Montrose Democrat.

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

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, May 14th. 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

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

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
NIMROD STRICKLAND,
Of Chester County.

☞ "A Sketch" is eloquently and touchingly written; but, should have been accompanied by the name of the author, to insure its publication.

☞ Messrs. Guile & Blanding of Harford, advertise New Goods in to-day's paper. They are young men, just commencing business, and every way worthy of a liberal patronage.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement of C. W. Nash & Co., Real Estate Brokers, Fort Des Moines, Iowa. The principal Member of the firm, Mr. Nash, is an old acquaintance and friend of ours; he is a good lawyer, a prompt business man and perfectly reliable.

Wilmot's Letter of Acceptance.

The length of this remarkable document precludes its publication in our columns, and we therefore propose to state briefly, its contents. It completely ignores questions of State policy—the only questions which can possibly be affected by Mr. Wilmot's election or defeat. The Judge has such a hatred of the South and Southern institutions, and has dealt so much in denunciation of both, that we seriously doubt his ability to write a letter on any subject without ornamenting it with such phrases as "the slave power"—the "black oligarchy" and others equally elegant and original. Since he failed to win the applause of Southern men, by his effort to resuscitate the 21st rule, which denied to his constituents the right to *petition* Congress on the subject of slavery, he has evinced an unreasonable and morbid dislike of everything south of Mason's and Dixon's line.—We presume however, that his gratuitous and ungentlemanly attacks upon one half of the confederacy; his constant efforts to alienate one section of our country from the other, are made with a selfish and wicked purpose, and to promote his own ambitious aims. His chequered political career affords abundant evidence of his inability to entertain sincere and earnest convictions on any question affecting the rights and well-being of the people. He has the faculty for which all demagogues are distinguished, of spreading his sails to catch the popular breeze, and of profiting by the excitements and prejudices to which the public mind is occasionally subject. At present he fancies that to imitate Sumner in vulgar abuse of our Southern brethren is popular with the people of the State. On this unfounded supposition he devotes nearly the whole of his letter of acceptance to coarse condemnation of the National Democracy and the policy of the present Administration touching Kansas affairs. He apparently forgets that he is a candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania and that the people desire to know what measures he will recommend and carry out for the development of the resources of the commonwealth and the promotion of the interests and happiness of her citizens. It would have been quite as appropriate for him to have written a treatise on the domestic affairs of Massachusetts or South Corlinia, as to discuss the condition and prospects of Kansas. As the Executive of Pennsylvania, he has just as much authority to decide questions for the freemen of Kansas, as he has to depose Louis Napolean—no more. Nor can our State election affect in the remotest degree, the domestic institutions of any Territory belonging to the United States. In 1854, we were assured by the opposition that the election of Pollock would contribute to the re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise. On the strength of this delusion, he received a large number of votes, which he would not otherwise have obtained. But Pollock's election did not wound slavery, and Mr. Wilmot's election cannot mould the domestic institutions of Kansas. This fact he has sense enough to appreciate and we are therefore astonished that he should deal exclusively with subjects entirely foreign to the legitimate issues of a State canvass. The aim and purpose of his declamation against slavery, and his abuse of the Administration for its Kansas policy, is however apparent. He hopes to keep up an excitement and clamor, out of which no possible good can flow; but which will aid corrupt partisans in their struggle for plunder, and their revolutionary schemes.

But Mr. Wilmot before he concludes his letter, unwittingly confesses the impropriety of his remarks on slavery, and the hypocrisy of his party's professions of sympathy and regard for the negro. He declares that "*it is not true that the defenders of the rights of free labor seek the elevation of the black race, to an equality with the white.*" And why Mr. Wilmot, if you do not aim to improve the condition of the black man, do you moan so piteously over what you denominate *his wrongs!* What position in society do you design him to fill? Are you willing to rest him with the Elective franchise—to acknowledge him a citizen endowed by nature and the constitution of your country with the same inalienable rights as yourself? If not, let us have no more of your pretensions to superior morality; no more of your cant about the "slavocracy;" no more of your philippics against that system which denies to the "black race an equality with the white."

Mr. Wilmot takes occasion to profess great regard for the rights of the free laboring man; to be deeply interested in the welfare of him who emigrates to the territories and converts them into rich, prosperous and powerful States. But how does he exemplify his love for the pioneer? By denying to him the freeman's most sacred right; the ability to decide for himself under what laws and institutions he will live. The free laboring man, when he goes to the wilds of the distant West and plants his home there, is better fitted to judge what laws are adapted to his wants, than is Mr. Wilmot of Towanda, or the American Congress. In this light the National Democracy contemplates him and therefore secures to him the right of self-government. Mr. Wilmot and the restless spirits that uphold his banner, arrogate to themselves exclusive authority over this emigrant, to legislate for him and control his domestic affairs. In view of these facts, which organization is the *true* friend of the free laborer?

In the long letter of this *Republican* candidate for Governor, wholly devoted to questions which will not, and *cannot* come before the people of this commonwealth for settlement, we have no intimation that its author means to respect the wishes of his neighbors, political friends and foes, and resign the judgeship. If Lecompte was an unsafe and tyrannical judicial officer, because of his anti-abolition proclivities, then is David Wilmot an unfit occupant of the Bench because he is a bitter partisan leader. The cohorts of sectionalism are about to make a desperate struggle for supremacy in this State, with Wilmot at their head; in the midst of that struggle, with all the prejudices and animosities which it will necessarily kindle, oppressing him, he cannot be a safe and impartial judicial officer. If his letter of acceptance had contained an intimation of his intention to resign, it would have gladdened the hearts of the people of this district; by that simple act he can win their respect more effectually than he can ever do by his invectives against Southern institutions.

The Hawking and Peddling Prohibition.

April 8th, Gov. Pollock approved an act prohibiting hawking and peddling in Susquehanna County. Its provisions are as follows: No person or persons shall sell, or expose to sale within this County, as a hawker or peddler, or travelling merchant, any foreign or domestic goods, wares or merchandise, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offence; provided that the act shall not be so construed as to apply to persons carrying goods for wholesale purposes. At whose instance this prohibition was enacted, we cannot tell; we know very well, however, that the people of the County never demanded it; and what is more never knew that such prohibition was contemplated. It is a species of class legislation; a law gotten up for the benefit of the few, without the knowledge or assent of the many, and as such we condemn it. If, in obedience to the laws of the commonwealth, a man pays a license for the privilege of vending articles of domestic or foreign manufacture, what matters it to the community, whether he visits the consumer with his merchandise in tin trunks, or erects a building in some village, in which to exhibit and dispose of his wares? The public wants competition in trade; and a law which in a measure destroys this, will not meet the approbation of the people. If the hawker and peddler will sell his articles at a cheaper rate than the village merchant, then it is the consumer's interest to purchase of the former. If he cannot do this, then he will injure the mercantile community very little. In the former case the consuming public is damaged by the law in question; in the latter, the merchant reaps scarcely a perceptible profit from it. Did the principle of the act accord with our notions of right, we should denounce the manner of its passage. The proposition was not laid before the people of the County—they had no opportunity to express their opinion of it, and yet they are affected by it. If a few merchants, finding themselves unable to compete with the peddlers, wanted to close their trunks and chain the wheels of their carts by a legislative act, they ought to have had the courage to have said so, and invited the people of the County to co operate with them in procuring the prohibition. The sly secret way in which the thing was managed is disreputable. The *Republican* of last week, in noticeing the passage of the law, says it "understands that the act is likely to be so amended that its provisions shall not apply to those who vend articles of their own production or manufacture." In connection with this proposed amendment, rumor has a very pleasant joke. The story goes that one of a certain firm in town, engaged in the manufacture of stoves, appended his name to a petition, (circulated secretly, and only among the initiated) for the enactment of the law in question; not however until he was assured that *his business* would not be injured thereby. Since the passage of the act, it is discovered that stove peddlers are in the same boat with hawkers and peddlers of ready made clothing, shawls and calicoes. It is the intention we suppose to have the law so amended as to exempt this fatally deceived individual from its operation. Should the effort to procure the amendment fail, we shall have a home illustration of the phrase, "*the biters bit.*" Had the stove man been of foreign birth and a member of the "pro-slavery buccaneer" family, it is quite probable that those who entrapped him would be unrelenting, and refuse to aid in restoring him to his rights.

If by engineering bills of this character through our Legislature, obedient to the wishes of a few black republican merchants in Montrose, Simeon B. Chase expects to make himself popular, he will find that he errs fatally.

☞ Our State Legislature is still in session. Its adjournment would be hailed with delight by all classes of citizens; and we hope soon to chronicle that event.

The Falsehoods, History and Aims of the Opposition.

Every sectional, abolition journal in the country, from the New York Tribune, down to the Independent Republican, asserts and repeats the lie that the democratic party is the ally and propagator of slavery. This naked accusation is their "harp of a thousand strings," on which they play that "same old tune," at the approach of a town, county, State or National contest. We demand the evidence—the *facts* on which they base the charge; in proof of its falsity we point them to history; we show them that the principles which we maintain to-day are those for which the fathers of the Republic battled, in conformity with the constitution, liberal and just. They sneer at our demands; avoid the light of history; treat with contempt the opinions of our country's departed statesmen, and *reiterate the lie*; knowing that on its perpetuation hangs the existence of their party. Industriously circulated and pertinaciously adhered to, it has already produced bitter fruit; it contributed to place in the executive chair of our State a sworn proscriptionist, and disgraced the nation with a corrupt Congress; it cursed Kansas with a civil war and threatened the dismemberment of the confederacy, by arraying section against section. And yet with these, its fearful results staring us in the face, the same lie continues to assail the public ear; in streets, and in bar-rooms; from the platform of the partisan orator, and the pulpit of the political priest. In conjunction with this glaring falsehood comes the declaration (equally absurd and untrue) that the slaveholding interest of the country is aggressive; that it thirsts for dominion and aims to annihilate free labor. This last allegation, like the first, is overwhelmingly condemned by history.—Slaveholding Virginia voluntarily ceded to the National Government a domain out of which five rich and populous free states have been created; a slaveholding President, believing the Missouri Compromise extended in spirit, though not in terms, to the Pacific coast, signed a bill by which the vast territory of Oregon was expressly allotted to free labor. And from the Administration of Washington to the present time, we defy these habitual slanderers to point to the first act in our legislative history sustaining their vile accusations. If a sentiment of honor or a slight regard for truth yet lingers in their debauched natures, they may be induced to abandon this infamous practice of falsifying, and to enlighten their followers by the presentation of facts and the conclusions legitimately flowing from them. That such will be the case we earnestly hope; the public good, the interests of our whole country demand it.

It is not only their duty to dispense with naked assertions, but they should put the public in possession of their reasons for sustaining the singular and revolutionary movements of their party. We want them to inform us why they tried to "stop the wheels of government" by refusing to make an appropriation for the support of the Army; why they defeated a project to give peace to Kansas; why they endeavored by act of Congress to establish slavery in that Territory until 1858; why they sought to prevent an investigation of the charge of corruption preferred against certain members of Congress; and why they did not cordially unite to admit Minnesota as a free state. When they have candidly responded to these inquiries, will they be kind enough to show us how they could support an electoral ticket partly devoted to Fillmore, with his know-nothing and "pro-slavery" proclivities, without sacrificing that "*great principle*" about which they make so much ado? Will they also explain for what purpose they sent "*the traitor Simon Cameron, and slavery*" to represent them in the U. S. Senate? These questions concerning a few of their past political rascalities, we would like to have fairly and intelligently answered; after which an explanation of their motive for counseling the Free State men of Kansas not to vote at the June election; and for denouncing through the press, from the pulpit, and in legislative resolves, the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, would be both gratifying and profitable.

We assert, (and our reasons shall accompany the assertion) that this Republican organization is to-day the real abettor of "slavery extension;" that its movements tend to revolution and the destruction of the government. If it is really and earnestly opposed to the establishment of slavery in Kansas, why does it counsel its dupes there to take no part in the election to form a State Constitution? It admits, yea, it boasts, that the Free State party constitutes a large majority of the *bona fide* citizens of the Territory. Then, this party has the power to mould the domestic institutions of Kansas as it pleases—to insert in the State Constitution a prohibition, or recognition of slavery. Possessing this power, the Free State men of Kansas are counselled by their Eastern masters, not to exercise it; to quietly remain in their work shops and on their farms, while the "pro-slavery" minority shape the permanent domestic institutions of the Territory.—If the advice of these Eastern incendiaries is followed, and a slavery Constitution is fastened upon Kansas, upon whom will the responsibility rest?

We said that the movements of this Republican organization tend to revolution; now for the evidence. It is continually exerting itself to create a disrespect for the constitutional authorities of the government; witness its acrimonious invectives against the highest judicial tribunal, because of its decision in the case of Dred Scott. This effort to destroy public confidence in the National Judiciary, must if successful result in anarchy. Every man of common sense knows that such will be its product. Is a party with such a history and such aims deserving the confidence and support of freemen?

☞ The passenger train on the New York Central Rail Road, bound east, on the night of the 6th, ran into a drove of cattle near Spencer ville and killed twelve oxen. No person was hurt.

The Bond Street Murder.

The Jury empannelled in the case of Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham, charged with the murder of Dr. Burdell, retired to their room at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening last, and thirty five minutes afterwards returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The Court room was crowded and a considerable number of ladies were present. The verdict was received by the spectators with some manifestations of applause, which the Court promptly checked. Mrs. Cunningham and her daughters were conducted out of Court into one of the Judge's chambers, and there for some time received the congratulations of their friends on the happy termination of the prosecution. They returned to the fatal house in Bond Street.

The counsel for Mr. Eckel then moved that he be discharged on his own recognizance. The District Attorney did not oppose the motion, and the Judge directed the Clerk to take Mr. Eckel's recognizance in $5000. He was accordingly released. Thus it will be seen that the murder of Dr. Harvey Burdell, remains as great a mystery as ever.

The Philadelphia Election.

The official vote of Philadelphia city on the 8th inst shows McGrath, Dem., 28,345, Potts, K. N., 18,896, Rowland, Rep., 4,464, for the office of Treasurer. The vote on Commissioner corresponds.

This exhibits the strength of the Republican party in the "Quaker City;" and foreshadows Mr. Wilmot's fate. The National Know Knothings protested against the formation of a third ticket, and invited the Republicans to support Potts, as the only possible way of defeating the candidate of the Democracy. The protest was unheeded, Rowland was nominated as a pure, straight out "friend of freedom," and the result is, out of a poll of over 50,000, he gets 4,464 votes. Wilmot will fare worse than Rowland. Negro worshipers can't shine in a conservative and patriotic community. Wonder if they will be over anxious hereafter to display their strength as a seperate, straight out "freedom" party!

☞ In this weeks *Independent Republican* appears a partisan document, entitled "the address of the Free State Convention to the American people," and signed by a number of leading agitators in Kansas Territory.

It admits the preponderance of the Free State party—claims on behalf of its authors, nothing but popular sovereignty, and yet attempts to justify their refusal to take part in the election for delegates to form a State Constitution! The address is simply a repetition of the stories which were manufactured for the N.Y. Tribune and by that journal extensively circulated during the Presidential canvass. It sheds no new light on Kansas affairs and is therefore of little value.

News Items.

.... E. O. Perrin, formerly of Tennessee has been appointed Gov. Walker's private secretary.

.... The Davenport (Iowa) Democrat of April 29th, has returns from all but eighteen counties, and the majorities foot up as follows: Democratic 6,577; Republican, 5,536. The counties to be heard from gave Fremont in November last only 246 majority. Add Iowa to the list of Democratic States.

.... Hon. Rob't J. Walker left for Kansas on the morning of the 12th.

.... Mr. James Campbell has been appointed U. S. Marshall for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

.... The Gennessee Suspension Bridge, owing to the heavy weight of snow imposed upon its flooring and cables, by the late unprecedented storm, fell with a crash. The entire length of the bridge was 700 fee', and it was calculated to sustain a weight of 2000 tuns.

.... Hon. Samuel Brenton, member of Congress from Indiana has fallen a victim to the National Hotel Epidemic.

What is Intended.

The Garrison Abolition party is only the advance guard of what is called "the Republican Party." Garrison, eight or ten years ago, was where the Republican Party is now—and hence, where that party is to be ten years hence, we can see by the following Garrison *programme:*

We reiterate our former declaration, that the object of the society is not *merely* to make "Liberty national and Slavery sectional"—nor to prevent the acquisition of Cuba—nor to restore the Missouri Compromise—nor to repeal the Fugitive Slave bill—nor to make Kansas a Free State—nor to resist the admission of any new Slave State into the Union—nor to terminate Slavery in the District of Columbia and the Northern Territories—but it is, primarily, comprehensively and uncompromisingly, to effect the immediate, total overthrow of Slavery, wherever it exists on American soil, and to expose and confront whatever party or sect that seeks to purchase peace or success at the expense of human liberty. Living or dying, our motto is "No Union with Slaveholders, Religiously or Politically.

In behalf of the Executive Committee.
WM. LOYD GARRISON Pres't.
S. H. Gay, Wendell Philips, } Secretaries.

This is frank and manly—and it is just what all abolitionism means—the dissolution of the union of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

Increase of pay to the Members of the Legislature.

The Senate has engrafted a section in the appropriation bill, giving to the members of each House, two hundred dollars additional pay. Should the lower House approve of the provision, says the *Patriot and Union*, (and we have but little doubt but that it will,) the compensation of our legislators will be seven hundred dollars for the session. Could we think of a proper way to determine the matter, we would suggest the propriety of paying each member in proportion to his services. Were such now the law, a great majority of the people's representatives would not be entitled to as much as would pay for their salt. And were there a statute making our law makers responsible for the injury done the State, by some of their enactments, a very large proportion of them would be bankrupted. Whither are we drifting?

Kansas Affairs.

That there is a settled determination on the part of the black republicans to keep up disturbances in Kansas for their own supposed benefit, can no longer be a matter of doubt. Not only are they determined that a fair vote of the *bona fide* citizens shall not be had in June, but they are endeavoring to defeat the project to obtain a registration of the actual residents previous to that time.—The following extract of a letter from F. P. Stanton acting Governor, in reply to one from Robinson and others of Lawrence, shows too clearly the fraud now being perpetrated. Their object in *refusing* to give their names to the Probate Judges, and in giving *fictitious ones*, will be readily understood:

"I may say, however, I have heard statements quite as authentic as your own, and in some instances *from members of your own party*, to the effect that your political friends have very generally, indeed almost universally, refused to participate in the pending proceedings for *registering the names of legal voters.* In some instances they have given *fictitious names, and in numerous others, they have refused to give any at all.* You cannot deny that your party have heretofore resolved not to take part in the registration, and it appears to me that without indulging ungenerous suspicions of the integrity of officers, you might well attribute any errors and omissions of the sheriffs to the existence of this well-known and controlling fact. I forbear to say anything of the unreasonableness of your requirement that we shall set aside the law in order to accomplish what you have refused to do in obedience to its provisions, but I will be most happy to learn that you, gentlemen, and your party friends generally, have been at work in earnest with a view to enable the Probate Judges to present a true and perfect list of the legal voters of the Territory. You have had power to correct the lists—if you have failed to do it, the fault will be your own."

The Democratic Party.

Of all the political organizations of the day, the Democratic party stands pre eminent. Viewed as a party, whose organization is almost perfect, or as a party by whose counsel either directly or indirectly, the country has advanced to its present state of prosperity, certain it is that it possesses within itself elements of strength and recuperative energies, known to no other party or organization.—In proof of this, let us take an impartial glance at its history. The termination of the Revolutionary war found an emancipated people exhausted by the efforts of the struggle. One victory was achieved, but there remained another, compared with which, the former was but preliminary. A portion of the people, enthusiastic in their regard for the great Washington, would have made him their king. Another portion, disregarding the forms of royalty, would have incorporated what is perhaps as bad, a "strong republic," and invested it with powers, centralized in form and dictatorial in character. Another, and by far the greater portion, struggled successfully for a pure Republic, with powers, restricted within such limits, as that the greatest good might be secured to the greatest number. Pre eminent as the champion for this latter form stood Jefferson.—Though meeting the combined opposition of the friends of the two former modes of government, and maligned and stigmatized from the pulpit and the press, he yet had the satisfaction of seeing the triumph of liberal government, and the high honor of filling the post of Chief Magistrate of the country, whose liberties he labored so assiduously in establishing. It is to the equitable principles, as as taught by Jefferson, in contra-distinction with the exclusive and anti-republican tenets of the elder Adams, that the Democratic party owes its superiority to all parties and factions that have ever arisen in opposition to it. Whatever charge of abuse of power, or betrayal of its trust; whatever objections have, and may from time to time, been urged against it, on the score of unfaithfulness to its pledges, yet it has never failed to receive the support of the country when harmony prevailed in its own ranks. It is to the great men of the Democratic party we are indebted for the enunciation of all those axioms of self government which have ever distinguished our political history, and made our form of government the most glorious theme for the dilations of the orator, the realization of the dreams of the philosopher, and the most glowing subject for the songs of the poet. From its birth until the present time, it has had to encounter the most determined and implacable opposition. Frenzied appeals have been made to the passions and prejudices of the people, and lastly, hostile sections have been arrayed against it; and although for a time, its harmony and discipline were destroyed, yet it always fought its battles against fearful odds without ulterior aid, and with its own ancient weapons. Witness its heroic efforts, and signal success, under the leadership of that indomitable military chieftain and sagacious statesman, the immortal Jackson. Neither the power of the money monopoly, which was installed in high places, nor the deceptive cry of disaster and ruin could impede its irresistable onset. What American citizen at the present day can refrain to rejoice at that success, overthrowing as it did the money power, which if left alone would have reduced a free people to the menial service of the "privileged classes."—When the heroic Republic of Texas asked admisson into our family of States, the opposition to the Democratic party would have sacrificed the highest aspirations of an emancipated people, and left a kindred nation to the rapacity of European legitimacy, merely because its climate, soil and productions made it probable that slavery would be established there. What party or faction now would wish to see annulled the act by which Texas was annexed, and thereby the subsequent acquisition of California and New Mexico. And yet for this enlightened policy the Democratic party encountered the fiercest opposition, and was branded as false to the North, in collusion with the South, for the purpose of enlarging the area of slavery. When the universal clamor for protection filled the country, true to its ancient regard for the general good as paramount to sectional interests and special legislation for particular classes of men, the Democratic party adopted the principles which it believed to be the right ones, and which the wonderful increase of our commerce and unparalleled plethory of our treasury, demonstrates beyond the shadow of doubt to have been the *only* right ones. The last and most brilliant epoch in the history of the Democratic party is the repeal of the unconstitutional restriction called the Missouri Compromise, and the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill.—The scenes and incidents consequent thereupon, are yet fresh in the minds of all. Rampant Abolitionism, which for years had clung like the poisoned shirt of Nessus to the opposition party in the North, raised a howl which struck consternation in the ranks which were wont to marshall under the leadership of Clay, of Webster, and of Choate.—In the scene of confusion and passion that followed, old party ties were severed, the flag that waved over the Whig party, through victory and defeat, was usurped by the fanatical hosts of Abolitionism, and rallying to the cry of "Free soil, free speech, and no union with slaveholders," they sought to embroil the two great sections, North and South, in all the horrors of an intestine war. Statesmen, whose only fault was devotion to the Union, and who had grown grey in the honorable service of their country, were branded as traitors. General Pierce, the late distinguished Chief Magistrate of the country, who will live in the hearts of all Democrats while the Union lasts, was represented as a monster and burnt in effigy, and every epithet which malignity could suggest, or passion bestow, was heaped upon him, because, in the exercise of his high functions, and out of regard for his solemn oath to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, he gave his influence and official sanction to an act which no more or less than a recognition of the equality of each and all of the States, and which the Democratic party believe to be but a strict construction of the Constitution itself. We are of those who believe that the Democratic party has a high mission to fulfil. It has within its keeping the Constitution, and all that we as Americans hold dear. Wherever Liberty has a votary, or a freeman a habitation, there it may be found. It takes by the hand the oppressed and down trodden emigrant from his fatherland, and tells him he is an equal and a fellow-citizen. Its aspirations cheer the industrious pioneer, where Nature blooms in perpetual vegetation on the banks of the Rio Grande, or where he grapples with sterner fate on the banks of the Oregon.—*Daily Pennsylvanian.*

Old Men in old Times.

MODERN DEGENERACY.

Modern luxury is not favorable to long life. In the patriarchal era, if translators of the scriptures are correct in their interpretations of the Mosaic measurement of time, an ancient Hebrew was quite a youth at the age of a century or so, and could scarcely be considered settled for life before he had reached his second centennial epoch. Now, however a man is venerable at fifty, and although Old Parr saw his 159th birthday, and the census occasionally brings a centurian to light, seventy is usually the extreme limit of human existence. The fact is, we moderns eat too much, drink too much, too much, and work too little. We spoil our stomachs with our over indulgence, and the result is impure blood, vitiated secretions, a disordered system, and premature decay. The root of half the fatal diseases of the race is dyspepsia, a complaint unknown, it is presumed in the days of Moses and the prophets, when turtle soup, terrapin stew, rich *pate's* and champagne were uninvented. As these and hundreds of other indigestibles, however, form an indespensible portion of the *carte* of the nineteenth century, and human nature or rather atificial appetite *will* invoke dyspepsia with all its kindred horrors, one of the great objects of medical science should be to provide a cure for them. This we really think has been accomplished by Holloway.—His Pills seem almost to realize the fable of the *Elixir Vitæ.* There can be no manner of doubt, (unless we choose to reject a mass of testimony which would be deemed conclusive by any court or jury in Christendom,) that they are the most potent and unfailing remedy the world has ever seen for indigestion, and all disorders of the stomach, the liver and the bowels. We do not advise our readers to tempt an attack of these maladies by neglecting the condition of health; but if the mischief is done, we most earnestly recommend this famous laxative and stomachic—for strange to say, the Pills combine the two qualities—as the mildest, the safest, and most infallible means [illegible]. In so doing we simply act upon our own convictions, founded on personal observation, as well as volumes upon volumes of unimpeachable vouchers.—*Boston "Traveler."*

From the Kansas City Enterprise, May 2d.

Interesting from the Plains.

Tim. Goodell, the celebrated mountaineer and guide, arrived in this city on Monday last. He spent the winter on Green river, west of the Rocky Mountains. The winter was one of the most severe ever known. The Utah Indians on Bitter Creek lost almost all their horses. From Mr. Goodell we learn the following particulars:

At the crossing of the North Platte he met an Indian trader, named Saunders, who had just returned from an expedition in search of a Crow village. His party consisted, at the setting out, of three white men and four Crow Indians. They were attacked on Powder river by a party of thirty Blackfeet, who killed one of the white men, named Scott, a Canadian trader, and two of the Crows. Saunders was wounded in the shoulder.

About three days after the above occurrence, a band of the snake Indians came across a party of Blackfeet numbering twenty-nine warriors, near Fremont's Peak, and after a hard battle, killed twenty-eight, leaving but one to tell the story to his tribe. This is the most successful battle ever fought in the mountains. The Snakes lost not a single brave. The wildest rejoicings were going on in the tribe—feasting, dancing, and all descriptions of savage orgies being carried on day and night. They were so elated that they sent a portion of their scalps by a French trader to the Sioux, having, as they said, more than they wanted.

Goodell met Long Chin, the Sioux Chief, who headed the murderers of the mail party two years ago, and was a prisoner for some time at Fort Leavenworth, at the trading house of Major Dripps at Ash Hollow, and had a long talk. Long Chin told him that the Cheyennes had sent word to the Sioux, that if they would meet them at the Forks of the Platte and take their old men, women and children to the lodges of the Sioux, north of the Platte, they would give them sixty or seventy horses and mules, and then the young men of the Sioux to join them in their excursions against the emigrant trains on the plains.

But Long Chin said he had been down among the whites, on their big boats, and seen so many men he knew it was no use to fight, and that the Sioux would have nothing to do with the matter.

On his way in Mr. Goodell saw a few lodges of the Cheyennes. They told him they had killed more whites than the whites had killed of them, and if the government wanted to make peace they were willing, but if more fight was wanted they were ready. He also learned at Ash Hollow, through a Cheyenne squaw, the wife of a white man called Sailor Jack, that she had just returned from a visit to the village—that the Cheyennes are mostly collected on the Republican Fork of the Kansas, and that they were expecting a visit from the United States troops the coming Summer. They did not intend or expect to fight the troops a great deal, but they were going to put the women and children out of the way, and then scatter in small bands from the Platte to the Arkansas, and they say they can in that way "kill all they want, and get plenty of white women for prisoners."

The account given to Mr. Goodell by a Sioux Indian, of how a lady came to her death, is probably true. It seems that she was taken captive by a Sioux who was with the Cheyennes. He put her behind him on a horse, and took her to his camp, intending to make her his wife. The Cheyennes finding it out, demanded that she should be given up to them. This was refused. Finally, to prevent the Cheyennes from taking her, the Sioux Indian shot her with an arrow through the heart killing her instantly. This lady was captured last Summer with some returning Californians.

The Cheyennes are preparing to gather together all their forces on the head waters of the Republican Fork, and say they are determined to make fight if the troops attempt to disturb them.

Singular Conduct of an Aged Female.—*Petty Larceny—And Death.*—Mrs. Couch aged full 70 years, residing on the plank road, about five miles from Bath, called into the store of Mr. Deerstine, apparently with the intention of making a purchase. It appears that the clerks had previously suspected her of dishonesty, and on this occasion they watched her very closely, but not so as to attract her attention. Wandering about the store she took a fancy to a portable fluid gas lamp, which she placed in her bosom; then a small bar of fancy soap, and finally a brush broom, all of which she hid about her person. As she was about leaving the store, one of the clerks who saw the transaction accused her of theft, which she indignantly denied and threatened to punish him for the insult. He was not to be intimidated, and insisted upon searching her, which she refused, when she was detained till an officer could be obtained from Greenbush. Before he reached the store she managed to get rid of the broom and soap, but the officer found the lamp secreted in her bosom. The matter was finally adjusted by her promising to pay the cost of procuring the attendance of the officer, which was three dollars.

Mrs. Couch, although in moderate circumstances, had previously borne a good character, and was a leading member of the church. The occurrence and the stigma attached to it, bore so heavily upon her mind, that soon after her return home, she went into the wood and gathered a quantity of hellebore which she steeped in boiling water, and then drank freely of the poison. On Wednesday she was taken sick, which was followed by convulsions and spasms. On that day she died, and was buried yesterday. No inquest was held. Such is the fraility of human nature; and what a fearful lesson does it teach us.

A Mysterious Affair.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A YOUNG LADY.

The Suspected Murderer in Custody.

The people of Orange county are in a very natural state of excitement with regard to a mysterious murder which has just come to light near Newburg. On Wednesday last a farmer on going to sow some grain in a plowed field, found the dead body of a woman, nearly naked, and exhibiting marks of violence which indicated that she had been murdered and thrown over the fence. A closer examination showed that the woman, since identified as one Sarah Bloom, had been killed by a blow on the head, which crushed her skull; that her rings, money, if she had any, and outer garments had been carried away; or else that the murder had been committed elsewhere and the body removed from the scene to avoid suspicion. The only article of dress found near her was one of her shoes, which was on the other side of the fence; a cameo breastpin was found a few yards further off, which would seem to indicate that the clothes had been taken from the body on the spot, and this pin dropped by accident.

Her sister testifies before the Coroner's Inquest that the deceased had lived through the Winter at Great Bend, Pa., that about the 1st of April she came to Shawangunk; that she saw her on Sunday, but was told on Tuesday that she had gone to Newburg; that she knows the body by certain unmistakable scars and marks. Mr. Wm. Jenkins saw her in Newburg, and took her in a wagon at a late hour on Tuesday night to the Basin, or Shawangunk, and left her in the road near some stables at about midnight, himself returning to Newburg. Mrs. Masten, with whom she lived at the Basin, says she started for Newburg on Tuesday morning, saying she would come back at night if she got a chance, but she did not return; on the next night, after 12 o'clock, a knock was given at Mr Masten's window, and a person, believed to be James Mitchell, inquired if Sarah Bloom was in the house. The other witnesses disclose nothing of consequence, except the doctors, who find by post mortem examination that the victim had, within a short time, suffered an abortion.

Thus far the inquest seems to have established no reasonable grounds of suspicion against any one, although the peculiar position of Mr. Jenkins warrants the officer in holding him at least as a witness. It is to be noted that he testifies to taking Sarah to Shawangunk, several miles west of Newburgh, while the body was found near Marlborough, six miles north of Newburg, and fifteen or twenty miles from the place where Jenkins swears he left her. The dates are rather blindly given; but it seems that she was certainly alive and well in Newburg on Tuesday evening and found dead early on Thursday morning, six miles away; that she had probably been killed on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, as the partially decayed state of the body proved. A thousand rumors are afloat with regard to the motives and the manner of the murder, but they are manifestly the work of excited imaginations.—*New York Tribune of May 4th.*

Since the publication of the above the Miss Bloom refered to has appeared before the Inquest in *propria persona.*

Jenkins has been discharged from custody. All efforts to identify the person of the murdered girl have failed, and the affair is yet shrouded in mystery.

Notices.

Holloway's Pills.—General debility, low spirits, and nervous irritation, are the inevitable consequences of indigestion. Renovate the stomach, clear the bowels, and regulate the secretions with these wonder working Pills, and the strength returns, the depression ceases, the nerves become calm. This is not theory, but practical truth founded on long years of experience, volumes of testimony, and the concurrent admission of all medical men who have ever witnessed the effects of the remedy. In this country, dyspepsia has heretofore been so common a complaint, that it might almost be termed a "national institution." If, however, dyspeptics generally, are wise enough to resort to this remedy, the disease will soon become a rarity.