ing stick to its very handle into the rich black soil, and when his friends expressed their surprise, he told them that the soil there was fourteen feet deep, and would grow any quantity of produce for ages without manuring. Indebd, they passed through green corn of the most luxuriant character, and crossing the bridge of a brook which there fell into the river, they found themselves under the acacias; by the river side there lay huce prostrate trunks of ancient gum trees the patriarchs of the forest, which had fallen and given place to the acacia, and now remained the spectators that they were still in the land of primitive woods.

Why, Tattenhall, said Robinson, to my brother Urjah, Trumpington Cottage, my dear fellow, would cut a poor figure after this. | cept. I'd ask any Lord or gentleman to show me a ferfiller or more desirable place in the tight little island. Bigger houses there may be, and are, but not to my mind more desirable. Do you know, very large houses always seem to me a sort of asylums for supernumerary. servants—the master can only occupy a corner there he cuts out quite small in the bulk. And as to fertility this beats Battersea fields and Fulham hollow. Those market-gardners might plant and plant to all eternity, always taking out and never putting from Deleware county to Philadelphia, win, and if they could grow peaches, apricots, grapes, figs, twice a year, and all that as fine in the open air as they do in hot-houses, and sell their bunches of parsley at six-pence a piece, and watermelons—gathered from any gravel heap or dry open field—at five shillings a piece, plentiful as pumpkins, wouldn't they

astenish themselves "But what makes you call this place Bowstead ?' continued Robinson, breaking off a small wattle-bough to whick the flies from his face. Orr has named his Abbotsfordthat's because he's a Scotchman; and we've got Cremorne Gardens, and Richmond, and withorne, and all sorts of English names about here :- but Bowstead ! I can't make

* You can't ?' said Uriah, smiling; ' don't you see that the river curves in a bow here. stead is a place !'

Oh! that's it, said Robinson; I fancied i was to remind you of Bow Bells.' There you have it said Bob, laughing. Bow Bells! but as there was a bow and no bells, my father put a stead to it, that's in-

stead of the bells, you know. Bless me! said Robinson a now I should never have thought of that how very clev-

And he took the joke in such perfect simplicity, that all burst into a simultaneous laugh; for every one else knew that it was so called in honor of Maria Bowstend, now the universally respected Mrs. Tattenball.

The whole party was sery merry, for they had good cause to be. Mr. and Mrs. Tattenhall, still in their prime, spread out, enlarged every way, in body and estate, rosy, hand-- somely dressed, saw around them nothing but prosperity. A paradise of their own, in which they saw their children already developed into that manly and feminine beauty so conspicuous in our kindred of the south; their children already taking root in the land, and twining their branches amongst those of other opulent families, ther felt the full truth of Robinson's rude salutation, as he exclaimed, on coming to a fresh and m striking view of the house and grounds—

'Ah, Tattenhall, Tattenhall! giving him one of his jocose pokers in the side, didn't I But, aside from this, the Col. is every way a say you knew very well what you were about, superior man, for most any place. We hone when you came here, eh! Mrs. Tattenhall, the western Democracy will unite on him. ma'am? Who said it? Robinson, wasn't it We are certain that should shey do so there

When they returned to the house, and had taken tealis a large tent on the lawn, and the young people had played a lively game of romps or bo peep amongst the bushes of the shrubberv, with much laughter, the great drawing-room was lighted up, and very soon there was heard the sounds of violins and dancing feet. My brother Uriah and his wife were at that moment sitting under the verandah, enjoying the fresh evening, air, the scent of tropical trees and flowers which stole silently through the twilight, and the the Convention may drop upon old Columnificent constellations of Orion and the scorpions were growing momentarily into their full nocturnal splendor. As the music broke out, brother Uriah affectionately pressed the Legislature of 1854, that he was made Chairhand of his wife faithful and wise and en- man of the Committee of Internal Improvecouraging through the times of their difficulty and depression and saying 'Thank' God for all this! the pressure was as affectionately and gratefully returned. Then my brother and his wife rose up, and passed into the blaze of light which surrounded the gar and youthful company within.

A VALUABLE PAINT. Take common clay, the same that common bricks are made of, dry, pulverize, and run through a seive, and mis with linseed oil. You have then, a first rate fire proof paint, of a delicate drab color. Put it on as thick as may be practicable. If any one has any doubts on the subject.

let him tey it on a small scale - paint a shingle for instance, and let it dry. Recollect that it must be mixed thicker than common

The clay will, when first dug, be wet or damp, but will soon dry spread in the air, under shelter, or if wanted immediately, it agree to find a Bill against us, with only the first resolution, he showed himself to be a may be dried in a kettle over the fire. When dry it will be in lumps, &c., and can be pulverized by placing in an iron kettle set a few inches in the ground, and pounding it with a to get a Jury to agree unanimously to a conbillett of hard wood three inches in diameter viction or a verdict, with both sides before three feet long the lower end rounded off at them? In this county it can never be done little, Me. They sift. Any clay will make paint, but the colors may differ, which may easily be ascertxined by trying it on a small scale as above indicated. By burning the clay slightly, you subject them to, the bright ter or deeper the red - Country Gent.

The New York Evering Post—the organ of the Lau Beren wing of the democracy which defeated Gen. Cuss in 1848, is confi dent that James Buchanan will be the successful emiddate for the presidency before high chedit upon his diplomatic and legislative cureer. This accords with our prophecy, that all the elements of disrupted deinocratic party of 1824 coalesced in 1828, unof the now sandered democracy will join to clear the way for a reunion of its former strength under James Buchanan. When the the future it it folly to shut our eyes, and like the ostnich seek to avoit a danger by not looking sails

Missourt. The Benton and auti Benton wings of the Democratic party, in Missouri have both called their State Conventions to if rightly directed may win for him an envimeet at Jefferson City on the 21st of April able position as a writer, but he must not at resolution, provided it were amended to read next. It seems to be a question whether these

Montrose, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1856. In the House the Bill to repeal the liquor Law of last winter, passed the second reading by a vote of about two to one.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENN'A

President PIERCE has tendered the

Jonathan C. Sherman, long one of the most active and respectable business men of our county, died at his residence in Jes sup, last Friday, of Dropsy.

A Bill has been introduced in the Legislature to remove the trial of the Prose cution commenced by Passmore Williamson

Worthy of Imitation.

The Presbyterian Congregation, at Great Bend, Pa., made their Pastor, Rev. J. B. Mc CREARY, a very generous Donation, on the 15th inst., amounting to two hundred dollars.

Accident and Death. Mr. Orrin Lester, residing a few miles north of Montrose, was instantly killed last Friday, by the falling of a portion of an out building from the weight of snow on the roof. He was endeavoring to secure the building from falling, when it fell crushing him in a horrible manner. No one else was injured.

A New Clock.

We have seen a new patent clock, now beof Liberty, which strikes us as a great imneat, and make a beautiful shelf ornament.tainly very cheap. Buy a clock.

Kansas Affairs.

The President sent a Message to Congress things in Kansas. We give a synopsis, of it as we find it in the Tribune, but whether it is correct in the positions laid down we cannot say. Since Greeley has had a peep at the dark lantern" at Washington, he has got so that he can he just like . Know Nothing, hence, on the nigger question, especially, we place no reliance on what he says further manifested a good deal of a disposition to exthan it is corroberated by other evidence.

Surveyor General. Col. WM. T. ALEXANDER of Clarion have seen mentioned for the above office. ocratic paper, and we are in for the craft. will be enough from other sections to respond.

Canal Commissioner.

We learn that GEORGE Scorr Esq. of Columbia county, is a candidate for Canal Commissioner. We served two years with him in the Legislature, and can testify to his capacity and integrity. He would make a most capital officer, and in the general distribution of the ticket over the State, we hope clear deep blue of the sky, where the mag- bia. Mr. S. has had large practical experi- union: therefore. ence on Public Works; and so highly was his hosition in this respect appreciated in the ments, during the session when the whole golicy of our improvement system was to beoverhauled. He is a good man.

> That Libel Prosecution. Last week the Grand Jury ignored the Indictment in the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Editor of this paper, David Wilmot paupers and convicts.

After the vote had been taken and the Bill ignored, but before it was endorsed and Joy Morris, the nominee of the caucus, (at returned to Court, the District Attorney asked to withdraw it. This was at first refused. but subsequently on the opinion of Judge Jessup, Mr. Wilmot's counsel, that they could de so legally, the Jury permitted the with-

drawal of the Bill. evidence of the prosecution before them, we should like to know how Mr. Wilmot expects affections of the K. N. party

We have received another communication, for our next paper, from our valued correspondent at St. Joseph's College.

We would not for the world say anything. province, 2ya, more,—the duty of the press help it. Our young friend has talent which hers of this platform find themselves.

mext. It seems to be a quistion whether these two conventions will like, or whether the common error of yearth. By, writing 400.

The proposed to point will be a partial of April, will be a partial east of the spine of the same with the spine of the same will be a partial east of the spine of the same will be a partial east of the spine of the same will be a partial east of the spine earlies and those appeared and the proper of yearth. By writing 400.

The proper of yearth. By writ tempt to write 100 much This is apquite as fellows : " I list and the same

great care, the writings of the most accomplished poets, and the most finished compositions of orators and historians. They should read them with a view of acquiring style and elegance of expression, treasuring up their most beautiful mutiments. Young writers should remember, too, that the public seldom read with pleasure what has not been composed with pains. They should criticise their own articles with the most laborious care, never permitting a line to pass into an article, the sentiment, and expression of Mission to England, in place of Mr. Buchau- which does not satisfy the most critical judgan, to Ex Vice Pres. Dallas. He, will ac- ment they can command. In short, they should read much, reflect much, and write only as they find subjects which are easy, natural, and pleasant to write upon.

We make these remarks not in a personal sense, but as general suggestions, valuable to ding this number of Graham. all young writers. In conclusion it affords us pleasure to tender our columns to our young friend, whenever he may feel disposed to occupy them; for, judging the future by against Judge Kane for false imprisonment, the past, his articles will command public fa- \$3,50. vor, and prove highly beneficial to himself in more ways than one.

Grecley at Washington. Since the meeting of Congress Horace Greeley has been at Washington, essaying to superintend the organization of the House. There can be no doubt, to all who have watched Congress and the Tribune closely, the Bill, and the Court sentenced the Pros., that the House would have organized long Henry Mock, to pay the Costs. ago had it not been for this same Greeler's ravings in that paper. He assumed a censorship over the conduct of the majority. in the Mouse from the first, and has not scrupled to pour out upon the devoted heads of Dunn, Campbell, Brenton and others, the vials of his displeasure whenever they dared to think, speak or act differently from what he ing sold in this county, by Albert Truesdale prescribed. Taken in connection with this, that Greeley is the most odious man in the Unprovement on clocks. They are small, very ion to the Southern spirit, and that he has persisted in not only adhering to Banks but He informs us that he is making very rapid in abusing everybody who don't, and it is sales. Price \$5, and at that they are cer- very easy to see that his presence and conduct at Washington has benefited the cause of Mr. Banks not one iota. Last week he took affront at the course of Mr. Brenton, ast week devoted entirely to the condition of free soiler from Indiana, and as usual dashed off a column of abuse of that gentleman for the Tribune. When the paper reached Washington a letter was drawn up by a friend of Mr. B., denouncing the article as a false and scandalous attack. This letter was signed by about one hundred of the Banks men of the House, and for a while there was

pel Greeley from the privileges of the floor. There is no such thing as keeping up with Greeley in politics. He has pretended to be a fierce Anti-Know Nothing, but now he does not hesitate to coalesce with the K. N's, in all their managing to elect Banks. A few days after the meeting of Congress, Greeley wrote to the Tribune in reference to the

Speakership, "I think I see day-light." An eastern Editor commenting on the above says, it has now turned out that instead of daylight, he only saw the glimmer of a dark lantern!

A New Platform.

In the K. N. and Republican caucus of he members of the Legislature, held for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the U.S. Senate, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the ad nission of any more Slave States into this Resolved. That Kansas and Nebraska should only be admitted into the sisterhood as Free States.

Resolved. That we are opposed to political. Romanism, or the interference of any foreign ecclesiastical establishment with the political affairs of our country.

Resolved. That the naturalization laws ought to be so modified as to correct the evils which the present systemm entails on the country, and that rigid measures should be taken to prevent the importation of foreign The most remarkable feature in connec-

tion with this platform, is the fact that E. least so far as he has ever made his views public.) is himself in favor of the famous twelfth section of the national K. N. platform, which is denounced by the republicans as pro-slavery. Mr. Morris made speeches last summer in favor of the 12th section. If he If the majority of a Grand Jury cannot were present at this caucus and voted for the worthy successor of Simon Cameron in the

The adoption of the first resolution—in its such extreme anti-slavery views. It was a sheer stroke of policy which distated the to encourage hopes in the ambition of a adoption of the resolution, and viewed as young writer that may end in disappointment, such, in our opinion, the passage of that resfor we well know with what ardor such hopes of oution in connection with their supports of take hold of the young and sensitive mind, the jug law, is equivalent to hanging a milland how bitter is the disappointment which stone about their necks and jumping into the alities of more mature life. And yet it is the shan plummet ever sounded.

ly from the pen. It is natural, not merely Fillmore should bothe K. N. candidate for death, and the same of the sa acquired rhyme. It is poetry. Perhaps we President as seems highly probable in shall get no thanks for advice, but we cannot what a ridigatous position will the support

We should have no objection to the third

nes munzines. The Ladie Book for Febuary, is at hand, possessing new and rare attractions for the Ladies. As a Magazine of Midies Art," Godey is univaled. The alundant success has crowned his efforts to make the Book just what it is, and indispensible companian for the lady of taste and refinement. Address L. A. Godey. Philadelphia. Single

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for Febuary is also at hand, but we have not had the January number. Will the publisher please send it?

Two years ago we thought this Magazine was flagging, but the number before us is. everyway of the superior forder in literature and taste. We don't know when we have spent an evening more pleasantly than in rea-

Address Abraham H. See, Philadelphia.-Single copies \$3,00. New subscribers furnished with either of the above magazines, and the Montrose Democrat, one year for

In Court.

Tuesday, Jan. 22. Commonwealth vs. Ezra Strickland. In dictment Rupe, Malvina Goodwin, Pros. Deft. Pled Not Guilty. Verdict Not Guilty. Commonwealth vs. John Dubois vs. As-

Commonwealth vs. Elias H. Wellman. Surety of the Peace, Jacob Wellman complainant. Court ordered both parties to en-

sault and Battery. The Grand Jury ignored

ter bail in \$200 to keep the peace. Commonwealth vs Wm: P. Houghton, Indict. Malicious Mischief in girdling several apple trees belonging to Reuben Beebe of fine of \$50, pay the cost of Prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail four calendar months.

John A. Smith vs. Isaac Eyon, Appeal.-Verdict for the Plaintiff of \$4 and costs. Jacob Wellman vs. Elias H. Wellman.-Plaintiff took a non suit.

SECOND WEEK. - As yet no Jury has been sent out. The case of Amos Coleman vs. Davis Coleman is this, (Tuesday,) afternoon delphia on the 22d of February.

Mouse of Representatives. Washington, Saturday, Jan. 20, '56. Mr. Dunn (Ind.) offered the following res-

Resolved. That, regarding the political complexion of the present House of Reprement of a large majority of the people of the tion. - National Intelligencer. United States against the act of the last Congress repealing the restriction against Slavery in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, imposed by the Compromise of 1820. no man ought to be chosen Speaker of this edy who does not fully and heartily haritate to exert himself earneestly for the restoration of that restriction in terms or in sub-

Resolved, That said restriction ought to be restored, as an act of justice to all the people of the United States, as a proper vindication of the wisdom and plighted honor of the orest statesmen who imposed it, and as a necessary and vertain means of reviving that concord and harmony among the States of the American Union, which here essential to the welfare of our people and the perpetuity of our institutions.

Resolved. That as a uscless and factions agitation of the slavery question, in or out of Congress, is unwies, might, to a portion of the people of this country, and to some extent injurious to every section, it therefore should not be countenanced; but until the Missouri restriction of 1820 shall have been restored in fact or in substance, to the said Territories of Kansas, annd Nebraska, fully and completely, to the extent and for that purpose it is our solemn duty to the past, the present and the future steadily and firmly to presist in our efforts.

The first of the above was rejected by one majority, the second adopted by one majority, and the the third rejected by three ma-

Mr. Faller (Pa.) one of Jessup's appointees on the Republican State committee, offered the following Resolution which was adopted by one majority, 101 to 100.

Resolved. That any agitation of the question of Siavery, infor out of Congress, is unpeople, injurious to every section of our country, and, therefore, thould not be coun-

An Eloquent Tribute to Jackson. In a speech recently delivered by Col. Edward Pickett, Jr., in reference to the Democratic victory in Tennessee, he said :

" It is well for the memory of the immortal; sage of the Hermitage, that the bigoted crusade against foreigners should receive broad, sweeping; and general terms was a such a rebuke from the people of the State beneath whose soil his mortal remains repose. very foolish act. No one who knows the In every drop of his blood, Jackson was an members of the K. N. party will give them Irishman, His father was one of the Irish credit for sincerity in the promulgation of patriots whose brow turned pale with indignation at the oppressions and insults offered his native land. His mother's cheeks were familied by the soft breezes that blew over the blue bar of Dublin, and wreathed in the roses that grow on the green sod of Erin. But if, as the bero of New Orleans was ascending the steps of the capitol to take the oath of fealty to the Constitution of the United States, a foul whisper had reached his ears the Ceinein mail Convention, and bestows They leave as they vanish before the stern re- depths of the sea. They will sink deeper that the President elect was an Irishman and therefore an anti-American, one band would When Texas comes to be divided and the hare been laid on his breast, and the other encourage the development of genius in new Slave State asks for admission into the lave said, 'ses, the every drop, of my blood der Andrew Jackson, so the various "Shells" all ranks of society. That our young friend union, as provided for by treaty and the and every nerve of my arm, I am an Irish is gifted by nature with much more than an plighted faith of the nation where will be the man; but here at least is an Anjerican heart, ordinary poetic taste, none who have read supporters of this resolution ! They will discituat, while it beats, will love othe Constitue strength under James Buchanan. When the his first compositions, in our paper, will decover their position to be unterly optenable it on and the liberality it guarantees and hero signs of the times are so legibly written in his first compositions, in our paper, will decover their position to be unterly optenable is an American sword that shall be ready to ny. His easy and flowing verse glides smooth - false, foolish and vain. And if Millard defend that liberty till this arm is publied in

POST OFFICE, Harrisburg, April 4, '55. To the Hop. Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN :- I am directed by the Postmaster Coneral to sav! That the State of

The second of th

Presidential Items.

The Indiana State Convention appointed delegates to the National Convention, and instructed them to support Hon. Jesse D. Bright for the Presidency. The Oluo State Convention met also on

the 8th instand appointed delegates to the National Convention, without instructions. It is understood, however, says the N. York Herald, that a large majority of them are in favor of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. gates to the National Convention, who, it is

The Iowa State Convention elected delesaid are in favor of Douglas for the Presiden- in the United States as a violation of nation-

Georgia.-The convention assembled at Milledgeville on the 15th instant, and appointed four delegates for the State at large to represent the party in the National Democratic Convention to assemble at Cincinnati in June next, and the several congressional districts selected their delegates, two from

KENTUCKY,-The State Convention met at Frankfort on the 8th of January. No preference was expressed for the Presidency. Delegates for the State at large and for the congressional districts were appointed. full ticket of electors was also appointed.

ALABAMA.—The State Convention met on the 8th instant, and appointed two delegates for the State at large, Appointments were also made for the congressional districts .--The platform contains seventeen planks, the last of which is in the following terms: "That the Administration of President

Pierce meets our cordial approval; and the bold and statesmanlike enunciation of principles in his recent message to the Congress of the United States entitles him especially to the gratitude of the South; and this convention earnestly recommend him to the National Democratic Convention for nomination as a candidate for re-election to the office of President of the United States."

TENNESSEE .- The Democrats of this State also held their convention on the 8th instant. Apolacon. Verdict Guilty. Deft, to pay a Delegates were appointed to the National Convention, and the Administration of President Pierce approved, but no indorsement for re-election was given. The question was | But it is about to imagine that the smooth

Louisianna.-The Delta says that the State convention of the Know-Nothing party of Louisinan, which has recently been in session to appoint delegates to the National Convention, has declared Millard Filmore to be the choice of the people of Louisiana for the presidency. The convention meets at Phila-

VIRGINIA KNOW-NOTHING STATE COUNCIL This political body, at a convention held at Richmond last week, resolved to abolish all ccremonies of initiation and obligations of secreer. It also adopted the Philadelphia platform, and approved of the course of the Know Nothing members of Congress. P./A. Bolling and J. D. Imboden were appointed sentatives as indicating the undoubted sente delegates at large to the National Conven-

> Substitute for the "Jug Law." The following is a synopsis of the bill of fered by Mr. Wilkins, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Vice and Immorality, as a substitute for the Jug Law passed last win-

"The Committee on Vice and Immorality of the Senate, through their Chairman, reported this morning a bill to take the place of the restraining liquor law last session .-Section one prohibits and declares unlawful all taverus, hotels, inns, ale and beer houses. victualling houses, and resturants, as well as all the public places, or rooms kept for the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed iquors, unless licensed agreeably to the act. Section two requires a person licensed by the county treasurers to be a citizen of the United States, of good moral as sober character, and to pay the assessed sum for the license, and requires him to give bond to the Commonwealth, with one or more sureties, in \$1,000 conditioned that the citizen shall not sell or signl in wine, brandy, rum, whiskey,or such like spirituous liquor renered unwholesome or adulterated, and shall not suffer drunkenness, debauchery, &c. in his housel &c. Section three establishes two kinds of averus; one to sell wine, brandy, spirits and malt and browed liquors; and the other to ider, beer ale, porter, and malt liquor. Section four provides that the license shall be ated according to the estimated valuation is follows: For the flist class, \$1,000, where he rental is \$10,000 or more; \$800, where the rental is between \$8,000 and \$10.00; \$600, where the rental is between \$6.000 and \$8,000; \$400 between \$4,000 and \$6,000; \$300 between \$2,000, and \$1000; \$290, between \$1,000 and \$2,000; \$100 between \$500 and \$1,000; \$50 between \$300 and \$500; \$30 between \$150 and \$300; \$25, when the rental is under \$150. Section five wise, unjust to a portion of the American provides that the tayern keepers who apply for license to sell eider, beer, ale, malt and brewed beverages, shall be classed in the saine manner as mentioned in the fourth section and shall be assessed and taxed according to the class in which they shall be placed, at one half the rates above mentioned. Other sections provide numerous details. One section enacts that the law shall not be construed to interfere with the Sunday law. nor the law of May 8th 1855, to protect certain domestic and private rights, and prevent abuses in the sale and use of intoxica-

ting drinks- A board of Licensers is estabdished in Philadelphia, to consist of the seninor City Commissioner and two citizens, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions. They shall meet on the quarterly return days of the said Court and exercise all the authority of the Courts of Quarter Sessions in other counties in relation to fixing the rate, and granting or refusing licenses, subject to an appeal to the Court. They shall determine the number of licenses to be granted in the respective wards, having regard to the accommodation of travelers, and distinguishing what proportion are to sell spirituous, vinous, to any hotel in the city, shall not authorize the sale of spirituous liquors to transient callers from the street, only to strangers and travelers or persons for the time sojourning meals. The board of licensers to be paid out of the State Treasury. Salary left blank. The Clerk of the Court not to, issue any licenses without the order of the Board. The last section repeals the act of April 14th the last. In Ohio, the receipt of hogs at Cin- his pointoes as he takes them up. He lays a 1885; to restrain the stale of intoxicating liguom and the act of the 16th of April, 1849, was 29,000, against about 10,000 the previand provides that no license of any tavern, our week. The total number slaughtered for inn, or hotel, shall be hereafter granted un packing at Cinainnati, so furthis season, is they not put down. He considers this as less subject to the provisions of this act."

INUNDATIONS IN SPAIN. - Gaunt famine

The Trouble with England. The correspondent of the Courrier and En-

quirer telegraphs as follows : The last despatch of Lord Clarendon upon the Enlistment cases was a very long and very able jargument. His Lordship admits tell, with commendable frankness, that the conduct of the British Minister and Consuls in this matter had been in violation of our municipal law, and their Government apologized for it. But the Minister went on to epresent that Her Majesty's Government could not recognize the course of their agents al law, which alone, the admitted offence having been atoned for, could authorize the demand for the recall of Mr. Crampton : and Lord Clarendon states that he is instructed to

to review its position. On the 5th inst., Mr. Marcy forwarded a very elaborate reply to this point respecting international law, declaring the explanation of Lord Clarendon unsatisfactory, and repeating the demand relative to recall. This despatch will, in my judgment, greatly protract this correspondence; but I still consider it settled that Mr. Crampton will be ultimately recalled or dismissed.

request the Government of the United States

And suppose the British Minister be not ecalled, and that he be dismissed, is there danger that war or a suspension of diplomatic intercourse will result? In my view of the subject there is none whatever. The question growing out of the violation of our municipal law is settled; that arising in different constructions of international law will remain in obevance whatever course be adopted towards Mr. Crampton, Divested of connexion with the status of the Minister, this atter is a question of no consequence, and hed not be magnified into a course of serious international difficulty. As to war, we have before dismissed Ministers without provoking it and British Ministers have been dismissed by this and other Governments, without producing war. It is the duty of the administration to maintain the most cordial relations with Great Britain, relations in exact accordance with the sentiments of the people of each country towards those of the other.and evan tenor of diplomatic intercourse cannot be inturrupted without liability of war .-

Baron Amshel Mayer von Rothschiid.

The senior of the celebrated banking firm Rothschild & Sons, of Frankfort on the year, left respectively seventeen millions and forty eight millions florins. Baron Amschel items of his will are the following:

To establish a foundation for the poor of Frankfort, to keep up the weekly distribution of alms at the "Old Rothschild" house in the street of the Jews &c. o furnish downes to Jewish maidens the interest on 50,000 florins,

(three years' interest for one por-For Jewish hospitals, For Jewish schools. 5,000 To the Society for Encouraging Jewish traders and workmen, For various Christ and charitable institutions. To pay for Jewish services in his

dwelling (as heretolore,) the inerest on To found a majorat in favor of his nephew Anslem, son of Solomon 4,000,000

To his nephew Maria Charles son of Charles To a second son of Charles William he gave his large house and gardens. The donains and properties possessed by the deceasd in different countries are likewise distribated among the different branches of the Rothschilds so that the greater bulk of this kind once fitted, the ramp may be made to

arge fortune remains in the family. pent several years, delivered a lecture in New York last week, on the educational characteristics of Europe, from which we seect the following pregnant paragraph: "If there be any moral to the tale I have old, it may be summed up in a few words. o make laws for yourselves and your child together for a time, and allow a more refresh-Iren. In this State you are educating those who you are to elect your Judges. Build more school houses, and they will spare you. the building more jails. Remember that he experiment of other countries shows that the development of free and extended education has been followed by public and private periods, gives the amount of gold and silver prosperity; that financial success and politi- sn circulation for the fiscal year 1855, at over 3 cal tranquility have blessed the lands which have recognized its unportance. Remember that education without freedom is barren in its results; that freedom without education of the moral sentiments soon runs into auarchy and despotism; and that liberty, ever The table of coinage for the same year exhibvigilant herself, domanding ceaseless vigi-

The Presidency.

knowledge is neglected."

The New York Atlas, of the 13th inst., The signs of the times indicate that 187 of manufactures exported, exclusive of lames Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, will be the nomines of the Cincinnati Convention. and the distinguished men of the party in all. sections of the Union, manifest a disposition little excess of exports \$13,688,327 over the to go in for him from the start. It is doubtbut if any other candidate will be presented to the gold imported by emigrants, and no rethe convention." And again: " If Mr. But turn or estimate for the freights of our chanan is; by common consout; to be the candidate for the Presidency-and that is the way things look at the present timeand malt liquors only. The licenses granted there will be no further difference between the Hards and Softs of this State. Both factions will regarded as regular by the National Democracy-both will approve of the resolutions which may be adopted and both will support one ticket for the Presidency.

The price of pork at the West con nues dull, and the supply large. The quant tity from Kentneky this year will far exceed. cinnatti, by railroads, during the past, week 257,375. On Saturday last, hogy, were hold perfectly protecting them from rotting, as bo in that city at \$5 15 a \$5 22, without sales. hins fideer had a rotten potatoe since his prac-I will be at Thompson on Friday Febratical it, and he believes that pointees thus

Carmittes for a Year. It is not surprising that in these days of travel, and of peril by land and sea, the chapter of accidents and casualities for the past year should be long and ead. We have gathered from reliable sources the facts and figures which are appended, although it is highly probable that the number of death by the fatality of travel is somewhat greater than is bere represented.

During the year 1855, the number of railroud accidents in various parts of the country resulting in losses of life and limb, was 152, by which 116 persons were killed, and 539 badly wounded. More than 60 employes of the railroad companies are included in this number of the killed, of which 20 were engineers, and 6 conductors.

The steamboat accidents have not been so numerous, amounting to 27, but resulting in 167 deaths, an increase of 60 over those caused by fail

The loss of property occasioned by destructive fires has been enormous, amounting to \$13,000,000. This is the estimated loss of about 200 extensive conflagrations; the figures do not embrace the vast amount of property destroyed by almost innumerable smaller

Disastrous as these results seem to be, they are happily far less than those of the former year, 1854. During that year the railroad accidents numbere 151 more, while the number of killed was 70, and the wounded 50 greater than-last year.

The steamboat accidents of 1854 were 48. diminished in 1855 to 27; the killed were 587; diminished to 176; the wounded 225. diminished to 107.

The number of fires in 1854 was 223. which was decreased by 30 in 1855, and the loss of property amounted to \$20,000,000. which was reduced to \$13,000,000 during the last year.

Americans Must Rule America!

If one not acquainted with the tricks and falsifications of the Know-Nothings, should hear the war-cry of "Americans must rule America," says the Washington Union, he would have strange feelings. Let us examine into this empty brag, and so expose a new inconsistency of the Know-Nothings. Congress, by virtue of our constitution, has the right of legislating, and he who legislates. 'rules!" The Senate consists of 62 members, and the House of Representatives of 234. All these are natives of the country: not a single one is of foreign birth; yet the Maino, who died in this city on the 13th ult. Know-Nothing cry is, " Americans must rule has left a fortune which is estimated at over America!" Instead of foreign-born citizens sixty million florius. His brothers, Charles of our country exerting a political power and Solomon, who died during the same equal to their specific power, they are in this respect, not represented in our national legislature at all. Our total population amounts. M. Rothschild died childless. Among other at present to about 27,000,000, of which nearly 5,000,000 (exclusive of their children born in this country) are foreign born. If these five millions should be represented in Congress on an equal footing with the native born, of the Senators fourteen, and of the members of the House fifty-three should he foreign born. Yet the Know-Nothings, in spite of all these facts, persist in proclaiming their hypocritical doctrine, "Americans must rulo America !"

Horses Shod without Nails.

Mr. Lewell, of New London, Ct., has invented a horse shoe that is to be worn by the horse without being nailed to his foot .-He makes the whole in two pieces, employing in addition, two small screws to aid in screwing the parts together. Both are made of malable iron—the lower portion, or sole, being very similar to the horse shoe ordinarily employed, but with a groove around its exterior, and without nail-holes. The upper portion, or "vamp," is thin, and has a flange projecting inwards from its lower edge, to match the groove in the sole. These parts are so arrange I as to secure a tight and firm connection, and the whole is made additionally secure by the aid of the set screws before mentioned, at the beel. A shoe of this wear out a great number of soles, The exterior may be highly finished and plated with "Pay your School Tax Without Grean- silver, which gives a very flashy appearance tive.—George Sumner, of Boston, who has to a team of livery horses, or the slice may lately returned from Europe, where he has be enamelled jet black when intended for white or grey namuals. One particular advantage to be derived from this style of shoes is the facility with which, they may be removed or exchanged, so that a skillful hostler may exchange the shoes, or rather the soles, on every occasion when the presence of ice Pay your school tax without grumbling; it or the like renders it desirable, and may even is the cheapest premium of insurance on your be expedient in extreme cases of exhaustion. property. You are educating those who are as with race horses, to remove the shoes al-

ing rest.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE. - A table in the in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, exhibiting the amount of gold, silver, and bank notes in circulation at different \$250,000,000 and the bank notes in circulation at \$187,000,000; making a total circulation of \$437,000,000 and showing that the bank note circulation was reduced from that of the preceeding year about \$17,000,000 .its gold and silver bullion, received at the ande in her votaries-liberty will not linger mint and branches, to the amount of \$70,017ong in those lands, where her twin-sister 007 82, and the table exports exhibits the export of gold and bullion to the amount of \$56,346,313; showing an excess of receipts over exports of \$13,793,654 82. The table of exports for the same fiscal year, in addition to the export of gold, exhibits \$30,427, specie and \$162,323,898 of all other articles, making the whole exports \$275,156,864,against \$361,468,520 imported, showing imports There is no return or estimate of vessels that have contributed to our imports.

> To Stop l'otatoes Rotting.-An experienegd agriculturist informs us that about six years ago he applied slacked lime to potatoes that were partly folten, and it immediately arrested the deeny. Potatoes that were partly rotten when the lime was applied, remained as they were, the progress of the rot being stopped, while polatoes to which the lime was not applied, continued to ret and were lost. Since then he has made it a constant practice to apply slacked lime to thin layer of lime on the floor where the potatoes are to be laid, and sprinkles some of it on the potatoes about every ten inches as