



R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Wednesday, March 4, 1857.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming County. FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, ELLIS LEWIS, of Philadelphia. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester County.

The Nominations.

On last Monday the State Convention on the 25th ballot nominated Gen. Wm. F. Packer for Governor. He is a man of the people, and has educated himself in the great school of the world to understand thoroughly the structure of our political institutions and the sentiments of the millions of toilersmen. For a quarter of a century he has in his district been at the head and front of the great cause of the people; and his fidelity and capacity are well proved by the malice and vindictiveness with which the Opposition have assailed him. His is not a negative character, for while he has cool discretion and foresight, he has also the soul of a man. Judge Lewis is now the head of the legal profession in Pennsylvania, and is known beyond the Atlantic as a man of distinguished ability.

Nimrod Strickland is a man of undoubted integrity, and has a long acquaintance with the public affairs of the State. We do not apprehend that there will really be any very serious or desperate opposition to him or Judge Lewis.

Bank Reports.

Every year the quarterly reports of the banks in the State are published, and these always represent every institution as entirely solvent. The assets are made up of such items as "bills discounted," "due from other banks," "notes of other banks," &c. These bills discounted may be those of the officers of the bank—the other banks from whom debts are due may be insolvent concerns; and in this way such institutions as the Lancaster Bank have made their reports, looking as if the Bank was entirely solvent. Even in the reports just recently published, the affairs of the Erie City Bank and Newcastle Bank look as prosperous as any.

Roads in Catawissa.

Mr. Ent has presented a petition in the House and read in place a bill for the repeal of the act of 22d March, 1850, relating to the supervisors of roads in Catawissa township in this county. The act of 1850 provided for the election of one supervisor, and that he should attend to the repairs of the road for the year to the lowest bidder. It was passed by B. P. Forner, Esq., during his service to the Legislature. The act to repeal passed the House finally, on Mr. Ent's motion.

Smoked Them Out.

On last Friday the resolutions to expel the four corrupt members of Congress were up, and before any action could be had on them Mr. Gilbert, one of the four, arose and made a short speech declaring his innocence, and ended by resigning his seat and walking out of the House. A communication from Mr. Matterson was then read also resigning his seat.

STATE ROADS.—In the House, on the 19th ult., we notice that Mr. Ent presented two resolutions from citizens of Limestone township, Montour county, for the repeal of the act granting a State road from Limestone to Milton.

Also, one from citizens of Columbia county, asking for the repeal of the law authorizing the laying out of a State Road in Conyngham township.

Mr. Ent read a bill to repeal certain portions of a State Road in Henlock township, Columbia county.

When the Legislature makes roads in the several counties where the members are entirely unacquainted with the general policy; and the next winter there is a project to repeal. These matters had always much better be left in the county courts where all parties can easily be heard.

We have received the last number of the Westminster Review, re-published by Leonard Scott & Co. New York. Contents—Worldliness and Other-Worldliness; the Poet Young, Capabilities and Disabilities of Women, English Law; its Oppression and Confusion, State of Italy since 1848, Revision of the English Bible, Herat and the Persian War, &c. &c.

The people of Danville have held a meeting to vote on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Danville instead of Rupert. As it seems that the gauge of the two roads will be different, all objects of transportation will have to be reshipped wherever the connection is made.

Persons going to the city will find the establishment of Mr. Wm. G. PERRY a good place to purchase books or to have binding done. They can depend upon being fairly dealt with. A number of persons in this vicinity have had binding done there to their entire satisfaction.

Mr. Ent, the Member of this district, was in town on last Saturday on a flying visit, evidently in good health and fine spirits.—He is in every respect attentive to the interest of his constituents.

If our contemporaries who steal articles from our columns week after week are short of brains to concoct their own editorials, they ought to be honest enough to give us credit and they can get along independently.

THE PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.

To-day the chief magistrate of the republic will retire from his office and honors and become a private citizen, and another citizen from the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania becomes President. The character of our government and people is such that this change is made peacefully and in a few moments, while in the old world a change of rulers is yet often, and was in the old time nearly always attended with popular convulsions, and a general up-heaving of the political and social system.

The new President enters his office amid the plaudits of most of his countrymen, and with the best wishes of many more. He has shown wisdom in the selection of such patriotic counselors as Lewis Cass and Howell Cobb—men who are conservative and safe in every time of danger, and who are never extreme on public questions. The new administration brings with it experience and capacity in the management of public affairs; and it finds no embarrassment from any act of the outgoing administration.

General Pierce will leave the books piled up—the Treasury full to overflowing, and the Departments all cleared up and clean for the entrance of the successor. It is easy for a puppy to bark at a lion, and it has been the fashion among some conceited and disappointed men of narrow minds to revile the administration under whom they would not have made respectable tide-writers. But the following article from the Philadelphia Ledger does entire justice to this subject, and we prefer to copy from a neutral paper.

President Pierce will retire from public office in a day or two, and come of the newspapers which have very roundly abused his administration, now discover that there was considerable merit in it. Like Mr. Polk's administration, it has, in spite of assault, left its mark distinctly impressed upon the history of the country. There is no question of foreign or domestic policy which has arisen during the last four years, which it has not frankly and boldly met, and nearly all of them have been settled upon principles advantageous to the nation and promotive of its peace and prosperity. We need mention but the Northeastern fisheries question, the enlistment question, one of which adds to our commercial advantages, the other to our national honor. Then came the Central American question, which, though it has not been settled definitely, has yet released us from the entanglement of a very bungling treaty. The Kosza affair, the Spanish difficulties, and in fact every question which brought us in collision with the powers of Europe by the fearless enunciation of principles favorable to Democratic progress, or in vindication of our sovereign rights, has been honorably and peacefully settled, and an American policy established which hereafter must be regarded and respected by the nations of the world in their international conduct. All these things speak highly of the firmness of the executive, the wisdom of his counselors, and his own appreciation of their suggestions. In our domestic policy the same foresight, discrimination and adherence to sound principles, have added to the strength of the nation and increased its prosperity. A wise forbearance, during a heated political struggle, saved the country from the evils of a civil war; and whatever may be the differences of opinion respecting the constitutional control by government of slave property, circumstances will hereafter show that the principle adopted for the territories, is the one which best favors freedom without producing the shock which would have been caused by the attempted exclusion of slavery. The administration of President Pierce we regard as one of the most successful in its results amid its most trying difficulties that we have had.

SPRING.—For several weeks past the robbers have enlivened the bright sunshine as if spring was ready to leap laughing from the lap of earth. The earth has not yet donned her new suit, but whoever wishes to enjoy a new suit can be accommodated at David Lowentz's cheap and fashionable clothing establishment up street. His new stock of spring styles came about as early as the robbers; and he has a large and fine selection of jewelry in a large show-case which looks so magnificent that, lest people should suppose it was kept for exhibition only, we think it right to inform everybody and the rest of mankind that every gem and jewel in it is for sale cheap, and that admittance is free—children half price.

TRANSIT STONES.—During the past week Mr. A. C. Mensch and Messrs. H. C. & I. W. Hartman have exchanged the locations of their stores. Mr. Mensch is now at the Arcade Building, and Messrs. Hartman at the corner of Main and Market Streets.

At a late Democratic celebration at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, the following toast was read:—

"The Fremont party was christened by three thousand clergymen, educated by Charles Sumner and clothed by bleeding Kansas; before Chief Justice Union, Indiana on the bench, found guilty by New Jersey, hung by Pennsylvania between the two Black Republicans New York and Ohio, and finally sent to the place of mourning and 'solemn silence' by California."

In looking over the "assets" of the Lancaster Bank we perceive that three members of the Bachman and three of the Long-creeker family are indebted to the bank at the present time in the aggregate sum of \$191,361! Who would't have a bank in the family!

The Rev. Theodore Parker says:—"Washington had not a great reason, no philosophical power, no imagination, no fondness for beauty in art or literature. At times he poured out the gushiest oaths, was not an affectionate man, and few flowers of benevolence gleamed across his path." Mr. Parker is one of the "sensational" ministers. He would rather be striking than true, and never allows a slaveholder to pass without thinking it his special duty to hit him as hard as he can. But it is likely that Washington's character will stand even Mr. Parker's bellicosity.

Mr. Ent has presented to the House a petition of Mary Silvester, of this county, for a divorce from her husband, Jeremiah Silvester.

The President has issued his proclamation, ordering the sale of the Indian Trust Lands in Kansas, in May and June next.—There are about 650,000 acres of these lands, which will be sold to the highest bidder, but not at less than the appraised value.

Educational.

Examinations and Exhibitions.

The Upper Grade School of this place will hold its public examination exercises at the Methodist Church on next Friday afternoon and evening. We have no doubt they will be creditable to the school and teachers.—The public are invited to attend.

On Saturday, the 14th of March, the Upper Grade School at Light Street will hold its public examination in the Academy, and in the evening there will be a public entertainment of declamations and compositions.

SCHOOLS IN BLOOMSBURG.

The schools of this district have improved very much, and there is again the order, discipline and decorum becoming the children of civilized society, which last winter seemed all lost. The Upper Grade School under Mr. Nash and Miss Monas is as well instructed and managed as any parent need desire for his child; and the scholars show quite creditable proficiency in their studies. The Directors have recently purchased for this school a set of Holtzbrock's School Apparatus, embracing a planetarium, an orrery, a tellurian and mathematical tables.

In the lower room of the Academy Miss SHARPLESS is quite successful with the primary department of girls, and makes her instruction interesting and agreeable to the little learners. The class in reading could teach some teachers, and those in Arithmetic and Geography, though just beginning, are in the right direction.

But our most agreeable surprise was in the Ironside school, under Miss SUSANNAH RICHARD. We expected to find a school run backward; but it is one which has few equals in the county in the thoroughness and correctness of the instruction, and the promptness and regularity of the scholars' answers.

Miss CATHERINE WEAVER has an orderly and progressive primary school opposite the American House, and Miss DEBORAH KNORR one very much like it in Hopkissville. Below Hopkissville the Directors have built a comfortable new school house where Mr. JAMES STOKES does all he can to train and teach the wayward young.

Mr. ELIAS HICKS has charge of the primary boys' school in the Academy, and THOMAS J. MORRIS, Esq., of the school in Scott town.

The Remedy.

We have been asked several times whether tax-payers are justified in refusing to pay their taxes when the Board of School Directors hire incompetent teachers without certificates, or otherwise violate the law. We do not think the tax-payer can constitute himself a judge and take this summary remedy into his own hands. The proper remedy is in such cases to have the Directors removed by the Court under the plain provisions of the school law. But the school tax must be paid to be expended by just officers for legitimate purposes. It has been adjudged that this remedy of refusal supersedes the old one of inducing Directors for a misdemeanor in office; and much more would it supersede the summary and lawless redress of a single individual's opinion or will, which would generally be more easily moved by a desire to escape taxation than by one for better schools.

But the School Department sustains no such relation to the Directors as does the citizen of the district. It cannot remove the Board, and therefore is not precluded from taking its only other just remedy and withholding the State appropriation from the delinquent Directors. Its duty is to see that the public money goes only to those who use it for legitimate purposes.

But the question arises whether directors are liable to township in a civil suit, if by their negligence the State appropriation be lost. They cannot be liable in an action of debt or assumpsit; but there is nothing to shield their liability from an action on the case for the negligence and maladministration.

Musical Concert.

On last Thursday evening Mr. J. W. ALEXANDER and the class which has during the winter been under his charge gave a musical concert in the Court-house to the gratification of our townspeople and a number of visitors from neighboring towns. Though there are not many voices in the class which give evidence of musical genius, the exercises showed fidelity and artistic skill in both pupils and teacher. But one member of the class—Miss Mary McBride—has a voice of the highest and finest quality, and compass to be found among musical prodigies. It is a treasure, and may be a fortune to her. We have heard the Seguin Opera Troupe and a number of other popular Opera singers, and we believe there is a gift in the voice of this young girl in the valley of the Susquehanna which by culture might equal the music of the most famous sopranos imported from Italy.

Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural Suit.

Mr. Buchanan has got his inaugural coat made by an honest Dutch tailor of Lancaster, who has patriotically stitched it with stars representing the thirty-one States of the Union. The idea is a good one, and could only have originated in Lancaster county, where the Union is a cardinal principle with the Dutch yeomanry, who will not have it separated without tearing the whole fabric, material and workmanship, into shreds. It is also symbolic of Mr. Buchanan's administration. With the Union stitched into the Democratic policy, and with the right kind of buckram in the cabinet to stiffen it, it will wear out its term—a credit to the manufacturer, a satisfaction to the wearer, and the admiration of the people.

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THE INAUGURATION.

The arrangements for the inauguration today are as follows:—The Senate Chamber will be opened as early as 11 o'clock for the admission of Senators and the privileged guests, ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents, the Judges of the Supreme Court, diplomatic corps, heads of departments and members of Congress, officers of the army and navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, Governors of States, &c. At 11 o'clock, the President and the President elect accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements will proceed to the Vice President's room, and at 12 o'clock, when the Senate shall assemble, the President and President elect will be introduced by the Committee of Arrangements to the seats prepared for them in front of the Secretary's table in the Senate Chamber, with the judges on the right and the diplomatic corps on the left.—The whole body will then go to the eastern portico of the capitol, where the President will take his seat in front of the platform with the officials, &c., named above, in order in the rear. The oath of office will be administered by the Chief Justice. If the weather should prove unfavorable, the ceremonies will take place in the Senate Chamber.

The Lyeomng Gazette hits off some of the foolish little practices which editors too often indulge in, for want of better excuses, which go far to weaken, if not destroy the influence of the press. We append the article of the Gazette in the hope that it will destroy the practice:—"Every few weeks we see in some of our exchanges a notice after this fashion: 'In consequence of the large number of new subscribers added to our list since our outside was worked off, we are compelled to send a half sheet to many of our subscribers this week.' Would it not be well for our brethren of the press to discontinue that practice! It's worn out. If they are unable to issue more than a half sheet, we recommend them, hereafter, to say so, instead of perpetrating such transparent humbuggery. Another joke that might as well be abandoned is to write a notice that in consequence of our heavy advertising patronage we shall soon be compelled to refuse advertising notices we shall soon be compelled to refuse advertisements or enlarge our paper—the latter course will probably be pursued when the heavy advertising patronage consists of a column and a half prospectus of the New York Tribune, for which the editor gets paid in the privilege of exchanging with it for one year; three fourths of a column of lottery advertisements, a pill advertisement, worth one hundred dollars, but inserted for twelve, and a score of others of like character. Gentlemen of the press would do well to bear in mind that this is an enlightened age and nation, and that these little dodges are out of date. They bring discredit upon the whole fraternity by their shallowness. The former class should stop operations when they feel the necessity of such a paragraph, while the latter would do a sensible thing to 'refuse advertisements'—particularly such as we have named."

Perforated Postage Stamps.

Hon. James Campbell, the Postmaster General, has recently introduced an improvement in the postage stamps, which adds greatly to their public convenience. He has had them prepared on sheets with perforations around the borders of each stamp, so that they can be separated, one from the other, without using a knife or a pair of scissors. Besides the saving of time in this improvement, there is greater security that the stamp will adhere to the letter, for the points or rough edge left by the perforations will stick better to the letter, there being none of the risk of the edge turning up as when it is cut. This plan of perforating letter stamps is practised in Europe, and Mr. Campbell had the contractor to procure a machine from that country for use here. The contract is made with Toppan, Carpenter & Co., of this city, and in addition to a supply for Philadelphia, the stamps have already been sent to New York, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago and Albany. The amount of letter writing in the United States may be inferred from the number of postage stamps used. The number sold by the Government last year reached nearly one hundred and fifty millions of stamps.—Ledger.

Marriage Extraordinary.

In the little village of Montgomery, Orange county, (N. Y.) a widow of about fifty years of age, was married a short time since to a green half developed wight of twenty. The woman has had some experience in such affairs, as this is her fourth marriage. The first husband was thirty years older than herself; her second consort took to hard drinking immediately after his marriage and soon died; her third is still living and has given aid to her last marriage, having hired the boy to marry her, giving him five dollars as a start in housekeeping and his good will.

The Mexican Treaty.

The following is probably the correct version of the new Mexican treaty. It contemplates a loan of \$15,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 are to be applied to the payment of American claims, to be adjusted by a joint commission, and the remainder is unrestricted. Twenty per cent. of the receipts from customs by Mexico is to be appropriated for the re-payment of the loan. It also contemplates a joint postal arrangement with Tehuantepec as well as a transit route. There is no stipulation for a cession of territory, and Congress or the President have no authority to contract such a loan.

SLEIGHING IN NEBRASKA.—A correspondent of the Cleveland Plaindealer writes:—"My attention was attracted this morning by two comfortable frame houses moving through our streets upon rollers, and drawn by four horses each. Snow pipes protruded from the roof, indicating coziness and comfort within. Windows adorned the sides, and tiny icicles glittered in the sunlight; pendant from the eaves. Upon inquiry we learned that these houses contained the family of an old acquaintance, Hon. Isaac Parrish, formerly of Ohio, who is moving from his home in Iowa, to a new one at the town of De Sota, in the territory."

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Ex-Governor Barrett has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of California.—The Apache Indians have been committing great depredations in Sonora. The copper mine at Fort Yuma is developing richly. The earthquake on the 9th extended throughout California and lasted several minutes. Walls and chimneys were prostrated, and one woman killed. People rushed out of their houses greatly alarmed, and many streams diverted from their usual channels. The Supreme Court has declared invalid the act imposing a tax of fifty dollars on persons not intending to become citizens. It is rumored that a filibustering expedition against Sonora is about leaving San Francisco. The California Pice Current advises a suspension of shipments from the Atlantic cities, the markets in California being already over-stocked, and the receipts of merchandise continuing exceedingly heavy. The cold weather in the mountains has prevented mining operations.

Land Warrants.

Of land warrants Messrs. Sweeney, Rittenhouse, Pant & Co., in their financial circulation of to-day, says: "Warrants have advanced 3 cents per acre since our last report. We quote the market to-day firm, with a decided upwards tendency.

Table with 3 columns: Buying rate, Selling rate, and price per acre. Includes entries for 40's, 80's, 160's, 320's, and Revolver's scrip.

Large orders continue to come in from the West, in anticipation of the opening of the land office in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska."

A bill introduced by Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, is now pending before Congress to place warrants issued under the act of March 3d, 1855, on a footing with those issued under the act of 28th and 28th, which authorizes the issues under the acts to be received in payment of lands on railroad grants and at public sales. Should this bill become a law, warrants must, in our opinion, enhance the value.—Cor. Baltimore Sun, Feb. 18th.

Valuable Gold Mine!

Among the assets of the Lancaster Bank is a gold mine located somewhere, we believe, in North Carolina. This same gold mine a few years ago was the means of puffing into notoriety and magnificence the great financier of Lancaster who owned it. The papers teemed with accounts of its richness—the proprietor grew fat and saucy in anticipation of its abundant yield—the Lancaster Bank was drawn upon for funds to develop it, receiving as security a judgment upon the "gold mine," which the appraisers now return under oath as worthless.—Lancaster Examiner.

Death of Dr. Kane.

Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the great Arctic explorer, died at Havana, Cuba, on the 16th inst. His remains reached New Orleans on Monday, en route for Philadelphia. Dr. Kane was only 35 years old, but no living man of his age had acquired a greater fame. His death will be deeply and widely lamented, for he was known wherever civilization extends.

Shooting Case in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—David Hume went to the Pension Office this morning to demand the retraction of a charge by D. C. Lee, a clerk in that office, that he (Hume) had picked Lee's pocket at the President's reception last night. Lee declined to retract, when Hume struck him with a stick. Lee thereupon shot him dead with a pistol, and soon after delivered himself to the officers.

DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.—In Maine they make as much of their murders as they do in New York, human curiosity being pretty much the same in an "inland village" and in a "metropolis," though the self-conceit in the latter is amazingly ahead. In New York the refined and intellectual citizens gather in the neighborhood of a house in which a murder is committed, and gaze for hours at the doors and windows, as if they expected them to open and make a revelation of the murderous mystery. In Maine the ladies, old and young, take their knitting and sewing with them to the Court House, and imbibe the sanguinary horrors while they manufacture worsted stockings and lace capes—a union of industry and curiosity in "village" customs and habits decidedly to be preferred to the idle inactivity of "metropolitan" manners.

The "City of Tiffin," a village of five thousand inhabitants, in Ohio, appears to have been given over to the Evil One:—

A young man named Coffman, burned his father's barn, valued at \$1300, and then stole \$1300 of money from the old man; another youth of the name of Frazer robbed his father of \$200; the body of an unknown man was found in the streets, who had been murdered by some one; the cholera is decimating the hogs; a series of fights, riots, etc., had occurred, within a week, and the Postmaster at Melrose, near Tiffin, has recently robbed the mail of money letters, but escaped before the officers could catch him.

HORRIBLE.—The editor of the Scalpel, in the February number, in an article on the "Education of American School Girls," has discovered that a frightful practice prevails among young ladies of eating chalk and slate pencils and drinking vinegar to avoid gaining flesh. "Very few persons," he says, "imagine the extent to which this suicidal perversion of the natural instincts will go in young women who are under the influence of their imaginary superiors, in what they consider graceful thinness; much has been said about tight lacing, and because the corset has partially gone into disuse, people imagine that compression of the lungs had ceased; it is far otherwise, hooks and eyes and whalebone have taken their place, and the insane devotee willingly starves herself by the year."

The election of State Treasurer, with the consent of both Houses, will take place on the 11th inst.

Secret Service Money.

When we recently published the facts respecting the \$350,000 of secret service money distributed by General Scott while in Mexico, we expressed our humiliation at the facts which it indicated. That officers of high rank in Mexico were willing to sell their country for a private consideration seemed indeed hardly credible. And yet the recent report of the Committee of Inquiry show, that the uses of another sort of secret service money are by no means confined to foreign capitals or to times of war. In Washington, some of our own members of Congress can, it seems, be reached by such considerations more effectually than by any other.

That the action of the Committee of Inquiry was independent, manly, and influenced by the purest and most honorable motives, there can be no question. That it took a bold but mild view of the case we have no doubt. But whether they have got really to the bottom of the matter seems quite doubtful.—Suppose three or four members to be expelled, would it be quite safe to sit down and say, as do the Committee, that all beyond is irreproachable and above suspicion? It is true that it was for the interest of the conspirators, if ever so few, to magnify their numbers, get up a report of members of Congress being so linked, in order to fleece money more profusely out of parties thus to be shamed? No doubt they exaggerated the corruption, to swell the amounts, just as some of them professed to be very indignant at the rashness of the whole thing, while coolly swallowing the plunder. But, after all, will the country believe the other members of Congress to be immaculate? It is true that a certain ex-member from New York testifies that he knows of no corruption. But is that enough? Perhaps he and others might differ as to what is corruption, for Mr. Simonon tells us that he had seen this same ex-member call out twenty or thirty members, and after conversing with them they had changed their votes. Why was not this reporter asked to state who they were? Probably he would have forgotten.

One thing is certain; the public generally will take a more favorable view of this case than the committee have taken. Those who defend men charged with such infamous doings, by the mere empty declamation against "star chamber" proceedings, will be suspected, whether justly or unjustly we know not, but they will be suspected of being too closely linked in with them to pursue any other course.

The friends of some of the accused parties will, no doubt, feel sore, and many will believe them not culpable to the extent that the report of the Committee would make it appear. All this was to be expected. There might not be unimpeachable evidence against some of these men of directly taking bribes, sufficient to convict them in a court of justice, as courts now-a-days seem to arrange matters. But that is not the point exactly. An honorable body, like Congress, whose votes decide all questions of national importance, must be kept not only pure, but above all suspicion. The corrupters of public spirit are bad enough, but if to this it should once be understood that the members can be individually approached by direct bribes, what shall we come to? It may begin in a little book jobbing, for \$14,000; it may go on at the rate of \$1,500 for a vote on a railroad, till it cut up a quarter of a factory or use \$100,000 to work through a bill; but will it stop there?

Will not the section of the country that can carry the heaviest purse, by and by secure the tariff? And when the vote comes on claims affecting treaties, on questions of North and South, peace or war, what is to prevent the country being sold in its honor or its dearest interests, for some private mess of potage? The fact of such a thing as the possible bribery of Congress votes, to say nothing of the reproach, is so unsettling in its consequences of all public repose and confidence, that it is not enough that members be not proved guilty, but they must be above all reasonable ground of suspicion—men of sufficient carefulness and discretion not to be compromised nor to compromise Congress by any approach to corruption.

When in Rome gold could purchase votes and the highest offices of State, it was not long before the country was utterly destroyed. Thus we have been saved the curse of a standing army, because all were willing to submit to the votes of the majority. But once let it be understood that it is not numbers and not justice that decide the questions before Congress, but gold and bribery, and the whole foundation and stability of the government is overthrown. Henceforth a government must inevitably arise resting upon an other basis—force. Let any great question come up, involving vast interests, and who will submit to have it decided by the sword?—Public Ledger.

An impostor calling himself Capt. Charles Shores, who has been gathering funds for the relief of Kansas sufferers, in this and other free States, was arrested in Milwaukee recently, after having successfully evaded the Kansas sympathizers in the different States out of a pretty nice sum. He deserves and will probably get leave to finish his education in an institution where the science of weaving is taught in the highest perfection.

The Penns, published at Havana, announces the arrival in that city of the Mexican General D. Joaquin Rangel, who, it says, is on his way hither with "the project of a protectorate of the United States over the Mexican nation;" the realization of which, the Penns thinks, would be a death-blow to the Mexican Republic. Gen. Rangel will remain in Havana but a few days longer, when he will proceed to the United States.

Child stealing, the New York papers say, is practised to a great extent in that city. Probably, on an average, two children a week are abducted from their homes while playing on the sidewalk, and are detained until the afflicted parent offers a reward for them, when the kidnappers bring their little victims to light and receive the money. They ought to receive a place in the State prison.

SPIRITUALISM.

It is claimed by the followers of this ism, that there are sixty thousand spiritualists in Philadelphia, or about ten per cent. of the population. We do not believe that any such preposterous number of persons labor under this delusion; but we do know that many persons are afflicted by the mania who would not be suspected of any such silliness. A young man committed suicide in that city last week, and from papers in his possession, which were examined after his death, it was made manifest that the destruction of his life by his own hand was instigated by spiritualism. The suicide was Charles Whippo, a medical student, and a son of Dr. Whippo of Newcastle, Pa., a young man of education, and his associations were with accomplished people. The papers of this young man also disclosed the fact that the father of the deceased,—also an educated man, and in high social position—was a confirmed spiritualist, and moreover it seemed that a respectable educated lady of whom the deceased was enamored, was a believer in this delusion.

These are startling facts, and in view of them it is not to be wondered at that such vulgar impostors as the prophetess, Anne Meister, whose doings in the city have excited public attention lately, should find dupes among the ignorant and uneducated. It is fashionable to laugh at and deride the believers in demonology and witchcraft who were so numerous in the seventeenth century; but we incline to the belief that fools are about as plentiful now as they were two centuries ago. Millerism, Mormonism and Spiritualism will certainly continue in point of wickedness and folly with any of the isms of the days of the Mathers.

An American Girl.

Two or three weeks ago, several deserters from the British troops stationed at Kingston made their way across Wolf Island and the St. Lawrence to the United States. Some of them were badly frozen on the way, and one was taken in and cared for by Mr. Platches, on Carlton Island, within the jurisdiction of the United States. On the 29th ult. a British officer, with a file of men, came upon the island, and endeavored to persuade the deserter to go back to Kingston, promising that he should not be punished. He refused, and the officer determined to take him by force. Mr. Platches, with one of his hired men, was absent. Another man was chopping wood at the door, and Mr. Platches and two daughters were in the house. The women sent the man off after Mr. P. and his companion, and soon afterwards the officer ordered the deserter to be brought out. Five soldiers rushed into the house, but the others were prevented from entering by the eldest daughter, who dashed the fifth man back as he entered, and he rolled upon the ground outside. She then closed the door, and locked it, and taking her position before it, declared that if the four who were left inside took the deserter out, they would have to pass over her dead body. By this time Mr. Platches and his men were seen returning, and the officer out doors called for his men to come out and run. The thing was either said then done, however, as the brave girl maintained her post, and it was only on a solemn promise given by them to observe the laws and respect the soil of the United States in future, that the imprisoned soldiers were released, and with their officer, allowed to beat a hasty retreat.

At the cock pit in Havana recently battles were fought for large sums of money. His Excellency the Captain General, with the Marquess (his wife) were there one day, and were so interested in one of the battles that they wagered some money upon one of the birds, which, killing its opponents, they won their wagers.

The widening of the Union Canal will be finished, and that Canal will pass the largest class boats on and after the first of April next. This improvement is thus finally accomplished in the right way, without making the State liable for the interest on the money expended in widening the Canal.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Impurities of the blood are often developed in disgusting eruptions, ulcers, tumors, scurfy sores, boils, and other external affections. For all these distressing and dangerous complaints, Holloway's Ointment is literally a healing balsam. It neutralizes the miasmatic morbidity, or seeds of diseases in the exterior secretions, and dispels the inflammation. Nature does the rest. The experience of every human being who has tested the efficacy of the Ointment is the same. It has never failed. When the internal organs are alone affected, as in liver complaint, dyspepsia, and irregularities of the bowels, a few doses of the Pills afford certain and permanent relief.

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult., by the Rev. J. Eyer, Mr. REUBEN RATCH to Miss MARGARET BARTHOLOMEW of Montour township.

On the 19th of February, by Rev. E. SHATTUCK, Mr. BENJAMIN MILLER of Pleasant township, Columbia county.

On the 26th ult., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL WALKER of Hemlock township, and Miss SUSAN RICHLEIFER, of Bloomsburg.

On the 19th ult., by B. P. FORNER, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM REITZ to Miss SAVILLA MARTZ, all of Franklin township, this county.

In Berwick, on Thursday the 26th ult., by the Rev. Isaiah Bahl, Mr. STEPHEN THURMAN of Fishingcreek, and Miss HELENA RHONE, of Benton township, Columbia county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. TOMAS SHOEVER, of Hollenbach, and Miss CAROLINE MEYERS, of Dorance twp., Columbia co.

In Beaver Valley, on the 19th ult., by the same, Mr. WASHINGTON FISHER, and Miss LEVINA BENTLEY, both of the former place, Columbia county.

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