

him of this property, it is his bounden duty to protect him in its possession.

"If these views are correct, (and we believe it would be difficult to invalidate them) it follows that all State laws, whether organic or otherwise, which prohibit a citizen of one State from settling in another, and bringing his slave property with him, and most especially declaring it forfeited, and direct violations of the original intention of government which, as before stated, is the protection of person and property, and of the Constitution of the United States, which recognizes property in slaves, and declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," among the most essential of which is the protection of persons and property.

"What is recognized as property by the Constitution of the United States, by a provision which applies equally to all the States, has an inalienable right to be protected in all the States."

There you see the doctrine announced, that the States are under obligation to protect slave property, although it may be brought within their limits with the intention of keeping it there. The free States are compelled to protect slave property within their limits, although it may be brought there for the purpose of remaining, under the doctrine here laid down; and if the Dred Scott decision be a law, or if it be hereafter regarded as a law, this reasoning is correct. If the Constitution of the United States carries slave property one inch beyond the jurisdiction of the State law creating or regulating it, it carries it everywhere; for no person can be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; but we deny, in toto that the Constitution does recognize or regulate or acknowledge property in slaves.

In this connection, let me allude to a remark of the Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Iverson.] Some days ago he told us what he would do to a sufficient cause for a dissolution of this Union. That I may not misrepresent him, I will read exactly what he said. He declared: "Sir, it is not so difficult a matter to dissolve this Union as many believe. Let the Republican party of the North obtain possession of the Government, and pass a 'Wilmot proviso'; or abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; or repeal the fugitive slave law; or reform the Supreme Court, and annul the Dred Scott decision; or do any act infringing upon the rights, impairing the equality, or wounding the honor of the slave States; or let them elect a President upon the avowed declaration and principle that freedom and slavery cannot exist together in the Union, and that one or the other must give way, and be sacrificed to the other, and the Union would be dissolved in six months."

Now, sir, I propose to do two or three things, which the honorable Senator from Georgia declares are good and sufficient reasons for dissolving this Union. I do not speak for the Republican party; I speak for myself. I say I do propose the reorganization of the Supreme Court.—The present organization of that court is monstrous. Judge McLean has as many causes to try in his circuit as have all the five slaveholding judges put together. When he was appointed justice of that circuit, it was a howling wilderness; now there are a thousand millions of commerce within it. Then he could hold a court in every State in his circuit; now he cannot reach some of those States once in five years. I propose to reorganize that court, so as to make it conform to the business of the country. I propose that its judges shall be located so that they can at least visit every State in the district once or twice a year; and in order to do that, the court must be reorganized. Three-fourths of the entire business of the United States is at the North, where you have four judges of the Supreme Court. One-fourth of it is at the South, where you have five. I propose to reorganize that court; and, if the Senator from Georgia were in his seat, I would ask him how he proposes to dissolve the Union after it is done? I ask any Senator, who is blustering in the Senate or elsewhere about dissolving this Union, how he is going to do it?

We propose to do more; we mean to elect a President who entertains the same views; and if that be a just cause for dissolving this Union, again I ask, how are you going to do it? I want any man on this floor to tell me how he is going to dissolve this Union, because we, the people of the United States, see fit to exercise our constitutional privilege. We mean to annul the Dred Scott decision—no, sir, I take that back; it is no decision. We do not think it is a decision at all. They only point decided in that case was, that negroes cannot come into court. That we accept; that we cannot annul; that is decided; but the stump speeches of Chief Justice Taney, and the other Judges, were mere faroufaronade, meaning nothing. It was not a decision of the court; and if we elect our President in 1860, as we are going to do, that decision will never be made. I do not say that that decision would not now be made. I think if a case were before the court now, it would make the Dred Scott decision legal; but the Supreme Court has always sided with the Administration in power. What did General Jackson do when the Supreme Court declared the United States Bank constitutional? Did he bow in deference to the opinions of the Supreme Court? No, sir; he scorned some facts which are shown by this document; and to be as brief as possible I will take it by decades, and will commence with the military service of the country. In 1790, the whole expenses of the Army amounted, in round numbers, to \$917,000; in 1800, \$3,272,000; in 1810, \$3,107,920; in 1820, \$4,923,027; in 1830, \$5,082,843; in 1840, \$6,504,830; in 1850, \$6,838,919; and in 1857, \$18,614,594. This last sum does not include all the expenditures of the Army for 1857; for Senators will recollect that one of the first bills we passed at the last session was a bill making an appropriation of \$5,700,000 for deficiencies in the expenses of the Army. Thus it will be seen that the Army expenses alone, from 1850 to 1857, almost quadrupled, and this is a time of profound peace. Does any Senator on this floor believe there was any necessity for such an enormous increase in the expenditures for

the Army? Does any man believe that a prudent administration of the Government would not cut down the Army expenditures at least one-half? Sir, the expenditures are enormous and outrageous; and it requires something more than the strong hand of the Democratic party to rectify the evil. We will take it in the strong hand of Republicanism, and then we will remedy it.

But sir, let us look at the Navy. In 1800, the expenditures for the Navy were \$3,042,352; in 1810, \$1,870,274; in 1820, \$2,709,243; in 1830, \$3,499,643; in 1840, \$7,562,753; in 1850, \$8,581,646; in 1857, \$14,117,434. Have we any more ships, or any more guns, or any more efficient force, to-day, than we had in 1850? I am informed that we have not. On the contrary, it is said, I know not with how much truth, that our Navy is hardly as efficient as it was at that time. At any rate, we have had no war, no extraordinary demand for excessive naval expenditures, and yet they have been reaping up until they are \$14,000,000.

There is one other account here, to which I wish to call the attention of the Senate. It is headed "miscellaneous expenditures." I do not know exactly what constitutes the miscellaneous expenditures of the Government, but I notice a most extraordinary increase in them of late. I take it for granted that what cannot be charged anywhere to anything, goes down as miscellaneous. The miscellaneous expenditures of this Government in 1800 amounted to \$312,823; in 1810, \$650,514; in 1820, \$1,386,448; in 1830, \$1,436,201; in 1840, \$3,243,619; in 1849, \$3,595,853; and in 1857, \$20,442,860. I should like to know how these miscellaneous expenditures have swollen so enormously. There is another remarkable fact connected with the great increase of the miscellaneous expenditures of the Government. I notice that when any very great outrage is about to be perpetrated, the miscellaneous expenditures increase enormously. In 1849 they were \$3,595,853; and they swelled in 1850, when the fugitive slave bill was passed, to \$7,122,970. Again when the Missouri compromise was repealed, I notice they reached the enormous amount of \$19,899,000; and a goodly portion of this great increase may be legitimately charged to the negroes.—That institution has been a very expensive one to this Government. It has cost, in my estimation, all it is worth. When any great outrage was to be perpetrated, the expenditures of all branches of this Government have swollen enormously.—So when the Lecompton constitution came here to be passed last winter. We have not got the account yet, but you will find an enormous expenditure in several of the Departments of this Government, which, the less said about, the better parties interested will be satisfied.

As I said the other day, we have had a bill under consideration in the Committee on Commerce to reduce the expenditures for the collection of the revenue over \$600,000 a year, and we have not commenced the work of reform even at that. We have lopped off by that bill a thousand and useless employees of the Government, scattered over the United States; but we have not probed the wound to the bottom. As I have said, that bill if it becomes a law, will save \$600,000 a year. I propose, for a moment, to call attention to some of the outrageous expenditures connected with that Department. In the Passamaquoddy district, at Eastport, Me. the whole amount of revenue collected for the year ending June 30, 1857, was \$14,285 33, and the expense of collecting it was \$22,375 71; and nineteen men were employed to collect \$14,000 of revenue. In Frenchman's bay district, at Ellsworth, they collected \$944 99, and the expenses were \$5,032 09; and it took ten men to collect the \$954. At Wiscasset, in Maine, you collected \$130 93; and it cost \$7 359 09, and took eight men to collect \$130. These are samples. At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the revenue collected was \$5,530 54; the expense of collection was \$10,984 49, and twenty-one men were employed to make the collection. At Burlington, Vermont, the revenue was \$4,581 70; the expense of collecting was \$16,285 47, and thirty-three men were employed to collect it. At Marblehead, Massachusetts, the revenue was \$250 85; the expense of collecting it \$2,228 97, and nine men were employed to collect it. At Plymouth, in Massachusetts, the revenue collected was \$395 12; the expense of collection was \$3,216 04, and six men were employed to make the collection. At Barnstable, Massachusetts, the revenue collected, was \$1,462 75; the expense of collection \$11,953 20, and nineteen men were employed to make the collection. Nantucket, Massachusetts, the revenue collected was \$95 81; the expense of collecting it was \$2,320 73, and three men were employed in the collection. At New London, in Connecticut, the revenue collected was \$3,223 89; the cost of collecting it was \$23,789 44, and seven men were employed in its collection. At Oswego, in New York, the revenue collected was \$6,149 09; the cost of collecting it \$18,214 58, and twenty-three men were employed in its collection. At Niagara, New York, the revenue collected was \$8,284 85; the cost of collecting it \$12,296 92, and nineteen men were employed in its collection. At Buffalo, New York, the revenue collected was \$10,140 53; the cost of collecting it was \$16,896 51, and twenty men were employed in its collection. At Cape Vincent, New York, the revenue collected was \$2,099 12; the cost of collecting it \$7,138 87, and thirteen men were employed in its collection. I might continue the citations; but these will suffice.

True, we shall have lopped off these things by that bill, if it shall become a law; but I hold that these extravagant expenditures of the Government ought never to have been commenced; and I hold this Administration responsible for the enormous abuses that have crept into the collection of the revenue. The head of the Department had no right, under the law, to appoint inspectors; but he could appoint clerks and porters and boatmen, and a thousand other officers,

and pay the highest salary at his discretion; and under the abuse of that power these enormous expenditures have sprung up. You may go into any Department of this Government, and you will find the same kind of abuse existing. Go into any bureau in this city, and you will find abuses. It requires an honest Administration of this government; it requires a man who dares to take the responsibility of doing right; and then you may reduce your expenditures, as Mr. Buchanan suggested in the letter I have quoted, in my opinion, below \$50,000,000; but we have tried the Democratic party; we have weighed them in the balance, and found them wanting. We do not propose to try them again. We propose to thrust out the corrupt, the lavish men, who now control the Government, and put in honest men, who will retrench in good earnest; not men who will write letters recommending retrenchment, but men who will take hold and do the work of retrenchment.

I have placed the expenditures of the Government this year at \$95,000,000.—I know not how much will be appropriated, but I know that if the Government pays its debts this year, and does not leave a deficiency for the next Congress to provide for, the expenses will be \$100,000,000; but I take the basis of expenditure to be \$95,000,000. Taking it at \$95,000,000, without counting the sum of \$30,000,000 for Cuba, in this bill, or the \$200,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba, but simply taking the regular expenses, the cost of running the institution, and the quota of each congressional district would be \$405,982; and the State of Michigan, upon the present basis of representation, would have to pay \$1,623,928, but in truth the proportion of the State of Michigan is over three millions of this enormous expenditure for the support of this Government. The State of Maine pays \$2,435,892, upon the present basis; the State of New Hampshire \$1,217,846; the State of Vermont, \$1,217,846; the State of Massachusetts, \$4,465,802; the State of Rhode Island, \$911,365; the State of Ohio, \$8,525,622; the State of Indiana, \$4,465,802; the State of Illinois, \$3,653,838; the State of Iowa, \$811,964; and so on. If this revenue was collected by direct taxation—and I wish it were tried for once—my word for it, the expenditures of this Government would be reduced more than one-half before the expiration of twelve months from this day. It is because the people do not see how, and where, and when they are taxed, that the expense of the Federal Government have increased so enormously. It would create a rebellion in ninety days from this time, if you were to send your tax collectors around to the different congressional districts, to wrench from the pockets of the tax payers \$105,000. They would not stand it for a day; but because you can cover up these extravagances, because you can borrow money and leave future generations to pay it, these things are permitted; the expenditures go on, and God only knows where they will end. As I said before, we have weighed it in the balance; we have found it wanting; and we propose, in 1860, to take possession of this Government, and not have Cuba, either.

Governor Wise of Virginia has written a letter against Mr. Buchanan, in which he denounces our venerable President as the betrayer of his friends, the destroyer of his party, and the bitter enemy of Southern interests and Southern rights. This letter is the most formidable array yet presented by a Southern politician of Mr. Buchanan's political views. It accuses him of having deserted the true Democratic platform in every item, and of having damaged the South by every act of his Administration. It denounces the Nebraska bill, the Lecompton scheme, the Tariff project, the Thirty Million bill, the enormous growth of Government expenditures, the Pacific Railroad, and everything else which Mr. Buchanan has supported or suggested since he came into office. And after this minute detail, Gov. Wise hurls at the President the sweeping accusation of having presented a Federal policy "which, in its whole outline and filling up, exceeds any Federalism in all which a Hamilton, or an Adams, or any other latitudinarian, ever dared to project or propose."

The shipments of coal South, over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Central New Jersey Railroads, to Elizabethport, for the week ending April 30th, amounted to 14,807 tons, being 3,162 tons of an increase upon the shipments for the corresponding week last year. The total shipments since January 1st, amount to 153,072 tons greater than to the same period last year.

An old man was recently sentenced in Philadelphia to three years in the Penitentiary for stealing nine cents.

It is said that Prince Albert is one of the most frugal and saving men in the whole kingdom of Great Britain, because he lays by a sovereign every night. There are a great many gentlemen in this section of country who if they would only practice economy in these hard times, might be able in a short time to purchase a beautiful and fashionable suit of clothes at Pyle's Easton Hall of Fashion. Pyle is selling more goods than he ever did before. The people all rush to his store, because they know they will be fairly dealt with and get good goods at less prices than at any store in Easton.

The Easton Argus states, that the estate of Samuel Yeager, if ordinary care is used in its settlement, will be worth at least \$10,000 after paying all claims against it; so that the rumors in circulation in regard to his pecuniary affairs being in an embarrassed condition, were without foundation in truth.



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1859.

Monday, the 13th day of June, is the day appointed for the drawing of A. Shoemaker & Co's Grand Gift Enterprise.

The State Central Committee of the State-Rights Democracy, assembled at Altoona on Wednesday, the 4th inst.—All the members of the Committee were present, with a few exceptions, and letters were received from those, warmly expressive of sympathy, and co-operation with the cause, and of regrets because of the inability of the writers to be present in person. Among the latter was our esteemed fellow-citizen Samuel S. Dreher, Esq., who represents this district in the Committee.

There was a full and free interchange of opinion and much enthusiasm was excited by the energy and determination of the members to push forward the movement.

Resolutions were adopted to the following effect.

1. That it is inexpedient at this time to nominate a State Ticket.
2. Formally proclaiming an unalterable opposition to the doctrines of Congressional intervention in relation to slavery in the territories, as advocated by the Republicans in their platform of 1856, for the prohibition of slavery in the territories; or as advocated by the Administration Democrats, for the protection of slavery in the Territories.
3. Recommending the friends of popular sovereignty to vote for no candidates at the coming and future elections, for county, state, or national offices, who refuse to stand clearly upon the doctrine which recognizes the principle that the people of the territories, like those of a State, shall form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way.
4. Recommending to the Union State-Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania at all times and in all places, the adoption of the principles promulgated by the Harrisburg Convention of the 13th, of April, 1859, and which were enunciated in the Cincinnati platform of 1856, and Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance.
5. That County Committees of correspondence be created.

A Committee was created to issue an address to the people of Pennsylvania. Speeches were made by all the members of the committee and the utmost unanimity prevailed throughout. We offer the foregoing report as food for reflection to our neighbor of the Democrat.

An Enigma.

An error occurred in making up today's paper, by substituting one column for another in the report of the speech of Zachariah Chandler. We are very sorry that the error occurred, but we did not discover it, until the first page was struck off, and consequently there was no remedy. Our readers will please accept our apologies for the error, especially as we are proud to believe that this is the first one of the kind, we ever made, during 20 years experience in the typographical art. But the sense is not even now destroyed, but if the reader will skip from the syllable "Dem." in the 49th line of the 5th column, counting from the bottom upward, to the remainder of the word "ocratic" in the 27th line of the 6th column, from the bottom up, the sense will be preserved.—The word, "Democratic," like the party, the reader will see, is very much divided. Having read from the 27th line of the 6th column, to the 22d line of the 1st column on 2d page, the reader should then turn back to the place of the first error, and read to the 27th line of 6th column, and then turn to the place of leaving off in 22d line of 1st column of 2d page, and finish the article.

This may be quite an Enigma to some readers, but as they are perhaps proud of solving enigmas, here is one for their solution.

Monroe County Medical Society.

A meeting of the regular practicing physicians of Monroe County, was held at the Court House, in this place on Saturday, May 7th, to take the necessary steps for the formation of a county Medical Society.

On Motion of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, Dr. Philip M. Bush, was called to the chair, and Dr. Sydenham Walton appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, it was, on motion of Dr. S. Walton Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, Fee-Bill and code of Ethics, to be submitted to the next meeting.

In pursuance of this resolution, the Chairman appointed, as the Committee, Drs. S. Walton, A. R. Jackson, D. D. Walton, A. Levering and Thos. Gratton.

On motion the meeting then adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, May 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the office of Dr. S. Walton.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

MR. EDITOR:—I have learned by the newspapers and otherwise, that there is a controversy going on between John De Young and David Keller; and inasmuch as Mr. De Young is every way responsible for this controversy, and in his eager efforts to wipe out that portion of the party to which I am pleased to belong, he has treated my rights with disrespect, I ask that you will permit me through your columns to say a word or two in behalf of our party.

The editor of the Democrat states as a kind of half way excuse for the manner in which he saw proper to treat Mr. Keller, because he had the boldness to attend the late Harrisburg Convention, that the condition of the Lecompton Democracy is such as to demand that all Democrats who do not think as he and his master do, should be personally abused; and thereby compel by his terrorism of scandal and misrepresentation all Democrats to say that Mr. Buchanan, who gave the Post Office to John De Young, is a good man as well as an honest and far seeing Democrat.

This Post Master who so willingly and freely applies his Master's lash, should recollect that he himself at one time did not believe in Mr. Buchanan's despotic Kansas policy; and that when he thus believed he came out in a long article and bitterly denounced the President's course. But, as an excuse for doing so, he took occasion soon after to state that he at that time did not know what he was doing, but soon after got what he opened when he plainly perceived that if he did not quickly take back what he had said, the Post Office nipple would be withdrawn from his patriotic lips. The application of the Post Office politics to the region of the editor's pocket rapidly drew out his Anti-Lecompton disease, and the week following its application he came out and presented himself to the gaze of an anxious public a full grown, fat and healthy Lecomptonite.

We would suggest to this Lecompton driver, the propriety of all such Post Office patriots letting men, who are actuated by motives of self-interest, but by honest conviction, take their own course, as they themselves are responsible to the public, and not to Past Master patriots as this "whipper in" seems to imagine.

It is a fact, which no honest and respectfully informed man will deny, that the Anti Lecompton Democratic party stands precisely where the Democratic party stood in 1856. They are the honest portion of the party, because they are entirely consistent and endeavor to make their pledges good. It is also a notorious fact, which we would have this Post Master to bear in mind, that the principles which the Anti-Lecompton Democracy support, made James Buchanan, President.

Notwithstanding Mr. Buchanan was pledged to support the principles of his party, soon after he was placed securely in the Executive chair he saw proper to basely desert his principles, and make a desperate effort to carry the party with him, and succeeded in taking along that portion of the party which was influenced more by public plunder than by principle.

But Douglass, Forney, Paeker and a host of other Democrats refused to swallow the Lecompton drug; and such patriots now constitute the Anti-Lecompton party, and challenge the world to show wherein they are inconsistent with the Cincinnati Platform.

So stand the two divisions of the Democratic party before us, and if honesty, consistency, unselfishness, and true patriotism constitute a party worthy of respect and support, then the Anti-Lecompton division, is that party. But if inconsistency, treachery, desertion of principle, and being controlled by the loaves and fishes, constitute a party worthy of respect and support, then the Lecompton division of the party headed by all the Post Masters and office holders, is that party. Fellow Democrats, choose which you will follow.

ANTI-LECOMPTON DEMOCRAT.
Middle Smithfield, May, 1859.

We learn by Tuesday's Tribune, that Mr. Greeley left New York on the 10th inst. He proposes taking a trip Westward this season through Kansas and the alleged gold regions at the Eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, thence through Utah and the Great Basin, to California, returning across the continent or by the Isthmus, as circumstances shall dictate. He purposes absence from May 10th the middle of September.

A woman named Richards, thirty years old, recently walked with her two children, barefoot in the snow from Braekon, Kentucky, to Lexington, a distance of about ninety miles. She had been reduced to utter poverty and was endeavoring to reach her relatives who live in Pittsburg. At Lexington her case became known and she was furnished by the Sons of Malta with means to pursue her journey in a more comfortable manner.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult. by James Tuerpening, Esq., Mr. Isaac B. Kintner and Miss Mary Jane Strunk, both of Smithfield township, Monroe county.

War Begun.

By the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec, and the Adelaide at St. John, we have the intelligence of another week's rumors and events in Europe. The most important statement of all is in the brief dispatch of the Adelaide, which informs us that of hundred and twenty-five thousand Austrians have crossed the Ticino, but fails to give any further particulars on the subject. Supposing this to be true, and it is no wise improbable, the war has in fact been commenced; though the news brought by the Anglo-Saxon rather indicated that at last Louis Napoleon had carried his first point, and that the hostilities, which seemed on the point of breaking out, had at last been postponed. The gist of this news is that contained at the very close of the Anglo-Saxon's dispatch. It is stated that Russia, instead of standing aloof like England, has entered into an alliance offensive and defensive with France, and is to bring four corps d'armies into the field, two on the Austrian, and two on the Prussian frontier. True, we are not told the precise extent of this alliance, nor how far a movement on the part of Austria and Sardinia would be considered by Russia an attack on France; but the idea of a Russian army crossing the Hungarian frontier, not now for the purpose of suppressing insurrection, but to drive the Austrian armies out of it, must be a decided cooler to any military movement on the part of the Austrians against Sardinia.

Simultaneous with the news of this treaty between France and Russia. The London Herald, which is the organ of the Derby Ministry, announced that the English Government had received, on the 26th, an official intimation of the acceptance by Austria of the mediation proposed by England. What the nature of this mediation is, was explained by Lord Derby in his speech at the Lord Mayor's annual banquet at the Guildhall. It appears that after Austria had finally rejected the bases for a disarmament, and a Congress proposed by England after the failure of the Russian proposition, in which the idea of a Congress was first brought forward, the English Government resolved to make still another effort to prevent the explosion. For this purpose along with their protest against Austria's menacing declaration of war, Lord Derby's Cabinet offered to the parties a simple mediation, leaving the military preparations and the positions of the armies precisely in statu quo, so that if the mediation should fail to bring about a settlement, they might then proceed to extremities. This proposal, it is said by Lord Derby's newspaper, Austria accepted, and considering the source of the report, there was reason to believe it true. If, however, the Austrians have really invaded Sardinia, the report of the Herald was a fiction.

It is true that no blow had yet been struck by Austria before the sailing of the Anglo-Saxon, although Piedmont had by no means agreed to the disarming which the Austrian Government required. Much weight, however, must not be given to this circumstance. According to the Turin journals the Austrian demand for a disarmament was made upon the Sardinian Government on the evening of the 23d. Of course, the three days of grace did not expire till the evening of the 26th, and as the Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool on the morning of the 27th, even if Austria had carried out her threat to the letter, we could not have heard anything of it until the arrival of another steamer. Another important statement is, that the Prussian Cabinet was not prior to the Austrian demand on Sardinia, and had positively refused any co-operation in making it, thus rendering the isolation of Austria complete, and leaving upon her the sole responsibility of commencing the war, even against the remonstrances of the only Powers to which she could look for any countenance or support.

On the other hand, it is to be considered that the reported alliance between France and Russia may after all be but a mere rumor. It does not appear upon what authority the announcement is made, and the Adelaide does not report any confirmation of it. In Piedmont all was warlike enthusiasm. The Chambers had passed a vote investing the King with dictatorial powers, and on April 27, which was the day for the commencement of hostilities, according to the Austrian programme, both King and Chambers were to attend a religious ceremony, after which the King was to set off for the army. The French troops were being pushed forward to the frontier with all possible expedition. At a special meeting of the French Legislative Body on the 26th, the war was spoken of as having been forced upon France by Austria, and, according to the Paris Patrie, the Emperor and Prince Napoleon were to leave Paris for the army on the 27th.

—There is, then, no good reason to doubt that the war has at last begun.—Who can say when and how it will end?—Tribune.

New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1859.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The sales are 19,400 bbls. at \$5 50; \$8 25 for inspected State Rye Flour; sales of 320 bbls. at \$3 20; \$4 80. Corn Meal; sales of Jersey at \$18 50; Brandywine at \$4 50.

GRAIN—Wheat; the sales are 14,500 bush. Red Western at \$1 51 1/2. Rye is quiet; small sales at 97c. Oats are in fair demand at 59c. Corn; the sales are 47,000 bush. at 94c. for Western Mixed.

PROVISIONS—Pork; the sales are 8,100 bbls. at \$16 12 1/2; \$16 25 for new Mess; \$16 for old do. Cut Meats are firmer, the demand is fair; sales of 200 bbls. and tes. at 61c. for Shoulders, and 61c. for Hams. Butter is in fair demand at 81c. for Ohio, and 101c. for State. Cheese is in good demand at 61c.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR in another column.