Kaintuck and the Fiddler.

On board of the Indiana, on one of her trips down the Mississippi, were a large number of good natured passengers. They were seeking to while away hours according to their several notions of pleasure, and would have got on very well, but for one annoyance. There hapened to be on board a Hoosier, from the Wabash who was going down to Orleans, and he provided himself with an old fiddle, fancying that he could fiddle as well as the best man, and planting himself where he would attract notice, scraped away.

The fellow couldn't fiddle any more than a setting hen, and the horrible noise disturbed his fellow passengers. A Frenchman of very delicate nerves and a fine musical ear was especially annoyed. He fretted, figitted, and swore at the fiddle. The passengers tried various expedients to rid themselves of the Hoosier and his fiddle, but it was no go; 'he would music just as long as he pleased.' At last a big Kentuckian sprang from his seat, saying 'I reckon I'll fix him.' Placing himself by the fiddle, he commenced braying with all his might. The effect of this move was beyond discription. Old Kaintuck brayed so loud that he drowned the screeching fiddle, and amid the shouts of the passengers the discomfited Hoosier retreated below, leaving the victory in the unequal contest with the Kentuckian and his singular impromptu imitation of Balaam's friend. The delight of the Frenchman knew no bounds, and quiet was restored for the day.

During the night the Kentukian left the boat. The next morning, after breakfast, the passengers were startled by the discordant sound of their old tormentor. Hoosier had discovered the coast clear, and was bound to to revenge himself of the passengers. Louder and worse than ever screamed the fiddle. The Frenchman, just seated to read his paper, on the first sound rose and looked anxiously around, shrugged his shoulders, and then shouted—

'Vare is he? Vare is he? Queeck! Queeck: *Mon Dieu!* Vare is *Monsieur* Kentuck, de man vat play on de jackass?'

ONE OF THE SPEECHES.—Job Kolick was "one of 'em" on the stump. A double barrelled throat, and lungs as large as two bushel baskets, enabled him to electrify his constituents up to a fighting point in less time than it would take for a Susquehanna raft to go over Niagra Falls. His great speech delivered in Bob Stubb's ten acre lot, was a crusher. For the sake of posterity we give an extract:

"FELLOW CITIZENS!—You might jist as well try to pry up the Atlantic ocean with a broom straw, or draw this 'ere stump from under my feet with a harnessed gad-fly, as to convince me that I ain't gwine to be elected this heat. My opponent don't stand a chance—not a sniff. Why he ain't as intellectual as a common sized shad. Fellers, I am a hull team with two bull dogs under the wagon and a tar bucket—I am. If there's anybody this side of whar the sun begins to blister the earth that kin wallop me, let him show himself—I'm ready. Boys I go in for the American eagle—claws, stars, stripes and all, and may I bust my everlastin' button holes, ef I don t knock down, drag out, and gouge everybody as denies it.

THE WILLIAMSON SLAVE CASE.—The application for a change of venue of the case of Passmore Williamson vs. John K. Kane has created some interest. A few days ago the remonstrance of Mr. Williamson against such change (from the Courts of Delaware county to the Supreme Court sitting in Philadelphia) was presented to the Senate and House of Representatives, (to the latter body by Mr. Morris, and to the former by Mr. Browne.) When the document in question was presented to the Senate, Mr. Buckalew rose and said that, although it was unusual to address the Senate in reference to the subject matter of a petition or memorial at the time of its presentation, he nevertheless asked indulgence, in order that he might state that the bill for the change of venue in the case named had been introduced into the Legislature against the advice of a large number of the members of the political party with which he was in the habit of acting; that the responsibility of its introduction must rest elsewhere; that if the bill ever reached the Senate, he would give his objections at length; and that, for the present, he contented himself with saying that he would vote against the measure.

D. L. & W. R. R.—The track of this road has been laid to the Delaware river, five miles below the Water Gap, and the first locomotive crossed the bridge on the 2d inst. By the 1st of March the tunnel under the Warren Railroad will be completed, so that the cars may pass through to Elizabethport. The whole length of this road is now finished from Great Bend, where it unites with the New York and Erie Railroad, to the Delaware river, a distance of one hundred and ten miles and the Western Extension Road, connecting with it at New Hampton, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, a distance of eight hundred miles, is also completed, except the tunnel at the Gap, which will be finished by the first of March. By that period the Company will be ready to convey coal through from their mines to Elizabethport. This company leaves the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad, and thus, connecting with the Erie road, sends coal to Western New York and Canada.

COURSEL.—But few of the reading public are aware how continually an editor is called upon to advise his patrons on every subject, from politics to the breed of cattle. Through the whole range of our duties none has perplexed us more than to tell our readers what to take for a cure when they are sick. Hitherto this has been a severe trial to all our skill, but it will not be hereafter. We have been taking, and have seen the evidence from others that have taken Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. They need but a slight trial to convince the most sceptical how far they are superior to the other medicines we have had in use. They have one single property of great importance to the sick and that is *they cure.—Boston Herald.*

P. T. Barnum has been put into bankruptcy here, says the New Haven *Journal*, and Frederick Croswell, Esq., has been appointed Trustee of his estate. Although the meeting of the creditors of the Jerome Company was very fully attended, last evening, yet a very small part of the indebtedness was represented. About $120,000 was the nominal amount present; but those who have the means of knowing, think that there were at least $300,000 really in the room. The result was, that the carcass was abandoned to the eagles and vultures.

Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENN'A.

E. B. CHASE, EDITOR.

Montrose, Thursday, Feb. 28 1856.

WOOD.

Now is the time for those who are going to bring wood to us, to bring it. Pretty soon the sleighing will be gone.

Horse Stolen.

A valuable horse, cutter, harness, and two Buffalo robes were stolen from the barn of R T. ASHLEY Esq., Brooklyn Centre, last Thursday night. A reward of $50 is offered.

We intended to publish the communication of our friend "G," this week, but have too unwell to make the comments we desired to. It shall appear in our next.

Book Notices.

"The good Templar."—To our temperance friends and readers, we would say, that this is the the title of a prettily printed and ably edited little magazine. B. H. MILLS, formerly of this place, Editor. Published at St. Louis, monthly, at $1,00 per annum, in advance. Come temperance men, give your old friend a lift.

THE HOME:—The second number of this periodical is on our table. It is all it pretends to be, "a fireside companion, and monthly Guide for the Wife, the Mother, the Sister and the Daughter." Edited by Mrs. H. E. G. Arey, Buffalo, at $1,50 per annum.

GODEY for March is at hand. He wants our candid opinion of the engraving, "the moment of trial." With our better half we were looking at the engraving before we saw the notice of it, and we pronounced it the finest specimen of art we ever saw in a magazine. What do you say to our taste for the fine arts Mr. Godey?

GRAHAM'S Magazine for March, is also at hand. As we mentioned last month, Graham has improved very much recently. For ladies fashions, patterns &c., the number before us is not easily eclipsed by Godey.

Terms $3 per year. Address A. H. Sec, 106 Chesnut Strett, Philadelphia.

An Awful Falsehood.

In the last *Republican* was an article that for infamy challenges an equal. It makes direct charges of "bribery and corruption" on the part of members of the last Grand Jury in reference to the prosecution against the Editor of this paper by David Wilmot, and denies that the indictment was ignored, saying that it was simply withdrawn by the District Attorney, and intimating that it would be presented to another Grand Jury.

We are authorized by members of that Grand Jury to say that the article of the *Republican* is a flagrant falsehood from the beginning to the end, and especially so with reference to Mr. WAND, the Foreman, and further that if Mr. Read, (for Frazier nobody thinks of noticing,) persists in this infamous lie, a statement from a majority of the Jury will be made over their own signatures, that the public may see for themselves the character of this christian libeller, in connection with the facts of the case.

The Bill was ignored, but before it was endorsed the District Attorney asked to withdraw it. This was refused till Judge Jessup, Mr. Wilmot's counsel sent to the Jury room a paper over his own signature, seconding the application of the District Attorney, or to that effect. Then it was, from regard to Wilmot's feelings, that they gave up the Bill.

And further, as proof that the Bill was ignored, the records of the Commissioner's office show that the District Attorney has drawn his fee from the county of $1,50, the fees for an *ignored Bill!* Now we ask, if the Bill was not ignored, but simply withdrawn for the purpose, as the *Republican* intimates, of presenting it to another Grand Jury, what business had the District Attorney, Mr. Wilmot's friend, to draw any fee at all until it shall be finally disposed of? From this very circumstance the public can see the falsehood of Read's infamous charges upon men who are, at least, so much above him in respectability, that they would not associate their names with that synonyme of infamy, H. H. Frazier, for the purpose of being elected Associate Judge next fall. He must Judge others by the only code of morals he appears to appreciate,—that inasmuch as he had a price for turning from a Democrat to a Know Nothing Republican, so others must have a price for *not doing it.* That as he has or is to have a price for serving Wilmot, so others must have a larger one for not serving him.

It will not avail Mr. Read to say that he did not write the article, for his name stands at the head of the paper endorsing it; and it was put there for the sole purpose of giving character to the productions of the infamous wretch in company with whom he has associated himself. And when he allows his name to be used to give character to charges of bribery and perjury against a Grand Jury of the county, composed of the very best men of the county, as that Grand Jury was, he may expect that he, not the miserable, idiotic, thief faced creature associated with him, will be held responsible at the Bar of public opinion.

From Kansas.

Greeley writes to the Tribune of last Friday from Washington in reference to affairs in Kansas, as follows—

Intelligence was received by the Government this morning containing assurances that the Border counties of Missouri would acquiesce in the present state of things in Kansas, and make no aggressive movement. The President instructed Gov. Shannon before leaving to visit these counties personally, and say that if any invasion was attempted it would be resisted by all the power he could command; also to say to the people of Kansas that the same authority would be exerted if any insurrectionary demonstration occurred.

If the Topeka Convention assembles a civil process will be sued out against the Governor and other officers, on the ground of the Territorial law that they are assuming functions to which they have not been legally elected or appointed. The same law prevails in most of the States. No military force will be employed unless the civil process is resisted. Republican instructions have been sent out by a special messenger, who started on Wednesday night, to members of the Topeka Convention, desiring them merely to organize and adjourn, so as to be prepared for other movements hereafter. With these precautions on both sides no collision is now apprehended.

It will thus be seen that the proclamation, and energetic instructions of the Executive are having a good effect, and that probably the difficulties between the Kansas Settlers and Missourians are at an end. Certainly all that is necessary (or ever has been) is determined action on the part of the federal power. We trust the President will stand up to the position he has finally assumed, with reference to the invasionists. If he does so we have no apprehension for the fate of Kansas. Her people, protected against violence, will take care of themselves.

The Conventions.

The past week the National Know-Nothing Convention has been in session at Philadelphia, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. To this writing no nomination has been made, and all indications point to the success of Filmore. The following is a portion of the platform as laid down:

"And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared, as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territory of the United States, and that any interfrence by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith."

"The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one representative in Congress.—Provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the Constitution and laws thereof, and who have fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to parcipate in the formation of the Constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State."

At the same time the Republican branch of the Know-Nothing party held a Convention at Pittsburg. With a great flourish of trumpets "they marched up the hill and then marched down again." We have not been able to see what precise result they did effect, beyond a few Buncombe speeches.

P. S. Mr. Fillmore was nominated Monday by the following vote. Fillmore 179, Law 24, Rayner 14, McLean 13, Davis 10; Sam Houston 3. A. J. Donelson of Tenessee was then nominated for Vice President, receiving on the first ballot 181.

The Convention was a stormy one throughout, and after the nomination of Fillmore about 50 northern Delegates withdraw.

Proclamation of the President.

Whereas, indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both within and without the same, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force; it appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the Territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: it also appearing that persons residing out of the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof: it also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose: and it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring by the aid of emissaries and otherwise, to induce individual States of the Union to interfere in the affairs thereof, in violation of the Constitution of the United States. And, whereas, all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and, if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the general government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union—

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas or of the United States to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory, or aggressive intrusion into the same, will be resisted not only by the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property and civil rights of peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty, which, under the Constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the general government.

I call on the citizens, both of adjoining and of distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual act of illegal interference will incur condign punishment; and that any endeavor to intervene by organized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law; to seek to discountenance and repulse the counsels and instigations of agitators and disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by co-operating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the constitution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President: Wm. L. Marcy, Sec'y of State.

The Gold Mines of Nicaragua.

We find in the New York *Herald* a letter written to Col. Parker H. French, from the District of Chontales, in reference to the gold mines of Nicaragua, from which we make the following extracts:

"The mines were discovered some six years ago, by a man who is now one of the principal operators, and who, it is said, has accumulated a large fortune by his operations. He worked diligently in developing the value of his discovery, when the revolution broke out, and he and his men were pressed into the service of the Chamorro party. His operations were, down to a very late period, suspenced, and it is only since the peace that he has again commenced working his veins. The discovery was first made in quartz rock, which will account for the fact that only quartz mining has been pursued here since; but I am fully satisfied that there are very rich deposits of gold in the soil hereabouts, not in the rock. My reasons for this conclusion are, that the country bears the same appearnce as the gold country in California; that there are reports that gold has been found in the soil near the quartz veins that are wrought for this metal; but my best reason is, because of the fact that, upon examination, I myself found gold in the soil of a ravine near the place where I am now writing.

"The chief object of my visit is accomplished. I had heard descriptions of the quartz veins in Libertad, and felt sure that there must be placer diggings in the neighborhood, though I was assured of the contrary by every one who professed to be familiar with the locality. I have examined not only the mineral region of California thoroughly, but gold mines in other countries, and I never knew it to fail that where auriferous quartz veins are found, gold is found in the soil. My theory is confirmed by my explorations in Nicaragua. Of the richness of the diggings I cannot judge, except from the appearance of the soil, and the result of the experiment thus described. To 'prospect' the country in such a manner as to arrive at a conclusion in the premises with positive certainty, would require tools which are not to be procured here, and more time than I am authorized to consume here. Judging, however, by the same rules that miners are accustomed to judge by in California and other countries where gold is found, Chontales is one of the richest gold countries in the world.

"Libertad is located on a stream called the Mico, which is a branch of the Bluefields river, and which empties into the Atlantic at Bluefields, in the so-called Mosquito kingdom. There are several other streams in the neighborhood, all of which find their way to the Atlantic by the same channel. The locality may de called the lower range of the gold country of Nicaragua.'

Amendments to the Constitution.

Senator Crabb has introduced a proposition into the Senate to submit to the people for their adoption certain amendments to the State Constitution. The first is, that there shall be affixed to article 3d, section first, the following:

And provided further, That no person born in a foreign land, or who may owe allegiance to, or is a subject of citizen or a foreign power or government, and who shall be naturalized on or after the fourth day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, shall be eligible to vote at any political or public election in this Commonwealth, until he shall have resided under the government of the United States a period of twenty-one years.

The next is that there shall be an additional Article to the Constitution, which shall be designated Article 11th, and which shall be as follows:

SEC. 1 The aggregate amount of debt which may hereafter be contracted by the Commonwealth, shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, except in the event of war or invasion by a foreign power, or domestic insurrection, or the intended liquidation of the whole, or a portion of the present indebtedness of the Commonwealth, and the money obtained on the credit of the Commonwealth, by virtue of any act of assembly, shall be applied to the defraying of the expenses incurred by such war, invasion or insurrection, or the liquidation of such indebtedness, and to no other purpose whatsoever.

SEC. 2 That to pay the present debt of the Commonwealth, and any debts which may be contracted in the event of war, hostile invasion, domestic insurrection, or otherwise, the legislature shall at its next session after the adoption of this section by the people, provide by law for the creation of a sinking fund, which shall continue until said debt or debts shall be paid, said fund shall be made from the annual income from the canals and railroads belonging to the Commonwealth, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, or other property owned by the Commonwealth: the money composing the sinking fund shall be invested by the Governor, in behalf of the State, in the loans contracted by the Commonwealth, which loans shall be cancelled from time to time, in such manner as shall be provided for by law, and no portion of said sinking fund shall ever be applied to any other than one or more of the purposes hereinbefore mentioned.

SEC. 3 The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner or event, be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association, nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation.

SEC. 4 The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough or township, or of any corporation or association, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in time of peace.

A CONTRAST.—What a contrast the two following cases present!—John M. Shrockh, the defaulting treasurer of Holmes county, Ohio, run away with $22,000 of the public money. He was pursued to Europe, captured, brought back, tried, convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. Charles B. Smith, a resident of the same county, about the same time, borrowed a horse worth $75, rode him to a neighboring town, sold him, pocketed the money was pursued, caught, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

'DON'T hurry,' exclaimed the man who was going to be hung, to the crowd which followed him, 'there'll be no fun till I get there.'

New Jersey and Mr. Buchanan.

We copy from the Trenton *True American*, the following extract from the speech of Gen. E. R. V. Wright, delivered before the Democratic Association of the city of Trenton. Gen. Wright, in speaking of the Hon. James Buchanan, does him no more than justice. He said—

In a very short time gentlemen, it will be necessary for us to select a candidate for the Presidency. Instead of using any metaphorical language in approaching this important subject, I shall come down to matters of fact at once, and say that I am in faver of James Buchanan for that office. (Cheers.) James Buchanan possesses in a higher degree the confidence and esteem of all parties to day than any other living man in America. His life has been strangely diversified. He has occupied almost every position within the gift of the nation, and his life is recorded upon almost every page of our country's history. He now holds the most important American position in Europe, and he will return to this country not covered all over with the baubles that adorn the ambassadors who throng the courtly halls of Europe, but as he went, an uncontaminated, unflinching supporter of American interest: and with a reputation for Democracy such as no man ever yet returned with. He is no sectional man. With enlarged and liberal views he looks over the whole field, and if chosen for the Presidency will dispense the blessings of his wisdom as the dews of Heaven descend, alike upon the rich and the poor. When a member of the Cabinet, who was more able? When a Senator of the United States, who was his superior? He has received the applause of almost every eminent man in the Senate. He is the man who has acquired the most intimate knowledge of the affairs upon that side of the brook of any man in the nation, and he is therefore better fitted than any other to go into the Presidential chair, and say to Great Britain that she must keep faith in her treaties, and that no tyrannical power shall ever hereafter find a lodgement upon the American continent. (Cheers.)

It cannot be expected, gentlemen, that I should detain you longer, but I will say that I trust for the honor of this Association, you will select a man, if not James Buchanan, a man as good as he is if you can find him. If you select Pennsylvania's favorite son, from Bergen to Cape May, and from Mercer to Hudson, but one voice will arise, and Buchanan and Union will be the watchword of success. When the election comes, we may give our opponents the exclusive name of "Americans" which they arrogate, and let them proclaim if they will, the principle that "Americans shall rule America." The old Clay Whigs will turn to Buchanan, in disgust from the fanaticism that is stalking over the land; they will be found side by side with us in the struggle. I welcome the hour that will call us to the contest. With "Old Buck" for our candidate, and the Constitution for our rallying-cry, the Democratic cohorts cannot but be invincible. (Enthusiastic and long continued applause.)

The Hermitage.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of the Legislature appropriating $50,000 for the purchase, by the State, of the Hermitage. The Nashville Union thinks the bill will also pass the Senate. The Hermitage is now owned and occupied by ANDREW JACKSON, the adopted son of General Jackson. There is a fitness in the proposition before the Tennessee Legislature which will strike every mind. We sincerely hope that this distinguished mark of grateful respect for the illustrious character and services of ANDREW JACKSON will be consumated. In this connection, the following extracts of a letter dated Nashville, January 18 1856, addressed to the Boston Post, will be interesting:

'The mansion of General Jackson is now occupied by his adopted son. It is a stately and spacious house, with large pillars in front and is surrounded with grounds neatly embellished with shade and fruit trees. The plantation itself is a large tract of level land laid off in fields of grain and cotton; and exhibits, in all respects, indications of thrift and enterprise. The neighboring plantation on the opposite side of the main road is occupied by Major Donelson, and also shows marks of good management.

In the garden of the Hermitage near the mansion, sleep the remains of immortal hero and statesman. A plain dome is erected over his grave, and a marble slab bears the inscription of his birth and death. Near by is the grave of his wife. There are two or three weeping willows and four beautiful mangolia trees standing near and shading the tomb. The most indifferent spectator of political affairs cannot now stand there by the grave of that inflexible patriot without emotion. He who goes to visit the places where great men are buried does not go entirely to see the marble which marks their grave, but is led involuntarily to contemplate the elements of their character and the purposes of their lives. It is apparent to every observing man that the fame of Jackson is growing brighter and his political character getting to be better understood every year. It is now common to hear men who differed from him in politics extol his integrity and quote him as an oracle. What a valuable lesson is this statesman, and how much does it encourage them to persevere in a just cause which subjects them for the time to censure, secure at last of the praise and veneration of succeeding generations! *Vera pro gretia*—true things instead of pleasant things—is a principle which the truly great can afford to act upon, and which men really interested in the welfare of their race and the good of their country will be sure to follow. Had Jackson pursued a policy time-serving and popular for the day, he could have passed through memory would not now cherished with that enthusiasm and respect with it is, and which courage and patriotism can only inspire.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Presidential.

The *Bedford Gazette*, of Friday last, comes to us with the name of JAMES BUCHANAN at its head, for the Presidency. In speaking upon the subject of raising it there, it says:

The Democratic meeting of last Monday evening, was one of the largest, most respectable and enthusiastic ever held in Bedford county, and the entire unanimity of feeling which prevailed, gives the strongest assurance of a handsome Democratic majority at the next election.

On the subject of the Presidency, there is but one opinion in Bedford county. Whilst the entire Democracy accord to President Pierce the character of an able statesman an accomplished gentleman, and a true Democrat, they are unanimously of opinion that the time has arrived when James Buchanan should be selected to preside over this mighty Republic; and, entertaining this view, they have given the most pointed instructions to our Delegates to the 4th of March Convention to select such Delegates only to the National Convention as are known to be the uncompromising friends of James Buchanan.

In accordance with the will of the people, thus emphatically expressed, we this day raise to the mast-head of the *Gazette*, the name dear to every Democrat in the Commonwealth—and have the most abiding confidence, that he will be the choice of the Convention which will assemble at Cincinnati in June next.

We have never before known Pennsylvania so decided for any candidate as she now is for Mr. Buchanan. Whilst the Democrats go for him to a man, thousands of old line Whigs are anxious to have an opportunity to vote for him.

With James Buchanan as our leader, Pennsylvania is good for Thirty Thousand majority against any man or any combination that can be brought into the field against him.—*The Star of the North.*

An Excellent Movement.

Mr. GETZ, of Berks county, from the Committee on Education, has made a report to the House, in favor of supplying the Common Schools of the State with Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

The plan proposed by the Committee is this: the Commonwealth to pay one half of the price ($2) of each copy of the dictionary purchased, and the school receiving the book to pay the other half. It is not obligatory upon the schools to take the book, but if any schools decline to receive it under the conditions proposed, the State will, of course, not have to pay its *pro rata* share. This is considered a fair and liberal proposition. It places the possession of the most valuable work in the English language (save only the Bible) within the reach of every school—of every boy and girl in the Commonwealth.

Of the importance of a work of the kind being placed in our school rooms, we are fully convinced by daily observation.

Col. J. R. Snowden, the Director of the U. S. Mint has made his annual report. It is a highly interesting document, and furnishes, in reasonable limits, a detailed account of the operations of this great national institution for the year 1855. The deposits received and the coinage at the principal Mint, during the year, amounted in gold and silver, as follows:

Deposits,	$13,214,660.
Coinage,	$12,045,952.

The branches at New Orleans, San Francisco, Dahlonega, Charlotte, and the Assay Office at New York, were also actively employed. The entire amounts received and coined at the Mint and its branches, including the Assay office, during the year, were as follows:

Received,	$64,574,391.
Coined,	56,312,733.

The Director makes some excellent suggestions in relation to the issue of small coin. A new machine has been obtained from Paris, by which the manufacture of the half-eagle will be materially aided. It is not by any means assumed that the coinage of the eagle and double eagle will be discontinued; but as a general rule, adapted to the principal Mint, and to the branches in the Atlantic States, it is believed that the time has come, to return to smaller denominations of gold coin, such as the half-eagle, quarter-eagle, and dollar. Mr. Snowden says that this description of coin is particulsaly applicable to a country so greatly favored with the original production of the precious metal, and he thinks that the people at large are entitled to a greater portion of imperishable money.

Later From Europe.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 22, '56.

The Cunard screw steamship Etna, from Havre for New-York, put into this port this evening short of coal—having experienced very rough weather during the passage.

Her dates from Havre and Paris are to the 5th inst., three days later than those received by the Canada.

She brings no tidings of the steamship Pacific.

We have received no English papers by this arrival, and the French journals contain no news of importance.

It was still current at Paris that Prussia would not be permitted to participate in the Peace conferences.

Prince Grechakoff, when signing the protocol accepting the Austrian propositions, demanded that Prussia should be invited to take part in the conference. Count Buol supported the demand, but M. Bourqueney and Sir H. Seymour had asked to refer it to their governments.

The acceptation by Russia of the peace propositions had caused the greatest astonishment in Turkey, but at the latest dates the intelligence had not reached the Allied Generals in the Crimea, owing to the breaking of the submarine cable in the Black Sea.

Some disturbance had been created by the Bashi Bazouks at Shumla.

It was reported that a serious military conspiracy had been discovered at Madrid, with ramifications through the north of Spain.—The particulars were not given.

THERE is a man our west so dirty that the assessors put him down as real estate.

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. of G. T., of Pa., will be held at Providence, Luzerne County, on Tuesday the the 11th day of March next, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.

S. B. CHASE, G. W. S.

Great Bend, Feb. 24, 1856.

Notice.

The Board of School Directors of Bridgewater District, will meet at the Court House on Monday, March 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

per order,

C. J. CURTIS, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

At the Methodist Parsonage in Benoxville, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Shelps, Mr. MAHAN C. STEWART, to Miss ANNE E. SPAGE, all of Clifford, Susquehanna county.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. I. L. Staples, Mr. NATHAN PENNY and Miss BETSEY GAVIT, both of Dimock, Susq. county.

By the Rev. J. F. Deans at his residence in Bridgewater, Saturday eve Feb. 23d, Mr J. P. BEEBE, of Bridgewater, and Miss SARAH R. STERLING, of Braintrim, Wyoming Co. Pa.

DIED.

In Jessup, Feb. 11th Mr. ISAAC HAIGANS, in the 50th year of his age. Brother Haigans has been for many years a resident of this Co. and also an acceptable member of the M. E. Church, in which society he has been for a considerable part of the time, a licensed Exhorter, and a warm hearted christain, and in June last received license as a local Preacher, on Springville Circuit, where he was laboring until prostrated by disease. He had under trying circumstances for many years suffered more or less extreme pain, from a cancer on his face; which together with prostration in consequence of a severe cold and quick consumption following, made the last seven weeks of his life, a time of intense bodily suffering; under which he was remarkably sustained by that firm reliance on Christ as his Saviour, which he had so long enjoyed amid the adverse circumstances through which he had to pass, of a worldly kind; and by that hope of Eternal life which was like an "anchor to his soul sure and stedfast, entering into that within the veil;" and in view of which hope he was enabled to rejoice in the midst of extreme pain and suffering. But he has rested from his labors and the "memory of the just is blessed." May the Lord bless the orphan children.

J. F. DEANS.

In Forest Lake, Feb. 18th, 1856, PERRY BALL, in the 76th year of his age. The deceased was one of the early settlers of this county, having emigrated from Berkshire county, Mass., to this place in 1811; his own hands cutting the way through the forest in advance of team which conveyed his family, to his anticipated home in the wilds of (since then) Susquehanna county. With the blessings of Heaven upon persevering industry, he has made the wilderness to bud and blossom like the rose. He survived a few years the companion of his youth and sharer of his toils; also two of his three children, deceased before him. An only son was left to smooth the pillow of his dying bed.—The deceased was one of those of whom it may be truly said was faithful in what appeared to be his duty. Benevolent and kind in his disposition, charitable towards others, and happy in his intercourse with his friends, thus adorning his profession, having been a consistant member of the Baptist church at Middletown for more than forty years, and highly respected by all that shared his acquaintance.

He always obeyed the Supreme injunction by "Keeping himself unspotted from the world." The hoary head is a crown of glory to those found in the way of righteousness.

COM.

In Lenox the 13th inst., HUGH MEAD, in the 68th year of his age.

Mr. MEAD was one of the most estimable citizens of this county—a quiet, sober industrious man, commanding the confidence and respect of all who knew him. In his death society has lost an ornament, and his friends a counselor and guide. May his example live after him.

In Lenox, Feb., 16th, LUCY CAROLINE, daughter of Sylvester and Elizabeth TITUS, aged three years, six months, and seven days,

Happy infant, early blest,
Rest, in peaceful slumbers rest,
Early rescued from the cares
That increase with growing years.

First and Last Call.

ALL indebted to R. Thayer & Co., Thayer & Crandall, or R. Thayer, individually will please take this kind admonition, and we must have those accounts settled up. Now if you call and settle with us, and pay us when you can, we will be satisfied. Otherwise we shall be under the necessity of leaving our books with a Justice for settlement and collection. We will give until the 1st of April next, for you to call and see us. Many of these debts are small and the costs would amount to more than the debts. So friends call and not compel us to do what is so much against our feelings.

Also, we would say to the public, that wishing to sell out our entire stock of Goods, Rather than move them, as we are going to build us a new store-house the coming summer, we will sell you Goods at city cost for the next two months. Shingles and most kinds of lumber taken in exchange for Goods.

Call and see us without delay.

R. THAYER & CO.

Montrose, Feb. 25, 1856.

A CARD.

I WOULD take this method to express my gratitude most earnestly, to the merchants of Susquehanna county, a very large majority of whom have shown themselves neighbors and friends, since I have been interested in the Hardware and Cutlery business in New York, and trust they will find it to their interest to continue their favors, and to those who have not found it convenient to make the *sacrifice* of walking to 215 Pearl Street near Maidenlane (five minutes from Merchants Hotel) I will say that should you call, I shall *try* and make it your interest to buy, and would esteem it a neighborly act, on the *golden rule* principle; payable in the same coin.

M. C. TYLER.

Montrose, Feb 28th 1856.—2w*

Public Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell at public sale on Saturday, the 8th day of March next, on his Farm in Bridgewater township, the following property to wit: 9 Cows of good quality, 35 good Sheep, 2 five year old horses, 1 six year old horse, and 6 two year olds of good size. The said property will be sold to the highest bidder on six months time, with good security.

PATRICK CROSSEN.

Bridgewater, Feb. 25.—2w*

Goods at Cost.

AND lower too. The subscriber intends leaving the mercantile business the first of April next, and is desirous therefore of selling off his present stock of

GOODS.

For Cash or ready pay the public may be assured that they can now purchase of me lower than Goods were ever before sold in Brooklyn. My stock consists of a general variety store. Give me a call and you will make great —— bargains.

J. F. SMITH.

Brooklyn, Feb. 25, 1856.—8tw

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Lev. Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna county and to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue at the Court House in Montrose, on Saturday the 22d day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M.—

ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Great Bend township, and in the County of Susquehanna, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the south west corner thereof, at the line of Lowrie Green, and on the north line of the Depot Grounds of the New York and Erie Rail Road Co. Thence by said Company's Grounds, south 51 degrees east, 60 feet, thence by other lands of Addison Bryant, north 51 degrees east 208 feet, to the south side traveled path of the old turnpike road, thence by said road north 26 degrees west, 60 feet to the corner of said Green's line, thence south 51 deg. west, 232 feet to the beginning. Containing about 12960 square feet, and having erected thereon a large Hotel known as "The Bryant House," with barn sheds and other out houses, and all improved.

Taken in execution at the suit of Elmee W. Brigham vs. Addison Bryant.

F. P. HOLLISTER, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Feb. 18, 1856.

To Farmers and Gardeners.

YOUR attention is called to the Manures manufactured by the Lodi Manufacturing Co., from the Sinks and Privies of New York City and free from offensive odor, called

POUDRETTE AND TAFEU.

Poudrette is composed of two-thirds night soil and one third decomposed vegetable fibre. Tafeu is composed of three-fourths night soil and one-fourth No. 1 Peruvian Guano.

These manures are cheaper and better adapted for raising Corn, Garden Vegetables and Grass, than any other in market. Can be put in contact with the seed without injury, and causes Corn and seeds to come up sooner, ripen two weeks earlier, and yield one third more than other manures and is a *preventative of the Cut Worm.*

Two bbls. Poudrette or 100 lbs. Tafeu will manure an acre of Corn in the hill. Tofeu 3 3-4 cents per lb. Poudrette $2.00 per bbl. or $1.50 for any quantity over 7 bbls., delivered on board vessel or Railroad, free from any charge for package or cartage. A pamphlet containing every information, sent post paid, to any one sending their address to

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
60 Courtlandt st., New York.—7m3