New Political Combinations as Af-

fecting the Democratic Party. Every crisis in the affairs of the country. and every important national question which has arisen for the adjustment of Congress since and substance-Boston Post. the foundation of our government has produced, to a greater or less extent, new political combinations and changes in the construction of parties. These, as the Democratic party for instance, may be permanent in their organization and retain the same general characteristics from first to last; but the individuals composing them, as might naturally be expected among a people free from here learth gave way, carrying them some distance, ditary classification, are far from being permanent in their attachments. These are changed with changing interests and social relations, by motives of popularity and perronal ambition, or by difference of opinion in regard to measures which are necessarily the test of party fidelity. In England, a man who is born to the peerage may be safely set down as a Tory all his life time; but in the United States it often occurs that citizens, prominent in politics, in the course of a long series of years, change their party associations if not their general views and principles. Such new political combinations are occurring at every step in our national career. Every new issue that presents itself, and every complication of our domestic or foreign policy, develops a new party in opposition to that great democratic organization which is devoted to the maintenance of the federal compact in its original spirit and integrity. Indeed, opposition to the democra cy. whatever ground it may assume, or means adopt, to carry out its primary objects, has always been the life and essence of every temporary combination which has arisen to contest the field of national politics and strive for the control of the federal government. Even the democratic party itself is not individually the same at various stages of its existence. While preserving its name and distinctive principles, and maintaining its position and ascendency through nearly every great struggle, both elective and legis lative, since the adoption of the constitution it has, nevertheless, like the human body, which is constantly assimulating and rejecting its constituent elements, undergone many ma terial changes of composition in the course of a single generation. Upon the policy of the last war with Mexico, upon the question both of the establishment and repeal of the Missouri compromise, upon the admission of Texas, of a national bank, the independent treasury, the tariff, the compromise measures, the Kansas Nebraska act, Native American ism, and all the ever-varying, never-ending phases of anti-slavery, the democratic party has fost and won a host of adherents, among the masses, as well as in the walks of public life, without in the least effecting its integritv or arresting its thumphant progress. Although the position it assumed in reference to each of these issues was the signal for the desertion of many of its trusted and promi

nv. and receive the verdict of popular approopposed with even greater vehemence and pertingeity than is that of Kansas, and upon the demogratic party, including Mr. Van Busoil ranks a powerful faction in the Northern certain partisans in reference to Lecompton upon the plea that Texas was not legitimately a party measure, but one upon which democrats might easily differ without sacr ficing their party or political relations. But notwithstanding this specious pretence, these re cusants did sacrifice both their party and its relations in 1848, by then playing into the hands of the opposition, and those of the anti-Lecompton school are laboring to do the same thing in 1860, and can only be prevented by a prompt exposure of their designs and the just reprobation which they deserve at the hands of the national democracy.

nent leaders, and though its enemies, as non

predicted its defeat and speedy dissolution

when grappling with these momentous ques

solidated its organization. Its action upon

when fairly presented as the test of its patri-olism and political ectitude; and its course

upon that question which at present engios

ses the anchion of Congress and the country

will in like manner, when prejudice and ex-

citement shall have given place to calm de

But those who were misled by false impressions and sectional sympathies upon the Texas question soon discovered their mistake: and like the prodigal son, finding that they bad got into bad company, hastened to re turn to their old associates and the paternal mansion; and the bulk of these very deserters, with their principal leaders, are again with us in the present crisis, breasting the shock of sectional fanaticism to which they once vielded, and standing firmly by the Adminis tration in its Kansas peliev of immediate ad mission. Indeed, John Van Buren, who headed the Texas revolt in New York, candidly admitted, in a speech the other day, that factious movement was a mistake and a delusion, and that he was ready to testify from his own experience that there was no place, no refuge, no alternative or occupation for a democrat outside the democratic organiza-

In like manner, those who now array themselves against the Administration, and turn their backs upon the time-honored party which it represents, after Kansas shall have been constituted a sovereign State in spite of the machinations of her anarchists and adventurers, after her rebeliious people shall have been forced into the alternative of selfgovernment by the timely efforts of our lawabiding citizens, who, recognising the obligations of popular sovereignty, undertook to carry out the provisions of their organic act, and frame a legal constitution in the face of an infuriated and impracticable majority, af ter the supremacy of the popular will shall have been vindicated by a guarantee of the rights of the people at any time to change or abolish their constitution, after pestilent agi-tators shall have been silenced and unscrupulous partisans deprived of their political capital, when "order reigns at Warsaw," and peace and harmony once more prevail throughout the Union, under the auspices of a triumphant and still united democratic party, then those democratic allies of the black republican opposition will begin to realiza the folly and perversity of their course, and regret the error which separated them. from the honest political associations. They will then find that the party which they sup-

combination; that it can survive the infidelity of friends as well as the opposition of its foes; and that, however individuals may change, it still remains the came in apirit

AN INHABITED CAVE DISCOVERD NEAR GREENWOOD.—Considerable excitement was rife last exening, regarding the accidental discovery of a cave under a hill near the entrance to Geenwood Cometery. Two boys, said to have come out of Public School No. 2, were playing about the locality, when the earth gave way, carrying them some distance, black, yawning entrance of a cave. They were unharmed by the fall, and immediately fled and told some gentlemen who at once visited the spot in question. They penetrated about thirty yards into the cave and found themselves in an apparent habitation or resort of human beings. In the center of the place stood a table, shelves containing empty and full bottles of liquor, &c., were attached to the walls, while from the ceiling overhead was suspended a huge lantern.

How much further the cave extended, or n what direction, they did not ascertain, being detered and somewhat alarmed by frightful noises, which proceeded from the gloom before them; and which noises they were at a loss to attribute to men or animals. It is stated that books and papers were on the table, but whether any were secured or not has not transpired. The inhabitants of the neighborhood are somewhat alarmed. All soris of surmises are made, but the reported general opinion is, that this is the resort of s gang of maurauders -who may, from this accident be apprehended-N. Y. News.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW CITY .- A olony of seven hundred persons-about five ed on Tuesday, over Richard Vaux, Dem. hundred from Pennsylvania, and the rest from Maryland-have procured a large body of land on the Platte river, Nebraska Territory, and will proceed forthwith to establish hemselves on it, and build a city of their own. The following gentlemen, officers of the company, or colony, arrived here this morning on the Stephen Decatur, on their way to their proposed location, to wit: Wm. H Henderson, President: Col. Flem. Holliday Secretary; W. R. Craine, Treasurer; J. M. Confer, Surgeon; Wm. B. Darlington, Survevor; also. Gen. B. F. Bell, of Bell's Mills. Blair county, Pennsylvan a, and Cols. Asbury R. Stewart, and S. H. Bell, of the same place. The latter gentlemen are of the highest haracter for wealth, intelligence and enterrise, and, indeed, the whole company is of a grade not often equalled. There can not fail to be a high degree of prosperity falling to the lot of that part of the west, where so much nergy and wealth shall plant itself. The rest of this important colony will follow in a few days .-- St. Louis News of 24th.

MORMON EMIGRATION TO CENTRAL AMER ICA .- The Washington States, of Tuesday, mblishes a letter dated from Panama April 16th, in which it is stated that Colonel Kinney had been for some time treating with tions, the result not only proved them false the Mormons, with a view of settling them prophets, but vindicated the wisdom of its on the Mosquito coast. By the last California steimer, he received intelligence that lier, and ultimately strengthened and conhis proposition had been favorably received every measure of importance has been invaby the Mormons, and this information enabled righly endorsed by the people of this country im to raise \$30,000 ca-h, and \$30,000 more in merchandise and supplies, with which, accompanied by twenty followers, he has sailed for Grextown. He expects to obtain through General Lamar permission to colonize th ountry under the Nicaraguan flag, obligating the colonists to Lelp to defend Nicaragua liberation, stand the test of intelligent scuti against the attacks and encroachments of the filibusiers. Failing to obtain this privi no ferious opposition from any quarter.

Useful Invention .- An invention for sig the same sectional grounds. Upon the question of admitting Texas, in iparticular, the apparatus consists of a gutta percha tube exsame cry of border-ruffianism was raised, and tending through the whole length of the train. the same progressinating disingenuous tactics. It is formed in sections—a joint for each car were pursued by the opposition, as in the section and these are fastened together when in were pursued by the opposition, as in the and these are fastened together when in present case, with the exception, that the use. This tube is connected with an air unp north then refused to recognise or acquiesce in the front and at the end of the train. By in the Missouri Compromise. It will be re- a stroke of this pump the air is forced through membered too, that upon this question some the tube to the opposite end of the train, and of the foremost and honored champions of produces a very loud and shrill whistle at the mouth-piece attached to the tube in each ren and Thomas H. Benton, seceded from its guard's van, and to a mouth piece which ex organization carrying with them into the free | tends also close to the engineer. Printed in structions are placed in the hands of each in States, and justifying their apostacy, like dividual officially connected with the train which states that one whistle means "look out," two whistles signify "caution," and three whistles denote "danger."

CARRYING OUT A PART OF GENERAL JACEson's Will.--President Jackson directed in his will that "The large silver vase, presented to me by the ladies of Charleston, South Car South Carolina, when it was refused to be paper taken bona fide in the usual course of accepted by the United States Senate, be presented to that patriot residing in the city or State from which they were presented, who shall be adjudged by his countrymen or the ladies, to have been most valiant in the de fence of his country, and our country's rights.' being regarded as one man, has received the vase and flag from the hands of Andrew Jackson, Jr.

THE REVERSES OF FORTUNE. - A few days ago one of the visitors of the Provident Association, at the West End, was applied to, to assist a man who was found in abject poverty in a miserable garret, without food or decent clothing. Food was provided for him and a change of clothing, by the benevolent visitors. Only a few years ago this same man was a New York merchant, with at least \$100,000, living in a splendid residence, and riding in a princely carriage. We keep back the geneleman's name from motives of delicacy, though it is a familiar one to some of our merchants. How true it is, that "riches take to themselves wings and fly away."-Boston Traveler.

INCENDIARISM AT TORONTO, C. W .- Two much property. Great alarm is felt in consequence of the extraordinary number of fires night. Scarcely a night passes without one or more of a destructive character. It is supposed that they are the work of a regular organized band of incendiaries. The citizens are organizing a large patrol and offering the Treasury notes issued and to be issued large rewards for the apprehension and conviction of the miscreants.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.-There is just now an excellent opportunity for any has been prodigious, partly from the reduction person to buy a country newspaper office heap. A western paper says that in a village of Iroquois Co., Ill., an editor became mitten with the charms of a young and handsome (married) lady, and "addressed ber a long and pasionate letter filled with rhapsodies on her beauty and his love-lorn helplesenes." The lady, with the advice and consent of her lord, sent the missive to the at some early day swell again to their usual rival county paper, in which, it appears—volume."

BAD STATE OF AFFIRE.-The State Treas-

Montrose Memocrat

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor. MONTROSE, PA. Thursday, May 6, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. SUPREME JUDGE: WILLIAM A. PORTER,

PHILADELPHIA. CANAL COMMISSIONER: WESTLEY FROST,

> FAYETTE-Special Notice.

LL persons indebted to the late firm A McCollum & Gerritson for subscription to the Montrose Democrat are hereby forbidden settling with J. B. McCollum, or any person in whose hands he may place the accounts. Said accounts have not yet been assigned to him, in consequence of his having refused to render value for them as agreed upon before the firm was dissolved; any collections which he may make will be fraudulent, and his receipts void, until further notice A. J. GERRITSON. ha given. Montrose, April 1st, 1858.

We are indebted to Hon. G. A. Grow or valuable public documents.

Alexander Henry, the " People's candidate" for Mayor of Philadelphia was elect-

It will be observed that an alteration to \$3 per term has been made in the tuition of the Primary Department of the Academy. See advertisement in another column.

The Kansas Question Settled. Congress has finally disposed of the Kansas controversy by the adoption of the report of the Committee of Conference. The vote was taken in both Senate and House on Friday. April 30th. It passed both the Senate and the House by nine majority. The settle proval of the people in all parts of the count ty, &c. try. By referring to the Democrot of last week, our readers will find the bill entire, as adopted.

J. H. Thomas, M. D., of Great Bend has been elected to a Professorship in the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania The following is a copy of the proceedings of the meeting at which he was elected :

At a special meeting of the Trustees of the Eclectic Medical College of Penn-ylvania, held April 23d., 1858

On motion of Prof. Hollenback, JOHN H THOMAS, M. D., of Great Bend, Pa., waunanimously elected to fill the chair of Anaomy and Physiology in said College and the Secretary was directed to officially notify him

C. F. FOLWELL, Sec. The Interest Bill.

The general impression is that the following Act has become a law, but the "Harrishurg Herald," of April 28th says that it is still in the bands of the Governor awaiting his Section 1. Be It enacted &c. That the awful rate of interest for the loan or use of money in all cases where no express contract -hall have been made for a less rate, shall be ax per cent, per annum, and the first and cond sections of the act passed March second. 1723, entitled an act to reduce the interest of

m nev from eight to six per cent, per annum,

be and the same is bereby repealed. Sec. 2. That when the rate of interest for the loan or use of money exceeding that established by law, shall have been reserved or contracted for, the borrower or debtor shall not be required to pay to the creditor the excess over the legal rate, and it shall be law ful for such borrower or debtor, at his opinion, o retain and deduct such excess from the amount of any such debt, and, in all eases where any borrower or debtor shall heretofore or hereafter have voluntarily paid the whole debt or sum loaned, together with interes exceeding the lawful rate, no action to recover track any such excess shall be sustained in any Court of this Commonwealth, unless the a me shall have been commen ed within six olina, my native State, with the large picture | months from and after the time of such payrepresenting the unfurling of the American | ment, provided always that nothing in this panner, presented to me by the citizens of act shall effect the bolders of negotiable

> The following are the sections repealed by the first section of the foregoing bill, viz:

1. No person shall, directly or indirectly, for any bonds or contracts to be made after The Palmetto regiment, of South Carolina, the publication of this act, take for loan or use of money, or any other commodities, a Bradford county, in behalf of a Company of bove the value of six pounds for the forbear good and responsible citizens of Bradford ance of one hundred pounds, or value thereof for one year, and so proportionally for a greater or lesser sum.

2. If any person or persons whatsoever do per cent, per annum, on any such bond or contract as aforesaid, upon conviction thereof. the person or persons so offending shall for feit the money and other things lent, one half thereof to the governor, for the support of government, and the other half to the person who shall sue for the same, by action of debe bill, plaint, or information, in any court of record within this province, wherein no es-oin, protection or wager of law, or any more than one imparlance shall be allowed.

THE NEW LOAN.-The Washington Union contradicts the rumor "that the Executive fires occurred on the 28th of April, destroying has determined to ask Congress to authorize a new loan to the amount of thirty millionthat have occurred there during the last fort. Treasury notes recently authorized to be is sued." The Union states that this rumor is unfounded, and adds;

"There is no intention of asking for a coninto a permanent loan, represented by Gov ernment bonds. Although the falling off in earnest. the last six months, as compared with the figures for the same period in preceding years, of the tariff, but chiefly from the late paralysis of business and pressure in the money markets of the world, yet it is generally considered that this paralysis cannot last, and is can be no doubt that the husiness of the country will soon resume its wonted buoyancy, and that the revenues of the Government will

diver, is about to make explorations of numeother property. lars.

The Sale of the State Works. The following is the vote in the Legislature, on the bill for the sale of the State Canals to the bankrupt Sunbury and Eric Railroad

Company. In the Senate:

YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Brewer, Coffee, Finney, Francis, Gregg, Harris, Ingram, Myer, Randall, Rutherford, Schell, Scofield, Shaeffer, Souther, Steele, Straub and Wilkins—18.

NAYS-Me-are. Bell, Buckales, Craig, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Filler, Gazzam, Knox, Laubach, Maisells, Miller, Turney, Wright-

In the House:

YEAS-Messre. Abrams, Armstrong, Babnock, Benson, Bower, Calhoun, Crawford. Dodds, J. H. Donnelly, James Donnelly, Donovan, Dunlap, Ebur, Evans, Hamel, Hayes, Himrod, Hipple, Houtz, Imbrie, Jackman, Kirkpatrick, Lauman, Lawrence, Lloyd, McClure, Mangle, Miller, Nichols, Owen, Pownall, Price, Ramsdell, Ramsey, Rhodes, Roland, Rose, Scott, Shaw, Struthers, Warner, Westbrook, Wilcox, Williston, Yearsley and Smith, of Cambria, (Speaker) pro. temp.-47,

NAYS-Messrs. Arthur, Askin, Bierer Dohnert, Doneboo, Ent, Gritman, Hay Hillegas, Irwin, Jenkins, Levott, McDonald Nill, Nunemacher, Smith of Berks, Smith of Wyoming, Stephens, Stuart, Turner, Voght v. Warden, Weaver, Weller, Wharton and Woodring-27.

Bills Vetoed by the Governor. The following are the titles of bills vetoed by Governor Packer during the session of the late Legislature:

An act relative to the borough of Scran-To incorporate Trout Run Coal Com-

Supplement to act to legitimate Mary

To amend charter of Penn. Asvlum for indigent widows and single woman. To incorporate Norris Cornish Iron Works To divide Cass township, in Schuylkill county.

To vacate a portion of Strawberry Lane, Allegheny county. Requiring Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company to make on arch or trestle ment of the question meets the hearty ap work for a public road in Washington cour-

> To permit August Meldenson to peddle in S. finylkill county.
>
> Supplement relating to an additional law ludge in the Sixth District.

To extend certain provisions of law in Wal ser township; Huntingdon county.

Supplement relating to a street in Hali Relative to tax a to complete. Pattonsville

and Woodbury Turnpike. Relative to Directors of Poor, and Poor house in Washington county.

To vacate certain portions of Mantua and Story streets, Twenty-fourth Ward, Phila To incorporate the Brady's Bend Iron

Company. Supplement to act to incorporate the Fa ette County Railroad Company. Relative to the Courts of Lancaster county Relative to the purchasers of the Franklin

Railroad. An act relative to Sheriff's sales. To consolitade the offices of Register Wills and Clerk of Oiphans Court in Luzerne

Relative to the public roads through farm f James Miles, in Erie county.

The late Legislature.

The session of the late Legislature com menced on Jan. the 5th and terminated April 22d, having lasteh eighty-five days, which is nearly a month less than was occupied by the

ession of 1857. The list of acts passed embraces over five hundred. Of these only eventeen are general laws. The amount of pecial legislation, about township elections, districts, personal claims, county roads, and hundreds of things which the Courts ought to be empowered to settle in amazing. We publish a list of no less than 25 bills retoed ov Governor Packer since he came into the ffice, on the 19th of January.

No new Banks have been chartered by the ate Legislature. Not many railroad companies were incorporated, if we except the Pasenger Railway Companies of Philadelphia, ight of which received charters. Only two ivorces were granted, which shows that this usiness is now confined almost entirely to ne Cou ts.

THE NORTH BRANCH CANAL. - Before the B Il for the sale of the State Canals was finally passed, an amendment was proposed by our Senator, Mr. Steele, and adopted, requir ing the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Compa ny, before making sale of the North Branch Division, to first offer the same to citizens residing along the line of said Canal.

We understand that such an offer was snade immediately after the Bill passed, and was accepted by Col. C. F. Welles, Jr., of Wyoming, Luzerne, Montour and Columbia counties, for the sum of \$1,500,000.

The North Branch Division then, will pass into the hands of our own citizens, and we or shall receive or take more than six pounds have a hope that it will be put in such a condition, and so managed hereafter that the people may be benefited, and the coal interests of the Wyoming Valley greatly enhanced by the change.- Luzerne Union.

INTERESTING FROM UTAH.—A letter from Fort Leavenworth of the New York Times gives the statement of a gentleman of education and ability, Mr. F. Loba, who has just made his escape from Salt Lake City, and who furnishes very different accounts of the condition of the "Saints" from those which have hitherto been current. He does not believe they will fight the United States troops if the latter go in force sufficient to be at all formidable. He says they have no powder, of dollars and to fund the twenty millions of no cannon, no military stores of any kind, that all their stories of their having a large force, perfectly drilled, and rendy for service are all nonsense. The whole number of their men capable of being good soldiers does not version of the temporary loan represented by exceed 3,500. He thinks that Young will have a "special revelation," and run away as soon as he finds that the United States are in-

RIGHTING THEMSELVES .- The "Detroit Free Press,"the "Ohio State-man,"the "Cleveland Plaindealer," and the "Louisville Democrat," beretofore violent opponents of the Lecompton Constitution, cordially endorse the new Kanas bill: but "s union with Black" already in a great degree overcome. There Republicanism having no terrors for" "the Press," it ranges itself with the New York "Tribune", and Col. FORNEY will consort hereafter with the Greekey's and GARRISON'S .--Pennsylvanian.

Col. C. F. Welles, Jr., of Athens, Pa., has Mr. GREEN, the celebrated sub-marine contracted with the Sunbury and Erie Rail-

The Vote on the Kansas Bill. The following is the vote in the Senate or

the adoption of Mr. English's Kanssa Bill : YEAS .- DEMOCRATS-Clay and Fitzpatrick Bayard, Delaware; Mallory and Yulee, Florda; Iverson and Toombs, Georgia; Benjamin and Slidell, Louisians; Gwin, California Bright, Indiana; Jones, Iowa; Brown and Davis, Mississippi ; Green and Polk, Missouri ; Bigge, North Carolina; Evans and Hammond, South Carolina; Johnson, Tennessee Hunter and Mason, Virginia; Thompson, and Wright, New Jersey; Bigler, Pa.; Allen,

Rhode Island; Pugh, Ohio. AMERICANS--Houston, Texas; Kennedy,

Maryland. NATS .- REPUBLICANS -- Dixon and Foster. Ct.; Trumbull, Ill.; Harlan, Iowa; Fessenden and Hamlin, Me.; Wilson, Mass.; Chandler Mich.; Hale, N. H.; King and Seward, N. Y.; Wade, Ohio; Cameron, Pa.; Simmons, R. I.; Collamer and Foot, VL.; Duolittle and Durkee, Wisconsin.

DEMOCRATS-Broderick, Cal.; Douglas, Ill.: Stuart, Michigan. AMERICANS-Crittenden, Kv.

PAIRED OFF.-Bell (A.,) of Tenn., with Pearce (D.,) of Md.; Fitch (D.,) of Ind., with Sumner (R.,) of Mass. ABSENT .- DEMOCRATS-Bates, Del.; Reed.

N. C.: Henderson, Texas. REPUBLICANS-Clark, N. H. AMERICANS-Thompson, Kv. The vote in the House of Reps. was as fol-

NATS.

Abhott,

Adrian,

YEAS.

Anderson,

Andrews, Atkins. Bennett, Avery, Barksdale, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Blair, Boccck. Blies, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brayton. Buffington, Bryan, Burlingame, Burnett. Burroughs, Burns. Campbell, Caruthers. Care, Chaffee, Caskie, Clark of Mo.. Clay, Chapman. Clark of Conn. Clements, Clark of N. Y. Clingman, Cobb, Clauson. John Cochrane, C. B. Cochrane, Ccckerill, Colfax, Corning, Comins. Covode, Craig of Mo., Cragin, Craige of N. C. Curtis, Crawford, Damrell, Davis of Md. Curry, Davidson, Davis of Ind. Davis of Mass Davis of Iowa, Dowdell. Edmundson, Dawes, Elliott. Dean, Dick, English, Dodd, Eustis, Durfee, Florence, Foley, Gnitiell, Edie, Gillia, Fenton. Gilmer. Foster, Giddings, Goode, Greenwood, Gilman, Gregg, Groesbeck, Goorth, Good win Gaskill, Granger, Hall of Ohio, Grow, Hall of Mass., Hawkins, Harlan, Harch. Harris of Md., Hopkins, Harris of Ill. Houston, Hickman, Jackson,

Hoard, Howard, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Leach, Letter, Lovejoy, McKabbin. Marshall of Kv Marshall of Ill. Morgan, Morris of Pa. Morris of Ill., Morse of Me., Morse of N.Y. Mott, Murray, Nichols

of Miss.,

Sherman of Ohio.

Sherman of N. Y.,

Smith of Ill.,

Stewart of Pa.,

Spinner,

Stanton.

Tappan,

Thayer,

Tompkins,

Wilderwood.

Wade, Walbridge,

Waldron,

Walton,

Washburne of Ill.

Washburn of Me.,

Maclay, McQueen, Mason, Maynard. Miles, Miller, Millson, Oliver, Moore, Palmer, Niblack. Parker, Pendleton. Petit, Peyton, Pike, Phelps. Potter. Philips, Pottle, Powell. Quiman Ready, Ruchie. Rengan, Ricand, Reilly, Robbins, Roberts, Ruffin Royce, Shaw of Ili.,

Russell Mandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing. Shaw of N. C. Shorter, Sickles, Singleton,

Jenkins.

Jewett,

Keitt,

Lamar,

Landy,

Leidy, Letcher,

Kawrence,

Jones of Tenn..

J. Glancy Jones,

Owen Jones,

Kunkel of Md.,

Smith of Tenn. Smith of Va, Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson. Talbot. Trippe,

Waid. Watkins, White, Whiteley, Win-low, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright of Ga., Wright of Tenn., As Mr. Darling, of Ridgway, Elk county,

spot, who examined the remains, and found which has so long distracted the country. n the pocket of the garment a silver pencil case, with guard, keys and bullet moulds. At PLANK ROAD COMPANY, in Trumbull which served to identify the remains of a Co., Ohio, have prosecuted a man for refusing his death remains a mystery.

WHY SUFFER from a protracted cough when relief may be so easily obtained. Wistar's road Company for the purchase of the North Balsam of Wild Cherry is undoubtedly the and Pierri demonstration, at Boston, on posed must perish without the sustaining urer of Wisconsin, makes public announce rous sunked steamhoat wrecks in Lake Erie, light of their countenance, here a principle of ment that the treasury is empty, with \$99,000 with the view of recovering machinery and land to the sustaining ment that the treasury is empty, with \$99,000 with the view of recovering machinery and land to the sustaining ment that the treasury is empty, with \$99,000 with the view of recovering machinery and land the properties of the cure of throat and leng complaints. Try it. None gennine unless signed I. Butts.

Remarkable Disclosure,-Murder will out.

zens of Orange were thrown into a great gives an account of it. It is very interesting; excitement by the news that a farmer named "As in generally known there is a second Alabama; Johnson and Sebastian, Arkansas; Ira Clark had been found dead in a field not coal located above the water level in Broad far from his house, with a terrible gash in his Mountain, about seven miles from this Bura throat and a razor in his hand. After a day ough, and near Heckscherville, which for of intense interest, and after a careful examination of the trails of blood near by, the which contains excellent white ash coal, is Coroner's jury decided that the deceased had not committed spicide, but was murdered by the fire is attributed to a couple of miners. some person unknown. Physicians testified who, having some work to perform in the that no man could walk far enough to leave drift in the depth of winter, built a fire-they such a long trail of blood with so fatal a cut in his throat.

Suspicion fell at once upon a worthlessa fellow named Bowen, who had maintained a and the fire communicating to the coal, all disrupetable intimacy with the wife of the man, but no proof of his guilt could be found. He was released from jail, and for more than seven years there has seemed no chance that Their remails were never found. the murderer would ever be exposed or con-

victed. 🤜 Mr. W. C: Pruden, whose farm lies next to upon the surface. The course of it is from that formerly owned by Clark, while repair west to east, and where the vein is nearest the ing a stone wall, chanced to pull away some stones that lay against a ledge of rocks. To his surprise he found behind them a coat that had evidently lain there for years, but in spite been exposed to the action of interse heat. of its partially decayed condition, we are informed that it has been positively identified It is a desert track in the midst of smiling as the missing coat worn by Bowen until the morning of the murder, but never since seen. It has been brought in this city to be examined by competent chemists, and if chemical analysis should establish the belief now enterusined, that the coat is stained with blood, the evidence would seem complete.

Bowen has been living for some years in Derby, where he attempted to commit suicide some time ago, but was interfered with in time to safe his life. The Selectment of Orange have taken counsel with the State's Attorney on this matter, and Bowen will be arrested immediately.

The wife of Clark, who was somewhat sus pected at the time of complicity in the mur der, is still living in Orange. After a disgraceful intimacy with a man of half Indiau and half negro blood, she was finally married to him at the unjust request of the authorities .- From the New Haven Palladium.

April 26th. JUSTICE-THERE AND HERE.-They have babit of calling things by their right names in England which it might not harm us much on this side of the Atlantic occasionally to mitate. Bank officers, who are caught beating the public are too often put down leave the train at the next station, but on ar here as clever "financiers,"-a little to fast, riving there he was not to be found. After perhaps-but still gentlemanly, jolly good a long and diligent search, in which everyfellows, whom it would be an unpardonable body had become interested, it was concluded breach of politeness to send to the Peniten tiary. On the other side, however, all such | Speculation was then tife as to his fate, when men are called rogues, and get a rogue's a gentleman sitting near that the big di-punishment just as surely as if they were but mensions, hinted that those hoops might common pickpockets. The trial of the there "a tale unfold." On producing a Directors of the Royal British Bank at Liverpool for conspiring, by false pretences, to de- petticoats, which it was unreasonable to supfraud the shareholders and the public, is a pose belonged to one person, and the lady case in point. The parties implicated where was requested to rise, which she did after all what are called 'men of standing, position, and influence,'-yet, when brought into Court to answer for swindling their creditors, neither 'standing, position nor influence' was permitted to stand between their just deserts man of Mississippi, endeavored to introduce. and the honest judgment of the Jury trying in the House a few days ago, sets forth that them. Hence, the result, and these tast financiers have all been convicted-and all listing States, to prematurely and hastily adsentenced-

Mr. Cameron to twelve months imprisonment with hard at r.

Mr. Brown twelve months hard labor. Mr. E-dale, twelve months hard labor. Mr. Kennedy, nine months imprisonment.

the same blind-and therefore impartial- after be, pursued, the bill provides that no goddess she is in Britain, but, seeing how new States shall be admitted into the Union small is the proportion of the fast "fluanciers" until it is ascertained, by a census taken by consigned to the Penitentiary here, to those authority of Congress, that the Territory ask that are left off, we cannot help thinking that ing admission contains a population sufficient the jade is not so blind as she pretends to be. for a representative in Congress, nor until the In fact, she generall keeps one eye open for people have been authorized by Congress, to the benefit of the rogular unit that may only hold a Convention to frame a Constitution,

Commissioners to revise the

Penal Code. Under an act passed at this session of the Legislature, Governor Packer has appointed ex chief Justice Lewis, John C. Knox, Attors nev General, and Charles R. Buckalew, commissioners to revise the penal code of the State, and the laws relating to corporations of their taxation. These nominations were unanimously confirmed by the Senate. They are certainly unexceptionable. The Governor could not have selected three men more about dantly qualified for the enlightened performance of the important duties devolving upon them. Judge Lewis is a profound jurist and an eminent criminal lawyer. Judge Knox is only second to him in years and experience. Mr. Buckalew is one of the clearest thinkers. in the State, and he possesses the very important and valuable qualifications of being thoroughly familiar with the laws relating to corporations and their taxation, which will enable him to suggest some clear and uniform system in place of the intricate, oneven and discrepent mass of laws which now govern this important subject. The commissione's are to report of the next Legislature. - Patriot and Union.

Rejoicing at Washington over the Passage of the Kansas Bill.

Washington, May 2.—Last night a large crowd collected before the President's house, where cannon were fired amid music from the Marine Band. President Buchanan appeared at the window and returned thanks for the honor, saying that the best interests of the country were involved in the contest which had been so happily ended, and he hop d and believed that the passage of the Kansas bill would tend to promote the peace and pros-perity of the Union.

Me-srs. Toombs, Gwin, Clay, Letcher and Stevenson also spoke to the assemblage, the first regarding the result as a pacification, in which there has been no dishonor anywhere. Senator Bigler, Green and Brown, and Representatives J. Glancy Jones and English were also serenaded at their residences, and made speeches of exultation at the passage of he Kansas bill, regarding is as a measure if Pa., was going through the woods about three peace not only for Kansas, but for the whole miles from that village, he discovered some country, a measure of Union for the States cloth, which had been a coat, and under it and union for the democratic party, and as some human bones. A party visited the putting an end to the question of slavery.

man named William Reed, who was lost in to pay the toll-one cent. The suit before the woods in the winter of 1855. Reed and the Justice resulted in a flue of \$5, being as another man started out on a hunting excur- seesed upon the defendant. The defendant sion up Elk creek on the 10th of December, appealed, and the Common Pleas Court 1855 A short distance up the creek they affirmed the decision of the Justice. A moseparated, and Reed was never seen alive tion for a new trial was denied, and that has afterwards. The woods were searched, but no gone up on appeal to the District Court. The trace of him was discovered. The manner of costs already amount to over \$300-and all to decide the question whether the defendant should have paid one cent.

"Breds of a Frather."&c .- At the Orsini pose of the meeting.

THE BURRING MOUNTAIR .- The editor of the Pottaville Journal recently paid a visit to On the 18th of September, 1850, the citi- a natural curiosity in that vicinity, and thus twenty-one years has been on fire. The vein, some forty feet in thickness. The origin of being cold-in the gangway. The flames destroying the prop timbers, were carried by a strong current, rapidly along the passage, subsequent efforts to extinguish it were ineffectual. The men were cut off from excape, and were undoubtedly suffocated to death.

" A few days since we ascended the mountain at the spot of the fire, and were much in-But "murder will out." On Friday last torested in examining the effect of the fire surface, the ground is for the space of several every vestige of vegetation had been blasted. fertility. The ground in some places was almost too warm for the hand to rest upon it, while steam from water heated by the internal fire, rose from every pore. The fire has vidently extended for several hundred vards from the place it originated, and finds vent. and air to continue its progress, at the pits to which we have alluded. A score of years has passed, still it borns, and will burn until further fuel is denied the devouring element, Thousands of tons of coal have undoubtedly been consumed, and thousands of tons may yet feed the fire before it is checked."

ATTEMPTED PETTICOAT SWINDLE .- At Battle Creek. New York, the other evening two gentlemen and a lady-one of the real skirt expanders-got aboard the cars for Chicago,-One gentleman and Lis wife had through tickets, while the other paid his fare only to the first station. From certain manifestations, George Wandles, the conductor who is keen on scent, concluded that it was the intention of the trio to dead-head one of the party through. On arriving at Augusta, the gentleman did not get out, and on search being made he was found secreted in the ladies saloon. He was brought forth and directed to he had leaped off, the train while in motion. some hesi ation, revealing the lost passenger.

THE ADMISSION OF NEW STATES-GEN. QUITMAN'S BILL.-The bill which Mr. Quitit is an ise, impolitic and unjust to the exmit new States, thereby unduly stimulating t'e occupation of distant and vacant territories, by forced and unnatural migration for political and partisan and sectional purposes, producing strife and discord between the dif ferent portions of the Union, and leading to corrupt political combinations in Cong Now, it may be that Justice in America is ly notice of the line of policy which will here be to oblige her year relative, Mercury, the and to present the same for admission.

RICH REVELATIONS - Whilst the Constitutional Convention was in session, a spirit of revelation at one time was manifest. If they had continued in session a short time longer, we feel satisfied that we would have learned where all the funds for "bleeding Kansas" came from and "whar" they went to. In course of debate Mr. Fish, a member of

Legislature, reguled us with the following within his own knowledge:
First, That two thousand dollars had been subscribed in Burlington, Iowa, for the good of the cause, to be subject to Gov. Robinson's

he Convention, and a member of the Topeka

order. Second. Two thousand dollars had been subscribed in Quincy, Illinois, for the same

gentleman's order. Third, That the Har. Henry Wilson, a Senator of the United States from the Comonwealth of Massachusetts, had fornished e funds to pay the expenses of the Topeka Legislature.

To this third item of revelation we call paricular attention. What a pity for "suffering humanity," that Mr. Fish was not allowed to make a clean breast of it.—Kansas Daily Lédger. STILL KNOCKING .- We are like to have New

Granada upon our hands before we know it. it will be seen by referrence to the news from the Isthmus, published this morning, that the Attorney General of New Gransda in submitting the new Constitution to Congress, suggests that the only way by which the Government can be saved from impending ruin, is her annexation to the American Union. He says:

"The incorporation of the States of New Granada into the American Union, under the same conditions as the States which already form that Confederacy, is the true policy for her to adopt."

We think ourselves this a very sensible uggestion on the part of the Attorney Geneal of New Granada, and if he meets with the approval of his Government, and not objected o by ours, we see no difficulty in bringing this little arrangement speedily about. "The member from Panama" would not sound badly in the House.

Those Bombs -The bombs thrown under he carriage of Napoleon in Paris were enterd at the Calais custum house as a new machine for the invention of gas, and the inpectors of them considered them of so little value that they charged no duty upon them, Orsini charged them with fulminating powder that he carried from London in his sateped, in damp paper. He dried it in front of s store, with a watch in his one hand and a thermometer in the other, liable at any mba ment to be blown into eternity by its explosion. Pive only of the bombs were used of eighteen made, and the anxious inquiry of Paris is: Where are the other thirteen ! Do they remain in the hands of other conspirators, ready to be used at the first favorable moment, to accomplish what he first failed to the destruction of Napoleon, and thus the loosening of the key stone that supports the arch of the despotic power in Burope ! Time will show.