



J. B. McCOLLUM, A. J. GERRITSON, Editors.

MONTEROSE, PA.

Thursday, March 12th, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM F. PACKER, Of Lycoming County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, ELLIS LEWIS, Of Philadelphia City.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIMROD STRICKLAND, Of Chester County.

Mr. Grow and the Republican.

Two weeks ago we published a synopsis of the debate in the popular branch of Congress on the report of the Corruption Investigating Committee, and asserted that G. A. Grow in raising the motion to read and print said report, displayed an improper zeal "to hide from the public eye, the villainy of his political friends." The assertion was accompanied by the facts on which it was based, and of course intelligent readers could determine for themselves whether it was reasonable or unreasonable, true or false.

As it is well known a Committee had been organized by the House to investigate the charge of corruption preferred against its members by the correspondent of a leading journal in N. Y. City; and authority given said committee to compel the attendance of witnesses, and exercise other privileges of courts. It was the duty of the committee to faithfully report to the House the result of their labors; and when through Mr. Davis of Maryland, they proposed to perform this duty, "I object" fell from the lips of the incorruptible (!) Galusha Grow. Why object? Why organize a Committee of Investigation and then refuse to hear the report of said committee read? The Republican of last week attempts to defend the course of Mr. Grow and claims that he was justified in opposing what it calls "the summary, unfair and unprecedented proceedings by which it was proposed to expel certain members of the House accused of bribery and corruption."

But how could Mr. Grow know that the report of the committee proposed the expulsion of a member, before he heard the report read? To determine whether the committee recommended a "summary, unfair and unprecedented proceeding" it was necessary for the House to be in possession of the facts elicited, and the conclusions drawn by them. Again, the Republican triumphantly refers us to the case of Mr. Welch, and argues that because Democrats voted that no further proceedings should be had against him, they are in the same boat with Grow. This reasoning is un-sound—Grow opposed the motion to read and print the report of the Committee; the Democrats who voted against the expulsion of Welch merely pronounced the report in his case unwarranted, and therefore unjust. Here, to the unprejudiced mind is a plain and material distinction. If Mr. Grow, after hearing the report read, had thought the testimony insufficient to support the Committee's conclusions, then it would have been his duty to vote against the expulsion of the accused. But his opposition to the motion to read and print the report was unjustifiable and can be referred to no honorable motive. He must be judged not by his professions, but by his acts, and these in this case lead independent, unprejudiced men to doubt his integrity. If he acted honestly, we are sorry that he was so unfortunate as to awaken the suspicions of all beholders. If his designs were corrupt, then he is justly censured by the press and the country, and has no right to complain. The Daily (Phill's) News (an opposition print) properly characterizes the conduct of Messrs. Grow and Bennett as "a bold and shameless effort to smother the truth." We have no idea that their special pleading and pettifogging in behalf of their corrupt associates will endear them to their honest constituents; the press which justifies their conduct must be lost to self-respect and verities of independence. Can the Republican, which seems to regard Galusha Grow as a model of statesmanship and integrity, inform us whether the honorable gentleman had a free berth in the Collins' line of steamers, when he made his trip to Europe? The trip was made shortly after the effort of Collins to get through Congress a bill to increase his compensation for carrying the U. S. mail between Liverpool and New York. If Collins conveyed Grow to Europe without charge, why?

In response to the slang of the Republican, about what it calls our "review" of the speech of S. B. Chase on the resolutions relative to the admission of Kansas as a free State, we respectfully refer its editor to the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; also to the opinion of the same tribunal, recently delivered by Chief Justice Taney, in the Dred Scott case.

New Publications.

The Boston Review, a tale of thrilling interest, from the pen of that popular romance writer, Emerson Bennett, just published and for sale by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia. This is a deeply interesting work, and one of Mr. Bennett's best productions. Complete in two large duodecimo volumes, neatly bound in paper cover. Price \$1.00. For copies of the work address T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

T. B. Peterson has also in press and will publish on Saturday, the 14th inst., "Vivia: the Slave of Power," by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth for \$1.25;

or in two volumes, paper cover, \$1.00. Mrs. Southworth's writings are both fascinating and instructive. Her last production is always the best. For copies of "Vivia," address T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut st. Philadelphia.

For the Democrat.

The Cock-a-Dooble-do of "REPUBLICANS" in the last Republican, under the head of "New-Milford redeemed," although it is the comfortable flummery of an adapted, pure word wile, needs explanation. The self-willed republicans of New Milford are, with some very few exceptions composed of the "renegades" and Tories and refuse of all parties who have endeavored to purge themselves of the taint of disunionism. They have been seduced into organization by the glitter of "Beecher's Rifles," and the serpentine guile of clerical emissaries. They are regularly enlisted cadets, with promised promotion, if true to their new love. What wonder then they should with "horse foot and dragon's," marshalled, a mighty cohort, with "pigger yells," and spirited emulation, rushing on, gain a victory over peaceful citizens, unprepared for their insidious onset.

We yield them the palm—leave them "alone in their glory," to riot in their shame; for shameful indeed it is, unless treachery and unbridled fanaticism are to be classed among the cardinal virtues. If these explanations are not satisfactory and do not serve to allay the effervescence of the jubilant Republican another edition, revised, corrected and enlarged, may be had on application to RUFUS New Milford March 10th, 1857.

Teachers for the Summer Schools.

We have seen so much trouble and disappointment result from a want of promptness and care on the part of those having charge of the employing of teachers, that we feel it to be our duty to call attention to this point at once, and see if some remedy cannot be applied that will relieve us, in a measure, from the difficulty. The time has now come if not already passed, when teachers should be selected for the summer schools. We find it invariably the case that those towns that take the most pains and care to select the best teachers, and that at the earliest day possible, have the least fault to find with their schools. And we also find it universally the case that those towns which take the opposite course—leave the hiring of teachers until the very week the school should open, and then take up with those they can get, and even press into their schools those who have not intended to teach, and are consequently ill prepared to teach—have the most fault to find with their schools and the Common School System, and some times with us because we object to the public money being squandered upon worthless teachers (keepers) from which the people are receiving no benefit, and who are, in fact, an actual damage to the schools in which they occupy the place of a teacher should.

We are inclined to the opinion that too many young teachers are employed, for the good of the schools. Now it should be constantly kept in mind that a mature judgment and a reasonable share of that old, sterling quality, good common sense, are just as necessary as a knowledge of books—both are indispensable to the teacher. The sentiment "good schools or none" is every day gaining favor with the people, and it will be a glorious day for the youth of the country when it shall become not only universal as a sentiment, but invariably applied to practice. We intend to hold examinations in most of the towns (all if we can) of the County during the month of April and we hope that all those who expect to teach, will be present, as we shall insist upon all teachers being examined in the presence of the Directors of the Town where they intend to teach. We hope that each Board of Directors will at once pass a resolution, and adhere to it, that all teachers teaching in their respective districts shall be examined before them and as many of the citizens as choose to attend, unless it be specially ordered otherwise. We shall not deem it judicious to examine teachers under other circumstances in future, unless the teacher bears an order to that effect signed by the Pres. and Sec. of the Board of Directors in which he or she expects to teach. We deem this due both to the Directors and people, and we shall cheerfully co-operate with the Directors in rendering such resolve effective.

We have mailed a blank Certificate with Affidavit attached, to each of the Secretaries of the different boards of Directors, and if they are not received by them they will please give us immediate notice. The Secs. of the newly elected boards of Directors, will please transmit to us the name of the newly elected officers of the board as soon as convenient. B. F. Teweastur, Co. Supr.

They are making preparations in Jamestown, Va., to celebrate, on the 18th of May, the anniversary of the landing at that place of Captain John Smith, which occurred in 1607.

The New Hampshire "Gazette," published at Portsmouth, has just entered upon its second century. It is the oldest paper in the country.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

Decision of the Supreme Court IN THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

WASHINGTON, March 6th, 1857. The opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, was delivered to-day by Chief Justice Taney. It was a full and elaborate statement of the views of the Court. They have decided the following all important points: First—That negroes, whether slaves or free, that is, men of the African race, are not citizens of the United States by the Constitution. Second—That the ordinance of 1787 had no independent constitutional force or legal effect subsequently to the adoption of the Constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer freedom or citizenship within the Northwest Territory, on Negroes not citizens by the Constitution. Third—That the provision of the act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, in so far as it undertook to exclude negro slavery from, and communicate freedom and citizenship to negroes in the northern part of the Louisiana cession, was a Legislative act exceeding the powers of Congress and "void," and of no legal effect to that end. In deciding these main points the Supreme Court determined the following incidental points: First—The expression "Territory and other property" of the Union in the Constitution, applies, "in terms" only, to such territory as the Union possessed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Second—The rights of citizens of the United States, emigrating into any Federal Territory, and the power of the Federal Government there, depend on the general provisions of the Constitution, which defines this, as in all other respects, the powers of Congress. Third—As Congress does not possess power itself to make enactments relative to the persons or property of citizens of the United States in Federal Territory, other than such as the Constitution confers, so it cannot constitutionally delegate any such powers to a Territorial Government organized under the Constitution. Fourth—The legal condition of a slave in the State of Missouri is not affected by the temporary sojourn of such slave in any other State, but on his return, his condition still depends on the laws of Missouri. As the plaintiff was not a citizen of Missouri, and therefore could not sue in the Courts of the United States, the suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The delivery of this opinion occupied about three hours, and it was listened to with profound attention by a crowded Court room. Among the auditors were many gentlemen of eminent legal ability, and a due proportion of ladies. Justice Nelson stated that the merits of the case, the question being whether or not the removal of Scott from Missouri with his master to Illinois, with a view of temporary residence, worked his emancipation. He maintained that the question depended solely on the law of Missouri, and for that reason the judgment of the Court below should be affirmed. Justice Catron believed the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to decide the merits of the case. He argued that Congress could not do directly what it could not do indirectly. If it could exclude one species of property it could another. With regard to the Territories ceded, Congress could govern them only with the restrictions of the States, which ceded them, and the Missouri Act of 1820, violated the leading features of the Constitution, and was therefore void. He concurred with his brother Judges that Scott is a slave, and was so when the suit was brought. Several of the other Judges are to deliver their views to-morrow.

From the Washington Union of the 6th inst. Senate of the United States. The President pro tem. of the Senate, before pronouncing that body adjourned on Wednesday morning last, made the following brief but felicitous remarks: MR. MASON'S SPEECH. SENATORS.—In closing, with you, the present Congress, I beg permission to express to all Senators my sincere acknowledgments for the courtesy and forbearance which have marked their intercourse with the Chair, and for their personal kindness to its temporary occupant. I have certainly endeavored, by diligence and care in the public business, and by strict impartiality, to deserve it. I tender to each and all of you, Senators, my earnest wish for a happy and grateful meeting with those awaiting you at your homes, and for your prosperity and welfare in life. It remains only to declare that the Senate stands adjourned without day. Soon after adjournment, the Senate assembled in pursuance of the proclamation of the President. The Vice President elect was introduced by the committee of arrangements, and the oath of office was administered to him; whereupon he took the chair, and addressed the Senate as follows: MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S SPEECH. SENATORS.—In assuming the duties of this station, I am quite conscious that I bring to their discharge few other qualifications than a deep sense of the importance of this body in the scheme of the government and a feeling of respect for its members. Happily, my duties are comparatively few and simple; and I am sure they will be made easy by a prevailing sense of propriety, which will of itself be sufficient on all occasions to preserve the dignity and decorum of the Senate. In administering the rules which you have adopted for the convenience of your proceedings, I shall often need your kind indulgence, and I anticipate with confidence your forbearance towards the errors that spring from inexperience. Cherishing the hope that our official and personal intercourse will be marked by mutual confidence and regard, I look forward with pleasure to our association in the performance of public duties. It shall be my constant aim, gentlemen of the Senate, to exhibit at all times, and to every member of this body, the courtesy and impartiality which is due to the representatives of equal States.

The value of the real and personal estate of the U. S. for 1856 is reported at \$11,217,611,672; the total population is 26,964,212 souls; making each one's share about \$425.

The State Nominations.

The nominations of the Democratic State Convention, says the Reading Gazette, which met at Harrisburg last Monday, are now before the people, and give general satisfaction. Throughout the State, the Democracy are cordially pledging their support to the ticket, and preparing for an active and vigorous campaign. Better candidates were certainly never presented to the support of any party, whether we regard their personal character, intellectual ability, or experience in the pursuits calculated to fit them for the positions to which they have been respectively named.

Gen. PACKER, our candidate for Governor has occupied a prominent position in public life for many years, and is, probably, as well known throughout the Commonwealth, as any living Pennsylvania statesman. As Auditor General, Canal Commissioner, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and State Senator, he has shown capabilities of the highest order for duties of a public nature, and has acquired that knowledge of State affairs, and experience in their administration, which admirably fit him for the Chief Executive office. In his intercourse with men, he is kind, frank, and social, and instinctively wins upon the hearts of all who make his acquaintance. While in the Legislature, he earned considerable reputation as a debater, and is, perhaps, one of the most eloquent and powerful speakers upon the stump that has ever addressed our popular assemblies. Gen. PACKER is, in all respects, a leader of whom the Democracy of Pennsylvania may well be proud, and one who possesses the mind, the energy, and the nerve to conduct them to certain victory.

Of Judge LEWIS, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, we need say little. For twenty-four years he has occupied a distinguished position upon the Bench, and his decisions stand upon the books as enduring monuments of his learning and ripe culture as a lawyer. Although our preference was decidedly in favor of the Hon. Wm. STRONG, who had been presented by the united voice of the Democracy of Berks county, as a candidate every way worthy to adorn the Supreme Bench of our State, yet we submit willingly to the decision of the Convention, since its choice falls upon Judge LEWIS, and consider it a high compliment to Mr. Strong and his country, that against such a competitor, he received so handsome a vote.

Judge STRICKLAND, of Chester county, who has received the nomination for Canal Commissioner, is a gentleman of the most exalted personal character, and a Democrat whose attachments to the party are founded in a settled conviction of the truth and justice of its principles. No man has labored more faithfully or zealously for the advancement of those principles, and none has more richly merited the reward of political services. That Judge STRICKLAND was not long ago, advanced to high public position, is owing entirely to the innate modesty which governs all his acts, and induces him rather to be a patient laborer in the Democratic party, than an ambitious aspirant for its honors and rewards. As an evidence of the great esteem in which the people of Chester county, of all parties, hold him, we may mention that he was last year elected an Associate Judge of that county, by a hand-some majority, although it could exclude one species of property it could another. With regard to the Territories ceded, Congress could govern them only with the restrictions of the States, which ceded them, and the Missouri Act of 1820, violated the leading features of the Constitution, and was therefore void. He concurred with his brother Judges that Scott is a slave, and was so when the suit was brought. Several of the other Judges are to deliver their views to-morrow.

The Lancaster Bank Assets. The inventory of the assets of the Lancaster Bank, taken and filed by the Assignees, show a reckless and profuse use of the Directors truly surprising. The wonder is the institution did not blow up long since. Thousand and thousands of dollars were taken from its vaults and converted to the use of its officers and their pets, without any responsible endorser, and in several instances no indorser at all. In fact, the bank seems to have been used as a sort of private bank, without any regard to the interests of the stockholders or the public at large. The inventory shows that the enormous amount of over \$300,000 is considered entirely lost, the Appraisers considering those debts of no value whatever.

Such wholesale swindling operations are almost without a parallel in the history of banking in this State—they even eclipse the fancy financing which brought about the failure of the Savings Institution less than two years ago. No wonder that for several years past the honest hard-working mechanic or shop keeper could get no accommodation from the Lancaster Bank, no matter how substantial his endorser were. The rogues in ruffles monopolized all the funds, and speculators in fancy stocks, grain and flour speculators, railroad and coal land speculators, not to mention other fancy individuals, took the money out at pleasure, and thereby plundered the community.

During all this time, for long years, the Directors, good easy souls—those of them we mean, who are not implicated in the robberies that were practiced—appear to have been sound asleep and dreaming over the enormous dividends they were semi-annually receiving upon capital paid in, and hypothecated stock notes, upon which not a dollar was paid.

As we stated last week, prosecutions have at length been instituted against Messrs. Bachman and Longrecker, the late officers of the Bank, and it is to be hoped that full and ample justice may be meted out to them, according to their deserts.—Lancaster Int.

The Buchanan Inaugural. There is no show in Mr. BUCHANAN'S inaugural address. It is, like its author's plain, straightforward and unpretending. The very objections made to it by its enemies command it to popular appreciation. There is no seeking after effect. There is no advertisement for applause. Its direct, emphatic, and decided. Every point tells. Every opinion is expressed as if the language in which it is uttered was nothing. The fruit is everything; the foliage nowhere. For its very plainness, it is chiefly agreeable to the people. It is not a one topic of public concern upon which the inaugural is not explicit and emphatic. Now one point is left to inference. James BUCHANAN has never, in all his life, been

more like himself, than in the address with which he opens his memorable administration. We stood by when Mr. Buchanan pronounced his inaugural. We saw the man and heard him speak. Tall, commanding and venerable in figure and mien, he stood out most conspicuous, first among men, a giant and a Hercules. He seemed to feel that he was speaking to posterity. Every sound he uttered was caught up by the crowd, and whenever he enunciated his opinions, great and protracted applause answered to his tones.

The fact that Mr. BUCHANAN announces his purpose not to become a candidate for re-election, gives to his declaration of principle in his Inaugural Address a sublime and striking significance. For ourselves, we have no objection to say, that if JAMES BUCHANAN lives long enough, and adheres to the noble declaration of his Inaugural, no man in our time, can resist his advances upon the American mind. We are not disposed to go into a more lengthy discussion of the Inaugural. It is right. It is proper. It offers nothing to clamor or to prejudice. It is what we anticipated, and we shall rejoice if the future carries out and completes the national expectation.—Pennysonian.

Gov. Geary's Objection to Sherrard. The following is the message of Governor Geary, in answer to an inquiry from the House of Representatives, as to his reasons for refusing to commission Sherrard as Sheriff of Douglas county. It was this message that Sherrard made a personal matter, and resented by cursing Gov. Geary and spitting upon him, with the supposed intention of killing him if he gave him a chance by sending the mail. The coolness, and self-possession of the Governor, undoubtedly saved his life. He passed on without deigning to notice the ruffian.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. LECOMPTON, K. T. Jan 21, '57. To the House of Representatives, Kansas Territory.—Gentlemen.—In reply to your resolution of the 19th inst., which was received late on the 20th, requesting me to furnish you a copy of a statement of my reasons for not commissioning William T. Sherrard, Esq., as Sheriff of Douglas county, I have the honor to state, that while I am disposed to accede to any reasonable request from the Legislature, I regard that matter as a subject of inquiry only from the Territorial Courts.

Prior to its announcement to me, the appointment of Mr. Sherrard was protested against by many good citizens of Lecompton and of Douglas county, as his habits and passions rendered him unfit for the proper performance of the duties of that office. There was no intimation on my part to withhold his commission; but in consequence of the absence of the Secretary of the Territory it was delayed for several days, during which time I was informed by many respectable gentlemen, among whom were those of the county tribunal from which he desired his appointment, that Mr. Sherrard had been engaged in several drunken broils—fighting and shooting at persons with pistols,—and threatening others. I have since been informed that these facts are notorious to the citizens of the place, and are easily substantiated by proof. Should the contrary be made clearly to appear, no one will rejoice more heartily than myself.

But it is my desire to be distinctly understood that I will commission no one laboring under such charges as would impair, if not entirely destroy, his usefulness, or whose passions and habits would render him unfit for the proper discharge of his duties, or which might in any manner endanger the peace of the Territory. I am instructed from the source from whence I receive my appointment to pursue this course of policy. The true interests of the people of the territory require it, and it is sanctioned and approved by my own judgment. JNO. W. GEARY, Governor of Kansas Territory.

Extraordinary case of Needlemania. The subject was a young lady, nineteen years of age, of nervous temperament, very healthy, and the daughter of a respectable farmer in Butterworth's Oregon county, N. Y. She first came to my office, April 28th 1853, to have a needle extracted from her left arm, which she said "got in accidentally" as this, a medium sized sewing needle, was soon found and extracted from the interior side of the fore arm, about midway between the wrist and the elbow. In less than a week she called again, saying she had another needle in her arm. I examined and found it deep in the bend of the arm, a hard substance which proved to be a needle similar to the first, and accounted for in a similar manner. One week after this the arm was very much swollen, painful and presented the appearance of malignant erysipelas, which continued about six days.

After the inflammation and swelling had subsided, six needles were found, and in the flesh, about three inches from the elbow, on May 29th, fourteen were taken out, higher and more on the posterior side of the arm. 30th, seventeen were taken from the arm and shoulders. Some of these were superficial, lying under the skin, but most of them lay deep in the flesh, and a number entirely under the biceps muscle. One, of large size, lay with two-thirds its length embedded in the biceps muscle, saying she had another needle in her arm. I examined and found it deep in the bend of the arm, a hard substance which proved to be a needle similar to the first, and accounted for in a similar manner. One week after this the arm was very much swollen, painful and presented the appearance of malignant erysipelas, which continued about six days.

The accounts from Walker direct, are to the 3d of February. It appears that he left San Juan del Sur on that day, with three hundred men to receive recruits expected from San Francisco. His head quarters were at Rivas where he had concentrated all his effective force (eight hundred men) under his immediate command. On the 26th of January General Henningsen, with four hundred men, attacked a force of the enemy, fifteen hundred strong, at a place six miles from Rivas. The battle was by no means decisive, and after some pretty severe fighting, the filibusters withdrew from the field with a small loss of men and Captain Plimpton mortally wounded. On the 28th he attacked them again at St. George, on the lakeshore, and again retreated, after a hard fight, with a greater loss of men than before, and several distinguished officers, among whom were Col. Jaques and Maj. Dusenbury, mortally wounded. The loss of the Costa Ricans was supposed to be large; one of their principal commanders, Gen. Bosquet, was killed. The health of Walker's army was said to be good, and they were well supplied with provisions and ammunition. The native Nicaraguan force had retired to the vicinity of Granada, where they were waiting for a supply of food and munition of war from Greytown. This news if at all reliable, shows that little progress has been made towards the conquest of the country. Many a bloody battle must yet be fought before either party can obtain a permanent ascendancy.

The New Cabinet. The new Cabinet has at length been sent to the Senate, and confirmed by that body. In its complete condition it stands as follows: Secretary of State—LEWIS CASS, of Michigan.

Secretary of the Treasury—HOWELL COBB, Georgia.

Secretary of the Navy—ISAAC TOUCEY, of Connecticut.

Secretary of War—JOHN B. FLOYD, of Virginia.

Secretary of the Interior—JOHN THOMPSON, of Mississippi.

Postmaster-General—AARON V. BROWN, of Tennessee.

Attorney-General—JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania.

We have heretofore referred to some length to the life of the above named gentleman—Messrs. Cass, Cobb, Floyd, Thompson, and Brown. Although general rumor had designated Mr. Brown for the Navy Department, he has been made Postmaster General, and Mr. Toucey appointed to the former place. Mr. Toucey has long been known as one of the most influential, talented and orthodox Democrats of New England. He was the late representative of Connecticut in the United States Senate, and during his term appeared him-

self to the patriotic men of the country, by his stern resistance to all the dogmas of Black Republicanism, and by the unflinching and undeviating consistency and ability which marked his entire Senatorial career. Mr. Toucey's political life has been a long and an honorable one, and his appointments will be hailed with universal satisfaction.

We have never had a political duty to perform which has given us more sincere and heartfelt satisfaction, than that which we feel in announcing the appointment of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, as Attorney-General. He is one of the oldest, truest, and best friends of Mr. Buchanan, and his appointment will be hailed with joyous acclamations throughout the whole State. He may not be so well known to the country at large as his merits deserve, but when it learns to appreciate him the universal admiration with which this admirable selection is received in Pennsylvania, will be shared by the whole nation. Judge Black is one of the greatest and ablest men of the country. With Buchanan as President, and Black in the Cabinet, the Keystone State can proudly point to such representatives at the National Capitol, as jewels of whom she is justly proud. Judge Black was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and is now in the vigor of life. In 1842 he was appointed President Judge of the Sixth Judicial District; in 1851, he was elected one of the five judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and under the sanction of the Court, prescribed by the Act of Assembly, he drew the short term and was made Chief Justice. In 1854 he was re-elected to the Supreme Bench. He has never held an office of a purely political character, but has been warmly and sincerely attached to the Democratic party, and has for several years past been one of its ablest ornaments. As a lawyer, he stands at the front rank of his profession, and commands the unbounded respect of his members. His literary attainments are of the very highest order. The death of Gen. Jackson, in 1845, inspired the whole Democratic party of the nation with earnest desire to do justice to his memory, and as the ablest members of the party in all sections of the country were called upon to pronounce eulogies upon his life and character, no event ever elicited more fully and completely a display of the talent and genius in the ranks of our organization. Judge Black's eulogy upon that occasion is universally conceded to have been vastly superior to any of those pronounced. His eulogy upon Judge Gibson, and his recent address to a Literary Society upon religious freedom, are like his eulogy of Jackson, and his opinions upon the bench, models of English composition, which place their author in the very highest rank of writers. In manner, Judge Black is plain, frank and artless—the very model of a Democratic statesman. The purity of his character, the unbroken and incorruptible honesty of his nature, the soundness of his principles, the superior brilliancy and clearness of his intellect, all stamp him with the genuine attributes of true greatness. The nation could not have marshalled into her service a nobler spirit, and we predict that Judge Black will win in the national arena, that mastery over the minds and hearts of those with whom he comes in contact, which he possesses over all by whom he is known; and the responsible position of Attorney-General, will be discharged with fidelity and ability unsurpassed by any of the distinguished men who have heretofore occupied that responsible position.

Uncle Sam's Farm. Two centuries ago Uncle Sam was an infant, and his present farm was the red man's wild. The Indian was no farmer. He left the soil unturned, the trees to grow as they pleased, the brooks and rivers to flow as they pleased, the useful metals in their beds. His house was of poles, covered with the skins of beasts. He made no roads, no vehicles, no boat but a hollow log. He stole his clothes from the animals, or went unclothed. The plumes of birds, beads of bench shells, the shooberly's paint stone, were his ornaments. The cane and wild furnished him with arrows. His pipe was a stone with a hole in it; his knife a stone sharpened; his grist mill two stones, the rudest thing that can be called a mortar. Uncle Sam's first crops were enriched with his own and British and Indian blood. Then he began to tear down his old log barns and build better; to open roads, cut canals, improve harbors, take gangs from the river, and cover the states over with a net-work of railroads. Uncle Sam snaps his thumb and finger, cities spring up like the cream of emery; he blocks out a state, and sees a building more glorious than the full blossoming of an ancient empire. With his two iron fists, he hurcule a can horse, and his great train of wagons, he outstrips the swift winds, and makes the oaks prick their ears, or move off with flight. The streams are beset with noisy mill-gears; the rivers filled with proud steamships, which tonnage is greater than that of old John Bull, and they have wings like their white wings along the seaports; and his huge hulls along the wharves of Uncle Sam. There is thick wealth in the cities, happiness in the country, industry and enterprise everywhere. Whilst more than three thousand chorals spires speak of Uncle Sam's Sabbath propensities, two hundred and thirty-four colleges, with academies and common schools, show the breadth and commonness of his enterprise in respect to the rising generation.

Toss up your head, Uncle Sam, and let us see the most of your eye, while we tell you that you have the best and largest farm on this earth! There it lies "on the top of the globe, cradled between two great oceans, with nearly thirty thousand miles of sea-coast, beautified with great harbors and proud bays. Surely it is an ill-traded land that can show you no common good! Either shall come the ends of the earth in exchange for commodities. Your fair soil, essential more interest than did the games of ancient Greece. The products of your farm shall add a hundred million to the population of the globe. Last year you raised more than two thousand millions dollars' worth of agricultural products, and yet the farm is not half cleared; besides, you did over fifteen hundred millions dollars' worth of other work. These things of course are buried and are not seen, and square miles of some of your hills and deep-down mountains, full of the useful metals, and your California. A word, Uncle Sam! Do as you have done, and you shall be the happiest and noblest uncle that has ever graced this earth.—St. Louis Democrat.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—External injuries, as well as internal diseases, may be truly said to have lost half their terrors since the introduction of Holloway's Oint-