

How They Like the Appointment.

John McKean was a few days since appointed by the President, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, in the place of Charles O. Connor, resigned.—The True Democrat, the organ of the Pierce Administration, holds the following language concerning his selection. If it came from a Whig paper, it would be denounced by the Democracy as an outrageous attempt to excite prejudice against Catholics, and contemptible trucking to the Know Nothings. But coming from the source it does, it must, we suppose, be acknowledged as Democratic:

"It is the worst the Administration could have made. It can do no good. It mortifies the South. It elicits nothing but contempt from the Hards. Adopted citizens look on it with envious distrust, and Americans openly proclaim their preference for absolute Whiggery, to such nauseating toadyism to the Catholic church.

"We grieve to say these things, but they are true. We did think that it was sufficient hard to be compelled to witness the finger of the Church at work so vigorously under the administration of the late President Polk; and we hoped for more independence under President Pierce. But it is manifest that Bishop Hughes is as now omnipotent at Washington, as has ever been, and it used to be a common admission there, whether the White House was in Whig or in Democratic keeping, that he had only to command and be obeyed. It is truly mortifying to see a power known to be hostile in its very nature to republicanism, so coopted at the National Capitol, and so successful in moulding to its ambitious will the National authorities.

"The next election will tell the story, and we beg the representatives of New York Democracy at the Federal metropolis, to make a note of it. Democratic nominations, we predict, will be scratched beyond all parallel, while thousands of Democrats will abandon in toto, a party that seems so utterly insensible to the rights of Americans, while 'that rich brogue' is about eliciting everything that it is possible to grasp, in this, its adopted country."

Common School Convention.

At the Convention of County Superintendents of Common Schools, held at Harrisburg on the 10th inst., after the organization, the object for which the Superintendents had been called together, was stated by Mr. Black, being for consultation and interchange of opinion, as to the best way of carrying into effect the provisions of the late school law, so that the interests of Common School education might be promoted and advanced, committees were appointed to make reports on the following subjects:

- I.—Grades of Teacher's Certificates.
- II.—Modes of Examining Teachers.
- III.—Grades of Schools.
- IV.—Visitations of Schools.
- V.—Teachers Institutes.
- VI.—Best mode of interesting directors.
- VII.—Best mode of securing the co-operation of Parents.
- VIII.—Uniformity of Books.

Able and interesting reports were made on the several subjects just enumerated, which engaged attention, and were discussed during the session of the Convention. As to Teacher's Certificates, three grades were adopted, the first grade to be granted to those who may stand a thorough examination in all the branches named in the law, together with such other branches as may be required by the directors; the second to those who are only examined in those required by law; the third to such as may only be prepared to be examined in the elements of those branches—not as far advanced as the others. The first two grades of Certificates will bear the seal of the Department of Common Schools. The object desired to be accomplished by making these grades was to excite an ambition among teachers to prepare themselves thoroughly for the duties of their profession.

Gen. Washington on Slavery.

In 1781, Washington wrote to Lafayette:—"The scheme, my dear Marquis, which you propose as a precedent to encourage the emancipation of the black people of this country from that state of bondage in which they are held, is a striking evidence of the benevolence of your heart. I shall be happy to join you in so laudable a work." In 1785, Washington wrote to the same distinguished gentleman: "The benevolence of your heart, my dear Marquis, is so conspicuous on all occasions, that I never wonder at any fresh proofs of it; but your late purchase of an estate in the colony of Cayenne, with the view of emancipating the slaves on it, is a generous and noble proof of your humanity. Would to God a like spirit might diffuse itself generally into the minds of the people of this Country.—But I despair of seeing it.

To set the slaves afloat at once would, I really believe, be productive of much mischief and inconvenience; but by degrees it might, and assuredly ought to be effected; and that too, by legislative authority." It makes a singularly impressive commentary on this correspondence between Washington and Lafayette, on the subject of American slavery, to quote the words which the latter wrote from the prison of Magdeburg: "I know not what disposition has been made of my plantation at Cayenne, but I hope that Madame de Lafayette will take care that the negroes who cultivate it shall preserve their liberty." In 1786, Washington wrote to Mr. John F. Mercer: "I never mean, unless some particular circumstances compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase, it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law."

"Not a True Bill"—The "Delaware County Republican" says that the Grand Jury of Pennsylvania had a Bill (Bigler) before them for some time past, and after mature consideration have concluded to write 'ignoramus' upon it.—This is one of the old Latin law terms and signifies 'We know nothing concerning the matter'—the accused is therefore discharged!

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

FOR GOVERNOR:
JAMES POLLOCK,
Of Northumberland County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE DARSIE,
Of Allegheny County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
DANIEL M. SMYSER,
Of Montgomery County.

Errata.—In noticing the accident with the revolver at Noll's Hotel, in Catauaqua, in last week's paper, we inadvertently connected the name of John, instead of Robert McIntyre with the affair. We therefore make the amende honorable.

The Harvest.

Our farmers have closed up the wheat and rye harvest, and are now busily engaged in cutting and gathering their oats crop. The wheat may be considered but a half crop in this county. The rye, however, is considered the best we have had for years, and oats will turn out better than it has for a long time.—The corn, although the heavy storms have injured it some, still promises an abundant crop and potatoes both early and late never looked better, and we think never will yield a more abundant crop, so that our industrious husbandmen, on the whole will be well compensated for their arduous toil.

Garden Truck.

Fresh Garden Truck can be had every morning at the stand of John M. Metzger, in seventh street near the Public Square, in Allentown. All kinds of vegetables in season are offered ripe and fresh at reasonable prices. Persons living in the country and neighboring towns can leave their orders at his stand and they will be attended to with punctuality. See Card.

Scientific Entertainment.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. Swift will give a Scientific Entertainment at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday Evening, the 1st of August. His experiment in chemistry, electricity and electro magnetism, will be of a brilliant nature; and his exercises he will explain and illustrate the absurdities of spiritual manifestations, so much talked of, at the present time. We would advise the public to give Mr. Swift a Call.

County Superintendents.

Mr. C. A. Black has decided that County School Superintendents must examine all teachers who present themselves for that purpose, and award a certificate if found properly qualified: The examination should in all cases be a thorough one. Proficiency in the branches required to be taught in common schools is of course necessary, as well as some evidence of the good moral character of the applicant, and particular regard must be paid to the general knowledge of teaching and modes of instruction of the applicant.

Breadstuffs and the Prospect.

The United States Economist thinks that though this year the breadth of land sown in wheat has been greatly increased, the crop will not be an excessive one. In this country various causes, as severe winter, fly, rust, &c., have conspired to reduce the crops, and probably the aggregate will not exceed an average. In England the unsound seed, unfavorable Spring weather, are supposed also to counteract the effect of more extensive sowing and in France similar causes operate to prevent excess. In the South of Europe, on the other hand, abundance is looked for. Taking these facts into consideration, together with the exhausted state of stocks, very low prices are not looked for even should the fears in relation to harvest not be realized.

In 1847, the quantities of Wheat and Flour that came forward on the opening of the canals, were so large as to break prices, and cause a great increase in the exports to Great Britain, helping to break prices there. This year the exports of Flour, in June, were only 71,966 against 342,080 in the same month of 1847; of Wheat 700,000 bushels less, and Corn 1,100,000 bushels less. The exports of United States Flour and Wheat, up to the end of March exceeded those of the same time in 1847 by 8,900,000 bushels; during the three months, ending with June, they have been 2,500,000 bushels less than in 1847, showing the great exhaustion of the crops through the winter months.—The experience of 1846 also showed that the high prices which ranged in those years stimulated so great a production as to cause prices to fall an average lower than for many previous years. Those high prices were a great benefit to the Russian grain countries, which this year, by reason of war, cannot be influenced by them.—Bicknell's Detector.

Strayed or Stolen.

On Friday night, a party of men, whether Know Nothings or Do Nothings, we are of course not able to say, broke upon the stable of a citizen in this place, and feloniously took out and set free a cow, that has been confined for nearly 2 years, and humanely put her in pasture in the Water Company's Meadows, where she is rapidly gaining strength and flesh no doubt much to the satisfaction of her deliverers.

He Ought to Know.

John Wentworth, member of Congress from Illinois, says; Washington, with all its beauty, is a heartless, wicked place. It is one great gambling den, where the stakes are offices, and the players legislators everybody says that everybody are rascals and knaves, and everybody acts as if he believed that everybody says was true."

Burglars in Catauaqua.

On Monday night, an attempt was made to break into the Store of Joseph Huber & Brother, in the Borough of Catauaqua. The burglars first attempted to enter the Store through the cellar, but finding their efforts frustrated, cut out a panel in the front door near the lock, thinking to enter the same by unlocking it. One of the brothers, who was sleeping in the store, was awakened by the noise, and scared the rascals from effecting their purpose. Citizens should be on the alert as similar attempts will be made in this place.

The American Platform.

We learn that the following inquiries have been addressed to the gubernatorial candidates of the several parties now before the people of Pennsylvania, by the American State Executive Committee:

1. Are you in favor of an undivided School Fund, and of the Bible, without note or comment, as a class book in the public schools?
2. Are you in favor of the principle of a direct election at the ballot box, by the people, of the President and Vice President of the United States?
3. Are you in favor of the election of Deputy Postmasters in their respective localities, by the people?
4. Are you in favor of limiting the public lands in a "Homestead Bill" to American citizens, either native born or naturalized?
5. Are you in favor of the election of American born citizens only to office?
6. Are you in favor of the repeal of the existing Naturalization Laws?
7. Do you accept the proposition that there is a great and absorbing issue at this time before the country, which, like "Aaron's rod," swallows up all the rest—an American party against a Foreign party?—until the sovereign people shall have decided finally at the ballot box that Americans by birth shall rule America.
8. Are you in favor of an absolute separation between sectarianism and politics—an absolute and perpetual separation between Church and State, whether the Churches be Protestant or Papist?
9. Do you consent to disclaim all Whig or Democratic party ties or pledges, and thus to stand in bold relief before the people as an American candidate under the patriotic banner of a broad and comprehensive American nationality.

It is due to frankness to state, that whatever reply may be your reply, this letter and your reply will be published, as a matter of course; and should we differ in whole or in part, honest differences of opinion are ever entitled to respect. Very respectfully, yours,
By order of the American State Executive Com.

Know Nothings and Catholics.

Newspapers of various classes, in different parts of the country have protested against the Know Nothings as fanatical enemies of the Roman Catholic religion. The Know Nothings on the contrary, have completely disavowed this charge, insisting they do not oppose any religion or practice whatever, but quite the opposite, were faithful friends and protectors of religious freedom; not in the sense of Bishop Hughes, but in its real and common significance. But they say, what they oppose is Roman Catholic Politics, which often assumes the name of the Roman Catholic religion, but is a wholly distinct thing. They admit, recognize, and sustain the right in any and all who choose to worship in the Roman Catholic churches, to believe and profess what they please in religion; but they will not admit nor submit to any one who attempts to put down by club law free debate or free preaching, in the house or the open air, nor allow a foreign influence to interfere with elections, or to raise or threaten mob law, or to threaten citizens with the consequences, if they do not substitute the canon law of Rome for the State Laws of the Union. Even though such subversive attempts may be made under the name of religion, their opposers claim to be able to discriminate, and are fully convinced that in opposing them, they oppose nothing religious, but what is purely political, and at the same time wrong, anti-American and intolerable.

A few Hints for the Season.

The Boston Courier devotes a chapter to the cholera, and closes with the following hints and suggestions:

- By what particular means can an attack be escaped.
1. By avoiding anything or any course of conduct or diet which may have a tendency to throw the system off its balance; such as the use of intoxicating drinks, unripe fruits, immature or unripe vegetables, excessive fatigue, exposure to the vicissitudes of the weather, or a continual residence in a filthy locality, or one in which several cases have occurred, although the particular cause may not be discovered.
 2. By avoiding, as you would the pestilence itself, all medicines or other articles, such as "brandy, cordials, &c.," which are recommended or advertised for the prevention of cholera.

What is to be done in case of an attack.

In all the cases which have been observed, here there is an *initiation* or *beginning stage of diarrhea*. In this stage cholera is easily cured.—It is the neglect of this which is often slight and without pain, which permits the disease to go on to the stage of *collapse*, which is falsely supposed to be the beginning of true cholera, whereas it is only its end, and for which it is unreasonable ever to expect to find any general or effectual remedy.

- How then shall this disease be cured while still in its early and accessional stage.
1. By abstinence from all food.
 2. By entire rest in a horizontal position.
 3. By medicines, which can only be "safely prescribed by a competent physician," who should be immediately summoned.

Important Decision.

WEDNESDAY July 26.

SUPREME COURT.—Justices, Lewis, Woodward and Knox.—*The Sunday Law and the Tavern Keepers*—The question of selling liquor on Sunday by the licensed tavern keepers, came up for investigation this morning. Daniel Barr, a licensed tavern keeper, who was recently bound over by Mayor Conrad to answer the charge of keeping a tippling and disorderly house, sued out a habeas corpus, to have the question tested whether he could be indicted for such an offence when he held a license legally obtained.

Messrs. David Webster, Henry M. Phillips and Wm. M. Meredith appeared for the defendant.—There was but one witness examined. His name is Samuel E. Yoder, at present a member of Marshal's Police, who testified as follows: On Sunday evening, the 18th of June last, I saw a number of persons enter the tavern of Mr. Barr. There were two squads—one consisting of four persons and the other of six. The doors of the house were open, but the windows bowed, I went around to the Water street front of the house and looked through a window, which was also bowed. I saw persons standing up to the bar drinking, and also saw the money paid for it. There was no noise nor disorder of any kind that I heard. Everything was quiet. Mr. Barr showed me his license. I informed on him as a licensed tavern keeper selling liquor on Sunday. I saw but the one sale and payment of liquor.—[The witness was here about to state the orders he had received from Mayor Conrad, when Judge Lewis informed him that he need not proceed, as it was not necessary to the decision of the question before the Court.]

The counsel for the defendant argued, that the evidence did not establish any indictable offence; that although the act of 1794 punished by a fine of \$4, the following of worthy employment on Sunday, yet it was not competent to take the prohibition from that act, and inflict the punishment contained in a totally different act; that where two acts exist upon any one subject, they must both be executed where they are not in conflict. The law imposed a penalty for selling liquor without a license, or after it has expired, and a person having a license could not be justly exposed to a penalty under this law, although he could be fined for a violation of the Sabbath. Several acts of Assembly and cases decided, were cited, to show that where one punishment is provided by law, no other punishment can be inflicted, nor other proceedings had.

The real question in the case, it was contended, was—where there are two existing statutes applicable to a different state of facts, as to the following of a particular business, can the penalty in one statute be applied to the infringement of the other statute? The Act of 1794 fixes the infraction of the Sunday law at \$4 while the penalty under the Act for selling liquor without license is \$50 for the first offence, and imprisonment for the second. It was contended that each of these statutes must have an application to the offence it was designed to cure, and could not be made to be at arake on both offences, by municipal construction.

Mr. Meredith, while he denied the legitimacy of the construction given by Mayor Conrad to the decision in Omit's case, paid a glowing tribute to the good intentions of that officer, and thanked him as a man, a citizen, and a lawyer for the peace and order he had procured on the Sabbath day. It was a fact which no good citizen could deny, that a great change had taken place in the observance of Sunday, and he had no doubt that even the respectable portion of the tavern keepers were pleased with the change.

The penalty, however, which it was sought to apply to the infraction of the Sunday Law, could not be so applied, according to the decision in Omit's case. The Supreme Court had there adjudicated the question, and had inflicted the penalty of \$4 under the act of 1794. This, then was the law which governed the question.—Judge Knox said, that had it not been for the act of 1794, the tavern keepers, under their license, would be authorized to sell liquor every day in the week.

After the question had been argued, and before the decision was given, Wm. B. Mann, the Assistant District Attorney, came into Court. It was not yet 10 o'clock, as it met yesterday also. Mr. Mann stated, that he had received notice to be in court at 10 o'clock. He was in attendance at that hour, and remained during the greater part of the day, until he was informed that the case would not be called until Wednesday. He did not know that the Court met at 9 o'clock, and was now here at what he believed the usual and proper hour. Finding, that the matter had been argued in his absence, he desired to take part.

Judge Lewis remarked, that notice had been given three times by the clerk, that the Court would meet at 9 o'clock, and stated that the whole examination would be gone through again as the witness, he supposed, was still in Court as he was informed, he would read the testimony to Mr. Mann. The counsel for the defendant also assented to this.

Mr. Mann declined taking part, inasmuch as he had intended to make a statement to the Court before the case had been heard, and as his witness had been examined in his absence.

Judge Lewis, after a short consultation with his associates, said: I am instructed to say that it is the unanimous opinion of the Court that an indictment will not lie against the defendant for the offence charged. The remedy is under the act of 1794. The decision in Omit's case has been misunderstood, and Judge Woodward will write out the opinion of the Court, and explain in what particular the decision in that case has been misapprehended. The defendant is therefore discharged. Pennsylvania.

Insolvency in England.—The New York Courier has the following upon losses by insolvency in England:

"It has been estimated, by those who have had the best means of calculation, that the losses in Great Britain annually occasioned by insolvency average fifty millions of pounds sterling, which is about five-sixths of the annual assessments to the income tax. In an adverse bankruptcy in England, twenty-five per cent is but seldom realized, whilst, in the majority of cases the whole dividend is less than one-half of that rate."

Gov. Bigler Agrees to Stump!

Gov. Bigler has written a letter to Mr. Bonham, Chairman of the Locooco State Committee, agreeing to stump the State if his friends desire it. The Philadelphia Evening Argus (Loco) says he intends to take strong against the Know Nothings! Wouldn't it be well, while he is about it, to show up all secret religious and political organizations? The following, from the Harrisburg Keystone, one of the Governor's own organs, in reference to the late Address of the Democratic State Central Committee, is worthy the attention of the Governor in this connection. The Keystone says:

"If, as is alleged by the 'Know Nothings,' a *prima facie* association existed (the Order of Jesuits), religiously intolerant, banded together and profoundly secret in politics, dangerous and grasping in its objects, should not the committee first point out some other method of removing the evil than by counter secret associations?—fore denouncing an association supposed to be formed for that purpose? Is not such an allusion, which has a strong hold upon the public mind, worthy of notice? If false should it not be proven to the world, and thus put an end to 'Know Nothingism'? If true, should not the proper steps for correction be recommended, and does not the strong argument of the committee against secret politico-religious associations apply against it (the Jesuit Order), with more force than against the 'Know Nothing' association."

The United States and Russia.

For some time past we have heard of inkblots falling from members of the diplomatic corps in this city crediting the American Secretary of State and the Russian Charge with being immersed in the negotiation of a treaty of neutrality between the two Powers. We learn, this morning from a similar source—that such a treaty has actually been successfully negotiated, and will probably have been formally signed to-day by the hour at which we go to press. This treaty, as we understand it, covers and guarantees—as between the great Power of the European continent and that of the Western Hemisphere—all the important principles which this Government sought thus to incorporate—or, rather, initiate—into the laws of nations, in their recent efforts to effect similar treaties with Britain and France. It will be remembered that these two latter Powers, though declining, so far, to treat with the United States on such a subject and basis, have formally declared their intention of being governed throughout the present European war by the principles and international policy involved in these efforts of ours. We therefore presume that Russia, having thus honorably come forward and divested herself of the power of taking advantage of any such stipulations with the United States, made by her great antagonists in the current war, they too, will hasten to carry out formally the views which they have, as above explained, informally endorsed as those which should govern powerful and enlightened nations in this era, when, unfortunately engaged in war.

The principles which we make law in this new treaty first above referred to are, of course, those for which we have contended ever since the United States entered into the family of nations, and in defence of which, in great part, we took up arms in 1812. Their universal triumph—as in this treaty—is of more importance to the future of our commerce than can now be conceived. The negotiation of this treaty adds another to the remarkably successful and important achievement of the American State Department under its present head, which has already accomplished more solid peaceful victories for the people of the United States, than were ever before achieved by the diplomatic branches of this Government in any Presidential term of four years as will strike all, on reflecting upon the series of such successful negotiations which of late have transpired.—*Washington Star.*

Independent Voters.—This class of voters is increasing in our country. We are pleased to see it, as the effect will be highly salutary.—Whenever a great number of men can be found who refuse to yield a blind allegiance to party, there will be little corruption, but little paupering to the baser passions of the multitude.—The independent citizen exerts a powerful influence for good. Demagogues are kept in check, and bad men are made to feel that ignominy attaches to them.

Blackberry Syrup.—To two quarts of blackberry juice add pulverized nutmeg, cinnamon and allspice, half an ounce of each, and pulverized cloves one-fourth of an ounce. Boil these together to get the strength of the spices, and preserve the juice. While hot add a pint of pure fourth-proof French Brandy; and sweeten with loaf sugar. When cold, bottle up for use. Give a child two teaspoonfuls three times a day, and more if necessary to check the disease. Adults require larger doses.

Blackwood on the Czar.—Blackwood's Magazine in the course of a long article on the War in the East, says that the "total absorption in his own person of spiritual and temporal authority all over Europe, is the fixed idea of the Czar, and for that object the fanaticism of his people has been roused to frenzy. It is for those States who have religion and political independence, and who are not prepared to see civilization and liberty recede before the barbarians of the North, to make a united and determined stand against the enemy of all."

Large Tree.—The Belvidere Intelligencer states that Mr. James Wilgus has discovered a Sycamore tree at Danville, in Warren Co., which he estimates to be 2000 years old. The tree has been cut down, and measures at the butt, 20 feet in diameter. A room has been cut in the trunk capable of holding fifty persons. It will be drawn around for exhibition.

GLEANINGS.

At a man hearing that a raven would live two hundred years, bought one to try.
The failure of Mr. David Taylor, boot and shoe dealer, Boston, is announced. Liabilities, \$300,000.
It is said that immense quantities of wheat will be lost in Missouri for want of hands to harvest it.

Gov. Bigler and the Compromise.

After the passage of the Compromise of 1850 the people were told that it was not to be disturbed, and that it would forever put to rest the agitation of the Slavery question. The Baltimore Convention nominated Gen. Pierce, and swore upon the altar of their country, that the Compromise of 1850 should be sacred. But perhaps no language, more deprecatory of an infraction, of the Compromise measures, has been or could be used, than that of Gov. Bigler in his last message to the Legislature of this State. After designating that the "Compromise measures," sanctified by Clay and Webster, have quitted the elements of national discord," he solemnly warns the country to treat with 'disdain,' the actions of those who would again arouse "the elements of national discord."

"The compromise measures recently adopted and sanctified by the approval of Clay, of King and of Webster, have quitted the elements of national discord; and to prolong this peace and quiet, it is but necessary to maintain these measures and the requirements of the Constitution; to discountenance in future the agitation of questions settled by the federal compact and to maintain the actions of those who would hazard the peace of the country to gratify prejudice; or to accomplish the ends of personal ambition."—Governor's Message, Jan. 4th, 1854.

We believe the sentiment contained in the above extract from the Governor's message, expressed the almost unanimous opinion of his party. And yet the voice of the Keystone State fell dead upon the ears of a Douglass.—It was treated, with contempt instead. It was indeed insulting. It was so felt to be by many.

Would that truth and fairness would permit us to stop here. But we are compelled to state facts which must cause every true Pennsylvanian to blush for his state. After the designs but of Douglass were known to the country, before they were consummated by Congress, resolutions embodying the spirit of the Governor's message, and calculated to give additional weight to his views, were introduced into the Legislature of this State. It might be supposed that no time would have been lost in re-echoing the sentiments of the Governor, before the iniquity was perpetrated. It was far otherwise! The resolutions in the Senate were postponed for a month by the unanimous vote of the Governor's friends.—Subsequently, they shared even a worse fate in the House—where, "O tell it not in Gath," the Governor's friends refused even to consider them! Who can contemplate the sad spectacle presented above, without humiliation and indignation. Was the Governor sincere in his message? Then was he false after submitting the Compromise to the Legislature as a final settlement of the Slavery agitation, in basely hushing up his voice, when if vigorously uttered, it would have averted the evil he deprecated. After that can we wonder that the Democratic Convention, which nominated Governor Bigler for a re-election, did not even deign to notice the Nebraska Kansas outrage? Gov. Bigler is justly responsible for the silence of the Legislature and of the State Convention, upon this subject.

It remains to be seen whether the People of the State will be as tame and submissive as legislative bodies and State Conventions. The Missouri Compromise was originated by Jefferson; will Jeffersonian democrats now repel it upon the pretext of unconstitutionality, at the bidding of such men as Douglass? Will the People, back out like Governor Bigler?—*Village Record.*

Mammoth Swindling vs. Petit Larceny.

The defalcations of Schuyler, Kyle, Crane and others were large in amount, but the nefarious transactions of Mr. Negus at our Mint, exceeded them in deliberate rascality. Much praise has been accorded to Mr. Buchanan, our Minister at the Court of St. James, because he refused a passport to Judge Vandermill, who was a participant in the Lancaster pension and land warrant frauds. Now look at the collusion in high places with the crime of this Negus. His defalcations and robberies were known here at the Mint and at Washington; but the culprit was not compelled to run away; he was allowed coolly and deliberately to engage his passage by steamer to Europe, and as calmly procure his passport and start off in perfect security and impunity. This bold and outrageous matter should not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and we regret that our Representatives in Congress who have so nobly and manfully fought for the Mint, as far as locally here is concerned, did not call official attention to it. It is said that the United States lost nothing, and that the law has not been violated. But who can tell the amount that depositors of gold dust and coins have lost? Ask the brokers and others if their deposits have not long and frequently been short. If there are no laws to meet such cases and crimes, let us have them immediately enacted, and let extradition laws be created by treaty, so that fugitives, no matter where hiding places may be, can be ferreted out brought back, tried for their crimes, and meet their just deserts.

These breaches of trust are the very worst, specious of robbery, by those who know better, and should be above temptation. If some poor cooper boy had been cooping a keg of new pennies, and allured by their brightness, had fished a few of the shining coppers, and been discovered in the act by some of the noble minded, eyelegged officials of the Mint—this petty culprit, the poor cooper boy, would have been arrested, and degraded? But a gentleman like Negus, belonging to a wealthy democratic family, moving in fashionable society, and of family position in the Mint, can siphon from every bag of gold dust a little of their contents, and lessen each deposit of obsolete gold coins some trifle, but as he is a gentleman, and protected by family influences, he is suffered deliberately to take a voyage to Europe, with pockets well lined with the fruits of his plunder. The political, religious and social standing of no man should shield him from punishment for crime committed; on the contrary, the more elevated in society and knowledge, the greater should be his punishment. In view of these truths, have the officers of the United States Treasury and the Mint performed their duty in the case of Mr. Negus?—*Phila. Sun.*

A daughter of Ex-President Fillmore died at Aurora, New York, of dysentery, on Wednesday last. She was 22 years of age.