

Montrose Democrat.

The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania. E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, Editors.

Montrose, Thursday, Dec. 7, 1854.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!!! Those to whom it is any accommodation to pay us in Wood, MUST BRING IT NOW.

Democratic County Committee.

The members of the Democratic County Committee will meet at Hatches Hotel in Montrose, Thursday next, the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock P. M. A general attendance is requested. The following are members of said committee: C. M. Gere, of Montrose, Daniel Brewster, of Cridger, Ezra Beebe, of Bridgewater, Isaac Beckwith, of Great Bend, Daniel Ross, of Auburn, J. W. Carrall, of Jackson, E. B. Chase, of Montrose, Mahlon Griffin, of Rush, Benjamin Glidden, of Friendsville. C. M. GERE, Chairman.

In our paper to-day will be found a highly interesting letter from Utah, concerning the Mormons, their doctrines, practices and prospects. It will pay an attentive perusal. The subject of marrying several wives is treated upon and defended upon the score of convenience and morality.

A week or two ago we received a very pretty story, illustrative of the successful efforts of an orphan girl to win her pastor from the "wine cup." We filed it for publication, but filed it so carefully that when we wanted it we could not find it. We trust the writer will pardon our carelessness, or carefreeness, no matter which. It is exceedingly mortifying to us.

The Issue Before Us.

Mr. Dotts, of Virginia, says the Evening Post, has violently distributed a large class of southern politicians by a passage in his recent paper to the Nationalists or Know-Nothings of Newark, in New Jersey. He denies that the rights of the slaveholder extend into the territories belonging to the United States. The local law under which the master claims property in his work-people does not follow him when he emigrates. Speaking of slavery, Mr. Dotts says:

"There are some who look to the constitution for its protection, but I think if they look to the constitution they will hardly find it, and they are wrong to look to it for such a protection. The constitution which protects that species of property in the territories will also protect it in the States, as I am not aware that the constitution has a less binding force in the States than in the territories."

The Richmond Enquirer affects to be greatly exercised by this argument, and comments on it thus:

"Such is the contemptible sophistry by which a class of Virginia undertakes to cheat the South of all constitutional protection of its property in the public domain, and to assure the exclusive use and sovereignty to the abolitionists. Neither Edward nor Sumner ever preached worse freedom doctrine. Need we be surprised at the grossing injustice of the abolitionists, since Mr. Dotts assures them that the South has no rights in the territories? Mr. Dotts's letter is a character for to forbid full and dispassionate criticism. His spirit and his doctrine are detestable. They are revolting to every sense of justice and of decency, and we turn from their consideration with a feeling of unqualified relief. The naked, hideous freeness of his letter needs no comment or illustration. It shall appear in the Enquirer to-morrow, and then the people of Virginia may see how completely Mr. Dotts betrays the rights and interests of the South."

It is manifest that Mr. Dotts has touched a tender point. When the Richmond print has a little recovered from his passion, we should like to see in what manner it answers Mr. Dotts's position and how it refutes his argument. The southern politicians may be assured that the people of the North fully agree with Mr. Dotts, that the local law of Virginia does not accompany the citizen of that State when he transfers his residence to New Mexico, to Oregon, to Minnesota, or to any other territory. The North makes its stand on that ground. It says to the champions of slavery: "You have repealed the Missouri Compromise, it is true, and we understand very well that you mean to claim that this introduces slavery into the territories without further ceremony. We meet you there, and will never recognize in any manner the existence of slavery in the territories, until it is established by positive legislation. Bring your slaves with you into the territory if you please; you will find that you have left the law of slavery at home; we shall inform your work-people that they are their own masters."

This is the ground which the North took early in the controversy, and which it is prepared to maintain, be the consequences what they may. The territories are now to become the battle-ground of the friends and enemies of freedom, and not a slave will be brought into them before slavery is duly legalized there; who will not be considered as made free by his master's act. The natural law of liberty reigns there till superseded by laws of another nature—the original law referred to in the lines of Dryden:

"I am as free as Nature first made man, Ere the base laws of servitude began."

It is not impossible that the assertion of the natural right of freedom in the territories may be attended with some commotions of an unpleasant nature, perhaps with scenes of violence; but if that be so, let the responsibility rest on those who provoke them. The only part of the constitution in which it can be pretended that the right to hold slaves is recognized, is that relating to fugitives who are bound to service, and this only requires that they shall be given up when escaping from one State into another. It goes no further; it does not extend the same obligation to the territories. The federal government was in possession of the northwestern territories at the time the constitution was framed and adopted, and yet there is not a syllable in that instrument, from beginning to end, which recognizes a shadow of right in the slaveholder, not merely to own but even to reclaim his bondman within the territories. This whole scheme of the extreme southern party is an afterthought, and an afterthought of very recent date, which they seek to engrave upon the clear and simple

provisions of the constitution by the most artificial, perverse and cloudy method of construction.

But the friends of freedom will not be content with fighting the battle with the territories. There is something for Congress to do in this controversy. Congress, which has lately taken upon itself to say what restriction, what prohibition, what law of the federal government shall not be in force in its territories, has most certainly equal authority to declare what laws of Virginia or South Carolina shall not be considered as binding within the territorial governments. A declaration of popular sovereignty are entitled to such an enactment to say nothing of the friends of human freedom. They have a right to demand that Congress shall interpose to prevent a local law of Virginia, which is the opprobrium of the country, from being imposed upon the people of the territories silently and without asking their consent.

Scene: Dec. 5th, 1854. Messrs. Chase & Day, Gentles.—You will please discontinue my paper and send me your bill by mail. The amount due shall be remitted at once.

You will of course understand that the singular and unjustifiable character of the last paragraph under the head of "Court Proceedings" in your last issue, has not only caused me to withdraw my patronage but will also induce me to use the full extent of my influence to retard the circulation of a paper that purports to be a consideration of the character and standing of any citizen. Had your position been such as to warrant the belief that you were ignorant of the true state of the case, or had been misled, I should have censured you less, but as it is, your superior position as a member of the Bar, which he never for some purpose of his own, chooses to publish in his very respectable sheet, just as the case is again being called up for trial, was at that time proper to be withheld by false and groundless. The publication of such an insinuation as that conveyed by the article referred to, is at any time ungentlemanly, but when it is published just at the commencement of a trial of so much importance, at a time when honest men refrain as far as possible from saying or doing things that are calculated to reflect public opinion, or to induce a legal investigation, and are particularly when the publishers are known to be familiar with the true state of the case and with the entire falsity of the charge implied, it leaves room but for one inference and that not very favorable to the honesty of purpose or manliness of character of the publishers.

J. H. SUTPHIN.

REMARKS.—We publish the above letter as one of the curiosities of these curious times. It shows how very silly, pro-sensitive men will sometimes make themselves, and also that those on whom Mr. Sutphin shall endeavor to use the full extent of his influence to restrict the circulation of our paper may know the reason of his anger, and be prepared to act as they please, irrespective of his tremendous "influence."

Below we give the whole paragraph of the Court proceedings about which Mr. S. Complains. Here it is—

"Thomas J. Wade, and Philip his wife, vs. Richard L. Sutphin, on trial, to wit, vs. an action to recover the amount of property which said Sutphin, Mrs. Wade is the only child of said Hall, and his wife the only child of that will was made when her father was insane from the use of opium, furnished by Mr. Sutphin. This case will probably occupy the remainder of the week."

Now we ask any sane man to look at that paragraph, and then tell us if any person of common sense can find therein, the least cause for complaint. We simply stated the ground taken in the case, which was strictly true, carefully refraining from the expression of any opinion about it. We said, "it is alleged in her behalf (Mrs. Wade) that she was mad, and that it was so alleged by the counsel, the parties and the evidence, but whether that allegation was true we expressed no opinion; and therefore did Mr. Sutphin no injustice. If Editors cannot state things as they are, without pretending to pass upon their correctness, then we are at a loss to conceive of what they may lawfully and properly fill their papers. As a matter proper for public information, we stated the ground upon which the Plaintiff relied to break the will, but whether it were true or false, was a matter about which we, at that time, had no opinion, and should not have expressed it if we had."

As to the insinuation that we published the paragraph for pay, or "for a consideration," we have a word to say. We had no interest in the suit at all, never have been employed, or spoken to about it by either party,—have never received one cent, directly or indirectly, from either, and never expected to, nor could the paragraph in any way influence the suit. With Mr. Wade we have little or no acquaintance—have never spoken half a dozen words with him in our life. These deeds of wrong live only in the perverted and distempered imagination of Mr. Sutphin, to whom we never dreamed of doing a wrong, and never have done, as we submit to a candid public to judge. Mr. Sutphin was in our office last Saturday, after the article appeared on Thursday, as pleasant and familiar as usual; and we cannot resist the conclusion that the terrible injustice of the paragraph was an afterthought with him, and that it never would have entered his brain, but for the adverse verdict of the jury.

We hope Mr. S. will have a good time in his efforts to scribble our patronage. We are sorry for him, for we have always regarded him as a high minded, honorable young man, and regret that he should have exhibited himself before the public in the character of low and malignant revenge, especially on so trivial an occasion as this. He may live long enough to learn that such threats do not become even an injured man, and that at least some Editors are not frightened by them.

For the sake of our list, and the persons themselves, we hope Mr. Sutphin will find out every individual who is narrow-minded enough to take umbrage at the paragraph in question, and exercise the full extent of his influence to persuade them to stop their paper at once. And if any of them are adversaries like Mr. Sutphin, we hope like him, they will put out their own eyes to spite us, by ordering their advertisements out, so that the public may be directed to other places of business. We can spare all such patrons as well as not, and hope they will leave us without delay. And then, after they shall have become sober, we have no doubt they will agree with us, that they have made themselves very foolishly ridiculous.

In Court. The case of Wade against Sutphin to recover the real estate willed by Lincoln Hall, deceased, said Sutphin, was brought to the next Saturday evening. Mrs. Wade was the only heir of Hall, and it was alleged that the will was made while the old man was laboring under an insane delusion, in reference to Wade, believing him to have sinister designs upon his property &c. It was shown in evidence that he drank from one to three pints of liquor per day for a long time previous to his death,—that his mental faculties were completely prostrated, and that whenever the name of Wade was mentioned, he instantly became furious as a mad man. The trial occupied three days, and enlisted much public feeling. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—against the will.

SVORY SPRING.—On Saturday night and Sunday last we had quite a heavy fall of snow in this region, and "squalls" at intervals, during most of the time since.

Which has been said up mountain high by the girls of Snow Mountain; and, which, will doubtless make the roads almost impassable. This storm, we learn, has been very extensive, seriously interfering with Railroad travel. The depth of the snow hereabouts, we should think, is nearly two feet on the level.

The proceedings of the Teachers' Institute which convened at Harford University on the 13th ult., two pages only of which, out of some eighteen, as we are informed, have reached us before going to press, of course cannot be published this week; and in consequence of its voluminousness will be crowded out of our next issue to make room for the President's Message.

The Design Upon Kansas.

Within six months past we have very often repeated the idea that the South voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise from defiance to the principle Popular Sovereignty. We have shown from the tone of the southern press, and from the declarations of her public men, that they voted for that repeal, with the sole object of removing a barrier to the spread of slavery; and that their intention was to make Kansas a slave State. This was their object in pushing that repeal, while at the North, those who aided in the scheme, have been raising the "stop thief" cry of "popular sovereignty."

We have below a piece of evidence which ought to convince any sane man, and will witness his mind be closely closed to conviction. It is an abstract of a speech delivered by Mr. Atchison of Missouri, week before last, on the occasion of his leaving home to resume his seat as President of the United States Senate. Here it is.

"I have a word to say. We had no interest in the suit at all, never have been employed, or spoken to about it by either party,—have never received one cent, directly or indirectly, from either, and never expected to, nor could the paragraph in any way influence the suit. With Mr. Wade we have little or no acquaintance—have never spoken half a dozen words with him in our life. These deeds of wrong live only in the perverted and distempered imagination of Mr. Sutphin, to whom we never dreamed of doing a wrong, and never have done, as we submit to a candid public to judge. Mr. Sutphin was in our office last Saturday, after the article appeared on Thursday, as pleasant and familiar as usual; and we cannot resist the conclusion that the terrible injustice of the paragraph was an afterthought with him, and that it never would have entered his brain, but for the adverse verdict of the jury."

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Them. Convincing evidence must be had. He was opposed to violence—indiscriminate violence, but let punishment fall on the guilty. Was it not strange to find, in a State so deeply interested in the question of Slavery, a portion of the press denouncing such men as Douglas, Cass, Bright and others, and exulting over victories lately obtained by the Abolitionists in the Northern States? Yet it was so. As to slanders and abuse heaped upon himself he cared but little. It was the fate of better men. But a day of reckoning would come. There will be a reaction in the Northern States. The people of the North cannot be in favor of dissolving the Union.

The mad platforms upon which the recent fusion victories have been obtained, if carried out, would inevitably dissolve the Union.

He had always had great confidence in the intelligence and virtue of the people, but he acknowledged that this confidence had been somewhat shaken in the late years.

Things in Utah—Polygamy and

CITY OF SALT LAKE, July 29, 1854. My Dear Friend: I have been promising myself the pleasure of writing to you a long family sort of letter for the last eighteen months as I assured you "I would when we parted, and I should have done so, only that, somehow, when I have opportunities of sending one, one thing or another was sure to interfere with my time for writing.

The fact is, the Salt Lake City is a place for one and another and a very large one, and they are all in the enjoyment of more than one wife, and many, or most of the newcomers were opposed to it. But as they say low beautifully and harmoniously those families lived where there were two or more wives, their prejudices gradually gave way, and among no class was this change more apparent than the women. At the present time, if a vote were taken upon the subject, I venture to say that nine out of every ten women who have lived here two years would sustain our present social system in this particular. They are more for it than the men; for many of the latter it entails heavy burdens. Though the truth is, our wives in Deseret unlike no pretensions to being fine ladies, their highest ambition being to help their husbands and their poor brothers and sisters in the Lord's Church. There are very few men who have more than five wives, and a large part have but one, while some have none. For my own part I have three, Sarah Ann, your cousin, whom I married in New York State, the largest share in my affections, and takes precedence in the management of my household. Two years ago I married Miss S. formerly of Ohio, and she has charge of the education of the children, and attending to the clothing. My other, which I took three months ago, came from near Hamburg, Germany. She is larger than either Sarah Ann or Elizabeth, (the name of my second wife), and I say it with confidence, as I have seen her, she is a decidedly handsome woman, her nose is of good size, very round, full chest, bright flaxen hair and a soft blue eye. She enters into the duties of her new situation with alacrity, and is very happy as is also Sarah Ann and Elizabeth. There is none of that jealousy—that disposition to tear out each other's eyes—which you have probably imagined would show itself in such cases. We are all looking forward to the time when we shall be together consistently in our little Eden, when we can work for each other, and raise our children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. You may be surprised at this, but you will be still more so when I assure you that all of my present wives are anxious that I should get another—one who is fitted by education, and physically adapted, to take charge of the business of the dairy. With such an arrangement I could have a very good department of a well organized establishment, and if I were successful, would have a head to it, and be governed in order. I have no inclination to comply on my own account, as I am well satisfied with those I now have, but if I should do so, it would be entirely out of regard for them.

My daughter Louisa is engaged to be married to a man from Pennsylvania, who has already a wife and three children. I did not intend a single objection, so long as she was satisfied, and the marriage would be in a high degree honorable to her, as well as advantageous in a worldly point of view.

Now, my dear sir, you ask what is to come of all this? Let me tell you what has come of it. In Deseret there are no liberties, with their jarrings, no houses of prostitution, no cases of seduction, or those which disturb the peace of families in the States, under what God laws. Here, every woman can have what God intended she should have, a husband—and every woman who is the wife of a man who has one or more other wives, is more fortunate than if she were the only one, for in case of plurality the duties of the house are divided. The children here are pretty numerous, I must admit, but this should and does contribute to the happiness of the true followers of the Lord, from whom we have learned that our duty is to multiply and replenish. But mark this: there are no illegitimates in Deseret, no children of shame who are ashamed of their mothers, and a disgrace to any but the lowest society.

I shall not enter into an argument to attempt to convince you that your sentiments in regard to the marriage relation are the result of education and are wrong. I wish you could live here a year or two, however, and I have not a doubt your acts would show you had changed your opinions.

We learn from the States that you are greatly excited about the slavery question, and our institutions are much canvassed in connection with the Popular Sovereignty doctrine of your Senator Mr. A. Douglas. We wish your politicians would let us alone; that is all we ask of them. We have none of the breed here. The climate of Deseret is not congenial to them, and our wives will not give birth to children who are adapted to such a low life as the politician necessarily leads. It is said that Governor Young is to be removed, and a Washington politician appointed in his place. Very well; let him come. The people of Deseret will treat him politely, and let him alone. He may say in Washington and have just as many duties to perform as Governor, as if he were here.

But we believe in the Popular Sovereignty doctrine. It is upon this that we stand, and with it we shall defend ourselves against the assaults of the world. It is the true doctrine, and I am sure it will triumph.

I have not had an hour's sickness since I came here; neither has any member of my family. I have more children than when we left Illinois, and it is not improbable that I may have many more. Certainly I hope so.

You can get no more true accounts from Deseret from your newspapers. The only way to appreciate and to learn to love our institutions, is to live here.

Last week, Mr. Candee, paying teller of the Exchange Bank in New York disappeared, leaving behind him a defalcation of \$128,000.

Will of the late Mrs. P. Cope. The will of the late Mrs. Cope, which is said to be the largest aggregate estate of over a million of dollars, has been filed with the Register of Wills.

The principal portion of the estate is devised to the immediate heirs of Mr. Cope, there being, contrary to very general expectation, but a very limited portion of it bequeathed to Public Institutions.

The principal features of the will are as follows: To his wife, Elizabeth W. Cope, he leaves the house and grounds, (late his residence) No. 253 Spruce street, together with the coach-house, stable, horses and carriage, and an annuity of four thousand dollars per annum, during her natural life.

To his son, Wm. D. Cope, he bequeaths all his lands in Susquehanna county, with all the contracts, bonds, mortgages, and other evidence of debt from said lands, and six hundred shares in the bank of Kentucky.

To his grandson, Francis R. Cope, and to his granddaughters, he bequeaths the bonds owned to him by John Cope, John Stokes, and others, for fifty thousand dollars, secured by a mortgage on the Merchants' Hotel, North Fourth street, in trust, the income from which is to be paid to his daughter Carolina, the wife of Mr. Ewd. Yarnell, during her life, after which the principal goes to her children.

To John Stokes, in trust, for his son Thos. P. Cope Stokes, he bequeaths the sum of five hundred dollars, to be invested until his maturity. To his grandson, Thomas B. Cope, Jr., he bequeaths an annual ground rent and other moneys, the income from which is thirty-eight dollars.

To his son, Henry Cope, in trust, an annual ground rent, payable by Lydia Massey, amounting to forty-six dollars per month, to be paid under the direction of the monthly meeting of friends to aid in paying salaries to teachers of colored schools under the care of said meeting.

Wilson, (with whom Mr. Cope served his time in the dry goods business) bequeaths fifteen shares in the Stock of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.

To the association for the care of colored orphans of Philadelphia, (generally known as the Shelter), twenty-five shares in the Stock of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank; the dividends therefrom to be applied as donations, to such children as the Board shall consider worthy.

To the Overseers of the Public Schools in the town and county of Philadelphia, of which Mr. Cope was a member, he bequeaths thirty shares in the Stock of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank; and an annual ground rent of sixty-four dollars per annum, payable by him, the income from which is to be distributed by said overseers in wood and coal to poor house and room keepers.

To Job R. Tyson, Esq. he bequeaths the sum of two thousand dollars, to be paid annually to his son, Job R. Tyson, Jr., until he reaches the age of twenty-five years, after which the sum of one thousand dollars shall be paid to his son, Job R. Tyson, Jr., until he reaches the age of thirty years.

To his daughter, Elizabeth, he bequeaths one hundred dollars each.

To John Dunbar, in his employ at his death, two hundred dollars.

The residue of the estate, which, judging from the estimates before indicated, is large, is to be divided between his sons Henry and Alfred Cope, their heirs, executors and assigns, share and share alike.—Daily News.

From Kansas—The Struggle. Gov. Roeder has decided not to order an election for a Territorial Legislature this season. His main public reasons are: 1. That no census of the inhabitants has yet been taken to serve as a basis of representation. 2. That there is no fit place for holding a Legislative Session. This decision has been met with high indignation by the Missouri slaveholders, who had arranged to throw overboard enough into the Territory to elect a Legislature that would expressly legalize Slavery.

They are very fiercely assailing Gov. Roeder as a land-speculator, monopolist, &c. A Delegate to Congress, an election was held on the 29th ult., but we have no returns yet. Several candidates at first announced themselves on the side of Slavery, but all the list had withdrawn at the date of our last issue, except Gen. J. W. Wainwright, who proclaimed himself the "squatter" candidate, and was announced to speak at various points through the settled portions of the territory.

Hon. Robert P. Flenniken, a Pennsylvania, who was a Charge d'Affaires under Polk, is the only opposing candidate, and is understood to be opposed to legalizing Slavery.—Tribune.

Three cheers for Gov. REEZER! The friends of freedom should stand manfully by his side. Only give us time for action before the territory shall be organized by an election, and it will not be polluted with slavery.

The Return of Railroad Passengers to States.—The Great Central of New York has rendered an important decision in favor of action of railroad conductors in ejecting passengers from seats into which they had intruded themselves. Two men and the Hudson River Railroad Company for \$500 damages each for assault and false imprisonment. The facts are that they came on the cars at Sing Sing, where they had drunk more bad rum than was necessary to improve their manners. The seats in the cars were all occupied, but a gentleman had left his seat to enjoy a cigar, and the luggage of one of these seats the plaintiff took possession of, and refused to give it up when called upon, and when applied to by the conductor, used profane and obscene language, offensive to ladies. Upon this the conductor, with necessary assistance ejected the parties from their seats, and to prevent their violence, confined them in a small room until the train arrived in the city. For this the action of the conductor and dismissed the suit. He hopes this will be taken as a precedent in all cases of a similar nature. It is full time that the question was settled, that though passengers are entitled to their seats and not to be rudely thrust out by every interloper, drunk or sober who chooses to crowd himself in, as in the present case, to the annoyance of a lady.—New York Tribune.

Times, Boston.—Cassano.—Israel Washburn, Jr. of the bangor (Me.) district; E. B. Washburn, of the Galena (Ill.) district; C. C. Washburn, of the Mineral Point (Wis.) district. These brothers will be in Congress together, next session. One from his native place in the "Down East State" and the others from their adopted homes in the West. There is another brother in California, who promises well and it is not unlikely that he will join the other three before the lapse of many years. How many more there are known in the family, who will make up numbers, we are not sure advised. Priests have a profound pride in the honors conferred by this family of statesmen. They are all members of the craft—printers by trade. Representative from this district, in the excitement of politics has not forgotten how to use the "Stick and rule." While on a visit here during a previous canvass he gave "our boys" an illustration of his familiarity with the type. Of course he is their candidate for next Presidency. We hope that they will win.

True eloquence consists in saying all that is necessary, and nothing more.

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