

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERBITSON, Editor. MONTROSE, PA. Thursday, February 18, 1858.

Distant subscribers whose term of payment has expired, will observe that this notice is marked with a pen. They are respectfully solicited to renew their subscriptions.

The second quarter of the Susquehanna County Normal School will commence on Monday, Feb. 22, 1858. The opening address will be delivered in the Academy Hall at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day by the Rev. A. L. Post. The public is respectfully invited to be present.

Mr. C. D. Lattin advertises clover and timothy seed for sale, in today's paper. Mr. W. F. Crowley gives notice that he has opened a grocery in the basement of the Franklin Hotel. The Post Master advertises the uncollected letters in this paper, it having the largest circulation in the range of the Post Office. Nona wants a situation. See advertisement.

We learned yesterday that Miss Bagley of Brooklyn died very suddenly and mysteriously on Tuesday last. She was living at the house of Mr. Elisha G. Williams. The family were all absent in the afternoon, and on returning in the evening, found the house fastened; and after entering she was discovered lying upon the floor in the bedroom, with a pillow under her head, dead. The cause of her death could not be discovered. Coroner Blackman was sent for yesterday.

It has been understood that the real cause of contention between the President and Douglas, was the different construction of the Nebraska Bill, the former believing that the Constitutional Convention was not bound by its terms to submit any question but that of slavery to the popular vote; the latter holding that they were, as he understands it. It is quite probable that since his partial alliance with Black Republicanism, the little giant may so understand it, but that such was not his opinion in June 1856; is clearly shown by his own record. Read the article headed "Senator Bigler sustained," in which you will find a quotation from Mr. Douglas's own speech, in which he states that he helped to strike out of the "Toombs Bill" the clause requiring the submission of a Constitution to the vote of the people.

One of our subscribers in Brooklyn informs us that he does not get his paper until Monday or Tuesday after its publication. For the last six weeks the Democrat has been mailed for Brooklyn regularly on Thursday evening, and it should arrive there on Friday. If it has not, it has been mis-routed or detained on the route. In case this continues, we hope our friends will give notice of the fact, and we will endeavor to show who is the party responsible for the detention.

Our papers, sent by the Friendsville, Kirkwood, Harford and D. L. & W. R. R. (going West) Office in time for the afternoon mail on Thursday; those for the Towanda, Tunkhannock, and D. L. & W. R. R. (going South) routes, are left at the Post Office on Thursday evening and go the next morning. The Auburn mail does not get until Monday. We expect to fill our mails in accordance with the above, every week, unless prevented by unavoidable circumstances. In such cases notice will be given of the fact, otherwise those who have charge of the Post Office and mail routes must be held accountable for the non-arrival of our paper at the proper time.

Susq. Co. Agricultural Society. TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1858. The Society met at the Court House pursuant to notice. President, Thomas Johnson in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. On motion, a committee was appointed to recommend officers for the ensuing year, which reports as follows, and the Society adopted their reports: THOS. JOHNSON, Pres. STEPHEN W. BREED, V. Pres. H. H. PATRICK, Sec. M. L. CATLIN, Rec. Secy. ABEL CASSEY, Cor. Secy. S. F. CARROLL, Ex. Com. A. LATHROP, Treas.

The Executive Committee have examined the Treasurer's account, report as follows: 1857. Jan. 1. Receipts. Balance on hand, \$166.94 Cash rec'd on Fair Day, 308.00 From Co. Treas., 100.00 \$574.94 Disbursements. Cash paid hand, \$28.00 N. Lyons bill, 7.99 A. Baldwin, 29.55 James Deans, 6.56 F. B. Chandler, 2.25 T. Mawhinney, 9.71 D. Post, 8.75 McCollum & Gerrison, 10.00 Police, 9.00 Door Keepers, 4.00 G. Jessup & A. Johnson, 3.00 A. Lathrop & Co., 16.73 Premiums, 354.90 \$487.04

Jan. 26, 1858. Balance on hand, \$84.90 Signed, THOS. NICHOLSON, A. BALDWIN.

Report of crops raised by A. H. Patrick, of Bridgewater, on his farm of 80 acres of improved land: Oats, 287 bushel, at 37c, \$107.00 Corn, 350 " of ears, at 30, 105.00 Rye, 160 " at 75, 120.00 Wheat, 25 " at \$1.25, 31.25 Potatoes, 50 " at 75, 37.50 Apples, 75 " of grafts at 75, 56.25 " 100 " of grafts at 25, 25.00 Hay 48 tons at \$6.00 per ton, 288.00 Pork 900 lbs at \$6.00 per lb., 54.00 Milk and butter from 4 cows, 80.00 Corn stalks and straw, 60.00 \$1008.12

I have pastured 1 span of horses, one roke of oxen, four cows and 100 head of young cattle. Signed, A. H. PATRICK.

The above report was adopted and premium ordered to be paid. The following resolutions were offered and adopted. Resolved, That the tract in the Fair ground was graded for the mere purpose of showing the animals on exhibition at the Fair and was

not intended or designed to exhibit the speed of horses, and this Society hereby expresses its entire hostility to any exhibition of speed at its Fairs as being inconsistent with the objects of the Society.

Resolved, That the Society request the President to communicate to Caleb Carmalt, Esq., the wishes of the Society that he withdraw his resignation of life Membership, and that he continue to favor the Society with his aid, and that while the Society declines the liberal donation offered by him upon the conditions annexed to its acceptance as at this time inexpedient, they most fully endorse and adopt the sentiment contained in his communication.

The following resolution was offered and passed for the first time, and laid over until the next meeting for further action. Resolved, That the annual Fair of the Society be kept open for two days and that the reports of Committees be made at the close of the annual Address, which shall be delivered on the second day of the Fair.

M. L. CATLIN, Secy.

News Items. The Canadian press is largely occupied now with discussions upon the selection of Ottawa as the future capital. Acquiescence rather than satisfaction characterizes the remarks of the Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec journals.

Cincinnati, Feb. 10th.—A despatch from Mayville to the Commercial says, that the Union Factory, recently created for the manufacture of coal oil, was entirely destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The loss is estimated at from forty to fifty thousand dollars. No insurance.

Utica, N. Y., Feb. 10th.—The Evening Telegraph newspaper office and bookstore of J. W. Fuller & Co., were destroyed by fire last night. The drug store of G. D. Foster was also greatly damaged. The aggregate loss is from thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars. Insurance about twenty thousand dollars.

Baltimore, Feb. 10th.—The schooner C. R. Vickery from Attakapas, reports that in lat. 34 34, long. 81 14, saw a vessel supposed to be a brig of three or four hundred tons burthen, burned nearly to the water's edge, abandoned. On the first day out, Thomas Hedge of Bath Me, mate of the C. R. Vickery fell overboard, and was drowned. Richmond, Va., Feb. 10th.—A bill was reported in the House today requiring the Banks to resume specie payment on the 1st of April next.

A portion of the old cotton factory at Manchester, this State, was burnt this afternoon. Loss ten thousand dollars. Fully insured here.

Senator Bigler sustained. Our readers will remember the scornful terms in which Mr. Douglas attempted to throw off the charge of Mr. Bigler, that at a meeting of the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Territories, held in Mr. Douglas's own house, it was decided to strike out of the Toombs Kansas bill the clause providing for the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people.

The Black Republican letter writers at Washington favored us with rosipectful descriptions of the defendant manner of the Little Giant, as he dared the Senator from Pennsylvania to say that he had participated in the discussion at his own house, or been in any degree instrumental in striking out the clause referred to. We propose to prove out Mr. Douglas's own mouth that he had a hand in altering this.

On the 17th of March, 1856, Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported to the Senate a bill "to authorize the people of the Territory of Kansas to form a Constitution and State government, preparatory to their admission into the Union." The Senate did not act upon the bill, and on the 25th of June of the same year, Mr. Toombs offered a substitute, which contained as did the original bill of Mr. Douglas the following clause: "That the following proposition be and the same be hereby offered to the said Convention of the people of Kansas, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the Convention, and ratified by the people at the election for their adoption of the Constitution, shall be obligatory on the United States and the State of Kansas."

On motion of Mr. Douglas, the bill of Mr. Toombs was referred to the Committee on Territories, and on the 20th of June, Mr. Douglas made a lengthy report from this Committee, accompanied by a bill. This bill embraces many of the features of Mr. Toombs' bill, but the provision for submitting the Constitution to a vote of the people was left out. The section was made to read: "And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to said Convention of the people of Kansas, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the Convention, and ratified by the people at the election for their adoption of the Constitution, shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Kansas."

Now let us hear what Mr. Douglas has to say in regard to the modification of the Toombs bill—the striking out of that portion of the section first above quoted, requiring a ratification by the people. Let us hear who did the striking out. In his speech some time ago, Mr. Douglas gave the following account of a transaction: "The President does not say he does not mean that this Convention had ever been recognized by the Congress of the United States as legal and valid. On the contrary, he says, as we here know, that during the last Congress I reported a bill from the Committee on Territories to authorize the people of Kansas to assemble and form a Constitution for themselves. Subsequently the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Toombs] brought forward a substitute for my bill, which, after having been modified by him and myself in consultation, was passed by the Senate. It is known in the country as 'Toombs bill.' It authorizes the people of Kansas Territory to assemble in Convention and form a Constitution preparatory to their admission into the Union as a State."

Here Mr. Douglas distinctly admits that he had a share in modifying Mr. Toombs' bill, as charged by Mr. Bigler, but which Mr. D. defiantly challenged the proof of at the time. This is a curious chapter in the recent political history of the distinguished Senator from Illinois. We may add that after the bill was modified, Mr. Douglas and all the Democratic members of the Senate voted for it; but the House of Representatives, which contained a majority of Republicans, rejected it—and upon the issue thus presented, the opposition parties appealed to the country, which sustained the Democracy.—Valley Spirit.

We clip the following from the Harrisburg papers: "The citizen soldiers who served a campaign, at Baltimore, in the war of 1812, under the command of Brig. Gen. Foster, with such others as may find it convenient to attend, are invited to meet in Harrisburg, at the Court House, on the 22d day of Feb. next, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the propriety of memorializing the Congress of the United States, to pass a law, that shall place them on the same footing with the soldiers of the revolutionary war."

A Judicious Veto. The annexed veto message from our excellent Gov. Packard will meet the hearty approval of every lover of a sound currency.—Read it, it explains itself.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, JANUARY 28, 1858.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN: I herewith return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act relative to the borough of Scranton" without my approval.

This bill proposes to authorize the Burgess and Council of the borough of Scranton, in Luzerne County, "to issue orders on its Treasurer for the payment of laborers employed by said borough, and pledge the taxes for said orders, and otherwise anticipate the revenue of said borough for the same year for the purpose of providing work for the destitute and unemployed laborers during this winter."

The evident object of this bill is to create a species of local currency, upon the credit of the corporation, to be distributed in small amounts among the laboring population.—This is in direct conflict with existing general laws of the State. The act of 12th of April, 1828, entitled "An act concerning small notes for the payment of money," and the resolution of the 24th of June, 1842, relating to maturing bills, which it will be wise to maintain. I am not aware of any recent attempt to depart from that policy, nor am I aware of any public opinion which would sanction it. The object of the State should be to furnish her laboring population with a sound currency, and in my opinion their true interests will not be promoted by laws of the character now proposed.

The objections to small notes apply with peculiar force to those issued by municipalities, depending for their prompt redemption upon the uncertain revenue policy of the corporation, and partaking generally of the imperfections of paper not redeemable on demand in coin, they are liable to sudden and great depreciation.

This bill is also liable to the general objections which apply to special acts for particular localities, exempting them from the operation of general laws. Our laws relating to boroughs are believed to be liberal, and sufficient for all legitimate purposes. If they should be found to be imperfect, the true remedy is to amend them by provisions which shall operate equally and generally throughout the Commonwealth.

WM. F. PACKER.

From Washington. The Board appointed by the War Department to examine Sharp's breech loading pistol, of a similar construction to the breech loading carbine, have made a report, the object being to ascertain how long they could be used without cleaning. After twenty-six shots with the eight inch, and thirteen with the ten inch pistol, the movable or sliding breech became so full as to work with difficulty, and to render further experiment impracticable. Ten shots were fired in one minute.

The Treasurer's statement for the week ending Monday: Receipts nearly six hundred and sixty four thousand dollars; amount deposited in New York, upward of one million five hundred thousand dollars; subject to draft, four million four hundred and thirty nine thousand dollars; drafts paid, upward of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Receipts in the Treasury from all sources, seven million nine hundred and twenty thousand, six hundred and sixty dollars; expenditures, seventeen million dollars.

A majority of the Senate Committee on Territories are preparing a report and a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Leocompton Constitution. They are acting without reference to the question of whether the free State or pro-slavery party has the Legislature or State officers. In deference to Mr. Douglas, the Chairman of the Committee, who has illness in his family, the report will probably not be made before Thursday, in order to give him time, to prepare his dissenting views. Messrs. Wade & Collamer will unite in a third report.

It is clearly understood that in the event of persistent attempts first to pass the Minnesota State bill, a proposition will be made to unite it with the Kansas measure, that the success of the one may depend upon the passage of the other. Such is the present programme.

The Kansas Committee. Speaker Orr has constituted the following special committee to investigate the circumstances surrounding the Leocompton Constitution, under Mr. Harris' anti-Leocompton.

- Thomas L. Harris, Illinois, anti-Leocompton Democrat. A. H. Stephens, Georgia, Leocompton Democrat. John S. Morrill, Vermont, Republican. John Letcher, Virginia, Leocompton Democrat. Edward Wade, Ohio, Republican. John A. Quitman, Mississippi, Leocompton Democrat. Warren Winslow, N. Carolina, Leocompton Democrat. Henry Bennet, New York, Republican. Allison White, Pennsylvania, Leocompton Democrat. D. S. Walbridge, Michigan, Republican. T. L. Anderson, Missouri, Leocompton American. J. W. Stevenson, Kentucky, Leocompton Democrat. Garnet B. Adrian, N. Jersey, Anti-Leocompton Democrat. Jas. H. Buffum, Massachusetts, Republican. William F. Russell, New York, Leocompton Democrat.

Exciting Poisoning Case in Iowa.—The Deputy County (Iowa) Court was recently the scene of a most exciting trial. The occasion, as we learn from a correspondent of the Iowa City Republican, is this: A family, living in the vicinity of Leoa, the county seat, of about eight or nine members, were poisoned, four of whom died suddenly from the poison, which was pronounced by the attending physicians to be arsenic, and the rest still suffer from its effects, none of whom, it is supposed, will ever entirely recover from it. Suspicion fastened upon a Dr. Perdue, who lived neighbor to the suffering family. It is said he was a man who always had a great many objections to urge in connection with his neighbors. A difficulty has arisen between him and the community, about a road, in some way, and not getting matters to go as he desired, he was heard to make a threat that he would have revenge. After this threat he borrowed from this family some buckwheat flour, a part of which he returned in a few days. The parents being absent at the time, the children baked and ate of it, so that when father and mother returned there was but little of the flour left—and as they ate but a little, they are still living, while the first who ate of it is dead. After spending some days in investigating his case, including the Sabbath, Perdue was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence of his guilt. He was conducted out of town, by night, away from the mob.

The Result of the Admission or Leocompton Constitution. The special message of Mr. Buchanan submitting the Kansas Constitution to Congress has been assailed with much rancorous animosity; but the substantial reasons advanced by him, in favor of the termination of the Kansas controversy, by her immediate admission into the Union as a State, have not been answered with the sameness of wit which such epithets as "unparliamentary" and "weak tyrant, southern kook," &c., have been showered upon his devoted head. Neither have the facts from which Mr. Buchanan deduces his position ever been successfully controverted.

There can be no question that the condition and necessities of the country second the earnest wish of the President that the Kansas question may be definitely disposed of as soon as possible. We would gladly see to end of this agitating and troublesome subject. It has so long been pending for mere parties, by designing and ambitious men, that the people have come to regard ever new perfidy, fraud or villainy enacted on soil of Kansas as something belonging to its territorial condition, which cannot be of aid until it is made a State, and the responsibility of its management taken from its general government.

It is not to be questioned that the Leocompton Convention committed a grave mistake in submitting the whole constitution to the people, but it is at least questionable whether they had not the power to frame and put in operation a constitution without popular ratification, although they did submit the sal portion to a rebellious people. But when majority of the people of Kansas refused to vote, they permitted the golden rule to be applied, and the not to vote step can be traced. The question is now peculiarly of entirely a practical one—whether the affairs of Kansas, which have so long agitated Congress and the country shall be localized, whether we shall raise the curtain upon new acts in the great Kansas drama, the end of which no man can foresee.

Men may declaim as much as they please about the great frauds in Kansas, from the admitted by the minority in Kansas, from the inception of this Leocompton Convention until the birth of the constitution, but the stubborn fact still remains the same, that the minority could not have got over or committed frauds but for the perfidy of the majority. Had this majority voted as they should have done, the Leocompton Constitution would now be Free State instead of nominally Slave State. Their responsibility, therefore, cannot be evaded. They were invited to vote, and they refused. They do not wish to complain that those who did vote carried the election.

The acceptance of the Leocompton Convention can have little practical effect on the future condition of Kansas. It will be as actually a free State with as about that constitution. The clause admitting slavery will never add a slave to the State, or would it were not really in question an admission of truth. The power of the majority in the hands of the enemies of slavery, for they have the Territorial Legislature, the power of the new State is in the hands of its enemies of slavery, for they have the State officers and the State Legislature; the power to alter the Constitution is in the hands of the majority, if the Leocompton Constitution were accepted to morrow.

But, although this is not a practical question as far as it is a momentous question, it affects the peace and welfare of the country. If the Leocompton Constitution is rejected, what will be the next step? Will they again arrive so near the end of Kansas controversy? Would not its duty be a signal for a bitter sectional struggle for a renewed agitation which would drive to the surface the factious material that would be entirely quieted the moment Kansas entered the Union? Would it not turn the plains of Kansas into a battle field, who would renew the bloody scenes but late terminated, and would not we enter upon a fierce contest full of deplorable consequences? This controversy will, decide a very practical question—Is a rebellious majority to be permitted to rule by fractions opposition to the government? It is a question very important as that run on so many legs, as to what is the majority governing. The triumph of any body of men who deliberately defy the government would have invitation to lawlessness, dangerous to our government, and productive of future anarchy.—Harrisburg Patriot and Union.

W. H. Seward declares that in spite of Southern aggressions, against which he has uttered so many earnest protestations; in spite of the continued, systematic and persistent proscription of Northern Democrats to their Southern brethren, in spite of the aid of the Kansas; in spite of the border ruffian invasions; in spite of Calhoun and the Leocompton Constitution, and in spite of the President and the dough-faced Northern Democracy, Kansas will come into the Union as a free State under the Leocompton Constitution.

The admission is a significant proceeding from Mr. Seward. He has heretofore characterized the policy which produces this result as a momentous question, it affects the peace and welfare of the country. Democracy that willing slaves of Southern masters. Now he declares that the result of that policy will be to make Kansas a free State, although his friends have thrown every obstruction in the way refusing to attend elections, organizing the Topeka Government, and maintaining an armed resistance to the General Government. Mr. Seward is at last brought to the point of admitting that these Southern aggressions, which have afforded matter for so many reports and political campaigns, have terminated in a free State.

The Fight in Congress. We find the following version of the origin of the Keitt & Grow affair in the Washington "States," an anti-Buchanan paper: Mr. Grow was moving down the avenue, contiguous to which was the seat of Mr. Keitt.

Some honorable member made a motion, to which Mr. Grow objected. Mr. Keitt said: "Go to your own side of the house, sir, and make your objections there." Mr. Grow promptly replied that "he would make his objections where he pleased," and indifferently followed up this remark by saying "he would be governed by a majority. This was the basis for the war."

An important circular has just been issued by the Oriental Bank of London, announcing that as soon as the arrangements can be made, the extreme terms for bank drafts in India, Ceylon, Singapore, and China will be four months' sight, and that from the 30th of June next, the purchase of mercantile bills by the Bank, will be restricted to bills having the same limits.

A Duel Fought. We clip the particulars of a duel from the Philadelphia Daily City of Saturday: At twelve o'clock yesterday, a duel was fought between two medical students, about one mile and a half from the Permanent Bridge, and a short distance to the rear of the Blockley Almshouse. The particulars of this bloody affair, so far as we have been able to learn, are as follows: A few evenings since, a number of medical students were in attendance at a social party given at the house of a friend, when one of them, Chas. De C., behaved rather insolently to several of his fellow students, and threw a glass of old Oatard over them, and some of which sprinkled the furniture. One of the students, R— S—, threw a glass of hot water into the face of Chas. De C., who became exceedingly indignant, vowed revenge, and demanded the satisfaction due to a gentleman. The parties met next day through the medium of friends, the arrangements were made, the respective single barreled pistols, the principals, seconds, surgeons, and a few other intimate friends, jumped into carriages and started for the place selected, where honor was to be healed by inflicting wounds in human bodies.

The surgeons laid their instruments out on a fallen tree, in sight of the combatants, and the seconds prepared the principal for the contest. Ten paces were measured off, and the principal being placed back to back, they were to wheel and fire. Everything being in readiness, the words one—two—three—were given, and the next moment the sound of a pistol, that reverberated through the surrounding trees and hills, and R— S— staggered a moment, and giving one more, fell backwards to the ground. His second hastened to him, and in staunching the purple tide of life as poured out from the right breast of the fallen man, it completely stopped the life ebbing. Chas. De C., the other principal, turned pale, he began to realize his situation, and observing a man in the distance with a significant star on his breast, picked up his coat and hat, and flew away upon wings of flight, passing over Grey's Ferry Bridge, and the only thing heard of him up to the dusk last evening was a small note found lying on the table in his room, containing the following, which we give verbatim. Phil.—Feb.—56.

Dear J— H. C— I am off for Europe, will remain in New York for a day or so—telegraph to me when he dies—come and bid me good-bye. C— De C.— The letter, evidently written in a hurry, was directed to his friend and second. It is supposed that he started in the five o'clock line yesterday afternoon, for New York.

We may mention, that the whole affair was a joke. The pistol of the fighting principal was loaded with powder only, and that the other with paper. The blood spoken of was obtained from a slaughter house, and the man with the star, who was seen approaching in the distance, was a fellow student. There were, perhaps, not less than forty witnesses present, who were stationed behind trees. The whole party was in the State from lending its credit to any corporation. Notwithstanding this provision, we were apprised during the last summer that the company had not abandoned the idea of procuring aid from the State. We therefore looked forward with no slight degree of curiosity to see what plan could be devised for evading the constitutional provision, and we were not disappointed.

From Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—W. M. G. papers, received by the Tennessee Cruz, furnish interesting details of the occurrences that have recently transpired in that unfortunate Republic.

There was a series of conflicts in the City of Mexico for eleven days, before General Zolozaga triumphed over the Government troops. There were but very few killed, however. General Zolozaga received 26 votes out of the 28 forming the Council of Notables, for the post of Provisional President of Puebla, and the few other points where the new order of things was recognized. The whole country continued in a state of anarchy and confusion.

Jarnez, Parodi, Dabladro and others opposed the new Government. They expected to march soon against the Capitol, where preparations were making to repulse the attempt to capture it. More fighting is therefore inevitable.

Gen. Alfara has pronounced at San Luis in favor of Santa Anna as Dictator. Gen. Zolozaga had issued decrees restoring the ecclesiastical and military jurisdiction, and repealed the laws of 1845, which declared the property of the ecclesiastical corporations alienable, and annulling the sales made of the church estates under that law.

It is reported that the clergy have loaned the Zolozaga party one million of dollars to promote the success of the movement.

Advices from Sonora show the same state of civil warfare existing there. Intelligence from Northern Mexico states that Gov. Garza and Vidaurri have settled their difficulties, and also report that the States of Tamaulipas and Coahuila will act in union with the coming conflict.

Distinguished Deaths Abroad. The Arabia brings news of the death of several persons who have held conspicuous positions in Europe. Frederick, William Louis, Duke of Baden, died on the 21st of January. He was born September 9th, 1827, succeeded as regent in the place of his brother Louis, April 24th, 1852, and was created Grand Duke by patent, September 15th 1856. His wife is a daughter of the king of Prussia and sister of the Prince Royal of England. He will be succeeded, we presume, by his infant son, who was born in 1857, but probably the Grand Duke's widow will be regent. The late Duke was no remarkable man in any respect.

William Spencer Cavendish, sixth Duke of Devonshire, died at Hardwick Hall Derbyshire, on the 17th of February, aged sixty-eight years. He has been well known as one of the wealthiest English noblemen, the lord of Chatsworth, and other estates that were fit to be residences for royalty. He was well known as a liberal patron of the arts and of literature, but was not in other qualities worthy of equal estimation. He died on Friday evening, and was succeeded by his cousin, William Cavendish, Earl of Burlington.

On Friday, the 23d of January, while the preparations for the Royal marriage in St. James' Palace were going on, the Marchioness of Westmeath, who occupied apartments in the Palace, adjoining the Royal Chapel, where the ceremony was to be performed, died, and the signs of mourning were exhibited at the moment the nuptial arrangements were making.

These deaths have cast a gloom over the courtly circles in the midst of the wedding festivities. Pulmonary Consumption.—The great scourge of our northern climate is disarmed of half its terrors since we have a remedy so singularly efficacious as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It is performing many wonderful cures. None is genuine unless signed J. Butts.

Gen. Jackson's Toilet. The general temper of President Buchanan, his easy, pleasant manners and racy conversation, have always rendered him a great favorite in society abroad as well as at home, and few of our public men have laid up such a stock of amusing and valuable reminiscences. There is one anecdote which he tells of Gen. Jackson, which is as characteristic of the old hero that it is worth preserving.

The President relates that one day during the administration of Old Hickory, he went to the White House to ask permission to present to him the celebrated Miss Betsey Caton. Gen. Jackson readily assented, and named the next day for the interview. At the appointed hour Mr. Buchanan repaired with his fair charge to the Presidential Mansion, and leaving the lady in one of the drawing rooms he mounted to the private cabinet of the President. To his great surprise and disappointment, he found the General buried in his books and papers, and attired in a plain morning dress, his chin unshaved, and his favorite pipe in his mouth. The Senator from Pennsylvania was greatly embarrassed. He was apprehensive that if he announced Miss Caton's presence the gallant veteran would descend all in wrath, to expose the renowned belle to such a shock as that, and, on the other hand, he equally dreaded offering a suggestion on the subject to the old fiery horse. There was no alternative, however, and he had to state that Miss Caton was waiting the General's presence in the green drawing room. Up jumped Old Hickory at the first word and laid down his pipe. There was not a moment to be lost, so Mr. Buchanan, in a timid and apologetic manner, ventured to observe that the lady could very well wait till the President had shaved himself.

The General saw what he was driving at, and shook his frizzly head at him like the mane of an enraged lion. "Buchanan," thundered out the impetuous old man, "did you ever hear of the man in Kentucky who got rich by minding his own business? Not stopping to say anything in question, the experienced Senator fled from the storm and took refuge with his lovely companion down stairs. In a few minutes afterwards the hero of New Orleans entered the room with the dignity of manner which no man knew better how to assume; and great was Mr. Buchanan's relief to find that not only was his face virginial in its smoothness, but that he was faultless in his black suit, with boots of gorgeous radience.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.—A New Project. We have been waiting patiently to see what project the friends of the Sunbury and Erie railroad would present to the Legislature. It is fresh in the recollection of every one, that at the last session the company used every art to procure the passage of a bill transferring bonds derived from the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works to them, for the purpose, as was alleged, of securing the speedy completion of the Erie railroad. The project failed in the Senate.

Since that time the people have adopted an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the State from lending its credit to any corporation. Notwithstanding this provision, we were apprised during the last summer that the company had not abandoned the idea of procuring aid from the State. We therefore looked forward with no slight degree of curiosity to see what plan could be devised for evading the constitutional provision, and we were not disappointed.

At last, however, we have seen a project, which, if carried into effect, would transfer the bonds of the Sunbury and Erie railroad to the State, for the special advantage of said company, all the Public Works belonging to the State of Pennsylvania. It proposes, for the very modest sum of \$3,400,000, to purchase the company the Delaware Division, the North Branch extension, and the West Branch, and Susquehanna canals. The Delaware Division alone, Governor Pollock told us in his annual message, yielded last year a net revenue of \$174,000; more than the interest at five per cent, of the magnificent sum of \$3,400,000, supposing the money to be paid into the treasury in hard cash. But this the company are no idle of doing. They expect to pay the State in bonds of the Sunbury and Erie railroad company, bearing five per cent. interest, none of which shall fall due until forty years from the time of their issue. Not only is the company to manufacture bonds for this purpose, but to issue seven millions of bonds, secured by mortgage on the Sunbury and Erie railroad, of which those given in payment for the Public Works are to be part. The balance, we presume, are to be disposed of to any persons who will purchase them.

This bill is even more objectionable than the bill of last session. It seeks a transfer of the State Works to a corporation for half their value, without paying a single cent in money; or, in other words, it lends the public funds to a company as a basis for the issue of a large amount of worthless paper securities, and as the means of inflating their credit. This once accomplished, the State could be at liberty to take back the work. We have no idea that this magnificent speculation will receive the least countenance from the Legislature.—Patriot and Union.

MEXICO AGAIN.—Late advices from Havana announce that a Spanish fleet, consisting of one ship of the line, one sloop, one brig and a steam frigate, had sailed from thence for a cruise in the Gulf, ostensibly, but really for the purpose of landing Santa Anna at Vera Cruz. There can be but little doubt as to the destination of this fleet, supposed to have sailed, nor as to the fact that the "hero of the cork leg" is on board. He will find a warm reception in Mexico, but the calorico will see learn there is no real feeling against Santa Anna with the majority of the factions that now divide Mexico, while so far as Spain is concerned, the opposition is unanimous. The Mother Country has only to attempt to land an army in Mexico to stir up an united opposition from the people of that Republic, and to call into their aid, hordes of volunteers from the United States, who will eventually bring the "Halls of the Montezumas" once more under the Star-Spangled Banner.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—Washington, Feb. 12th.—It appears from the books of the Treasury Department, that the total amount of the receipts into the Treasury, from March 3d, 1857, (when the Constitution of the United States went into operation) to the 1st of July, 1857, was \$1,855,000,000. The expenditures for the Naval and Military services amounted to \$824,000,000; for the civil list to \$119,000,000; for the Revolutionary and other pensions to \$77,300,000; for the Public Debt to \$598,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises for proposals for the issue of five millions additional Treasury Notes, as authorized under the late law. Sweeney, Rittenhouse, Faust & Co., quote Land Warrant at 88.00.

The oldest newspaper in Holland, the Harlemsche Courant, has been published two hundred years on the 8th of January last.—For more than one hundred years it has been owned by the family of the present editor, Johannes Eusebio & Son. The paper was first started by Abraham Castelyn.

Execution of Henry Fife and Charlotte Jones at Pittsburg. The Pittsburg papers of Saturday are filled with the details of the execution on Friday of Charlotte Jones and Henry Fife, for the murder of George Wilson and Elizabeth Mc Masters some months since, at McKeesport. We make the following extracts: THE SCENE ON THE SCAFFOLD.

The scene on the scaffold was painful beyond comprehension, and drew tears from many of the spectators. Charlotte and Fife were attended, the first by Rev. J. G. Brown, and the latter by the Revs. Mr. Bell and Mr. Williamson. They had religious services in the cell within a few minutes before their removal to the scaffold. Shortly before ten o'clock they left their cell, and linking arms, the procession was formed, which entered the jail yard in the following order: Rev. John G. Brown and Walter Bell; Fife and Charlotte, with arms linked; Rody Patterson, High Sheriff; Jailer Phillips.

After entering the yard, the party ascended the scaffold, and took their seats on chairs, which had been provided for their accommodation. A beautiful and effective prayer was then made by the Rev. Mr. Brown, after which statements made by the prisoners were read. Fife read his statement in a clear and manly manner. During the delivery he seemed unaffected, and frequently burst into tears. Charlotte's statement was read by Mr. Williamson, a gentleman who took much interest in the unfortunate woman's spiritual welfare. Mr. W. is an Englishman by birth, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

(The statements of the convicts were full of confessions of guilt, and exonerations of Monroe Stuart from any hand in the murder.) Immediately after Mr. Williamson ceased reading, the Rev. Mr. Bell read a chapter of the Bible, and offered up a prayer, in which the prisoners joined. Fife, during this trying scene, maintained the most astonishing composure, and when the time came, actually adjusted the rope around his neck and stamped on the platform, as if to say he was prepared to meet his fate. Charlotte, on the other hand, seemed utterly broken down and almost insensible. Incoherent sentences—now stating that she desired to die, and again declaring that she was afraid of death and wished to live. Fife, seeing her agony of soul and utter prostration, put his arm around her, and endeavored in every way to console and cheer her. Such was the state of mind of both and such their condition, when it was announced that their hour had arrived, and that they must now prepare for execution.

THE EXECUTION. Everything was now ready for the completion of the final act of the bloody tragedy, in which the convicts had played a terrible part. The ropes had been adjusted around the necks of the victims, and but a few moments were to elapse ere their souls would be started into eternity. Still Fife's coolness forsook him not. He called such of them around him as he knew on the scaffold, and shook them affectionately by the hands. He then declared that "with the help of God, he would die like a man," and with a firm voice, in which the slightest tremor was not discernible, exclaimed: "Remember, I die a guilt, who at this time was scarcely conscious, and putting his arms around her, kissed her. Both then declared themselves ready to die, and the signal being given, the Sheriff touched the spring, and the souls of the guilty couple were launched into eternity.