From the New York News.

## The Acquisition of Cuba.

It has been denied that the people of the country are in favor of the acquisition of Cuba; that "the East detests it, the West abhors it, the North is opposed to it, and the South is indifferent." We take decided issue on this point, and so far as we can judge there never was a measure more heartily approved of by the country. From the time of Mr. Jefferson down, almost every statesman of eminence has added his authority to the desirableness if not the necessity of the acquisition, and so decided and uniform has been the course of public opinion that it has not been made a test of or included among the issues of party politics. It is true that there is an opposition, but it can hardly be considered of a partisan character, and there are probably as large a proportion of these at the South as in any other section.

The report of Mr. Slidell on the subject of providing means for the purchase of Cuba furnishes irrefragible arguments in favor of taking prompt and earnest steps in this direction; and if the facts and figures adduced in it can only reach the country, the opposition of the North, the detestation of the East, the abhorence of the West that we hear so much about will be transformed into their opposites. The testimony of Mr. Jefferson is direct, and Mr. Buchanan is but carrying out the views of that illustrious patriot, who wrote to President Monroe as follows: "I candidly confess that I have ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition which could ever be made to our system of States. The control which, with Florida Point, this island would give us over the Gulf of Mexico and the countries and isthmus bordering on it would fill up the measure of *our political well-being.*" Clay, Adams, Van Buren, Polk, Everett and Marcy, representing both the Democracy and the Whig party, have in official papers taken the same ground as to the desirable character of this acquisition, representing almost every Administration from that of Mr. Monroe down to President Buchanan's. Why then should the latter be attacked by every weapon of political warfare or personal hostility because he has advocated a measure recommended by this uninterrupted line of authority?

The commercial and industrial importance of this acquisition is put in the strongest light by the report of Senator Slidell. We are informed the island contains an area of 31,468 square miles; that the soil is fertile, the climate genial, and its ports the finest in the world. More than two-thirds of the whole area is susceptible of culture, and not a tenth part of it is now cultivated. Senator Slidell estimates that if Cuba were annexed, "her annual consumption of our flour would be 600,000 barrels; of our lard, 25,000,000 lbs.; of our beef, 20,000,000; and of pork, the most solid and nutritious food for the laborer, 10,000,000 lbs." These figures, unless greatly exaggerated, should, we think, go very far toward diminishing the abhorrence of the people of the West toward obtaining so excellent a purchaser of their products.

We find from the tables of the imports and exports of the Island that they were for the years following as below:

| | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| 1852..... | $29,780,242 | $27,453,936 |
| 1853..... | 27,780,800 | 31,210,405 |
| 1854..... | 31,394,573 | 32,688,989 |
| 1855..... | 31,216,009 | 34,803,000 |

More than one-third of these exports go to the United States; nearly one-quarter of the imports are received from the same quarter, while the number of American vessels entering the port of Havana last year was not less than 958, with a tonnage of 403,479 tons.

The report goes on to show that with the acquisition of Cuba we should become possessed of the control of the great staple of sugar as we now are of that of cotton. The annual average production, exclusive of what is consumed in the Island, is about 400,000 tons, and that of Louisiana, 175,000 tons or about 45 per cent of the quantity required for the consumption of the United States and Europe. Believe Cuba from the blighting effects of a Government which extorts over sixteen millions of dollars annually in the form of taxes, direct and indirect customs, imposts and monopolies, and give her free and unrestricted trade with the United States and her productive energies will astonish the world.

This great object can only be accomplished by giving Spain the assurance that we are in earnest; and the appropriation of the money called for by the President shows that it is a trade, and not a fight, by which he proposes to make the acquisition. Cuba is comparatively valueless to Spain—the only direct advantage she derives from the possession of that Island amounting to $4,404,059; while swarms of officials prey in every form on the endless extortions, monopolies, taxes and imposts levied on the industry of the Island. The cupidity of the courtiers, grandees and hidalgos will be stimulated by the news of this appropriation, and, to obtain a share of the golden prize, there will be no end to intrigue and management. Pride and patriotism will weigh little, we opine, with the majority of the Court of Isabella the II. against the solid arguments laid down in the Treasury of the United States. It can do no harm to try the experiment.

Distressing Affair.—A Bride and Others Fatally Burned.—The Louisville Courier has the following account of a distressing affair which occured at Lebanon, Ky., on the 21st instant.

Miss Susan Shuck, daughter of John Shuck, Esq., was to have been married to Mr. John Thomas at 12 o'clock. But a few minutes prior to the time the ceremony was to be performed, her dress accidentally caught fire, and the wedding dress, which was of thin material, was instantly in a blaze, and the young lady was fatally burned. Her sister, Mrs. Burr Harrison, in her efforts to save her, fired her own dress, and was perhaps more severely burned. There is but little hope of her recovery, it is feared. Mr. Shuck and other members of the family, who also tried to relieve the young lady from her perilous situation, were burned, but not severely. The scene was terrifying beyond the expression of language. The bride was badly burned from the waist up, and the hair burned from her head. After her wounds were dressed, and while she lay upon her couch, suffering the intense agony, the marriage ceremony was performed.

☞ A new religious sect has sprung up in the vicinity of New Bedford, Mass. One of their peculiarities is, that the ministers salute the sisters with a kiss. A writer says he recently saw a brother kissing the sisters with an unction, and warning their husbands to flee from the wrath to come.

☞ The oldest couple in Vermont is said to be living in Hardwick, the old gentleman being 97, and his wife 99, the two having lived together in wedlock for 70 years. The old lady says she can do now more housework in a day than half the girls in town, and her works prove it.

Inauguration of Judge McCandless.—The inauguration of this gentleman as Judge of the United States District Court, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, took place at Pittsburgh on Tuesday last.

From the Pittston "Free Press."

## The Garrotting of Oscar F. Gaines.

Our village was excited in the greatest extent on Thursday last, in consequence of the arrest of Wm. Leach, Wm. Smalley, David Walden, and Alexander, his brother, on the charge of the robbery and garroting of Mr. O. F. Gaines, cashier of the Penn'a Coal Coal Company, at their office in this place, in October last. The defendants were brought before A. C. Thompson, Esq.; G. M. Harding, Esq., District Attorney, and E. B. Chase, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth, and the prisoners, the two Walden's and Smalley were defended by D. S. Koon, Esq. Leach had no counsel.

It was found necessary for the police to clear the magistrate's office, so great was the throng that besieged it, and hundreds strove in vain for a footing in or near the office to hear the testimony.

The particulars of the garrotting of Mr. Gaines, and the robbery of the Company's vault are familiar to most of our citizens. Mr. Gaines is a gentleman who, during his residence among us, won for himself an enviable reputation. His affability of manner, and the active part he has ever taken in any enterprise tending to the interest of our town and the welfare of our citizens, has endeared him to all; and since this affair happened, he has been untiring in his efforts to discover the perpetrators. Whether successful or not, we await the action of a higher court to determine. The arrests of the suspected parties was admirably managed by E. B. Chase, Esq., and O. F. Gaines, who, we understand, have had the matter in hand for some time, so that no one of them might get an inking of what was going on, and make an escape. We give the testimony, in substance, and our readers can judge for themselves:

*Oscar F. Gaines sworn.*—On the evening of the 20th of October last, I was coming up from Mr. Lacoe's office, came up on the west side of the street, until I got opposite the Company's office, then crossed over and went into the office, at the second or north-east door, which fronts towards Mr. Law's store; went in to get a cap that hung up in the further end of the office; I procured it; left the door open; can't say for certain about that; on my return out, after getting the cap, and when within six feet of the inner door, I encountered some persons there, at the foot of the stairs; was attacked in front; think by two persons; they clinched me; think they first struck me on the right shoulder; a scuffle ensued; I tried to get to the door, supposing it to be open; I felt a choking sensation which I think was occessioned by some person from behind me: this is about all I recollect. The first I recollect is that I was lying down with my hands tied on my back; I made an effort to get up, but found I was unable to; I hallooed several times, and succeeded in getting to the outer door, by working myself; I commenced kicking the door with my feet, and hallooing; Charles Fairsteen came and broke open the door, think he loosed my hands and feet; I was taken from there to the Eagle Hotel; I missed nothing from my pockets at that time; after I got to the hotel I think some one examined my pockets; my watch and chain were missing; my pockets were empty; missed the key of the Company's vault, and a bunch of private keys, some $15 or $20 from my pockets; there was money in the Company's vault, and $2,171 in the pay box, and about $50 belonging to the Borough; locked up the vault that night and left in a box on the top of the safe and in pigeon holes from $2,600 to $2,700, say about $2,700; the money was specie and bills; the bills mostly Honesdale money I think; think I went to the vault the afternoon of the next day; I found the money in the box all missing; the Borough money, some $50, was also missing; but some $150 was left in the pigeon hole; never found the vault key; had a duplicate; there was about $2,200 taken.

Cross-Examination.—I was in the office long enough to go around and get the cap from one to two minutes; I never told any one, three or four weeks before this robbery, that there was $1,000 missing, that I could not account for; think it was in June I settled with M. D. L. Gaines; we missed $1000, but found the mistake; it occurred at the Dunmore office.

*Thomas Cole sworn.*—I worked in Leach's shop, as a blacksmith, in September last; Leach came to the shop one day to get some work done; he asked me if I could forge a plate perfectly true and smooth; I told him I thought I could as true as any man in town; he said if I could he could engrave it and we could make a pile of money out of it by counterfeiting; he said he ought to have a little money to start on; I told him I had no money; he said he had none either, and said if we put our heads together we can make a pile, asked him how; he said by rolling those men in town who have big piles: told him it was risky business, I did not like to go into it; he said there is no danger of being caught if you will only let whisky alone, and said there is a pile lying in the Company's office that can be made easy: I said Bill it would be dangerous to go there, and he said if you and me and Dave Walden put our heads together, we can do it and do it nice; I said I will let you know in a day or two. Shortly after that he came to the shop to get a stretcher fixed, and Dave Walden came a few minutes after, stood at the door and nodded his head for me to come out. I went, and Walden said, did Leach say anything to you? I said no; Walden said he is a queer man; then he walked into the shop; Bill then said Tom what do you think about what I was telling you a few days age? I told him I had made up my mind I would have nothing to do with it; then he asked me if I would take an oath that I would not reveal the secret or tell what I had been told; I told him I would not take an oath for any man; they both left then; Walden went around towards Hileman's livery stable and Bill went through by Tom Coats' and the old cash store. Then, in October, I met Bill Leach about the cash store, going towards the Company's office, about half past 7 o'clock in the evening; asked me to go to John Schalk's and take a drink; I declined; I went into the Butler House, got a drink and went home; sat there a few minutes, and then there was a rap at the door; I said come in; Dave Walden then opened the door, called me out and asked me to go down with him. Leach was with him; I told him I would not, as I just came up; he then said you are a poor man, you might as well have a share in the pile as not; I told him I would have nothing to do with it; he said by G——d we are going in the Company's office to-night, and pulled a rope out of his pocket about fourteen inches long, doubled up, and said we will have the pile or string them up with this; I said Bill if you go there you will be caught; Bill said I am too smart for them; they can't catch me; they then left. I heard in the morning the Company office was robbed; this was on Wednesday night; the same night of the robbery. On Thursday night I was at Richard Jones' grocery; Walden came there and motioned to me to come out; went out and Dave and Aleck Walden was there; Dave asked me if I did not want to go west with him; I told him I had no money to go with him; he said I have money plenty, if you will you can go; I said I supposed he had, by all accounts; he said by G——d anything I say I will do, I am always bound to do it; he said they had Gaines' pile then; Aleck said he stood between the store and the office and watched while Bill and Dave went into the office. A few nights after that, I met Dave Walden near Curtiss' old store; I asked him if he had any money; he said he had, and if you was any kind of a man you could have plenty of money too; I told him if he had so much, he should lend me some; he said I will give you some if you never tell where you got it; he then gave me a $10 bill, Honesdale money. After this, I was going to Wilkes-Barre, on Leach's boat; he asked me if I had seen Gaines, the d——d rascal, and said they had not yet found anything out; he put his finger up to his forehead, and said what I've got there (pointing to his forehead) I've got there; he pulled a watch out of his pocket and said they could not convict him on that; think in one conversation they said they watched Gaines from the lower end of the town, on the night of the robbery, and followed him from Bevan's grocery up town; said that Gaines had on a black hat at the time, and that they took a key out of his pocket, and if it had been the safe key they'd got a d——n sight bigger pile.

On cross examination, the witness said he could not recollect the day of the month in October, but it was on Wednesday night, by his hearing of the robbery on Thursday morning. Mrs. Lydia Cole and Sarah Cole, wife and daughter, corroborated Cole, as to Leach and Dave Walden calling at their house, about 8 o'clock, on the evening of the robbery, and conversing with Cole at the door.

No evidence appearing against Smalley, and Alexander Walden, having proved an *alibi*, by three witnesses, these two defendants were discharged, and Wm. S. Leach and David Walden were fully committed for trial.

Much credit is due to the Borough police for the prompt and efficient manner in which they made the arrests, and performed their duties in this important matter.


# THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

**A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.**

MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

**Thursday, March 3, 1859.**

**$1.50 Per Annum in Advance.**


☞ *All who have unsettled subscription accounts at this office of more than one year's standing must settle the same immediately, or the next notice will come from a Justice of the Peace. No longer delay can be allowed. A settlement costs less than a SUMMONS.*

☞ A "Personal Liberty Bill" has been introduced into the New York Legislature.

☞ The card of Dr. Cobb, of this place, who has recently graduated from the Albany Medical College, will be found elsewhere.

☞ We direct the attention of lovers of music to the advertisement of "Our Musical Friend."

☞ We learn that Col. J. W. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, will deliver his lecture on "American Statesmen," at Scranton, March 16th. We believe the Col. sustains a good reputation, as a lecturer, and have noticed that this production is reported as being highly creditable to its author.

☞ The act providing for the erection of a poor house in this county has become a law. We know nothing of the origin of this movement, nor have we seen a copy of the bill. As the question will of course be submitted to a vote of the citizens of the county, we shall take occasion to look to its merits. Perhaps there is no "snake" in it.

☞ The editor of the Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* has received one of a very numerous kind of "favors" conferred upon editors, and thus plainly states his objections to publishing it:

Monday's mail from Lexington brought a long communication signed "O. P. Q." We are compelled to decline publishing it for various reasons—the first of which is that we can't read it; 2d, it is written on both sides of the paper; 3d, it appears to have reference to a matter which is of too delicate a nature to appear in print and, 4th, we don't know "O. P. Q." from the Imaum of Muscat. Why didn't he sign his real name? We shall probably put his communication into the stove.

P. S.—It is in the stove, burning beautifully.

That's just what we did with a lot of lead pencil scratching a few days ago.

*For the Democrat.*

## Proscription again.

Mr. Editor:—In your last week's issue, I found a reply to my letter, under the above heading, signed by R. Cushman, in which he undertakes to tell the *facts*, which he says I had not done, in regard to the opening exercises at the Normal School, &c. For the truth of his statement he refers me to Rev. A. O. Warren of this village. I suppose then, Mr. Cushman will be satisfied with Mr. Warrens statement in the matter, as he has experienced it. Immediately after seeing the letter alluded to, I had a conference with Mr. Warren and learned the following facts:

During the first term of the Normal School, Mr. Warren did not attend at the morning exercises a single time, owing to pressing business engagements. During the next term he was often in, and was always invited by Prof. Stoddard to partake in the opening services, till about the 20th of Feb., 1858, at which time report said the Professor experienced a change (religion). From that time to the present, though Mr. Warren has been in School often, he has *never* been invited to participate in the exercises. Will Mr. Cushman tell us why this sudden change is made at that time, and persisted in? Will he say, "it was feared it would become irksome to him?" Strange indeed! But were that true, Mr Warren would be the best judge in that matter, and not the asker. It is presumed he would be a fit judge in that matter and would know enough to excuse himself, if it was becoming irksome.

Again: Mr. Warren says he visited the School last spring, in company with Rev. R. O. Williams of Binghamton, and that he introduced him to the Professor as a clergyman, not doubting that he would invite him to offer up a prayer at the proper time, but he did not. Now it seems to me this was a breach of common courtesy that needs an apology and so both clergyman felt then and *others* that were present at the time. Mr. Williams had since been in, I am informed, and shared the same fate. Is there not a little "*proscription*," bigotry and favoritism in such acts?

But, Mr. Editor, this is not all; not only myself but many of the scholars and their parents at home knowing these facts have felt injured, and the scholars, I am told, a few days since when Mr. Warren was in, seeing the treatment he received, even talked of requesting the Professor to invite him to make a prayer if he did not do so of his own account, should Mr. Warren be present again.

Such are the facts in the case, and the public must judge which has told the most truth, Mr. Cushman or myself. True, Mr. Warren has been invited to officiate in one term but has visited in four. If Mr. Cushman has doubts on any of these points he can probably obtain a statement of the facts over Mr. Warren's own signature. I wish it expressly understood that I have not said one word here out of any disrespect to the Professor or the school, but I despise from the bottom of my soul the principle that adopts such a course of conduct as I have spoken of.

Yours, &c. VIM.

*For the Democrat.*

## THE AMALGAMATION CASE.

### MEETING OF CITIZENS.

In pursuance of notice a large number of the citizens of Harford and vicinity assembled on Friday evening, February 25th, 1859, for the purpose of expressing their views on the amalgamation of the white and black races. The meeting being called to order by AMASA CHASE, Esq., (†) on motion, Gen A Carpenter (*) was chosen President; *Dexter Sibley*, (†) and *John Blanding* (*) Vice Presidents; H. G. Blanding (*) and H. C. Moxley (†) Secretaries.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed by the Chair a Committee to draft resolutions: Amasa Chase, (†) Harvey Sibley, (†) Walter Graham, (†) Joseph Powers, (*) Loren T. Farrar, (*) Stephen Sweet, (†) Elias V. Green. (†)

After a short absence the Committee appeared and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and adopted:

*Whereas*, It is a privilege as well as the duty of the citizens of a republican government to assemble in public meetings and express their views and feelings upon questions affecting the interest or happiness of society; and, whereas, a most flagrant outrage has been committed upon society by the elopement of Miss Amelia Tingley, a young white girl of this township with John Sophia, a colored man, to the State of New York, when they consumated their blackest deed of disgrace by being married; Therefore

*Resolved*, That we are opposed to amalgamation under any form or circumstances whatever, and especially do we condemn in the strongest terms the late loathsome union between those of the white and black races of this place.

2. That the amalgamation of the two races is not only degrading to the black, but sinks the whites to depths far below them—and if tolerated brings disgrace upon the whole community.

3. That we look upon those persons who have been engaged in plotting and bringing about this diabolical act as dangerous to society, and more especially to the young and rising generation in whose welfare and happiness we feel the deepest interest;—and

4. That the welfare of society requires us to withhold all social intercourse from all those who have aided in bringing about the late disgraceful marriage.

5. That we consider every man guilty who has made a public declaration in favor of the recent outrage upon common decency, or the unnatural union that has taken place between the colored man and the white girl.

6. That we united and earnestly call upon the Legislature of this State to pass the bill now before them prohibiting the intermarriage of the white and black races.

7. That we tender to the parents and family whose daughter and sister has been induced to throw herself away upon a colored man our heartfelt sympathy, and we will as neighbors and friends do all in our power to sustain them in their affliction.

8. That while we fully endorse the above resolutions, still as law-abiding citizens we also disapprove of all threats, mobs, or riotous proceedings with the intention of injuring any of our citizens either in person or property.

9. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the county papers.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Democrats marked (*), Republicans (†).

*For the Democrat.*

## To Teachers.

There is no business or profession that is better, pecuniarily considered, than the teacher's; and in point of honor and usefulness there is *none* equal to it.

There is *now* a great paucity of good teachers, and there are being erected new schools, new academies; and seminaries every day, which is all the time making an increased demand for professional teachers, and parents are feeling an increasing interest in educating their children.

Any one, that will take the pains to properly qualify himself or herself for teaching, can, without the *least* doubt, obtain a lucrative situation.

During the last term of the Normal School in Montrose, being present many times at the morning exercises, I have heard the Principal, Prof. Stoddard, read letters to the school, requesting him to furnish as many as five or six teachers, at salaries from $240 to $1000—being very particular to state that they must be persons of correct habits, of ardent sentiments, of honesty, virtue, magnanimity, and public spirited. The worthy Professor remarked, that "he was able to furnish them only two," one at a salary of $300; the other $1000. D. V.

New Jersey Centarians.—The Middletown Advertiser of the 23d inst. announces the death of two colored women, Aunt Kandas, aged 103, and Zelphy Schanck, aged 119. Old Aunty distinctly remembered the suffering soldiers creeping to the brooks and springs to quench their thirst in the memorable battle of Monmouth. She heard the shrieks and groans of the dying, and could portray vividly, in her uncouth way, the incidents connected with those time that tried men's souls. She said that, when about fourteen years old, on one occasion her master found the British approaching, and to save her he threw her under a brush heap. The enemy advanced, killed her master, burned the building, and left her undiscovered in her peculiar position. A most remarkable fact in the history of these women is that they had always been acquainted with each other; the elder one remembered the birth of Aunt Kandas, and they were both interred in the Good Luck Burying-Ground in the same week, and only a day apart.

The Wants of Europe.—Three European nations are at present in the field as borrowers on a large scale. Austria is getting up a loan of $30,000,000, in London. Sardinia one of $50,000,000, where she can find lenders, and England is about having a new loan for the exigencies of her India service. To those we have an addition to make of an American borrower—the Peruvian Government, which wants $50,000,000 on a mortgage of the whole of its guano revenue. That, at all events, is better security than a crown which may turn out to be set only with shame gems, that would lose all their brilliancy in a revolutionary shower.—*N. Y. News.*

☞ The defalcation in the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, has been found to reach the sum of $70,000. The Bank has a capital of $500,000, and had a surplus of $108,223 last December.

## BLOODSHED IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 27th, 1859.

The community was thrown into an intense excitement to-day by the killing of Philip Barton Key, United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, at the hands of Daniel E. Sickles, M. C. According to report, Mr. Sickles, becoming convinced of the truth of certain scandalous rumors involving his wife, resolved to redress his wrongs.

About two o'clock this afternoon, proceeding from his residence near the President's house to the southeast corner of La Fayette Square, in the same neighborhood where Mr. Key was engaged in conversation with Mr. Butterworth of New York, he charged Mr. Key with having dishonored him and destoyed his domestic peace, and shot him with a revolver.

One of the balls entered the left side of the body and passed through to the corresponding point on the opposite side, lodging under the skin; another shot took effect in the right thigh near the main artery, when Mr. Key fell, imploring Mr. Sickles not to kill him. The third shot was in the right side, but glanced from the body inflicting only a bruise.

Death ensued in a few moments. The body was taken into the National Club House, where a Jury of Inquest was held, who, after an examination into the circumstances of some hours length, rendered a verdict merely stating that the death of Mr. Key was from the effects of pistol shots, as above stated, fired by Mr. Sickles.

The premises of the Club House were crowded with people anxiously inquiring all the circumstances of the event. After Mr. Sickles had killed Mr. Key he repaired to the residence of Attorney Black, where he was advised to deliver himself into the hands of the officers, who subsequently conveyed him to jail, to which he was committed for further examination to-morrow.

The facts which led to the tragedy will then probably judicially transpire. The inquisition of the Coroner was merely with reference to the causes which produced death.

### The Atlantic Telegraph.

The greatest impression regarding this Telegraph among those conversant with Telegraph Cables, is that its present condition is as bad a one as possible. In all probability, as now laid, it will prove utterly useless. Various schemes have been proposed for restoring that "*continuity*" of which we have heard so much. One gentleman proposes to better the earth connections of the wire, which at Valentia were always bad, and are now worse than ever. To affect this he would enlarge the present surface of the earth plates, and saturate the earth around them with a solution of sulphate of copper. He would then charge the wire itself till in a state of electrical equilibrium, and so keep it in a circuit with a battery, and on the make-and break principle, distend the electricity in the wire and transmit the signal. During experiments made in Phenix Park, he sent messages not only through the core of a wire or a cable, but simultaneously, through the outside covering. He, therefore, thinks he can transmit signals through the Atlantic Cable even though the copper wires be broken. Another person proposes to raise and overhaul the Cable until the serious defects in it on both shores shall have been repaired. This would be a hazardous experiment, as the Cable might part during the operation. The attempts which have been made to repair the Cable have, thus far, been unsuccessful. At one time the injury was said to be 300 miles from the shore, at another 371, at another 400, and at another 750. About a month since the words "Henley," and "you understand" were received at the Newfoundland station, but a comparison of dates showed that on the day these words reached Newfoundland the Valentia office was closed. The signals, therefore, are attributed to the constant and perplexing vagaries of earth currents. The conjectures of those best informed in relation to the cable are that one of the main injuries is on the English shore. It is known that in two soundings taken off this shore there was a difference, in distance of eight miles, of 7,300 feet. The nature of the bottom between these points is not known. It may be broken by ravines and precipitous cliffs. From the London "Times" we take the following paragraph, and the concluding sentence is the best answer that can be given to the attempts now being made to prove that no message was ever transmitted over the Atlantic Cable:

"The Atlantic Company, in case all methods to resuscitate the cable fail, have applied to the Government for a guarantee of 4½ per cent, on a fresh capital of 500,000*l*. This application is based, not alone on the ground of State necessity for such a means of instant communication with our North American provinces, but also on the precedent of the Treasury having already given guarantees to other submarine lines, especially to the Red Sea Company, whose capital of 800,000*l* is guaranteed to the same amount. If the principle of a guarantee for a submarine line to India is admitted, it appears difficult to see how it can be withheld from a line to America, for none can foretell the hour when such events may occur as may render telegraphic communication with Canada not only desirable, but of vital importance to the interests and well-being of the nation. During even the brief time that the Atlantic Telegraph remained in use one message alone, countermanding the embarcation of the 39th and 62d Regiments for India, probably saved this country some 50,000*l* sterling."

A "Scene" in the House of Representatives.—A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati "Gazette" relates the following funny incident:

"Since writing you last, gaiety has quite revived, and the city is crowded with strangers. Two of these, a bride and a groom from the interior, caused a great deal of amusement. I happened to be in the House when they made their appearance, and took their seats in front of the ladies' gallery. The loving husband put his arms about the neck of his love, and drawing her up as close as possible to him looked at legislative wisdom from a domestic point of view. Of course so strange an exhibition attracted attention. A general grin, like sunlight, ran over the black-coated assembly below. Then a titter rippled on, gathering strength, until it broke into a roar. The American Congress was fast losing its dignity of deportment, when a solemn member from 'down East,' who owed his success in life to the gravity of his countenance and length of his legs, called the attention of Mr. Speaker Orr to what he styled the impropriety in the gallery. The speaker responded good-naturedly that he saw no impropriety, on the contrary, the gentleman and lady were setting the members an excellent example. Whereupon there were fresh roars, and the affectionate couple were informed by the door-keeper that such evidences of affection were quite out of order in that place. Indeed they were not to be thought of. Whereupon the happy family withdrew, and the House was restored to its usual ill-humor."

☞ Hon. Nicholas Ossefield, died in Wyoming county, Pa., on the 5th inst., aged 71.

## Counterfeit Bank Bill Manufactory.

One day last week a man presented himself at the office in St. Louis of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, representing that he had a quantity of Indiana money which he wished to exchange for other funds on payment of a moderate discount. The agent having some $1800 to remit to the Bellefontaine line office at Indianapolis, thought it would be a good opportunity to pay the amount, give his Indianapolis friends a pleasant surprise, and pocket the premium himself. Accordingly the bargain was made, and the seller of the Indiana money disappeared. Next day the $1800 package was duly forwarded to Indianapolis, express charges paid, where the money was found to be not worth the express charges! The bills were excellently done, and purported to be issued by the "Manufacturers' Bank of Hartford," the word "Indiana" being printed in another part of the bill in exceedingly fine type. There is not such a bank in Indiana. Further investigations were made and the bills, a number of which have made their appearance in different parts of Indiana and the adjoining States, were finally traced a village named Hartford, in Jay county, on the eastern border of Indiana. The headquarters of the formidable gang of counterfeiters, horse thieves, and scoundrels generally, by whom this spurious money was manufactured and put into circulation is in a small grocery near the village, and here it is supposed that an immense amount of this money has been made.

The next stage in the history of this gigantic swindle took place here yesterday. Conductor Morse, on the Cleveland and Erie train coming west, took a ten dollar bill on this bank from two stylishly-dressed young men, supposing it to be a Connecticut bill. On learning his mistake he returned and got a five dollar gold piece in payment of their fare. A conversation sprang up, in the course of which they stated that the bills were of a new Indiana bank, that they had a quantity of the same kind to circulate, and hinting at his assistance to circulate it, in consideration of their allowing him the discount on Indiana money. Getting an inkling of their business, the conductor was careful not to excite their suspicions, but at the next station he telegraphed to depot-officer Clark Warren, who was at once on the alert for the capture of the man. Information was given to Mr. Stephens, of the Railroad Dining Rooms, who was requested to take whatever money they offered for their dinner.

On arrival of the cars they passed into the dining-room, took dinner, and, on leaving, tendered a one dollar bill on the spurious bank, which was taken. The men were immediately arrested, and in their carpet-bag were found a number of the spurious bills, and about $600 in gold. The "operators" carried a bank note reporter with them, which quotes the bills as good; they say they purchased the bills in New York; know there is no such a bank, but claim a perfect right to circulate the bills.

The amount of bills found upon these parties was between six and seven thousand dollars. The morning papers had got it too large. The defendants have been committed to jail in default of $2,500 bail. They did not give their real names, but gave it John Doe and Richard Roe.—*Cleveland Herald, Feb. 17th.*

### Timely Advice.

The editor of the *Medical Reformer* remarks that, as in the Spring and early summer, the sensibilities of the digestive organs are increased, the full diet of winter will, if persisted in, induce fever. This is by no means a new discovery. The ancients named the month of February, when their spring began, from *februm* a fever, and wisely recommended, as a preparative for the heats of summer, judicious exercise, light diet, and the full and free use of water.

Professor Holloway, the distinguished English practitioner, has done something more than this. He has discovered and introduced two remedies for all the derangements incident to a change of temperature, which have saved the lives of thousands of unacclimated travellers and sojourners, in every region between the equator and the poles. When a sudden transition from cold to heat produces dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever, diarrhœa or dysentery, Holloway's Pills seem to subdue the disturbance in the system at once, and to bring all its functions into harmony with the new atmospheric influences by which it is surrounded. Where the shock occasioned by the change affects the skin or glands, the Ointment, in combination with the Pills, soon puts the external organization into a healthy condition.

Under these circumstances, common prudence suggests the propriety of having both remedies always at hand at the commencement of the summer, and of providing a supply of them before starting on a journey or voyage. In this climate, summer and autumn are, unquestionably, the seasons most prejudicial in health, and therefore nothing should then be left undone that will have the effect of fortifying and bracing up the system, purifying blood, and putting the digestive apparatus in good working order. So far as our observation goes, Holloways Pills will infallibly secure these results. Families who have habitually used them for years as a Spring, Summer and Fall medicine, declare that a complete exemption from the complaints usual at those seasons has been the invariable consequence of their exhibition. This we can readily believe, knowing as we do, that they exercise a triple influence upon the internal organs. They purify the fluids, remove the obstructions, and invigorate the digestive powers. There are few systems so healthy as not to require such helps to Nature at this critical period of the year, and it is therefore obvious that a course of Holloway's Pills is proper, as a protective measure.—*Boston Journal.*

☞ In the Senate on Saturday Mr. Slidell withdrew his Cuban bill, and gave notice that on the first day of the next session he should call it up again. He took this course in order to protect the Appropriation bills, and prevent any increase in the necessity for an extra session. To protract the struggle with the factious opposition at this time it was thought would only jeopardize other important measures, and at the advice of its friends the bill was laid aside. A message vetoing the Agricultural College bill was sent to the House by the President. That body made an effort to pass the bill by the constitutional majority but failed.

The President has issued a proclamation convening the Senate in extra session on the 4th of March next. This call includes the new members.

The New Jury Law.—Lord Campbell's bill for altering the law of juries in civil cases has been printed in England. It is intended by this measure that in the trial of civil causes a jury shall be furnished with fitting accommodations and necessary refreshment when they retire to consider their verdict, and that they shall not be kept in deliberation for more than six hours. At the end of that period a verdict found by nine of the number shall be taken by the Court; and if nine have not agreed, then the jury shall be discharged. A trial which ends in that way will be called "abortive," and may be tried again.

☞ A naval officer, writing from Hong Kong to the Philadelphia Ledger, relates the following incident, illustrative of the ingenuity of the Japanese in mechanical contrivance: "Before leaving Japan we saw a most interesting display of a winter evening amusement for children. One of our Dutch friends had presented us with a small box, containing what looked like several hundred pieces of brown straw, from three-eighths to an inch in length. 'Throw one of these in that cup of hot water,' he said. We did as desired and it had no sooner touched the water than it expanded into a perfect representation of a Japanese woman in full dress. Another proved to be a very buffalo-like cow; the third was a sword, and a fourth a handsome walking cane. 'Throw in a dozen at a time,' said our friend. Of course we complied, picking them up at random, and all proved to be different. There were houses, dogs, short-tailed cats, horses, trees and flowers, and I suppose had we thrown in half of the box, we should have seen duplicates of almost everything known to the Japanese. As it was, however, we curbed our curiosity, divided the contents of the box between us, and stowed them away in our rooms for the purpose of astonishing the natives at home."

The Wool Market.—The high price which has been obtained for last years clip of wool, and the consequent large profits which have been made by those who bought, has, it is stated, led to general activity among dealers and speculators in the article, who display great anxiety to enter into contracts for the coming clip, at prices far above those paid for several years. The Cincinnati Price Current says:

We understand large contracts have already been made in this State, at prices varying from 45 to 60 cents per pound. The advance in wool the past six months is fully fifty per cent, thus compensating dealers pretty fully for the heavy loss sustained by the last decline brought about by the crisis of 1857. Full blood is now selling in the eastern cities at 50a60 cents per pound, which was bought last summer at 35a40 cents, thus showing what enormous profits must have been made by these dealers who held over their stocks.

Outrage in Boston.—The outrage in posting Mr. Charles L. Hobson, of Richmond, Va., as a slave hunter here, was one of the most mean, cowardly, and unjustifiable attacks upon a private individual that abolition fanaticism has perpetrated, and one calculated to injure the character and business interests of Boston materially. Mr. Hobson came here at the request of one of our most respectable merchants to consummate a mercantile negotiation, and for nothing else.

He was here but a few days, and confined himself while here, strictly to the purpose above suggested. A negro boy—or man—belonging to Mr. H, ran away from him at Richmond, some time ago, it is true; but Mr. H. had no wish, or intention to reclaim him; and said that, if he should meet the fugitive, and he required pecuniary assistance for his personal comfort, he would cheerfully render it, leaving him unmolested.—*Boston Post.*

☞ On Tuesday week, a prisoner in Alton, (Ill.) Penitentiary, for insubordination, was sent to his cell. After being sent there, it was ascertained that the desperado had a knife, whereupon he was ordered to strip in his cell, leave his clothing upon the floor, and come out. This he refused to do, and he being well know as a desperate character, it was considered a hazardous undertaking to enter the cell for the purpose of securing him. The Superintendent gave orders that food should be withheld from him until he should come to terms, and it was not until the expiration of about ninety-seven hours, upwards of four days, that he became so weakened as to give up the prolonged contest. He was immediately cared for, and a large knife was found upon him.

Free Literary Lecture and Reading Room.—The Iron City College, of Pittsburgh, Pa., employs the most distinguished speakers for its course of Lectures, held in College Hall every Friday evening, and several hundred papers and magazines are taken each week for the Public Reading Room. These are some of the advantages young men gain in attending this, the largest, most popular and efficient Commercial College in the country, having now 357 students.

Important to Supervisors.—A person in Chester county, a few days ago, was hauling a load of hay, and owing to the bad condition of the road he upset, and in some way broke, or injured his arm. He brought suit against the Supervisors of the twp. for damages, and on Saturday last a jury mulcted them in $125 and costs. So let the Supervisors see that the roads are in a travelling condition at all times.

Fire at Uniondale.—The store occupied by A. Richardson, at Uniondale, in this county, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday evening, Feb. 12th. Goods and books of accounts were all consumed. There was an insurance of $4,000 on the goods. The building was owned by Morse, Nichols & Co., near whose tannery it was situated, and was not insured.—*Northern Pennsylvanian.*


## An Address

Will be delivered before the students of the "Susquehanna Co. Normal School," in Academy Hall, on Thursday evening, March 3d, 1859; by F. B. Davison, M. D. Subject—*Physiology.* The public is respectfully invited to be present.

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## TEACHERS' INSTITUTE IN BROOKLYN.

There will be a Teachers, Institute held in the Presbyterian church in Brooklyn on Friday and Saturday, the 4th and 5th of March next, commencing at one o'clock p. m., on Friday.

Prof. Stoddard will be present during all the sessions of the Institute and give instruction in the branches of science taught in the public schools, and also lecture on topics of general interest.

R. B. Little, Esq., of Montrose, will also be present and lecture before the Institute.

In addition to the above we have secured as lecturers the services of the Revs. W. H. Adams, N. Doolittle, J. F. Wilbur, (if other engagements will permit