

FOR PRESIDENT. JAMES BUCHANAN. Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

Democratic State Nominations. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia County.

FOR ADDITIONAL JUDGES. JACOB FRY, JR., of Montgomery County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. THOMAS IVES, of Potter County.

All Communications, Advertisements, and Notices of any kind, must be received at the office of the Editor on Wednesdays by 10 o'clock A. M.

The Democrat for the Campaign. The importance of the coming political canvass has induced us to offer the Democrat for the campaign at the following low rates.

To club subscribers cash in all cases in advance, ten copies \$5.00, and for twenty copies \$8.50 single copies 50c.

We trust the friends of sound Democratic principles will go heartily to work in the several townships, between this and the first of next month and obtain subscribers for the campaign.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for June is not in the least behind its former numbers, for good reading, including historical sketches, and a general variety of choice miscellany.

It will be seen, by referring to our Advertising columns, that Simmons & Merriam have just received a general variety of Boots and Shoes, &c. Give them a call.

The Del. Lack & Western Rail Road Company are making arrangements to build a fine Depot house at Montrose Depot, this summer.

Mail Contracts. The contract for carrying the Mail from Harford to Owego, via Montrose, has been awarded to Leonard Searle.

New Book. SALAD FOR THE SOCIAL. Is the title of a volume of 400 pages, just issued by Dewitt & Davenport, New York.

Rail Road Opening. An Excursion Train was run from New York, via Harford, to Montrose, by the Del. Lack & Western Rail Road Company.

We publish on our first page an extract from General Cass' speech in the Senate recently. It is patriotic in sentiment, and just to the point.

The outrage at Washington. Last Thursday, after the adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, was attacked at his desk, in the Senate, by Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina.

The reason given by Mr. Brooks for the attack, is that Mr. Sumner, in his recent speech made an approved personal assault upon his relative, Senator Butler, of South Carolina.

Mr. Sumner, in his recent speech made an approved personal assault upon his relative, Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and that, too, contrary to all Congressional courtesy.

Mr. Sumner, in his recent speech made an approved personal assault upon his relative, Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and that, too, contrary to all Congressional courtesy.

Mr. Sumner, in his recent speech made an approved personal assault upon his relative, Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and that, too, contrary to all Congressional courtesy.

Mr. Sumner, in his recent speech made an approved personal assault upon his relative, Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and that, too, contrary to all Congressional courtesy.

Mr. Sumner, in his recent speech made an approved personal assault upon his relative, Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and that, too, contrary to all Congressional courtesy.

shows his good sense by treating it in that manner, instead of still further disgracing the Senate and the country by a resort to brutal chastisement.

Mr. Sumner is a man of talents, learning and eloquence. But "with the talents of an angel," we are told, "a man may be a fool."

He is a man of hot impulses, and has become almost insane on the slavery question. His speeches, consequently, instead of showing the coolness of argument, and the chasteness of diction that characterize the speeches of his contemporaries, are, in fact, a declamatory flourish, an extravagance of language, a fierceness of denunciation and a bitterness of invective, unbecoming Senatorial dignity.

His attacks, meretricious and extravagant, are well calculated, if intended they are not intended, to inflame and provoke his opponents to the last stage of forbearance, and yet if let alone, are so charged with the poison of an insane malice that they would work their own cure.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

erable quarrelsome, fanatical demagogues that now disgrace the House. It agrees with their nature, interests, feelings and pledges, to fight, and they will fight, and disgrace the American name and nation thereby.

Mr. Sumner is a man of talents, learning and eloquence. But "with the talents of an angel," we are told, "a man may be a fool."

He is a man of hot impulses, and has become almost insane on the slavery question. His speeches, consequently, instead of showing the coolness of argument, and the chasteness of diction that characterize the speeches of his contemporaries, are, in fact, a declamatory flourish, an extravagance of language, a fierceness of denunciation and a bitterness of invective, unbecoming Senatorial dignity.

His attacks, meretricious and extravagant, are well calculated, if intended they are not intended, to inflame and provoke his opponents to the last stage of forbearance, and yet if let alone, are so charged with the poison of an insane malice that they would work their own cure.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Brooks could hardly have done the rights of the South so great an injury in a lifetime. Of course no right thinking man should hold the people of the South responsible for the conduct of Mr. Brooks, any more than he would hold the people of the free States responsible for the murder of the waiter at Willard's Hotel.

Communications.

Know Nothings, Republicans, Whigs. BY JEREMIAH BORNHOWER, ESQ.

The first thing we notice as forward we go, is the doing of a party, called Nothings Know; And, who, to carry out their plans, in old houses did meet.

Lay down their rules and secrets to sleep. This was a party both watchful and sly. Who were well on the look out for those passing by; And for fear that their secrets would come to light.

They were pretty sure to meet in the dead of night. The doctrines thus taught and precepts laid down. Were as simple as jossy as ever was found.

They stood up their feet, and spread out their hands saying, "none should rule America but Americans." Then to turn people's attention to another fight.

"The Catholics had arms and ammunition and were ready to fight. O, oppose ye people, for while you do slumber, The Catholics will be upon you and stay all day long."

Such was the simple teaching of those, Who, to this Know Nothing party had froze. Another thing to which they did carefully adhere. Was, that "foreigners ought not to come over here."

To this, that, we style so Independent and free; After many of them, too, did help gain our Liberty. And then they carefully did note. "And then they carefully did note."

"And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note."

"And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note."

"And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note."

"And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note."

"And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note."

"And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note."

"And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note."

"And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note."

"And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note."

"And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note. And then they carefully did note."

him above the brute creation, and in proportion as their faculties are developed and improved, the being is elevated. Now it is very important that we should think and reason for ourselves independently—freedom of thought is my hobby at home if I have any.

But I am glad to find the people here and the worthy Prof. getting the start of me in this respect. Rev. Mr. Fenny being called upon to make some remarks said he did not come with any intention of taking any part; all the subject of education had occupied his thoughts considerably he had not arranged his ideas in shape to make a speech.

It was in favor of improving the schools, tho' they were better than formerly in point of instruction but were not as well controlled in regard to government as formerly. Adjourning till evening.

Evening Session.—S. W. Truesdell Esq, expressed the subject of manners and morals in common schools as the subject for discussion this evening and proceeded to make some remarks upon the past and present condition of the schools in these respects, and showing that in some places at least, the change had not been for the better.

He invited Prof. Clark to speak upon the same subject, and inform the audience as to the best method of teaching manners and morals in our Common Schools.

He responded saying he thought it would not be proper for him to go on and particularize and point out a course of conduct for the people of Susq. Co., to follow, and he would therefore take up the subject in a general manner.

He always wished to see scholars when out of school enjoying themselves in any proper way but thought they should not be disrespectful to strangers or people passing by. He spoke at considerable length, in an eloquent and logical manner, showing clearly and exclusively that, in order to control a school in proper way, the better feelings and higher and nobler faculties of the mind should be appealed to before using the birch.

Adjourning till morning. Fenny Morning Session.—Mr. Jones called the meeting to order and stated that as Mr. Kent President of the Association was present he would resign the chair to him.

Mr. Kent took the chair, thanked Mr. Jones for performing the duties of President, and proceeded to call the attention of the members to some amendments to the Constitution which were adopted at the last meeting of the Association and must be confirmed now to become valid.

The amendments to the Constitution; an Order of Exercises, and Bye Laws for the future meetings of the Association were then adopted.

J. L. Richardson Esq County Superintendent, of Luzerne County spoke of the condition of schools in Luzerne County, and his experience as Superintendent; also spoke at considerable length upon the methods pursued by different Teachers in teaching Grammar, showing that although this is generally considered a dry uninteresting study, yet when properly taught may be made as interesting as any other.

Prof. Clark graphically delineated his method of teaching Grammar. He used no book for beginners, put them to analyzing sentences and reasoning for themselves at first showing the dependence that one phrase or clause had upon another; then the office each word performed and the relation it sustained to other words with which it was connected in idea; then had them put words and phrases together to form sentences all of which he illustrated in terms till they became familiar with the analysis and synthesis of sentences.

Prof. W. Richardson made some remarks respecting the Text Books to be used in our schools; thought Clark's Grammar was the kind that would best suit the schools of this county.

Bela Jones Esq. spoke of the imperfect manner in which Geography is usually taught in Common Schools; said the Teachers gave the pupils no definite idea in regard to the form, position or motion of the earth—gave some good instruction in regard to the best manner of teaching it, and the necessity of visible illustration by means of globes or other objects which would convey a definite idea to the pupils understanding and make it interesting.

J. L. Richardson resumed the floor and spoke of the great importance of having pupils interested in their studies; said the best way to interest them was to give them a clear and definite idea of the subject they are pursuing, also spoke of the necessity of having black boards and proper arrangements in the school room, and the importance of having seats and desks so arranged as not to obstruct the physical nature of the pupils in maintaining their position.

Prof. Clark then made some remarks on vocal music said every teacher ought to sing if possible; if they could not sing they were lacking in one of the most efficient means of cultivating the better nature and feelings of their pupils. Adjourning till afternoon.

Afternoon Session.—Prof. Clark gave a valuable and interesting lecture on punctuality and its importance especially in the school-room to both Teacher and pupils. He also spoke of Orthography, as including Spelling and a knowledge of the elementary sounds of the language, and gave several different methods of teaching Spelling, which may be adopted by teachers to increase the interest of the pupils and improve upon the monotonous method hitherto practiced in teaching this branch.

Prof. Richardson said he thought the word method was the best way to teach reading to young scholars, and related some of his experience in practicing it.

The prevailing sentiment of the members seemed to be "we hope to meet again." The remainder of the afternoon was occupied by B. F. Tukesbury in an examination of the Teachers present.

Evening Session.—The evening session was occupied by an eloquent, interesting, amusing and instructive address by Rev. T. B. King. We would be glad to give a synopsis of this address but time and space and the want of sufficient notes will not permit; in fact we are not able to give but a meager skeleton of the ideas and sentiments advanced and discussed during the session of the Association.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the Rev. J. B. King for his address, and to J. L. Richardson for the advice and encouragement and instruction he had given the Association—also to the people of Liberty for their kindness and hospitality to the members, and to the choir for their cheerful music with which they have enlivened the exercises. B. F. Tukesbury made some excellent remarks upon the necessity and means of Teachers preserving their own health and that of their pupils by an obedience to the laws of nature.

After the transaction of some miscellaneous business the Association adjourned to meet at Springville on the first Thursday and Friday in September next.

This is one of the very best meetings the Association has ever had. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the attendance was very large and had the weather been favorable, the house would undoubtedly have been filled to overflowing.

A spirit of harmony and determination to push on in the great cause of popular education seemed to actuate the members, and the general expression was "it is good for us to be here."

The people of Liberty are deserving of much credit for the generosity in entertaining the Teachers free of charge. Whenever the interest manifested by these in attendance, shall become general among the Teachers and people of the county, we may reasonably look for a marked improvement in our schools, and in education generally, may the time speedily come.

AMOS B. KENT, President. WESLEY FAUBUS, Clerk. Assault on Senator Sumner in the Senate Chamber, May 22, 1856.

About half past one, after the Senate adjourned, Col. Preston S. Brooks, M. C. of South Carolina, approached Senator Sumner, who was sitting in his seat, and said to him: "Mr. Sumner, I have read your speech against South Carolina, and have read it carefully, deliberately and dispassionately, in which you have libelled my State and slandered my white haired old relative, Senator Butler, who is absent, and I have come to punish you for it."

Col. Brooks then struck Senator Sumner with his cane some dozen blows over the head. Mr. Sumner at first showed fight, but was overpowered. Senator Crittenden and others interfered and separated them.

Mr. Keitz, of South Carolina, did not interfere, only to keep persons off.

Senator Toombs declared that it was not the proper place to have chastised Mr. Sumner. The affair is regretted by all.

The stick used was gutta percha, about an inch in diameter, and hollow, which was broken up like a pipe stem.

About a dozen Senators and many strangers happened to be in the chamber at the moment of the fight. Sumner, I learn, is badly whipped. The city is considerably excited, and crowds everywhere are discussing the last item, Sumner's trial. "I'm most dead," after Sumner fell between two desks, his own having been overturned, he lay bleeding, and cried out—"I am almost dead—almost dead!"

The following will be found to be a strictly correct and impartial account of the attack on Mr. Sumner in the Senate Chamber, to-day. Colonel Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, took exception to the following language, used by Senator Sumner in his speech on Tuesday last:—"With regret I come again upon the Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Butler,] who, omnipresent in this debate, overwound with rage at the simple suggestion that Kansas had applied for admission as a State, and with incoherent phrases discharged the loose expectation of his speech, now upon her representative and then upon her people."

There was no extravagance of the antipathetic character which he did not need to repeat, nor was there any possible deviation from truth which he did not make. But the Senator touches nothing which he does not dispute with error, sometimes of principle, sometimes of fact. He shows an incapacity of accuracy, whether in stating the constitution, or in stating the law, whether in the details of statistics, or the diversions of scholarship.

He cannot open his mouth but out there flies a blunder. But it is against the people of Kansas that the sensibilities of the Senator are particularly aroused. Coming, as he announces, "from a State,"—ay, sir, from South Carolina—he turns with lordly disgust from this newly formed community, which he will not recognize even as a body politic. "Pray, sir, by what title does he inaugurate in this assembly? Has he read the history of the State, which he represents? He cannot surely, have forgotten his shameful imbecility from slavery, confessed throughout the Revolution, followed by its more shameful assumptions for slavery since."

Mr. Butler, the aged Senator alluded to, was still in South Carolina, on a visit to his family. Mr. Brooks waited at the Porter's Lodge about an hour yesterday, and as long this morning, hoping to meet Mr. Sumner, with a view to attack him. Failing in this, he entered the Senate chamber to-day, just as that body adjourned, and seeing several ladies present, seated himself on the opposite side to Mr. Sumner. Soon all disappeared but one. He then requested a friend to get her out, when he immediately approached Mr. Sumner, and said, in a quiet tone of voice: "Great care and with as much impartiality as I am capable of, and I feel it my duty to say to you that you have published a libel on my State, and uttered a slander upon a relative, who is aged and absent, and I am come to punish you."

Col. B. during the time, so quick was the operation; but immediately afterwards Mr. Crittenden caught him around the body and arms, when Col. Read, "I did not wish to hurt him much, but only whip him."

No one knew of the anticipated attack but the Hon. H. A. Edmundson, of Virginia, who happened not to be present when the attack commenced. It was reported on the streets for several days previous that Mr. Sumner would be armed when he delivered his speech, and that if occasion required it he would use his weapons. He was not armed when attacked by Col. Brooks to-day. It is said, also, that Mr. Sumner gave out before he made his speech that he would be responsible for anything he might say.

After his arrest Colonel Brooks went to the office of Justice H. H. Hingsdale, and tendered his bond with securities to appear and answer any charge preferred by the Grand Jury. But the justice, deeming the parole premature, discharged him upon his bond of honor to appear before him again whenever required.

Subsequently Mr. Brooks was complained of by Mr. William Y. Leader, on whose oath Justice Hingsdale required Brooks to give bail in the sum of five hundred dollars as security for his appearance to-morrow again in court.

Flour-Falling. The staff of life, which has long been at starvation prices, has at last taken a fall, and we hope a fall forever. A leading staple and a leading necessity, it rules the rates of kindred grains, and makes the living of the laboring masses high. This compels a corresponding increase, enters into the cost of all kinds of manufactured produce, and the consumer, whoever he be, has to foot the bill. It is not so much the high price of bread which works the injury as the fluctuations of that price. Wages cannot rise and fall with the varying tides of trade and many a man is made a pauper, and manufacturer ruined, before he can receive his own equilibrium by adapting means to the evil.

The New York Herald says: Who could have believed last December that flour in April, from common to good New York State flour, would be quoted in this city at a fraction under six dollars a barrel? Yet this thing has come to pass, and the probabilities are that flour, breadstuffs, and provisions of all kinds will continue to come down as the balance of the year. The bulk of our prodigious crops of last year still remains in the granaries. In addition to this, our farmers, last fall, considering the prospect of a long winter in Europe and of still upward prices for breadstuffs, but in an immense breadth of land for the coming harvest—"Should this harvest, therefore, be an average one per acre, the aggregate yield will swell our existing surplus to an incredible amount; but should it be a harvest like that of last year, bread and meal will be cheap and plentiful for all anticipations. This will especially be the result with good crops in Europe, and the Russian deposits of the Black Sea and the Baltic opened to the wants of England and France. We understood that on Wednesday from eight to ten thousand barrels of flour were sold in this city at an advance of a shilling upon a speculation; but this is no indication whatever of a speculation of the price of flour, as the run and must run out. We are not sorry. Our farmers have realized handsomely for three or four years, and can afford a reduction without loss in a drop or two; and as in the aggregate, we have never known or heard of any country on the face of the earth that has suffered from bread being too cheap, so when they tell us that flour is coming down, we feel sufficiently resigned to exclaim—"Let it come down."

WASHINGTON MONUMENT IN NEW YORK.—The Union Square Washington Monument, it seems, is a fixed fact, and the strangest part of the whole is, that the gettys of the affair keep themselves out of sight entirely.—The work will cost some \$25,000 or \$30,000, which is covered by private subscription, and yet nobody knows who the subscribers are. The monument is to be a bronze equestrian statue, cast by the Chickopee Company, at Springfield, from moulds by Mr. H. K. Brown, a well known American sculptor, of no mean talent. Ground has already been broken for the foundation, and the blocks of Quincy granite, weighing five tons each, which are to be used in constructing the pedestal, are already on the spot, or are being sent to it. So little has been said about this monument that we believe it will really be built.—The projectors are going the right way to work—erecting their statue first, and leaving the talking, bragging, and boasting to be done afterwards.

The status, says the Journal of Commerce, is already completed and ready to be raised upon its pedestal, and in the course of a week or six weeks, perhaps on the 4th of July, our citizens will be gazing upon a new monument to Washington having an existence elsewhere than on paper. The magnitude of the work may be known from the fact that the pedestal will be fourteen feet high, and the statue itself about the same height. Good judges of such matters, who have seen the statue at the artist's studio, speak of it in the highest terms of praise. Its erection will be watched with great interest.

JOHN TYLER LECTURING ON THE DEAD OR HIS COUNTRY.—The President, Ya, Democrat states that ex-President Tyler is about to deliver a lecture upon "The Dead of his Country." The Democrat says:—In that Cabinet were the accomplished Legate, the elegant and erudite Uphar, the brilliant Webster, and those two great giants of their age, Van Buren and Calhoun. In Science, too, there have passed since the time of Seneca, ten years ago, men, jurists and scholars, filled the offices of the Cabinet, but one by one the nation has put on mourning for them, and he who gathered them around him to bear with him the great responsibilities of his time, and share the heavy duties of his post, still lives to speak their eulogies. Need we add that it will be a tribute worthy even those mighty dead.

THE MURDER AT WASHINGTON.—A northern man has killed a white waiter at one of the hotels at Washington. A man from the "free state" of California shot a white man, an Irishman, and waiter at a hotel through the body killing him instantly. How can this be? Now, then, if this man had been a southerner, why the whole thing could be explained in a few words—slavery. What God send such a murder, had it only been committed by a slave-holder, would have been to Greeley, Parker and Garrison!

What capital they would have made out of it! It would have been worth a thousand votes for "free Kansas." But unfortunately it was committed by a northern man, and had had habits have to stand the charge.—N. Y. Day Book.

AFRICAN COLLECTOR.—We learn from the Northern Christian Advocate, that the Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has entered vigorously upon the project of a college for the education of free colored men. The trustees have purchased an excellent property near Xenia, in Greene County, Ohio. The establishment called the Tawawa House, near Xenia, Ohio, has only three acres, and cost \$50,000. The whole was bought for \$15,000.