the had no especial interest in its welfare.— Many of them were not even residents, while is quite evident that others were influenced together in the part they took in the disdurbances by mercenary or other personal ready, cheerful and energetic discharge of considerations. The great body of the actu-duty. Their conduct in this respect is woral citizens are conservative law abiding, thy of universal commendation, and presents pence loving men, disposed rather to make a bright example for those executing the civacrifice for conciliation and consequent peace il power. The good behavior of all the solthan to insist for their entire rights should diers who were called upon to assist me, is the general good thereby be caused to suffer. in fact, deserving of especial notice. Many Some of them, under the influence of the pre- of these troops officers and men had served railing excitement and misguided opinions, with me on the fields of Mexico against a possible. It was a "good enough Morgan were led to the commission of grevious mis- foreign foe, and it is a source of no little sat- till after election," but the people now undertakes but not with the deliberate intention of doing wrong.

A rery few men, resolved upon mischief, may keen in a state of unhealthy excitement and involve in fearful strife an entire community. This was demonstrated during the civil commotions with which the Territory was convulsed. While the people generally were anxious to pursue their peaceful calling small combinations of crafty scheming and designng men succeeded, from purely selfish motives, in bringing upon them a series of most lamentable and destructive difficulties. Nor are they satisfied with the mischief already lone. They never desired that the present peace should be effected; nor do they intend that it shall continue if they have the power to prevent it. In the constant croaking of disaffected individuals in various sections, you hear only the expression of evil desires and intentions. Watch then, with a special jealous and suspicious eye, those who are continually indulging surmises of renewed hostilities. They are not the friends of Kansas, and there is reason to fear that some of them are not only the enemies of this Territory, but of the Union itself. Its dissolution is their ardent wish, and Kansas has been selected as a fit place to commence the accomplishment

of a most nefarious design. The scheme has

thus far been frustrated, but it has not been

abandoned. You are intrusted not only with

the guardianship of this Territory, but the

peace of the Union, which depends upon you in a greater degree than you may at present You should therefore, frown down every effort to foment discord, and especially to ar ray settlers from different sections of the Union in hostility against each other. All true patriots, whether from the North or South the East or West, should unite together for that which is and must be regarded as a common causa, the preservation of the Union; and he who shall whisper a desire for its dissolution, no matter what may be his pretentions, or to what faction or party he claims to belong, is unworthy of your confidence, deserves vour strongest reprobation, and should be branded as a traitor to his country. There is a voice crying from the grave of one whose memory is dearly cherished in every patriotic heart, and let it not April, 20th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. cry in vain. It tells you that this attempt at dissolution is no new thing; but that even as early as the days of our first President, it was agitated by ambitious aspirants for place and power. And if the appeal of a still more recent hero and patriot was needed in his

time, how much more applicable is it now and in this Territory.
"The possible dissolution of the Union,' he familiar subject of discussion. Has the war. of about \$6,000. ning voice of Washington been forgotten ?or have designs already been formed to sever e supposed that I impute to all of those who have taken an active part in the unwise and unprofitable discussion a want of patriotism or public virtue. The honorable feelings of State pride and local attachments find a place in the bosoms to offer on this subject next week. of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their political brethren, and that however, mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves. Mutual suspicions and reproaches may, in time, create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found who are ready to foment these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the coun-

try. The history of the world is full of such

examples, and especially in the history of re-When I look upon the present condition of the Territory, and contrast it with what it was when I first entered it, I feel satisfied that my administration has not been prejudicial to its interests. On every hand, I now behold unmistakeable evidences of welfare and prosperity. The honest settler occupies his quiet dwelling, with his wife and children clustering around him, unmolested and fearless of danger. The solitary traveller pursues his way unharmed over every public thorough fire. The torch of the incendiary has been extinguished, and the cabins which by it were destroyed, have been replaced by more substantial buildings. Hordes of banditti no longer lie in wait in every ravine for plunder and assassination. Invasions of shostile armies have ceased, and infuriated partisans. living in our midst, have emphatically turned their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks. Laborers are everywhere at work, farms undergoing rapid improvements, merchants are driving a thriving trade, and mechanics pursuing with profit their various occupations. Real estate in town and country, has increased in value, almost without precedent, until in some places it is commanding prices that never could have been anticipated. Whether this healthy and happy change is the result solely of my executive labors, or not, it certainly has occurred during my administration. Upon courselves must mainly depend the preservation and perpetuity of present prosperous condition of affairs. Guard it with unceasing vigilance, and protect it as you would your lives. Keep down that party spirit which, it permitted to obtain the mastery, must lead to desolation. Watch closely and condemn in its infancy every insiduous movement that can possibly lend to discord and disunion.-Suffer no local prejudices to disturb the prevailing harmony. To every appeal of these

To you the peaceable citizens of Kansas aid and comfort your kind asurances and hearty co-operations have afforded in many you may be abundantly rewarded in Heav- sires to furnish his readers with correct infor- (irreversible. That court affirmed the consti- failed. "Free-love" ditto. Anti-rent explo-

To the ladies of the Territory, the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the honest settlers, I am also under a weight of obligation. Their pious prayers have not been of confidence in the policy of my administra-

tion failed to exert a salutary influence. And last, though not least, I must not be unmindful of the noble men who form the

ferent parts of the Union, and naturally imbued with sectional prejudices, I know of no instance where such prejudices have been permitted to stand in the way of the faithful isfaction to know that the laurels there won have been further adorned by the praisewor

a destructive fratricidal strife at home. With a firm reliance in the protecting care and overruling providence of that Great Being who holds in His hands the destinies alike of men and of nations, I bid farewell to Kansas and her people, trusting that whatever events may hereafter befell them, they the provisions of the constitution, by the states have more weight than sixteen millwill, in the exercise of His wisdom, goodness and power, be so directed as to promote their own best interest and that of the beloved country of which they are destined to form a most important part.

JOHN W. GEARY. Lecompton, March 12, 1857.



J.B. McCOLLUM. A.J. GERRITSON.

🤳 Montrobe, Pa.,

Thursday, April 16th, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM F. PACKER,

Of Lycoming County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, MIMROD STRICKLAND, Of Chester County.

State Committee.

THE members of the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at the Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia, on Monday, C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman.

WILLIE CLIFTON; OR THE VICTIM OF AVARICE, by S. W. T., is accepted and will

R. Little, Esq., of Wyoming, Judge advo- ployment. Moreover, as a general result, the says, " has at length become an ordinary and cate of the Court of Inquiry—with a salary democratic party is really strengthened by

> We publish in another column, a notice for a Convention to be held in this place on the first Monday in May next, to elect a competent person to the Office of County Superintendent. We shall have a few thoughts

The May No. of Peterson's excellent Magazine is on our table. It contains, as constitution—at war with patriotism—treach usual, beautifully colored fashion plates, a fine steel engraving, and a choice variety of readng matter. This is the best and cheapest Magazine published in the Union. Single copies \$2,00; eight copies for one year, \$10, 00. Address, post paid, Charles J. Peterson, 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

opinion of the Supreme Court, of this State, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Nahum Newton. We copy it from the Jurist and Legal Intelligencer, as matter of interest to many if not all our readers. For more than wear Mr. Newton was stripped of his prorusal.

## Geary's Address.

We print to-day, commencing on first page. the Farwell Address of John W. Geary to the People of Kausas Territory. We are informed that some of the ignorant, ranting members of the opposition, have announced that we dare not publish said Address, because (as they asserted), it would injure the democratic party. Now, the intelligent reader will see at a glance that the Address confirms the statements we have repeatedly made touching the present condition of affairs in Kansas. Gov. Geary asserts most emphatically that Karsas is now in peaceful and prosperous condition—that every branch of business in the territory is protected and flourishing. We do not supbe particularly gratifying to those who have misrepresented its contents in the hope of making capital for their party by so doing. This however we cannot help and we earnestly invite all our readers to peruse the address turn a deaf ear, as did the Savior of men to with care, as it contains reliable information the promptings of the deceiver. Act as a respecting the condition of Kansas affairs at united band of brothers bound together by one common tie. Your interests are the this time. We think it would be well for same, and by this course alone can they be our neighbor of the Republican to spread maintained. Follow this and your hearts this document before his readers; a dose of and homes will be made light and happy by truth would be beneficial to them occasionthe richest blessings of a kind and munificent ally. It would probably be much more satisfactory to the patrons of that journal to read owe my grateful acknowledgments for the the address of Gov. Geary than to be informed out of it, one is happy. Thus—we are joywhat somebody says Gov. Geary said in a private conversation, respecting Kansas can't and trying nours. You mave my sinaffairs. If the Editor of the Republican de-Supreme Court, though formidable is not been tried. Fourierism was tried,—but it

The New York Times states that of \$112,16 of money coming to that office, but | nonneed a bank of the United States perfect raised in vain, nor their numerous assurances lost during the month of February through ly constitutional, yet the people ultimately the insecurity of the mails, \$83,16, or about made a contrary decision, which prevailed some time, has at last extended to Reading. expressly granted, and the mode of its exertwo-thirds, was in registered letters. There over the court's. So in other cases, So it seems to be little doubt that the Registry unmindful of the noble men wno form the Military Department of the West. To Gen. System actually facilitates fraud on the part of the Post Office officials, by pointing out points involved in the Dred Scott case?— around his neck. The gentleman did not apprised to risdiction of the contempt they undertook to resulting to the letters which contains money, and which it Congress repealed its own alien and sedition pear at all frightened, and made no efforts to had—that having isseed the subpoens which suppose of the letters which contains money, and which it Congress repealed its own alien and sedition pear at all frightened, and made no efforts to had—that having isseed the subpoens which suppose a wh many valuable services. Although from dif- is therefore an object to steal,

mation let him publish the Address.

Now, says an exchange, that the presiden--the country in a state of unexampled prosperity-peace prevailing with other nationsthe next "dodge" of the poor black republicans will be. That the Kansas question can any longer answer their purposes is hardly stand the matter-Laving had time to look thy alacrity with which they aided to allay at it carefully, and judge more caudidly since passed away: It is now clearly understood that the democracy of the north and the south votes of the actual residents of the territory, with molestation or interference of any character, pro or con, from outsiders. The bloody tales of Missouri bandits have no more place at the head of the columns of the black republican journals, for, alas,

" Othello's occupation's gone," in that direction. And, so far as we can judge, they feel vexed rather than pleased at the prospect of the peaceful establishment of a free government in Kansas. It grieves them that the key is broken that they so loved to

But, what will they do? Old Buck has come out so clearly upon the broad grounds sylvania has done with Judge Grier? or New of the Constitution, that there is not one point of attack left to them. He is admitted, even by republican presses, to be right on the subject of harbor and river improvementsright on the subject of national economyright on the subject of Pacific sailroad-right in relation to chartered banking institutions and corporations for monopolies-right with respect to rotation in office-and, indeed. "all right," save that he is a democrat.

Now, what great evil will be hatched out by these prolific political progenists! Will holding states) with Gwinn and Broderick they go to Cuba, for a "bone of contention? of California; Douglas, of Illinois; Bright There are negroes there!-rery possibly they may get up an issue on the awful outrages of "ruffians" there, and damn the President for hinting that the island might seek admission to the United States. Probably they will put on their goggles and try to find some flaw in Walker's movements, to keep their hand in. At all events they are bound to find something, or die of ennui. We shall endeavor to wait with a proper degree of decorum for the next "appearance," of the progeny of this prolific party of political inventions .-We really hope they will get up something The President has appointed Rob't soon, for we dislike to see them out of emevery move they make. They cannot harm Buchanan, for his name and acts are enshrinall their movements they have been so obnox ious to the high and glorious principles of our government that the people feel disgusted, to a great degree with their very name.-They are too manifestly at variance with the | immph."

> erous traitorous-factious. We publish as a great curiosity the following characteristic letter, received by our friend Dr. J. C. AYER, of Lowell, Mass. for of China, in acknowledgment for quantities of his CHERRY PECTORAL and CATHARTIC

In another column will be found the Pills, the Doctor sent him as a present. To Dr. J. C. Aver of America-

The great curing barbarian of the out

Your present of sweet curing seeds (Pills) and fragrant curing drops, (Pectoral) of the Cherry smell, has been brought to Hugsenfession by the mistaken, not to say malicious | Tsene—the mighty Emperor (Kwangto) of | States, in spite of the supreme court. order of Judge Wilmot. The opinion which the terrible stout Ming dynasty, by the grace we publish to day exhibits in a very forcible of heaven revived after an interval of ageshanna Common Pleas to act as did Wilmot central flowers land. He directed his powin the case in question. We request our erful Mandarines to give them to the sick acreaders to to give the opinion an attentive pe- cording to what the Interpreters read from your printed papers (directions.) Be pro foundly happy, O wise barbarian! for I, Yang-seu Tsing, say it. Your curing seeds very twenty-five years ago-believe now that made them well. Be profoundly happy while | -if not with favor. you live for this is known to the Mighty Emperor of China, who approves your skill, and medicines for his fierce armies of myriads of abolition agitation.

They may be given to Chiang Lin, Chief Mandarin of the Red Button at Shanghai. who will repay you with Tea or silk or Gold. The high Mandarines of China, have heard of your great knowledge, surpassing all other Foreigners, even aspiring to equal the keen the supreme court of the United States, that wisdom of our own healing teachers, who make remedies that cure. We are glad to for twenty-five years, but many, very many pose that the publication of the Address will know you bow in trembling terror before our backwards! What a crab-like progress?mighty Emperor.

Written by YANG-SEU-TSING. Minister-in-chief of the restored Imperial Ming Dynasty, destined by the heavenly wisdom to rule in China.

(Translated by the American Consulate at Hong Kong, China 3d May, 1855).

## From the N. Y. Express.

Something Practical. The Tribune is so gassy in its politicshat when one can get something practical ful in having from it, just now, the following programme:

tntionality of the alien and sedition acts, yet | ded, "Rum" was only an onnua. "Bleedthe people annulled those acts, and paid back | ing Kansas" it exchanged for " Dred Scott." the penalties imposed and exacted under them by the federal judiciary. The court pro-

will be again."

What will be the next Bugaboo? executed them as laws until congress did repeal them-in spite of all popular clamor, tial campaign is over-the cabinet organized and all of Mr. Jefferson's majorities. Then congress created a national bank-and the supreme court executed the law as long as the law was on the statute book-in spite of "border fuffians" non est inventus, it becomes Gen. Jackson, and all of Gen. Jackson's maa matter of no little curiosity to learn what jorities. But congress cannot repeal, alter, or amend the federal constitution. Dred Scott is pronounced not to be a citizen under the constitution—and forty acts of congress could not make him so-if passed by both houses unanimously. The constitution is stronger than even "the people," till it is

constitutionally changed. "We mean to urge and effect a readjust the excitement of the presidential contest has ment of the basis on which justices of the supreme court are apportioned. Now six hundred thousand free people in a slave District have equal weight in the constitution of are alike desirous of having the question of that court with four millions in a free disfreedom or slavery disposed of according to trict, and six millions of free people in slave ions in free states. This is grossly unjust, and cannot be upheld. Make the judicial districts equal, let judges be fairly relected therefrom, and the Dred Scott decision will soon be over-ruled and effaced."

COMMENT.-You mean to do a great deal, but let us see what you can do. Judicial districts—that is judges—have been created to go over, and represent territory-not population. The South, with the largest area of territory, had been provided with five out of nine judges-but when California and the Pacific are provided with their federal judge -as they soon will be-there will be a remedy—but is the national population of California-likely to do better by you, than Penn-York with Judge Nelson! The South-if Maryland with Judge Taney can be called "the South"—only happens to have five out of the nine judges-because of its immense territory from the Susquehanna slave border to the Rio Grande Mexican border.

If you mean to re-adjust the court locally, geographically, sectionally, or by a party, re member Buchanan is president for four years to name the new judges-and if he dies, there is Breckenridge-who will not serve your purposes-and remember that the U.S. Senate stands thirty senators (in, fifteen slaveand Fitch, of Indiana; Pugh, of Ohio; Stuart, of Michigan; Bigier, of Pennsylvania; Thompson and Wright, of New Jersey; and others from the north in that senate, who will whatever you "mean" you can do nothing but fight a windmill.

"We mean to create and arouse an enlightened public sentiment which shall ultimate place the federal government, in all its departments, in the hands of men who love the constitution and union much, but liberty a su ervisory power over the courts of the eternal justice and the inalienable rights of Commonwealth. Whether it is to be exerman more-men who will regard freedom as cised by certiorari or writ of error, is not the universal and everlasting rule and slavery | made a question here, and need not be conwho will give Srylock his "pound of flesh." but warn him in taking it, to shed "no drop poses it is regularly here. of christian blood"-men who will be tenacious of the rights of men legally free, like tempt. It is entitled, like other criminal Dred Scott, as of those permitted by vicious prosecutions, in the name of the Commonlocal regulations, over which the nation has wealth, and the record sets fort that the de-

of this contest, that justice is the law of God's ply a record for contempt. But though aruniverse, to which all human laws should and raigned for contempt, and on the 18th of must conform, and that patient waiting and April, 1856, suspended from practising as an earnest working will eventually secure its attorney, apparently as the punishment for Comment.-That is, you mean to keep up

an-eternal clatter in the north, in order to keep up " village clubs,"-to sell the Tribune. But remember in the last presidential election, -a chance the like of which, from the way Gen. Pierce kept playing into your hands with "bleeding Kansas," you will netfrom the "Rebel Chief," or usurping Empe- or have again, in this our day and generation, -there were against you, un ted,-1st. Fifteen slave-holding states.

2d. California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, and also a large-a very large-majority of the Northern popu-

Thus, the practical remedy of the " Tribune" we started with turns out to be-In the Second Place-Gas! Gas! Gas! And in the First Place-Repealing by acts of congress the constitution of the United

Is it not strange, that men, Yankee men .- men of northern free schools, - with we publish to day exhibits in a very forcible of heaven revived after an interval of ages— northern training—practical in business manner the want of authority in the Susque- Prince of peace (Ta-ping-wang) of China, the matters, to a fault often,—can thus be led off by gas, and gaseous vapors, and will o'-whisp

and jack-o lanterus ! For twenty-five years, now,-abolitionism. in the north has been at wo k in this gaseous way,-and the result has been,-1st. Making the southern people-anti sla-

slavery is not an anti-scriptural institution.and sweet curing drops were given to the sick but, on the contrary, an institution looked in his Army of the Winged-Sword, and have uponby Christ when on earth without reproof 2d. The annexation of Florida and Arkansas to the Union, with constitution forbidding

emancipation,-novelties in southern constipermits you to send more of your curing tution making, brought about by northern 3d. The annexation of Texas with a compact (voted for by Preston King and others

now free-soilers) to make five slave states out of Texas, if-Texas desires. 4th, The repeal of the Missouri compromise of 1820. 5th. The insinuation, if not decision, by

the compromise is unconstitutional. Not a step forward in emancipation then Nay, what incurable mischief! What an

aimless, fruitless outcry! What a stupendous folly! But if, during these twenty-five years sla very had been left alone, as it had been be fore,—to be treated as it was treated in Jefferson and Madison's day,—purely or mainly as a question, in political economy,—as we in New York, and as they in Connecticut and Pennsylvania treated it,-Missouri, Kentucky, Deleware, Virginia, and Maryland would have now been free states-for in these

states,-slavery seems to be against the laws

of political economy and self-interest. But,-what is the use of talking to the Tribune? Its " clubs" to live must create a clatter in the little country Pedlingtons,and the "negro" answers the purpose better "We mean to show that a decision of the than any of the other humbugs that have

GARROTING.-The Reading Gazette says: COMMENT.—But what pertinency, howev- part of the city, a lady took advantage of his construed.

Opinion by Woodward, J. COMM'TH ys. NAHUM NEWTON.

CETIRORARI TO SUSQUEHANNA CO.

Attorney at Law-Contempt. Purdon, 158. Disobedience to lawful pro-Whatever doubts were raised by Austin's case, 5 R. 191; and McLaughlin's case, 5 the Act. This is the express rule in regard W. 272 as to the right of this Court to re- to witnesses, and it is a general rule as to view of the action of inferior tribunals, in all legal process, but another Act of Assemsuspending members of the bar from practice, bly makes an exception of the injunction ed. The Tobacco crop in Kentucky and there is no ground to doubt our jurisdiction which the Court is authorized to issue in exin this case, because this is a proceeding for contempt, which is a substantive criminal offence, and of which we take cognizance on ment and sequestration as in other cases of certiorari or writ of error, in the same manner and to the same extent we do of any other public offence, for which the Courts, in execution of a decree. Without this powsubject to our appellate jurisdiction, assume en a court of chancery could not enforce pero punish a citizen. Our jurisdiction results formance of its decrees, and the legislature tout of the constitution of this Court. It is have invested our courts of law with the not self-assumed, but is forced upon us by same power where a judgment in quo warthe legislative imposition of powers and du-ranto is to be executed. But that is a wideties under which we sit, and is one of the se- ly different jurisdiction from those "summary curities of the liberty of the citizen. We punishments" which the Act of 16th June, would have no right to waive it, therefore, if 1836, was intended to regulate. The power we had the power. For the source, the char- to punish summarily for contempts is essenncter, and extent of our jurisdiction in con- tial to the existence and usefulness of courts tempts committed against inferior Courts, I of justice, but to prevent oppression, through refer, with great satisfaction, to the opinion abuse of the power, the legislature have of Judge Sergeant, in Hummell's & Bishop's carefully defined, not only the cases in which case,9 W. 4 30. It was indeed said, in Williamson's case. Casey, 18, that the authority to deal with this offence belongs exclusively to the Court | ed" to the offence and penalties. in which the contempt was committed, and

that no other Court can interfere, either by writ of error, habeas corpus, or mandamusa remark which was predicated of a conviction for contempt in the District Court of the for contempt, they inflicted a penalty, which United States, over which we possess no ju- is forbidden by statute. risdiction whatever, but which does not admit of application to our State tribunals, over which our appellate jurisdiction is fixed ed to be in technnical contempt as a tardy by statute, We are to "examine and correct witness, might, instead of being fined, be all, and all manner of error of the justices, stripped of his profession. As well might magistrates, and courts of this Common the occupation of any other witness be taken wealth, in the process, proceedings, judg-ments and decrees, as well in criminal as in na, and his family beggared. Before such civil pleas or proceedings, and thereupon to things can be done, the Act of assembly rereverse, modify, or affirm such judgments and stricting punishments for contempt must be decrees, or proceedings, as the law doth or repealed and forgotten. shall direct." (See Purdon's Digest, 771.) This charter of our powers cannot be so nar- improper conduct on the part of the defend rowed by construction as to exclude proceedings for contempt. We do not, indeed, re- was as a witness, and that was not such as vise such cases upon their merits. The Court to attract the censure of the proper tribunal having a limited jurisdiction in contempts, to punish it. He has done nothing to forfeit every fact found by them is to be taken as the title to his profession, and yet he was true, and every intendment is to be made in thrust out of it for an offence for which he carry out none of your purposes. Hence favor of their record, if it appears to us that was not convicted—an offence which, if comthat they proceeded within, and did not ex-

ceed their jurisdiction; but for the purpose of seeing that their jurisdiction has not been transcended, and that their proceedings, as ish in the mode adopted. they appear of record, have been according to law, we possess, and are bound to exercise tained in this court. as the local and transitory exception-men sidered. The record before us was brought of Susquehanna County in the case of the up by certiorari, and for all present pur-I have said this was a proceeding for con-

ed in the liearts of a confiding people. They no control, to claim property in the limbs fendant was ruled to answer for "contempt," &c. The particle "&c." is to be rejected as "In short, we mean to prove, by the issue | an insensible surplusage, which leaves it simit, yet the record nowhere shows that the defendant was convicted of the offence. All we have is the arraignment and sentence, and if there was no other defect in the record i would have to be set aside for want of a conviction, for without a judgment there cannot be execution. But this is not the only fault of the proceedings.

The defendant had been subræned to apear before Judge Wilmot on the 23d of January, 1856, to make his deposition in au action of ejectment pending in the Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, the judge act ing as commissioner or examiner under a rule of the Court entered in that suit, for the parose of taking depositions. Although the lefendant claims to have appeared at the time and place appointed, we will assume, as the Court below did, that he made default, adjourned the taking of the depositions to the 25th of January, when the witness not appearing in obedience to a subpoens served on him, the judge awarded an attachment returnable forthwith, on which the defendant was brought before the judge on the 31st of January, and his deposition duly taken and certified; and the judge acting in his minis terial or extra judicial capacity, under the rule of Court, seems to have taken no further notice of the witness's failure to appear either on the 23d or 25th, but the Court on the same day, the 31st of January, made the rule on the defendant to answer for contempt as before stated. The rule was returnable on the 2d of February, but was adjourned to the April term of the Court, and on the 18th of April, 1858, after hearing, " the Court order that Nahum Newton lesuspended from practicing as an attorney in this Court until such time as reinstated by a revocation of this or-

The non-attendance of the witness on the 23d and 25th of January, was, if unexplained to the satisfaction of the acting magistrate a contempt of the process of the law, and by the 3d sec. of the Act of Assembly of the 26.h of Feb., 1831, (Purden, 323,) the magistrate had power to issue process of attach ment, whereupon, says the Act, "the same proceedings shall be had as are used and alowed in like cases in the courts of record in this Commonwealth.

What are the proceedings of courts of record in respect to a defaulting witness when rought in on attachment !

He is called up to purge himself of the alleged contempt, which if he does to the satisfaction of the Court, he is dismissed without more—but if he fail to purge himself, the Court adjudges him guilty of contempt and imposes the costs of the attachment, and such additional fine, as in their discretion the case seemed to demand; and in default of payment he may be committed to jail to mpel execution of the sentence.

This is what Judge Wilmot, sitting as examas he did not use these powers, it would not | market." be unreasonable to infer that he was satisfied with such excuses as the witness was able to render for his non appearance on the 23d or 25th. But whether the examiner was satis fied or not, what had the Court to do with the matter? The contempt, if any, was not their client's innocence, but give the name of against the Court, nor against even its chief officer, acting as an examiner, but against the process of law, and for that offence the law had entrusted the power to punish to the This new mode of "raising the wind," which examiner. If any penalty was due, he was has been in vogue in our large cities for the officer to inflict it. His power is very

was disobeyed, they might interfere to vindicate the majesty of the law and have 1,000% for writing the epitaph on the punish the recusant witness-they were bound to punish him as a witness, and the mode is of Wellington. pointed out by the Act of assembly of 16th lune, 1836, relating to contempts of courts.

cess shall be punished by "fine only" says ecution of judgments in quo warranto. Obedience thereto may be compelled by attachinjunction, which is a grant, in that particular case, of the chancery power to imprison it may be exercised, but the form and mode of the punishment also, and have, moreover, declared that the power shall be "restrict-

It is apparent the court did not heed this legislation. They ponished a lawyer summarily in his professional character for ac offence as a witness. Without a conviction

This legislation would be a vain array of words, if a gentleman of the bar who happen-

The record suggests no unprofessional or ant as a practicing attorney. His only fault mitted, belonged to a different tribunal to ounish; an offence which no tribunal in Pennsylvania had any right or power to pun-A record so full of mistakes cannot be sus-

And now, to wit, March 16th, 1857, this cause having been heard and fully considered, it is here ordered and adjudged that the proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas Commonwealth v. Nahum Newton, be reversed, annulled, and wholly taken for naught. - And it is further ordered and adjudged that the said Nahum Newton be restored to his rights and privileges as an attorney of the several courts of said county, as fully as he enjoyed the same before the order of the 18th of April, 1856, was made.

### Items.

.. The names, residence and time of appointment of the present Judges of the U.S. Supreme Court are as follows: CHIEF JUSTICE.

Roger B. Taney, Baltimore, Md., 1836. ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

John McLean, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1829. James M. Wayne, Savannah, Ga., 1835. John Craton, Nashville, Tenn., Peter V. Daniel, Richmond, Va., 1841. S. Nelson, Cooperstown, N. Y., Robert C. G ier, Pittsburg, Pa, 1846. Benjamin R. Curtis, Boston, Mass., 1851. John A. Campbell, Mobile, Ala., 1853.

.. Great Britain has 18,054 miles of railway ompleted, making a line of single rails more han sufficient in length to complete a belt of ron round the globe. The cost of these lines has been 286,000,000. The earthworks of and was apparently in contempt. The judge these lines measure 550,000 cubic yards. Eight million of train miles are run annually are undoubtedly strong enough to have done vehicles compose the working stock. The companies employ over 90,000 officers and servants, and the engines consume annually 2,000,000 tons of coal; equal to the whole one-half of the annual consumption of London.

.. Letter writers from Washington state hurry forward the construction of a wagon road from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Such million, and the Post Office Department conng the mails over the new route.

.. Rev. Daniel Waldo, the venerable Chapain of the House of Representatives, now 94 age to the meeting house, and went through | plans. - News. the exercises without apparent fatigue. Mr. Waldo was a soldier in the Revolution, and once fell into the hands of that abominable set of fellows who were well known as the "Cow

Boys." .. A correspondent of the Missouri Rep., from St. Joseph, Mo., says: "Kansas is filling up with amazing rapidity." All of the valuable plains within twenty miles of the river are taken, and are selling to new comers at from \$500, to 5,000. In the short period of one year, all the rich lands in this portion of the great Missouri valley will be in cultivation. iner, might have done with the witness, and and pour untold stores of wealth into your

...It is stated that the counsel of Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel are confident of the acquittal on the charge of murder. They say that they are not only able to establish the actual murderer, and show how the deed . Freemasonry was first known in England

n 674, and was forbiden in 1224, tolerated in 1306, and excommunicated by the Pope in 1638. The charity for Freemasons was estab A few evenings since, while a young gentle- cise defined by the statutes, and penal stat- 1638. The charity for Freemasons was established in the lower utes are to be strictly followed as well as lished in 1788. The grand lodge of England was founded in 1717; of Ireland in 1720. ... The Governor has appointed Jas. W. ever introduced into Susq'a, Co., Thorough

.. Macaulay, the English historian, is to city of London Monument to the late Duke

.. Despatches from Nashville, Tenn, say that enow fell at that place on the 5th inst. to the depth of three inches. Much damage to the corps has been occasioned, and it is feared that the fruit crop is entirely destroy-Tennessee has doubtless been much injured by the storm.

.. The navigation on Lake Ontatio has now fairly opened.

Bailroad Accident-Fearful Bide. On Wednesday morning of last week says the Cumberland Telegraph, as the early coal train from the mines of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company was coming down the grade, about four o'clock, the train ran over large boulder which had rolled down the embankment immediately upon the centre of the track. The locomotive passed over it with slight damage, but the balance of the train, including the tender, had every brake ipped out from one end to the other. The orakesman becoming aware of this fact and seeing in a moment that the cars could not be controlled going down a grade of over one hundred feet to the mile, thinking discretion the better part of valor, at once left the train. On it went and at each revolution of the wheel the momentum increased until the velocity became absolutely frightful.-The whistle sounded to put down the brakes but the only answer was a wild unearthly whistle reverberating amongst the black hills. scarcely heard before it died away or was drowned by the rattling of the swift revolving wheels upon the Iron trackie At length the engineer became convinced that something must be the matter.

Adjusting his valves, he began cautional to pick his way to the rear of the train. As he advanced through the thick darkness be tried to put down the brakes of first one and then another of the cars. All were broken off or damaged by the rock on the track-He at length felt his way back to the two rear cars of the train. Pulling out the coupling pin, he felt sure that he could control them when detached from the train. But they were in the same condition.

All were broke. No control could be exercised over them. The train was now running at a frightful speed. What to do !was the next consideration. To jump seemed like certain death, while to remain upon the train promised no exemption from a similar fate. A moment's thought determined the course of the intrepid engineer. Clinging for a moment to the rear car, he commenced climbing down until he could feel the ground with his feet. He then left all holds go, falling against the ground with much violence, but escaping with a few painful bruises.

On went the train at a furious rate. The wo detached cars were thrown from the track before going a great distance. One of the other rod hoppers had the trucks knocked from under it, and it was dragged some distance, completely ripping out the bottom, but finally checking the train some three miles above town. Take it altogether, it was a frightful occurrence, and seen in the arkness of the morning, whipping in and out amongst the gorges of the mountain with the sparks and steam issueing from the locomotive in a vast column, with a solitary man clinging for life to the rear car, or climbing down to escape salmost certain death, it must have presented a scene of fearful impart.

## Brewing a Fight.

A Leavenworth (Kansas) correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette (a Republican journal.) after announcing the arrival of "Jim Lane" in the Territory, who has recently returned to Kansas through Missouri, in disguise so perfect that his own best friends did not know him, adds:

"Four or five ultra Free State men were with him, and some of them boasted, as they were leaving the boat that they 'would soon raise hell in the Territory.' It is well known here that just before the adjournment of the bogus Legislature, there was a project on foot among the Free State men to rise and wipe out that body, with its records and acts, at one blow. The Free State men in the Territory on the railways; 5,000 engines and 150,000 it, even though opposed by the United States troops. But the more prudent among them; feared the effect of a 'little civil war' on the spring immigration, and the step was finally. postponed. The elements are all here for a grand rising, and the flame of excitement amount exported to foreign-countries and to wants only a little fanning to grow into a tremendous blaze. Whether Lane has influence enough left with the free State men to make a war, remains to be seen. You need hat the three Departments of the Interior, of not be surprised to hear that there is trouble War, and of the Post office are uniting to in Kansas soon. I talked with an intelligent soldier at the Fort, to-day, and he thinks the officer would be glad of an excuse to put after Lane. There are now 1200 troops at the a road is an indispensable prerequisite for a Fort-800 cavalry. It is expected 600 of Pacific Railroad. The Department of War them will leave for Oregon soon. You can appropriate \$100,000, the "Interior" half a not imagine the trepidation of some of the Leavenworth people at the intelligence that Lane is here. He certainly is greatly feared racts to pay \$600,000 per annum for carry- by the Proslavery men of the Territory."

Jim Lane is not a very worthy Apostle of of Freedom-and it is to be hoped that the Free State people will not "raise h-ll," as is proposed, but trouble is undoubtedly brewing, years old, has revisited his home in Connecti- and Kansas is again to bleed. Who are the cut. Last week he preached two sermons in bleeders, however, the Northern people now Sharon, walked half a mile from the parson- can easily see after this pre-announcement of

# Notices.

Holloway's Pills .- This great household medicine ranks among the leading necessr. ries of life. Dyspepsia, bowel complaints, and bil ous discrders, are common to all clim ates. Tens of thousands die of them; and to suffer them in their chronic form is a living death. Now it is a fact as well established, as that the sun lights the world, that these Pills invariably cure the above named maladies, in all their portean forms. Are they not, then, articles of prime necessity! And does not the head of a family who neglects to administer them to the sick of his household, incur a heavy responsibility. If proof of their efficiency is desired, it is offered in the shape of volumes of authentic testimony from every nation on the face of the earth.

## Notice.

The School Directors of Bridgewater District will meet at the Court House in Montrose on Friday April 24th at 12 o'clock M. C. J. CURTIS, Sec'y.

Bridgewater April 14th 1857.

## Seed Wheat.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Italian Wheat, one of the most reliable varieties experience has convinced me of the fact.