporter of the sect. The memorial presented is three hundred and ninety-six feet in length, backed with brown cotton, and bound up at the edges with pink A Washington correspondent of the ribband, and wound on a reel.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The Senate of this State have passed a law in relation to cruelty animals, making the offence fineable, before any justice of the peace. We are glad to see that there is still some humanity left in the bosoms of mankind. The cruel and wanton manner in which some brutes ill-treat their noble animals calls loudly for legislation, and justice will now be meted out to them as they deserve.

JAMES POLLOCK. We have ever felt averse to that system of party tactics, says the Allentown Democrat. which recognizes slander and detraction as a legitimate mode of warfare, when applied to caudidates for high official stations. And to the honor of the Democratic party we may say, it has rarely been known to employ these weapons. This aversion on our part was probably induced by the fact that among our earliest recollection of politics in this Chief Justice Taner, of the United State, the Peg. Beatie affidavits, with which States Supreme Court, thus expresses his views the character of a Democratic candidate was on the Constitutionality of a law prohibiting sought to be blackend, stands foremost This was followed up in later times by "If any State deems the retail and traffic systematic use of billingsgate abuse which in ardent spirits, injurious to its citizens, and hunted to the grave another of the candidates calculated to produce idleness, vice, or de- of the Democracy. We need not, perhaps bauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of say this was the lamented Searight. So disthe United States to prevent it from regulat- gusting did this mode of warfare become to ing or restraining the traffic, or from prohib- our mind that any resort to it, on the part of our friends or enemies, was to say the least, exceedingly distasteful.

Entertaining these sentiments, we did not give currency to the statement which we saw going the rounds of the press, in regard to the votes of the Whig candidate for Governor against the increase of pay to American Soldiers, at the breaking out of the Mexican The following "useful hints," sent War. Since, however, we have observed so has taken the pains to do so, we subjoin here-Userul Hists. Never run in debt for a with the result of his searches. The Union

vance, if possible if not in advance, at least | The House proceeded to the consideration of said amendments, which were read and the question was stated, Will the House agree

> 'Strike out the following words in section teer mounted corps twenty dollars per month And insert:

"And all mounted privates, non-commis- ing of the 18th inst.

sioned officers, musicians and artificers, shall be allowed forty cents per day for the use and killed a nction."

And the question being put, Will the House agree thereto lit was decided in the affiirmative -yens 117, nays 50. The name of James NAYS, AND AGAINST AN INCREASE OF PAY.

Thus then, stands the record between Mr. the poor soldiers who were fighting the bat- Louis Democrat of the 1st instant: tles of their country in a foreign land. The record being public property, no one will accuse us of slandering Mr. Pollock by a statement of the fact. It is for the returned soldiers and their friends to say whether a man for this reason inducements were held out to fort " is entitled to their support.

gress, the Hon. G. A. Gnow, we clip from the

Peunsylvania. Washington April 13, ,54. He is a self made man, with an education, a when urged by the Whigs. popular rights he is always prompt stern and contains the following proceedings: loquent. You may see him at his desk, in writing to be aware of what is a going on in in its pure, radical, and unalloyed spirit, and he is instantly on the floor. Several instances ble representative than the XIV. boasts in THE Hon John Davis, late United States Mr. Grow. He is impervious to the dinner

conviction. the Treasurer Department.) His severe studies had well nigh broken down his health when he was compelled to leave the practice of the courts for the invigorating labor of the plough. But his cloquence still rung in the ears of the people, and they called him from

Democratic State Central Commit

tee. The President of the late Democratic State Convention has appointed the following gentlemen members of the Democratic State Central Committee. Nine members will . constitute a quorum for the transaction of business after usual notice of the time and place for the first meeting, and until otherwise ordered by the Committee:

J. ELLIS BONHAM, of Cumberland, Chair

William L. Hurst, Philadelphia. E. G. Webb Geo. Williams, Jas, F. Johnson do. do. Daniel Barr Geo. H. Martin, Edward Wartman, R. A. Lamberton, Dauphin. John Beck, Hamilton Alricks, John C/M'Aflister, John S. Hamilton. do. E. M. Clymer, Berks. Benj. Tyson, do. James L. Reynolds, Lancaster. Geo. W. Brewer, Franklin. John Weidman, Lebanon. Judge Strickland, Chester. Stokes S. Roberts, Bucks John N. Hutchingson, Northampton. George Scott, Columbia. S. D. Patterson, Schuylkill. John C. Smith, Montgomery. Gen. Jacob Sthale, York. F. N. Crane, Wavne. Joel B. Danner, Adams. Geo. C. Welker, Northumberland. E. B. Chase, Susquehanna. John Cessna, Bedford. Hon. James Thompson, Eric. R. White. Arnold Plumer, Venango. D. L. Sherwood, Tioga, James C. Clarke, Westmoreland. Alex. M'Kinney, do. Chester Thomas, Bradford. John P. Anderson, Huntingdon. W. T. II. Pauly, Greene. Oliver Watson, Lycoming. John Purviance, Butler. John T. Hooyer, Centre. Wm. A. Wallace, Clearfield. Jaines Bailey, Indiana. David Barciny, Jefferson. A. J. Rhey, Cambria. A. II. Coffroth, Somerset. Thos. Umbstatter, Pittsburg. John C. Dunn, do. Geo. F. Gilmore, do.

Thos. J. Keenan, Lake Shore Railroad. The proposition of the Sunbury and Erie company to purchase the franchise of the Franklin canal railroad, recently forfeited by the legislature, was rejected in the Senate on of the measure had reason to perceive a determination on the part of Senators not to waste time in the labor of passing it through committee of the whole, and with great pru-dence the friends of the bill demanded prompt action, which resulted as above mentioned.

Ou yesterday afternoon a like proposition made by the Cleveland, Ashtabula and Paincsville company was debated, and on third thereto? when the main question was put and reading of the bill for the sale of said frauchise, the proposition was defeated by a vote of ayes 15, nays 18.

The only remaining proposition now before the legislature for the purchase of the fran-

Capt. Canfield; Gen. Cass's son-in-law, lied at his residence in Detroit on the morn-

Clayton's Amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Clayton is the prinrisk of their horses except horses actually cipal feature in the Nebraska bill, next to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which renders the measure unpopular in some portions of the country. This amendment is unques-POLLOCK IS FOUND RECORDED AMONG THE tionably a departure from the practice heretofore pursued in organizing new Territorial governments, as will be fully seen by the fol-Pollock, the whig candidate for Governor, and lowing extract from an able article in the St.

This disfranchising feature in the Nebras ka and Kansas bill is a departure from the practice of the government. It has always been the object of the government to promot the speedy settlement of the Territories, and who would thus refuse them "aid and com- the settlers, and among others the right to vote has invariably been conferred upon foreigners who had declared their intention to The following merited tribute to our become citizens. In was done in the case, of talented and faithful representative in Con- the north-west territory, Tennessee, Ohio, In- an unimportant character. diana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Oregon and Washington; in all the territories which correspondence of a writer at Washington, to have been organized. In the case of Michigan, objections were made to her admission Biographical-Hon. G. A. Grow, of as a State that foreigners had voted for members of the convention which formed her constitution, and that the constitution itself gave Do you like Biography? If agreeable, I'll them the right of suffrage. But this objected you occasionally brief sketches of some tion was overruled in both Houses of Conof the prominent Men of Congress. I have gress, and Michigan admitted as a Statenow, in my mind's eye, one of the young men This was in 1835. The Democratic majority of the House, a member from Pennsylvania, in Congress at that day was not so large as who is already in his third session, and about now, but the Democratic spirit much larger. as old as the Congress in which he is now it will prove instructive and throw much light see, moved to lay the file upon the table.—
serving, the Hon. Galusha. A. Grow. He upon the motives of those who passed these is a living illustration of what energy, integing bills with this disfranchising clause, to turn tion agreed to by yeas 82, nays 46.

The yeas and nays were taken, and the motive, and high resolve can attain in this free to the preceedings in the case of Michigan Mr. McDonghall of California, from the as old as the Congress in which he is now It will prove instructive and throw much light country, and as such should be cherished as and see the grounds upon which the Demoan examplar to those who are starting in life, crats of that day rejected this same feature The Congressional Globe first session of the

position, and a confiding constituency all The Congressional Globe first session of the achieved by himself. In his advocacy of 24th Congress, page 268, March 29, 1836

'Mr. Benton moved to postpone the previous the House, apparently too much absorbed in orders and to take up the bill to establish the Northern boundary line of Ohio and for the admission of Michigan into the Union which motion gainst a principle affecting the constitution Benton in favor of the bill, Mr. Clayton took the or popular sovereignty, as he understands it floor in opposition to it. After stating several objections, the report proceeded thus: Mr. Clayton gave his objections at length to another part of the Constitution of Michigan the Union has a more faithful and indefatiga, which provides that every white male inhabitant residing in the Territory at the time of the adop tion of the Constitution, or for a period of six months, shall be entitled to a vote, &c. &c. 'Mr. Benton replied to Mr. Clayton, that both dence in Worcester. Wednesday afternoon, of His vote can only be secured by an honest of the points raised by him had been dedated and acquiesced in by Congress for nearly a unarter of A dozen summers since Mr. Grow was raft a century, and cited the acts of Congress of 6th ing logs down the Susquelunna, and tramp- and 11th April, 1812, in relation to the dmission

ing back over the Blue Ridge and Allegha- of Louisiana into the Union, which he contended ny. Subsequently he graduated at Amherst were paroled with the present one, and went into College and studdied law in the office of F. B. Streeter, Esq., (now the able Solicitor of the Treasurer Department). His severestable of Michigan.

Mr. Wright of New York then addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Clayton: Again on page 276, April 1, 1836, we find the following proceedings:

"Messrs Clayton, Ewing and Clay, (Whigs) his rural pursuits to a seat in the thirty-sec that part of the Constitution of Michigan, in relaond Congress. Upon his return to his contion to the right of suffrage, and their arguments stituency he was welcomed with "well done were replied to by Messrs. Benton, Wright and

Buchajian on this occasion, will be found at page 330 of the appendix to the Congressional Globe of the same session, from which we extract the following | He said: 'The territory coded by Virginia, to the United States was sufficiently extensive for a large empire. The parties to this compact of cession contemplated that it would form five sovereign States of this Union. At this early period we had just emerged from our revolutionary struggle, and none of the jealousy was felt against foreigners, and partiously friel Forcigners, which now appears to haunt some gentlemen. There had been no attempts made to get up a Native American party in this country. The blood of the gallant Irish had flowed freely upon every battle field in defence of the

liberties we now enjoy. \* \* \* \* \* I repeat that no jealousy whatever then existed against foreigners. What, at that early period, was the cendition of the western territory, part of which has been formed into the State of Michigan. It was a wilderness and a frontier. The wise men of the old Congress who framed this ordinance (1787) desired to promote its population, and to render it a barrier

against foreign invasion." Mr. Buchanan then proceeds to demonstrate that aliens who were residents of the northwestern territory had a clear right to exercise the elective franchise under the ordinance of 1787, and to show that this right was confirmed to them by the constitution of Ohio when admitted as a State, and that in Illinois after her admission as a State, 'all white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State six months next preceding the election, shall enjoy the right

We find the same ground taken by all the Democrats of that day, and the bill for the admission of Michigan was passed by a strict party vote.

Sale of the Public Works.

The bill for the sale of the public works, as it passed the House of Representatives, provides in substance, that the Governor shall receive proposals until the 3d of July, 1854, for the purchase of the main line of the public works of the State, to wit: the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Canal from Columbia to the junction at Duncau's Island, the Juniata Canal from thence to Hollidaysburg, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes and the Canal from Johnstown to Pittsburgh, with all the property belonging to the same. The Secretary of the Commonwealth, within ten days from the passage of this act, to advertise the same. The proposals to state the maximum price offered for said main line.-The terms are to be 30 per cent, on the amount bid, to be paid in cash or bonds of the Commonwealth, and the balance in ten equal annual payments, the interest at the rate of 6 per cent., to be paid semi-annually. The first nstalment to be paid at the expiration of three years from the date of the purchase :--Provided, that no bid for a less amount than eleven millions of dollars shall be entertained. Thursday last by a very decisive vote taken The bill is very long, and points out pretty on the first section of the bill. The friends fully the nature of the arangement which will exists between the purchasers and the State, in case a sale is effected.

Resuscitation. The Gadsden Treaty seems to have more

reads than a hydra, and more lives than a cat. It has been several times reported dead, and once certainly, it was coffined and its funeral oration pronounced. But lo! it lives again. The spark of life which we were told was extinguished, burns again, brightly as ever-and with the addition of the Sloo grant, it is now confidently asserted that this corrupt monster | consideration which its importance deserved. chise, is that of the Grand Junction company, which is the best offer made, and, in our opinion, the one most likely to succeed.—Harrisgency, and that the wile speculators and borhura Union.

will receive a two-thirds vote, and of course be ratified. We had hoped that the moral course in the one post offices, as it might be necessary to establish a felegraph between the spiritual and the material world. [Laughter.] ers who are interested, probably to the amount of millions, would meet with a check on their rascality. The freaty is a fraud and a swindle.—Harrisburg Union.

33d Congress—Kiast Session.

Washington, April 19, 1854. SENATE.—Petitions and memorials were presented and appropriately disposed of.
Senator Seward reported a bill to prevent all unnecessary delay in the unloading of cargoes arriving from foreign ports in steam ves-sels. Debated and passed.

Senator Cooper presented a number of petitions; amongst them several against the Nebraska bill, and others against the change of duties on iron.

The bill to compensate the discoverer practical Anasthesia was then taken up. The bill provides for a suit between all persons claiming to be the first discoverer, and wisdom and policy of government having the awards one hundred thousand dollars to the successful party.

House.—After the usual opening business, received. They were, however, generally of containing vast sums of money and other val-On motion the bill from the Senate, ex-

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1854. SENATE.—The Senate adjourned over until

House.—A journal of yesterdays proceed ngs was read and approved. The bill from the Senate, in favor of com ensating the discoverer of practical anasthe sia, was, on motion, taken up. After a brief debate. Mr. Jones, of Tennes-

Postoffice committee, reported a bill to pro vide for a weekly mail service between the

Atlantic states and San Francisco. Postponed to the first Monday in June. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up for consideration the th

private calendar. WASHINGTON, April 24, 1854. SENATE. Senator Foote, of Vermont, prented a memorial against the passage of the Nebraska bill.

Senator Seward, of New York, presented a emorial of a similar nature, signed by Geo. Cornell, Albert Gallatian and others. Senator Fish, of New York, submitted a emorial, among the provisions of which is one in favor of the education of boys for the

duties of seamen. The same gentleman also presented a memorial from the citizens of the Hebrew faith, asking the passage of a law by Congress admitting them to the political rights and priviges of other citizens of the United States. A number of other memorials, relating, owever, to matters of no general interest,

vere presented and appropriately disposed of House.—After the usual opening business, Messrs. Andrews, Ellison and Alfred P. Edg- the Newark N. J. Eagle rton presented certain resolutions, passed by the legislature of Ohio, in favor of a division

of that State into two judicial districts.
Mr. N. P. Barks, of Massachusetts, introuced a bill having for its object the refunding to that State of the balance due to her for disbursements during the late war. He proceeded to address the House upon the subject.

Senate a petition with some fifteen thousand names appended to it, upon a very singular wish to stigmatize, and then they get a cord and novel subject. The petitioners represent and attach it to some tree or post, and the that certain physical and mental phe- thing is accomplished? Mr. So and So has nomena of hysterious import have become been burnt in effigy! so prevalent in this country and Europe, as to engross a large share of the public atten-

A partial analysis of these phenomena at-

est the existence: First. Of an occult force, which is exhibited in sliding, raising, arresting, holding, suspending, and otherwise disturbing ponder- her citizens by thousands to meet the Old able bodies, apparently in direct oppositition Hero. The Whig leaders, as usual, endeavto the acknowledged laws of matter, and ored to dampen the ardor of the people, by transcending the accredited powers of the human mind. [Laughter.]

Secondly. Lights of various forms and olors, and of different degrees of intensity, appear in dark rooms where chemical action,

bustion. [Laughter.] Thirdly. A variety of sounds frequent in occurrence and diversified in character and of singular significance and import, consisting of mysterious rappings, indicating the presence of invisible intelligence. Sounds are of ten heard like those produced by the prosecuting of mechanical operations, like the hoarse murmurs of the winds and waves, mingled with the harsh creaking noise of the masts and rigging of a ship laboring in a rough sea. Concussions also occur resembly ling distant thunder, producing oscillatory movements of surrounding objects, and a remulous motion of the premises upon which these phenomena occur, Harmonious sounds as of human voices, and other sounds resembling those of the fife, drum, trumpet, &c.,

have been produced without any visible agen-Fourthly. All the functions of the human ody and mind are influenced in what appear to be certain abnormal states of the system, by causes not yet adequately understood or accounted for. The occult force or invisble power frequently interrupts the normal operation of the faculties, suspending sensatemperature of the body to a death like coldness and rigidity, and diseases hitherto conidered incurable, have been entirely eradica-

ted by this mysterious agency.

The petitioners proceed to state that two pinions prevail with respect to the origin of these phenomena. One ascribes them to the power and intelligence of departed spirits, operating upon the elements which pervade ill material forms; the other rejects this conclusion and contends that all these results may be accounted for in a rational and satisfactory manner.

The memoralists, while thus disagreeing as to the causes, concur in the opinion as to the occurrence of the alleged phenomena, and in view of their origin, nature and bearing upon the interests of mankind, demand for them a patient, rigid, scientific investigation, and request the appointment of a scientific com-nission for that purpose.

Mr. Weller inoved that the memorial be referred to the committee on foreign relations. It might be that at sometime it would be necessary to hold diplomatic relations with these spirits. [Laughter] It might been doubtful question whether these spirits had entirely as none but the "oldest inhabitants" have lost their rights of citizenship. [Langhter.] witnessed in this vicinity. It will be similar Mr. Suiztos thought he would have accept to the great eclipse of 1806 since which time

ted the suggestion of the Senator as to the there has been upwe, resembling it nearer than reference of the memorial, but he did not that of 1831, when eleven twelfths of the sun think that committee would give to it that was obscured. will receive a two-thirds vote, and of course be He would, therefore, like it to go to the com-On motion of Mr. MASON, it was laid on the table. Bultimore Sun.

> Three Polish generals have been received into the Turkish service.

Change in Postage Rates. The proceedings in Congress give us to

understand that Mr. Olds. Chairman of the committee on post offices and post roads, is preparing a bill designed to change the presto be rated accordingly. Newspapers are to share a proportion of increase in the new schedule of taxation.

The post office department is an important branch of the public service. The constitution in the 8th section of the 1st article, vests in Congress full "power to establish post offices and post roads." The power is not questioned, although we entertain doubts as to the that may safely be left to the freedom of trade. We have an illustration of the free number of reports from committeess were trade system in the transmission of packages

the enterprise profishers having added to their Job On motion the bill trom, the bonder, tending the mail contract between Mobile and the citing materials a large and superior assorts on or Work in a manner unsurpassed in this sec. fidelin of country, and on the most reasonable terms. have Blanks of every description kept constantly citiz hand or printed to order.

## Kusiness Directory

JOHN GROVES. ashionable Tailor—Shop under Searle

Hotel, Main Street, Montrose, Pa. BRYANT HOUSE,

Freat Bend Depot, Pa. Appison Bry. ANT, Proprietor.

L. B. SPROUT. Lanufacturer of Sprout's Combined Car.

BIAGE Springs, Montrose, Pa. Wm. W. SMITH & Co. abinet and Chair Manufacturers, foot Main

GEORGE FULLER. blenier in Books, Rendy-Made Clothing, Hat

r and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. Store site Searle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa.

Dr. C. C. EDWARDS. Aprician and Surgeon, Harford, Pa. 2 doors below Eaton's Store. Dr. H. SMITH,

mrgeon Dentist, Montrose, Pa., will be seperate government from a system that breatens danger to our free institutions.-Harrisburg Union.

Burning in Effigy. This contemptible practice is admirably hit off in the following article, which we find in

What a ridiculous thing this burning in effigy is! The purest of our public men have been so treated, and, after all, what does it amount to? Does it detract from the dignity of the man? Is he less thought of than before? Was not the great and good Washington burnt in effigy? Was not Jefferson? and, in later times, was not Old Hickory served in the same way ! A few rowdy boys, instigated by one or two, or perhaps more, In the U.S. Senate on Monday, Mr. cowardly blackguards, collect together some Shields said | "I beg leave to present to the old rags, and tie them up in a bundle. This they label with the name of the person they

We have said that General Jackson was hung in effigy. Iron-nerved, but noble hearted man, well do we remembered the welcome he once received in New Orleans, at which city we chanced to be, on the 8th of January. It was his last visit to the field of his greatest military reno wn, and New Orleans poured out saying that his visit was for political effect, but they had, as usual, their labor for their pains. The Lovee at which he landed was one dense mass of eager expectants. Every eve was strained to catch the first glance of or phosphorescent illumination cannot be de- the gallant patriot, and when at last he made reloped, and where there are no means of his appearance on the deck of the Steamer generating electricity, or of producing com- which had been most beautifully arrayed for the occasion, with flags and colors and stream ers of every description, a shout went up that indeed "rent the air." High above the roar of the loud-mouthed cannon rose that tremendous outburst of popular enthusiasm. It secmed too, asifit would never end. Again and again it was renewed, and not until the Mayor began his welcome-speech did it entirely cease. And yet, this glorious old man was frequently during his life-time, hung in effigy? An act of folly at all times, but most contemptible when intended to lessen the world's respect for the name and fame of Andrew

## Jackson!

The Law of Libel. The Judiciary Committee of our State Legislature is now engaged in maturing a bill on the subject of Libels, with a view of reporting it to the House at an early day. The bill provides that when an editor, proprietor, or publisher is sued for libel, he may offer indefence evidence to show that the facts, when published with good inctives, were justifible, and necessary for public information. Another section provides that no editor, proprietor, or tion and voluntary motion, and reducing the publisher shall be indictable for any measure or act of any person in his employment, unless said act is committed with his or their consent. The subject is one that demands thought and reflection before the Committee acts, as much of the usefulness of the press as a means of exposing the vicious and, correcting the depraved, depends upon the law with reference to suits for libel. On the one hand, the press should be responsible for a malicious and wanton attack upon private reputation or personal standing; but on the other, it should be carefully protected from annoying and vexatious prosecutions when exposing the thousand arts by which bad and lesigning men attack the peace of society or the property of their fellows. This is the line of distinction which is to be kept in view in framing a wise and just law with regard to suits for libel. The real interests of the peoole and press are identical and mutual.— What will protect the one, must not beneficially upon the other.—Carlisle Volunteer.

> A DARK DAY COMING. The almanacs say that there will be an extraordinary eclipse of the sun on the 25th of May next; such a one

A Kentucky paper says it is getting to be very fashionable in that quarter to enclose a dollar with marriage notices, when sending them to the printer. A good custom that ought to prevail everywhere.

Six dollars to printer and priest, No sensible man could refuse: Five dollars to render him blest, And one to publish the news!

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