



W.M. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1859.

ALL News in this hurrying age partakes of the nature of gossip. No item, however important, has much more than a nine day life. The fall of an Empire and the explosion of a fluid lamp attract about equal attention. A Republic goes up, and an Empire goes down, all in the same month, and few people trouble themselves about either of the events, and, indeed, fewer make themselves conversant with the facts. An Empire, and not an insignificant one, in the West Indies, has changed hands, and a Republic has been created on our own Continent. The black Empire of Hayti has been compelled to abdicate, and the government of that island has taken the form of a Republic, with a man of professedly more liberal views at its head. Oregon has been erected into a State, making thirty-three sovereignties now in our Union. The vote in Congress on the question of her admission was 114 yeas to 103 nays, the Republicans mostly voting against her admission. Thus a Free northern State has been formed by the "nigger drivers" of the South in opposition to the wishes of the hypocritical free soilers of the North. Verily this looks like slavery extension! What a contrast to the Kansas imbroglio.

The signs of the times in Europe are portentous. There is strong probability of a war between France and Austria, which war, if it come, must inevitably involve England, and all the Germanic countries, and perhaps the whole of Europe. Louis Napoleon is evidently as ambitious as his great uncle, and he seems disposed to profit by the lessons which are to be learned from the brilliant but disastrous career of Bonaparte. The ulterior designs of Louis are the same as those of the great General, but Louis practices caution, and evidently has made up his mind to bide his time. If assassination or disease do not carry him off within the next half dozen years, he will set Europe on fire. Mark that!

Congress has adjourned without passing a single bill of great public interest other than the bill admitting Oregon. So goes the peoples' money. It seems to us that Congress might have sooner discovered that there were no subjects for legislation.

What perhaps interests the people of the United States as much as any thing else, is the fact that Mrs. Sickles has returned to New York, and most indelicately accepted of a house which her indulgent husband tendered her, and is daily visited by troops of friends! Verily Mrs. Sickles is a cool woman! Cuckold her husband, and, when detected and cast off, quietly eat out his substance while having sufficient of her own.

CANDIDATES FOR NOMINATION.—The following gentlemen are named by our exchanges in connection with the nominations to be made by the Democratic State Convention which is in session to-day at Harrisburg: Auditor-General—Richardson L. Wright, of Philadelphia; Jacob Ziegler, of Butler; H. L. Difenbach, of Clinton; Daniel Kaine, of Fayette; —Salisbury, of Allegheny, and Charles Cinner, of Columbia. Surveyor-General.—John Rowe, of Franklin; Major John Cummings, of Snyder; John B. Beck, of Lycoming, and Robert Kelly, of Perry.

There may be officers for each office, but then their names do not now occur to us; nor do we know that all whom we have mentioned will be pressed as candidates.

The Baltimore Sun, in discussing the question, what ought a man to do, if placed in the late position of Mr. Sickles towards Mr. Key, concludes as follows: "We say just what may a good and true and honest man has done before, and we could name a shining example in the act of one, who well deserves the title of hero and philosopher. He neither slew the man nor woman. He called the erring wife before him, and bade her take whatever she rightfully claimed as her own, and leave him forever, and then like the hero that he was, and is, he pursued manfully the even tenor of his way, and all men honor him. This is what, in our opinion, a man ought to do."

DEATH OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—THE HON. AARON VALE BROWN, of Tennessee, Postmaster General of the United States, died at the city of Washington, on Tuesday morning, the 8th of March, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Brown has occupied various prominent public stations. He served in the Legislature of Tennessee, after removing from Virginia, whence he was born; was six years in Congress, and two years Governor of his adopted State. Governor Brown has always maintained a high personal character, whether as a member of the Bar or as a politician. He was an eloquent popular speaker, and an influential party leader.—He was named as a candidate for Vice President in 1856, and was appointed in the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan in 1857—having been Postmaster General two years and four days. He was a gentleman of large wealth, and leaves a widow and daughter, with numerous family connections.

THE NEW YORK MERCURY is a good weekly newspaper, and we hesitate not a moment in saying that it is one of the very best on our exchange list. It contains an unusual large amount of reading, and a good portion of which is editorial. The outside or first page is always taken up with an excellent story.

JOHN MARRON, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, died very suddenly at Washington, on Thursday night, the 3d inst. REV. MR. GOVER will lecture before the "Young Men's Christian Association," next Friday Evening, in the Methodist Church.

WE NOTICE by the last Columbia Democrat that Col. Tate claims to be a delegate from this Representative district which meets at Harrisburg to-day. How did the Col. get his appointment? We modestly hinted in one or two of our last issues that delegates of this kind should be appointed in County Convention, and the Col. was a strong advocate of this doctrine in 1855. But now it don't suit. We copy from his paper, the Columbia Democrat, of July 28th, 1855: "We say again, and ask the people to observe it, that this rule which has been thus set aside, is plain and distinct, drawn and accepted for the regulation of the party, by a convention of the people, on the 1st of September 1851, so that the committee well knew the rule, but willfully violated it. This is the rule: "VIII. All county nominations, and all appointments of conferees and of delegates to State Conventions, shall be made in County Convention."

Nothing can be plainer than that, and yet the committee, instigated by Weaver, refused to call a convention; we say refused, because the rule is imperative, and there can be no valid cause for so flagrant a dereliction of duty. If the democratic party is to be governed by five or six men, or by one man, let us know the fact. We think that power is derived from the people. Weaver thinks it all lodged in the Standing Committee.

The Col. by dint of dogging and begging is now chairman of the Standing Committee, and has wigged himself, as he thinks, into the part of delegate to the Convention.—Good men, and true Democrats having carefully permitted impudence to usurp the place of merit. However, we shall see what we shall see. The enterprising Col. may be admitted as a delegate, and he may not.

NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—Inlay & Bicknell's Detector of the present week, notices the appearance of one of the most dangerous counterfeits ever circulated in this State. It is a Five on the Easton Bank, at Easton, Pa., and is so nearly a fac simile of the genuine, that the safest plan is to refuse all \$5 notes of the Easton Bank. All the devices are the same as the true note: but the shaded bars across the 5's on the corners, which are well defined in the good note, are imperfect in the counterfeit, and a black line appears also, that is not on the genuine. The ink with which the note is printed is rather lighter colored than that of the good notes, and is well defined in the counterfeit, and a black line appears also, that is not on the genuine. The ink with which the note is printed is rather lighter colored than that of the good notes, and is well defined in the counterfeit, and a black line appears also, that is not on the genuine.

WE ARE rather inclined to think that the people of Bloomsburg would not relish a steak from such an animal as described below. The New York Times says: "Yesterday afternoon a policeman observed a cow leaving a swill distillery in North Fifth street, Williamsburg. The animal was in a very delicate state of health—her limbs were weak, and where her tail ought to have been, nothing but an ulcerated stump was visible. The man driving her was compelled sometimes to give her a push to aid her progress. The policeman, somewhat curious, watched the poor thing, and on inquiring of the driver learned that he intended to drive her to Staunton street slaughter house to be made into beef. However, at the corner of Lewis and Houston streets, the cow fell exhausted, and the driver rushed to a Jew butcher near by, to get him to kill it; but the Warden of the Eleventh Ward came up, and had the animal killed and removed to Barren Island."

NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.—Adjournment of the Senate.—The President has appointed Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, Postmaster General. He was lately Commissioner of patents. The Senate confirmed the appointment on Thursday.

The Senate also confirmed the appointments of Hon. George W. Jones, of Iowa, late Senator from that State, as Minister to Bogota; John Hubbard of Maine, as Boundary Commissioner, vice Wiggins, rejected; John Pettit, of Indiana, as Chief Justice of Kansas, vice LeCompte, resigned, and Bartholomew Fuller, of North Carolina, as Fifth Auditor of the Treasury. Emory D. Potter, heretofore rejected as Collector at Toledo, was again nominated and confirmed.

After the Senate came out of Executive session, a message was received from the President, announcing the death of the Postmaster General. The Vice President retired from his seat, and Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was chosen President pro tem of the Senate. Mr. Nicholson, of Tenn., paid a tribute to the late Postmaster General, and the Senate then adjourned sine die.

TERRIFIC EFFECTS OF A GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.—The drying house of the Austin powder mills, near Akron Ohio, exploded last week. It contained 12,000 lbs. of powder. A letter says: "No remnant of the structure remains.—Over an area of several hundred yds radius were strewn splinters of almost pulverized lumber, and hundreds of broken empty kegs from the warehouse. A tree, some eight or nine inches in diameter, twisted off at the height of perhaps fifteen feet, as one pulls a rod from the bush. Another large tree is said to have disappeared. No trace of trunk, boughs, stump or roots are discoverable.—The buildings in the neighborhood (there were none near) were all injured—windows broken, doors unbarred, roofs lifted. A school-house upon the hill, some forty rods off, was we are told pretty much demolished. The machine or wheel-mill of the company was unroofed."

A MAN HUNG BY A CORPSE.—The Cincinnati Gazette says that on Saturday night last, a body-stationer who had stolen a corpse from a grave-yard in the neighborhood of that city, which he had placed in a bag, was hung while endeavoring to get over a high fence, the corpse falling on one side and the body-snatcher on the other, he having placed around his shoulders the cord by which the sack was shut, and the cord slipping about his neck, choked him to death.

THE NEW BANKING LAW. We have just received and read the substitute reported by the Special Committee of the Senate in lieu of the original Bill to establish a General Banking Law. Some of the objectionable features of the latter have been omitted; but we regret to perceive that others have been replaced by provisions which are no improvement; and that, in its present shape, the Committee have admitted new errors which are quite as delusive, and will be found to be quite as pernicious as any we have pointed out in our former articles on this subject.

The Bill now proposes to create a new Department in the State government, the duties of which shall be discharged by a Superintendent of Banks, with the deputy and clerks. We see no reason why these duties should not be performed by the Auditor General, who is elected by the people every three years, and whose other duties harmonize with those created by this Bill. Let the Attorney General act in the grant of the charter; let the Auditor General have charge of the circulation, the returns and the taxation of these Banks; and let the Courts retain their full and appropriate jurisdiction in questions of insolvency, violations of charter, and in all cases of remedy, either for or against these Banking corporations, acting upon the information of the functionaries above named, or of any individuals who may be aggrieved.

By this course, we shall avoid the creation of new offices and departments, and keep the system within a natural, harmonious, and better understood line of administration. The people of Pennsylvania want none of these new-fangled schemes, which complicate the machinery of government, and interfere with well-considered and established modes of procedure in the settlement of questions of rights and remedies. They would prefer to diminish instead of increasing offices. No system of free banking will be acceptable, in this State, which does violence to the settled habits or notions of the people, in any of these respects.

But the most striking defect of the pending bill, is that which authorizes the incorporation of single individuals for the purpose of Banking. Section eight provides, that "any person or association of persons may establish offices of discount, deposit and circulation, upon the terms and conditions, and subject to the liabilities prescribed in this act." Here we have the Corporation Sole, the most odious form of this class of Legislation; and with the privilege of banking and creating paper currency, the powers that, if granted at all, should be most cautiously and jealously guarded.—What such a corporation sole, for banking purposes, would result in, may be seen by reference to the Seventeenth Section, which says that it need have no Board of Directors or Managers, but that its affairs may be conducted by any one or more of the Stockholders, who may be designated. In other words, A, B, and C, or either of them, engaging in banking business under this law, may own the whole stock, be President, Cashier, and Board of Directors, and, either jointly or separately, discount, receive deposits, create and issue bank notes, and declare dividends; and all this, as long as they keep within the letter of the law, without incurring any personal liability. And not a dollar of actual capital would be required to accomplish this; because the sum invested in State stocks would speedily be returned in bills receivable and deposits; and thus A, B, or C, as a Banking Corporation Sole, could embark in the business, without capital or liability, and do what neither of them nor their neighbors can in their personal capacity.

If we are to have corporations sole for banking, why not also for railroad, mining, manufacturing and other purposes? There are individuals in the community wealthy enough to undertake almost any of these enterprises, however gigantic; and if it can only be understood that in each and all of these departments of business, a man may shield himself behind his corporate capacity against individual liability, then will monopoly begin its reign at once, and he who possesses only moderate means or capital, may prepare to resign them both to his richer neighbor. Such results are inevitable from such a system. And in no branch of business would they be more disastrous than in that which regulates the capital and currency of the land.

The theory upon which the Legislature of this State has uniformly proceeded, has been that Charters of Incorporation, in these cases, should only be granted where large aggregate capital was required to accomplish what individual means were inadequate to; or where, from the nature of the enterprise and the public interests involved, individual management could not be relied upon. In both of these aspects, the business of Banking, whether under a general or special law, should not be entrusted to Corporations Sole.

The association for this purpose should be large enough in capital and numbers, to ensure attention from the shareholders, and experience and responsibility in the management. We see no reason why the Board of Directors of a Bank should have less than thirteen members, the number required under the Act of 1850; and whatever reasons may apply to this rule, under the present system, have even greater force in regard to a general or free Banking Law.

We have not time, to-day, to examine more into the details of the proposed substitute for Mr. RANDALL'S Bill. The publication of assets only twice a year, or whenever dividends may be declared, and other features, occur to us, as retrograde movements. Our judgment is against this Bill, in either shape; and it will be against every system, whether special or free, which omits the salutary and indispensable safeguards which we suggested in our former articles; and which have so much of experience and authority arrayed in their support.—Pennsylvania.

JOHN PAINTING.—We are now prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing from a delicate visiting card to a poster as large as a barn door. Give us a call and look at the styles.

From the Lewisburg Chronicle. THE M. E. CONFERENCE at Williamsport adjourned on Wednesday evening last, after a session of eight days, apparently well pleased with the people who had entertained them, and the citizens of the town much gratified with the occasion. For the next Conference meeting there were six or eight applicants, but Lewisburg carried the day, first vote of 108 out of 160, and then unanimously. There has never been a Conference of that denomination here, and to entertain 200 visitors for a week or more, will test our hospitality. We doubt not our citizens, of all denominations, will prove themselves equal to any requirement of that kind. Northumberland District.—T. MITCHELL, P. E., Lewisburg.

Williamsport.—John S. Deale, Montoursville.—Aaron M. Keeter, Muncy.—Thomas D. Gotwalt, William. Elliot, Milton.—Philip Rescott, Milton Circuit.—John A. Demoyer, E. A. Taylor, Lewisburg.—Thomas M. Reese, Millinburg.—Samuel Shannon, Northumberland.—Franklin Gearheart, Sunbury.—George Warren, Finley B. Riddle, Cattawissa.—John P. Hall, Thomas Greenly, Ashland.—Samuel W. Sears, Danville.—William Harjlen, Bloomsburg.—John Guyer, Thomas Sherlock, Luzerne.—Elisha Butler, P. Franklin Eyer, White Haven.—Job A. Price, Berwick.—A. W. Gibson, C. H. Sawidge, Bloomingdale.—J. F. Porter, P. B. Kuch, Orangeville.—Reuben Kelly, J. P. Swanger, La Porte.—Albert Hartman, J. H. Dashiell, Principal of Dickinson Seminary. Irvin H. Torrence, Sec. of Penn. Bible Soc. OTHER DISTRICTS.

North Baltimore.—J. S. M'Murray and others, Dallas Street.—John Bowen, Jefferson Street.—S. L. Conser and others, North Baltimore Circuit.—Jos. S. Lee, and John Gross, Strawbridge.—Benj. B. Hamlin, York.—Joseph A. Ross, Cumberland.—Benj. H. Crever, Altoona.—Samuel Creighton, Bedford.—Samuel Barnes, do Circuit.—J. W. Buckley, R. W. Black, Thomas Bowman, transferred to S. E. Indiana Conference and President of Indiana Asbury University.

The East Baltimore Conference and Slavery Agitation.

The East Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference, in session in this place, put a settler upon the agitation of the slavery question in the church, on Tuesday. A batch of resolutions, proposing to make alterations in the church discipline, by inserting some abolition clauses—which were well calculated to create discord in the church—were received from the Cincinnati annual Conference, and made the special order for yesterday. Upon being called up, a motion was made that the East Baltimore Conference non-concur, and without debate, the motion was put to the conference and unanimously carried—nearly one hundred and fifty members voting. Thus the further agitation of the slavery question in the Methodist church, as a probable distraction, in consequence, was quietly but effectually cut off. Every right-minded man will applaud this act. It is quiet sufficient for empty-headed and dishonest politicians to substitute the agitation of the slavery question for brains, in advancing their political ends, without the church putting its hands in the mire.—Lycoming Gazette.

Romantic Way of Getting Married.

At the passenger depot, on Monday, says the Williamsport "Gazette," a singular case of love, desertion and restoration to the joys of first love, occurred. A man residing in this county, who had been engaged for a long time, to a young lady of this neighborhood had illicit communication with her, and subsequently desired to break his "early vows, notwithstanding her earnest entreaties. While she was sojourning near this place, he was summoned by an officer to make his appearance in this vicinity. She and her friends met him at the depot, on arrival of the cars, when an interesting interview took place, the result of which was the renewal of his pledges with her—but now to late, for her character had sustained an irreparable injury. Soon after the reconciliation, they and their charge, with an officer attendant, took the cars for their native place, where, we suppose, the nuptials were performed, and "another man made happy."

State and County Tax.

Unable to borrow any money to meet the balance due by Union county for two years past, the Commissioners have felt compelled by the complaints of Jurors. &c., demanding cash, to raise the County Tax half a mill; but the State, having been reduced half a mill, two years ago, the aggregate tax, this year, will be just as two years ago and previously. If the Commissioners could have borrowed the money, they would but as it was they yielded to what they understood to be the opinion of the most judicious business men in town and county, to lay a sum sufficient, at once, to clear the board of debt and make county orders good for the cash on sight.—Lewisburg Chronicle.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—REV. J. McEnally, of Muncy, died at the residence of Mrs. Mary Ellis, about half past 12 o'clock, on Monday, the 7th inst. He came to Williamsport to attend the session of the Conference, of which he was a member, and had been ill since Friday previous to his death. Mr. McE. was a circuit preacher from 1829 to 1839, when he was placed upon the superannuated list. His age was about 60 years.—Williamsport Gazette.

CHARLES D. HINELINE, Esq., editor of the Pennsylvania State Sentinel, at Harrisburg, was appointed, by Governor Packer, Superintendent of Public Printing, in place of O. Barret, Esq., of the Union, the Governor's old friend and partner in business, who has held the office for the past year.—Mr. Hineline's appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on the 4th inst.

A New York Sell.

A gentleman who came passenger by one of the steamers yesterday furnishes us with the following.—On Saturday last, just before the steamer left New York, for this port, our friend S., of Rhode Island, who was bound to Montgomery, Ala., was met by a well dressed man on board one of the steamers, who, after learning his destination, said his name was B. O. Austin, and remarked that he was a merchant doing business just below Montgomery, Ala.; whither he was now about returning by the same steamer, having been on to New York to buy goods, which were on board. Our friends congratulated themselves, that they had found so good company, and thought they should have a good time. After a little familiar conversation, Mr. Austin said he must have some cigars to smoke on the way, and invited S.—to take a walk just up in Washington street, where he would find the article he wanted. After turning the corner into Washington street, they met an acquaintance of Mr. Austin, who was introduced to our friend, James M. Davidson, a wholesale merchant in that city. Said Austin, I was just going up to your office to settle that bill; did you see to sending my trunk down to the steamer? Yes, said Davidson, I sent it by the express over 20 minutes ago; did you not get it? No. Well it must be there very soon. Now about that bill, said Austin; I am in a good deal of a hurry. So saying he handed D. a \$200 bill, and showed more of the same sort in his pocketbook. Said Davidson, I cannot change it here, but will do it at my office. Austin, replied that he was in great haste, and turning to our friend S.—asked if he could not change it. No I cannot, said S., I have not so much money with me. How much have you? said Austin. About \$60, said S.—Now if you will let me have \$60 I will hand it back immediately on our return to the steamer. Well said S.—what I have is in gold, and I should not like to let it go without gold in return. All right, said Austin, I will replace it with gold as soon as I get to my trunk on the steamer. With this understanding our friend S.—let Austin have \$60, with which Austin paid Mr. Davidson, and bidding him good day, the two friends started on their return to the steamer. On their way, said Austin, I want to call in here a moment, and will be very much obliged if you just step on and see about my trunk, that it is attended to; it is marked 'B. O. Austin.' Our friend S.—readily consented, and came to the steamer, looked on the wharf, in the carts, and in the baggage-room, but saw no trunk, nor has he yet seen his particular friend, Mr. Austin. He said, as he narrated the occurrence, "I am almost ashamed to tell it, gentlemen, as it will only show what a consummate fool I was!"—Savannah Republican, 15th.

THERE is at present a petition afloat somewhere to re-annex the counties of Union, Snyder, Columbia and Montout to Northumberland county. This no doubt is a capital idea, as the above named counties being the offspring of Northumberland county, no uncongeniality would arise by the re-annexation; and it would also do away with the pesky filibusters who nearly plague the life out of their mother.

We hardly know how to dispose of the Public Buildings in the different counties, in such a manner as to devote them to useful purposes. The petition provides for the one at Lewisburg in the following manner: "The Court House at Lewisburg might be used as a Temple for the dispersed Mormons, who controlled the political destinies of that county several years since."—Hittonian.

HORRIBLE MASCARE.—The Rev. Mr. Kilman, a Methodist missionary who had been preaching for the Indians of Oregon since 1838 was murdered with his family, not long since under singular and appalling circumstances. The small-pox having broken out among the savages while the missionaries' family were not attacked, the former thought that the pestilence had been introduced by the whites with the intention of exterminating the red race. Acting upon this horrible suspicion, their next step was revenge. A bold chieftain was selected for the deed, who stole into the chamber of the sleeping family, and buried his tomahawk in the brain of the missionary and that of his wife, and then other Indians rushed in and the helpless children, male and female employees, were butchered, the house razed to the ground, fences destroyed, and every vestige of a once happy home disappeared.

THE RAILROAD.—The contracts on the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, extending from Williamsport to the mouth of the Sinnemaehoning, will be completed before the 1st of July next. The large bridge across the Long Reach, at Linden, is finished and ready for the rails. It is a seven span bridge, or about twelve hundred feet in length. The river bridge at Queen's Run will also be completed in about two months—it is a six span bridge. It is supposed that by the first of June the people of Lock Haven will be within hourly communication with the citizens of Williamsport, and the "iron horse," as he hastes past the doomed village of Jersey Shore, will snort defiance at the non-progressive spirit of our community.—Jersey Shore Republican.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The mail train on the Northern Central Railroad, bound for Williamsport, had a very narrow escape on Tuesday. A large rock became detached from the mountains, on account of the rains, and was lodged upon the track, in the neighborhood of "Red Hill." Fortunately it was observed by a small boy, who gave the alarm in time to check the cars and prevent a serious accident. A good boy, that, and he should be rewarded.—Harrisburg Union.

WE WOULD again remind our readers of the approaching election that will be held in the several townships of this county on Friday next. In a few townships much interest is being manifested.

The Charges of Corruption against the National Administration.

Whatever else may be said of the Opposition to the Democracy it will not be denied that they are fruitful in expedients.—They have a new front for every occasion. When the public mind is diseased upon any particular question, when reason is de-throned and passion and prejudice rule supreme, then the Opposition shout for principle, assume the garb of martyrs for truth, and petition the people for their votes on high grounds. The whole Anti-Slavery movement of the Opposition can be covered by this view of the motives which influenced them. The same can with truth be said of the position assumed by the Opposition with reference to the Bank question, the distribution of the Public Lands, and all other leading, prominent measures on which they antagonized the Democratic party. They must find some ground on which to fight the Democratic element of the Nation, and hence they seize hold of the prevailing bias of public sentiment, and leading it still further astray from the path of reason and justice by artful suggestions and the exhibition of but a few of the facts in each particular case.

But in every instance where there really was principle at stake to be contended for the Democracy of the country appealed to the intelligence of the masses, and gained a decided victory. The Opposition were, however, unhorsed, and the contest ended so far as principle were concerned. Then, however, came the expediency dodge. When no longer able to find a reasonable objection to the measures and policy of a Democratic Administration, they resorted to the ready-made charge of corruption, and appeal to the fertile brains of hired defamers to coin false charges, and send them broadcast over the land. This has been the course pursued by the Opposition with reference to the administration of James Buchanan. They tried their metal on the measures and policy of his administration, and failed in a most signal and significant manner. His foreign policy elicited the commendation of the whole Conservative portion of the American people. The measures resorted to in order to bring into subjection the rebellious Mormons, were endorsed by an almost unanimous public sentiment, while all other prominent acts and suggestions of the National Administration were responded to in a like manner by the patriotic heart of the nation. The charges of corruption, too, have been disproven, but still they reiterated as if mere repetition of a falsehood could make it more worthy of belief. But this is no new feature in the history of Democratic administrations. Gen Jackson was the object of most unqualified abuse from the Opposition party, and the charges of corruption against his administration were even more boldly and audaciously persisted in than those now urged against that of Mr. Buchanan. As a sample of these charges, read the following from the National Journal, printed in Washington in 1830. That paper thus speaks of the administration of Gen Jackson: "The foregoing incomplete list shows that Gen. Jackson, has appointed to public offices forty-nine persons connected with the press. On its being viewed in connexion with the public accounts, the following facts will appear: "The annual amount of public money paid to four only of the editors, &c., thus rewarded, which four were among the conductors of a single paper, is upwards of TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, viz: \$2000 to N. Green, \$2,000 to A. Dunlap, \$1,400 to D. Henshaw, and \$2,126 26 to T. Dexter— all concerned in the Boston Statesman, the leading paper in favor of General Jackson in the State of Massachusetts. "To nine of those editors, &c., the annual amount of public money paid is about TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, viz: \$3,000 to Isaac Hill, \$3,000 to Kendall, \$3,391 34 to Wagner, \$3,000 to Noah, \$2,264 40 to Carr, and to N. Green, Dunlap, Henshaw, and Dexter the respective sums already stated. "To twenty-one of those editors, &c., the annual amount of public money paid is upwards of FORTY ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, viz: \$3,000 to Nites, \$1,698 83 to Danforth, \$1,686 85 to Dauby, \$1,500 to Meehar, \$1,400 to Hunter, \$1,317 97 to Dawson, \$1,233 50 to Greenleaf, \$1,150 to Johnston, \$1,000 to Rives, \$1,000 to Fulton, \$1,000 to Bull, \$1,000 to Handy, and to N. Green, Dunlap, Henshaw, Dexter, I. Hill, Kendall, Wagner, Noah and Carr, the respective sums already stated."

From this article it will be seen that the Opposition, after vainly attempting to defeat the measures and policy of Gen. Jackson's administration, fell back upon such charges as are made in the article from the National Journal, which are here quoted. The country has accepted and endorsed every prominent measure of Mr. Buchanan's administration, just as they did those of the old Hero of the Hermitage. Now the Opposition makes charges of corruption against Mr. Buchanan, as they did against General Jackson. But the result will be the same. The Nation repudiated the men who thus resorted to vile and unworthy means to injure the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and tarnish the reputation of its ruler for honesty and fair dealing in 1830, and they will do so now in the case of Mr. Buchanan. This trick of the Opposition is not new. It has been tried before and failed, and it will fail now. The Nation has full confidence in the administration of James Buchanan, and that confidence cannot be shaken by the base designs of corrupt and designing politicians.—Pennsylvania.

A lady, very modestly and submissive before marriage, was observed to use her tongue pretty freely after. "There was a time when I almost imagined she had none." "Yes," said her husband, "but it is a long time since."

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions, for Berks county, met on Monday, the 7th inst, at 10 o'clock, the time fixed by the Court in January Sessions last, for the trial of Mahlon Pott charged with the murder of David Drumheller, at a frolic held at Ratz's tavern, in Earl township, September 18th, 1858.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.—On Friday last, a man named Thomas Heitel, well known in Berks and Lehigh counties, a pedlar of fruit trees, entered the dwelling-house of a respectable farmer in Centre township, Berks county, and in the absence of the rest of the family, violated the person of a little girl, fifteen years of age. The outrage is the more aggravated, from the fact that the victim is afflicted with mental imbecility. Heitel left the house unperceived, but was pursued, and traced to a hotel in this city, where he lodged during Friday night. Early Saturday morning, however, he made his escape, and has thus far eluded his pursuers. A reward of \$25 is offered for his arrest. He is described as a man about 25 years of age, with black hair and whiskers. Heitel has a wife and several children, and resides in Westville, Albany township, Berks county.—Reading Gazette.

KILLED IN A FURRY.—A man named Bixler was killed, on Thursday last week, by Jacob Spotts. The parties live in the neighborhood of Morgantown, Berks county, near the Chester county line. Some time previously, they had a fight, in which Spotts came off second best, and, being dissatisfied, proposed to Bixler, to have a boxing match. They immediately got to fighting, and Spotts was knocked down several times. During the fight, Spotts picked up a stone, and, unperceived by Bixler, struck him a blow which fractured his skull. Before Bixler's death Spotts was arrested and bound over, but since he died has left the neighborhood, or at least cannot be found. Cornelius Usler, who was with the parties, has been arrested, and committed to the Berks County Prison. They had been drinking.—Gazette and Democrat.

A HOAX.—All the people of Middletown, Connecticut, go to bed at ten o'clock. In consequence of this virtuous habit, every body was abed last Tuesday night a week, when some sky-larking young men "touched off" a tar-barrel, "just for the fun of the thing." People thought there was fire, and people got up, and the Constitution is grieved that people should be awakened, for nothing at such a late hour.

New Hampshire Election.—The State election in New Hampshire, took place on Tuesday, the 8th inst. The whole Republican ticket is elected, including the three Congressmen, as follows: Governor, Ichabod Godwin; Railroad Commissioner, Adams Tirtopp; Congress, 1st District, Gilman Marston; 2d District, Mason W. Tappan; 3d district, Thomas M. Edwards.

SPRING is now at hand, and with it comes the hurry and bustle of business, and everybody is examining the columns of the newspaper to see who have passed safely through the late financial crisis, who are "smashed" and who are not. Now is the time to advertise. Of all investments that made in printer's ink pays the best, says some of our most successful business men, Girard, Rothschild, Astor, Lawrence and others.

IN THE last Moving Record we see announced the death of Major Lessie of Pottsville, who was a soldier of the war of 1812. He was a good citizen of Pottsville, and his loss will be deeply deplored. He was proprietor of the American House up to the time of his death. He was buried on last Sunday by the honors of Masonry, of which order he was a worthy member.

A NEWLY appointed constable at Rochester, Michigan, a few days ago, undertook to turn a man out of court, who, he thought, was interrupting the proceedings. The gentleman quietly withdrew, and the constable soon after was informed that he had turned out the Sheriff.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones Received at the Court of Austria.—Private advices by the steamer Jura, which arrived at New-York on Monday, state that the Hon. J. Glancy Jones was received at the Court of Vienna on the 15th ult., as United States Minister.

"Glass pud in—glass pud in," shouted a Polish glazer in one of our side streets. "No, thank you," replied a passer by. "I'm not fond of 'glass pudding,' it's very apt to give one 'panes' in the stomach."

TELEGRAPH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the storm on Monday night last, the lightning struck the wires of the telegraph at Sunbury. It ran along the wires some distance, and entered the office, striking the operator, and slightly injuring him in the hand.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pittsburgh, now resident of Washington city, will be the leading Counsel for Mr. SICKLES. He is a very able member of the bar.

A resolution unbroken is as hard as gold.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. JAMES McALLANEY, of Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pa., and Miss ANNA MAY LONGENECKER, of Main twp., Col. co. Pa.

In Epny, Columbia county, on the evening of the 8th inst. by the Rev. D. J. Walker, Capt. J. W. DIETRICH, of the Borough of Berwick, to Mrs. ELIZABETH MILLARD, of the first named place.

DIED.

In Cattawissa, on the 8th inst., PHILIP DRYER, aged 42 years and 9 days. His disease was Consumption, which for nearly a year, had disabled him for the active duties of life; although but a few days before he died his spirits seemingly were renewed, and he thought he would recover; but his friends seen too plainly that death was soon to claim him as its victim. When he was told of his situation and that he would soon be no more, he said "as welcome death, than heat so sting for me." He believed in Christ as the Savior of all those who would "come unto Him in faith believing." His last words were, "not my will be done, but thine, oh God.—COMMUNICATED"