THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



Clearfield, Pa. Weinesday, Nov. 14, 1855.

THE HARD TIMES .- It is not much wonder that we hear so frequent complaints of "hard times," when, under the Democratic Tariff of " '46," there has been imported into our country during the last year, nearly \$400,000,000 worth of foreign manufacture, which our exports have failed to meet by \$26,000,000, in judges of the Court of Apeals for which office, gold! Thus the whole amount to be paid in it is probable, S. L. Selden, Dem., has been coin is over sixty-four millions of dollars ! Is elected over William W. Campbell, the Amit any wonter money is scarce ? Pay day has erican candidate. The result for Secretary of arrived, and the specie must all be drained out | State, as far as known, sums up as follows : of the country, instead of being paid to Ame ican mechanics and manufacturers, to be again circulated. How long are we to be governed Hearald, 73,585 69,917 with such suicidal policy?

UNITED STATES SENATOR .- From present indications, we should not be surprised if the Locofocos in the next Legislature would experience as much difficulty in determining Democrats, : : 7 Democrats, : : 28 who shall wear the Senatorial laurels, as the Americans did last winter. The host of candidates pressing their claims, will enable Gen. CAMERON, who is quietly at work, to give them no little trouble. Already we have the following list of candidates presented, any and either of whom, it is reasonable to presume, will leave no effort untried to secure the office : Chas. R. Buckalew, Ex-Gov. Bigler, Jno. Robbins, jr., Henry D. Foster, Wilson McCandless, publican. The vote is very close. The com-John L. Dawson, David R. Porter, John W. Forney, Jeremiah S. Black, Chas. Shaler, William Wilkins, Christian M. Straub, Hon. to mention."

As one of our cotemporaries has observed, we have seen the political horizon look much darker for Gen. CAMERON, than it does at present, and we have seen his star in the ascendant after the clouds were dispelled. We should not be much surprised if he would be the next United States Senator.

should remember the lesson taught by the result of the recent election, and go earnestly to work, in every township and council, to strengthen our organization. This is, most emphatically, the time to work, and if proper exertions are made, there can be no doubt of our success. The officers of every Council should call regular stated meetings, and compel a general attendance. Keep up the organization, and let not the interest which is still felt in its prosperity, flag for a moment. Remember we are laboring in a glorious cause-a cause that must and will be triumphant. We are working for the protection of our American Nationality, for the permanancy of our institutions, for the welfare of ourselves, our children, and posterity,-for the perpetuity of our glorious Union, and for the spotless purity of our starry flag! In such a cause he who would falter, must be alike traitor to himself, to his country, and his God! I'ress on then-labor diligently in the glorious work -follow the example of our illustrious WASHingron, and success will inevitably crown your efforts.

THE GRAVE YARD .- It will be observed by a notice in another column that a number of citizens have made a move towards getting our grave yard into some sort of decent condition. The present appearance of that neglected spot, is really a disgrace to our town, and it is, indeed, high time that something was done to make it look "respectable." The grave yard is, and ever should be deemed a holy place, consecrated by the solemn sacredness of the heart,-the same deep religion of soul which Nature has implanted in the breast of her simple child of the Western forest, teaching him to preserve and honor the bones of his fathers. There is nothing, which, to the stranger, can bear more favorable testimony to the character and hospitality of the citizens of a village, than to behold, on his entrance. the neat white paling rising up beneath the groves in some green, sequestered spot, whose object none can mistake. It tells him at once that such a people are not entirely destitute of the finer feelings and sentiments of the heart; and that man is indeed to be pitied, who cannot appreciate such a touching and beautiful expression of the soul.

The levely site of our grave yard, and the amplitude of space, render it capable of being made one of the most beautiful cemeteries in our land. Not long since, we were returning from a visit abroad, and near sunset we paused in the road on the hill opposite town, to gaze, with a thrill of delight upon the beauty of the landscape. In the distance rolled our beautiful river, while our lovely village slept quietly at our feet; and as the broad, deep shadows of the summer evening streamed lengthening thro' the tall pines wide over the landscape, it seemed to us we had never gazed upon a more beautiful scene. We turned our eyes to the left, and they rested upon the cold, barren. neglected spot, appropriated as a last resting place of the departed, in sad keeping with the brilliant prospect gilded by the summer sunset. We passed on, fondly hoping that the on Lake Huron at Goodrich, was finished retime was not far distant when our burial- cently, and business commenced. Twenty-

THE RECENT ELECTIONS .- We suppose our Locofoco friends will scarcely claim the results of the following elections as sustaining the present National Administration, or as indicating the death and burial of that redoubtable individual called "Saw."

In MARYLAND, the Americans have swept the State beyond a doubt by an overwhelming majority. In Baltimore, their entire ticket is elected. The returns from the Congressional Districts indicate the election of the following:

1st District-Not heard from. 2d District-J. B. Ricaud, Amer. 2d District-J. Morrison Harris, Amer. 4th District-H. Winter Davis, Amer. 5th District-H. W. Hoffman, Amer. 6th District-Thomas F. Bowie, Whig.

The House will probably stand 40 Amerians to 16 Democrate which will give the Americans the majority on joint ballot.

From New-York, the returns are still too incomplete to give any accurate or reliable statement of the result, but there no longer remains any doubt of the election of the American State ticket, except perhaps one of the

Hatch Ward Soft D. Hand D. 43.452 The Herald gives the result of the election for the Senate and House, as far as ascertain-

HOUSE. Know Nothings, : 9|Know Nothings, : 2 Sewardites, : : 14 Sewardites, : : : 17

The Tribune thinks the American ticket will have 12,000 majority, but says it is morally certain that no party will have a majority in the Legislature. It estimates the House as tollows :- Americans, 30; Republicans, 41; and Softs and Hards, 48.

From Wisconsin, the returns as far as heard from, show a small majority for Bashford, Replexion of the Legislature is not yet decided. Intelligence has been received of the election of 14 Republicans and 11 Democrats to the Henry Chapman, and others, "too numerous | Senate, while there have been 32 Republicans and 33 Democrats elected to the Assembly.

In MASSACHUSETTS, GOV. GARDINER, American, has been re-elected. The Legislature is

In Louisiana, the Americans seem to be suc-

CENES IN THE PRACTICE OF A NEW YORK SURGEON. by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of "The Scalpel," with illustrations by DARLEY: New York, DE WITT & DAVENPORT, 160 & 162 Nassau

crats, 16 Whigs, 6 Cayennes, and 1 Temper-

ance-being a gain of two to the opposition.

Such is the title of a neat, well written volime, from the press of DE WITT & DAVENPORT, consisting of selections from the pages of "The Scalpei" a journal whose object is to popularise medicine by the attractions of tragedy, comedy, and the strategy of literature." Trained as the author has been, by a long and arduous practice, having every opportunity of studying human character, he could not fail in rightly appreciating the high and responsible duties he has undertaken, and he has faithfully discharged them.

Many of the scenes in this intensely interesting volume, remind us of WARREN's celebrated "Diary of a London Physician," and are described with a power that thrills to the very heart. In a novel and interesting form they convey lessons of great value, and whereever the book is read it must be productive of vast benefit. He infuses into all his sketches. a spirit of instruction-a quiet and unobtrusive appeal to the reason and intelligence of his readers, which cannot fail to have a salutary effect. Without crowding his pages with dull didactics, the fact which he desires to inculcate is infused with far more effectiveness, by selecting some scene which has really occurred in his practice, in which the characters act out their feelings with the vigor and likeness of life. We will publish next week an extract from his volume, which want of space prevents us noticing more at length. It is an excellent work, affording both amusement and instruction, and will be found, emphatically,

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON .- lu another column will be found a detailed account of the liberation of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, so long and unjustly incarcerated in prison by Judge John K. KANE. It will be observed on reading the proceedings, that he has been released without in any wise compromising his position or making any concession of a dishonorable character .-Unable longer to stem the torrent of public indignation, KANE, having become heartily tired of the business, has backed out with as much grace as the circumstances would permit. Williamson occupies precisely the same position to day, that he did when imprisoned, and by his release, KANE, himself, has publicly acknowledged that he was persecuted and committed to jail without cause. He has thus convicted himself; and his miserable truckling to the South at the sacrifice of the dignity of his office, his honor as a man, and his regard tor his oath, will cover him with eternal infamy. He will be despised and detested by all honorable men. Even those who sustained him in his position, will despise him for the manner in which he has attempted to crawl out of the difficulty.

wire in operation. The last link of line ending ground would be no "Potter's Field," but a two hundred miles have been constructed by the petitioner to make his election whether or occupied before the contempt was committed. sweet household sepulchre, where the turf Mr. Wm- D. Snow, of Rochester, commenc- not the interrogatories and the replies should Mr. Williamson is now before me on the rewould be often dewed by the tear drop of ing at Halifax and ending on Lake Huron, be filed. After consultation, the counsel of turn to the writ."

Wr. Williamson elected to have the interrogation and appeared by the tear drop of ing at Halifax and ending on Lake Huron, be filed. After consultation, the counsel of turn to the writ."

Wr. Williamson elected to have the interrogation and in a ship-of war, with appeared in a ship-of war, with appeared to recommendate the property of the counsel of turn to the writ."

trict Court, on the 29, ult., the Counsel of Passmore Williamson, on Friday, the 2d inst., presented a petition, which set forth-

"That he desires to purge himself of the contempt because of which he is now attached, and to that end is willing to make true answer to such interrogatories as may be addressed to him by the Court touching the matter heretofore inquired of by the writ of Habeas Corpus to him directed at the relation of John II. Wheeler. Whereof he prays that he may be permitted to purge himself of said contempt, in making true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to him by the Court touching the premises."

In order to understand plainly the relativa position of the Judge and the petitioner, it is transaction. When the writ of habeas cornus was issued to Passmore Williamson his return was as follows:

"That Jane, Daniel and Isaiah, or by whatever names they may be called, nor either of them, are not now, nor was at the time of the issuing of said writ or the original writ, or any other time, in the custody, power or possession of, nor confined nor restrained their liberty by him, the said Passmore Williamson, therefore he cannot have the bodies of the said Jane, Daniel and Isaiah, or either of them. before your honor, as by the within writ he is

Now let us take Judge Kane's own account of the matter, as given in his decision on the 29th July :

"At the hearing I allowed the relator to traverse this return; and several witnesses, who were asked by him, testified to the facts as I have recited them. The District Attorney, upon this state of facts, moved for Williamson's commitment-1. for contempt in making a false return; 2. to take his trial for perjury.

Mr. Williamson then took the stand to purge himself of contempt. He admitted the facts substantially as in proof before; made it plain that he had been adviser of the project' and had given it his confederate sanction throughout. He renewed his denial that he had control, at any time, over the movements of the slaves, or knew their present whereabouts .-Such is the case, as it was before me on the

I cannot look upon this return otherwise than illusory-in legal phrase, as evasive, if not false. It sets out that the alleged prisoners are not now, and have not been since the issue of the habeas corpus, in the custody. power or possession of the respondent; and in so far, it uses legally appropriate language for such a return. But it goes further, and by added words, gives an interpretation to that language essentially variant from its legal im-

It denies that the prisoners were within his power, custody or possession at any time whaterer. Now, the evidence of respectable, uncontradicted witnesses, and the admission of the respondent himself, establish the fact becessful. They 'did it up nice' in New Orleans:

In New Jersey the Democrats have elected was the person by whose counsel the so-callfour of the six State Senators chosen-making ed rescue was devised. He gave the directhat body 11 Democrats, to 5 Whigs and 4 tions, and hastened to the pier to stimulate "TIME TO WORK."-Our American friends Cayennes. The House will stand-37 Demo. and supervise their execution. He was the there. Of all the parties to the act of violence, he-was the only white man, the only citizen, the only individual having recognized political rights, the only person whose social training could certainly interpret either his own duties or the rights of others under the pleading, the party first in default must go Constitution of theland."

This was the substance of Judge Kane's re marks, and for these reasons PASSMORE WILtranson was consigned to prison until he should purge himself of the contempt, which consisted in saying that the "prisoners" were not within his power, custody or possession, at any time whatever, when according to the Judge's interpretation of the evidence, it was established beyond controversy that they were at one time within his power or control .-For this "contempt" Mr. WILLIAMSON remain ed incarcerated from July 27th to November 3d, when he came into Court with the petition above recited, and Judge Kane then addressed him as follows:

"Passmore Williamson-The Court has re ceived your petition, and, upon consideration thereof, have thought right to grant the prayer thereof. You will therefore make here, in open court, your solemn affirmation, that in the return heretofore made by you to the writ of habeas corpus which issued from this court at the relation of John H. Wheeler, and to the proceedings consequent thereupon, you have not intended a contempt of this Court or of its process: Moreover, that you are now willing to make true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to you by the Court, touching the premises inquired of in

the said writ of habeas corpus." Here was permission granted to do exactly what Mr. Williamson, three months before, had fully performed to the extent of his abilitv. De had, through CHARLES GILPIN, Esq., his counsel, said he "had complied with the usual form in making a return to the habeas corpus, and had denied the custody now or at any time. If not deemed sufficient, it would be necessary to take other steps or other forms. The prosecution had his remedy in a civil acaction for gamages against the offending parties," and that he "desired to put in a complete return, and then be permitted to go without ail as having made sufficient answer. The man who complied with all the usual forms, and expressed his desire to put in a complete return, and answered all questions propounded to him before he was sent to prison, is graciously permitted so swear that he intended wo contempt, and is willing not to perjure himself in the premises! This affirmation having been made in the form indicated by the Judge, he asked District Attorney VAN DYKE if he had any suggestion to make, and of course Mr. VAN DYKE desired to propound a question, which the Judge directed him to submit to Williamson's counsel, which was done in writing, as follows:

"Did you, at the time of the service of the writ of habeas corpus, at the relation of John H. Wheeler, or at any time during the period intervening between the service of said writ to obey the mandate of said writ, by bringing before this Honorable Court the persons of the slaves therein mentioned?

If to this interrogatory you answer in the affirmative state fully and particularly the mode in which you sought so to obey sud

writ and all that you did tending to that end." Mr. Gilpin then said Mr. Williamson was submitted by the District Attorney, but as he

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON AGAIN FREE .- Un- | WILLIAMSON and his counsel then retired to | WHEELER, then laid down the dignity of his ! der the order filed by Judge Kane, in the Dis- deliberate. After a brief absence they return- District Attorneyship, and appearing as the Chicago Tribune from Filimore city 1 ed and Mr. Gilpin read an answer, but Mr. not a simple answer "yea" or "nay" to the ramson in the Circuit Court, for the recovery ble to exceptions, but he thought the same remarks of Mr. VAN DYKE, Mr. MEREDITH matter might be so expressed as to relieve it asked the Court, "Is Mr. WILLIAMSON disfrom all objections; that the answer to the charged?" to which Judge Kanz replied, "He men are there who took their slaves with the first clause was a distinct negative, but that the answer in such manner as he deemed necessary. The Judge was also of opinion that be coupled with an explanation, for if the defendant were to simply reply "no" to it, he might then be charged with contempt in he thought it useless to make search after the

> "I did not seek to obey the writ by producng the persons therein mentioned be ore the Court, because I had not at the time of the service of the writ, the power over, the custody or control of them, and therefore it was impossible for me to do so. I first heard of the writ of habeas corpas on Friday, July 20, between 1 and 2 o'clock, A. M., on my return from Harrisburg. After breakfast, about 9 o'clock, I went from my house to Mr. Hopper's office, when and where the return wa

At 10 o'clock I came into Court, as commanded by the writ. I sought to obey the writ, by answering it truly; the parties not being in my possession or control, it was impossible for me to obey the writ by producing them. Since the service of the writ I have not had the custody, possession or power over | bly expressed, and worthy the careful attenthem; nor have I known where they were, except from common run or or the newspaper reports in regard to their public appearance the city or elsewhere."

Upon the reception of this answer, quite an animated discussion ensued. Mr. VAN DYKE bjected to it as evasive and deceptive, because Williamson was asked to state whether at any time since the service of the writ and the return, he had sought to obey its mandates, and if so, in what manner, and he argued that the answer was not in the terms of the query, and therefore not a clear, full, and unvasive answer. He asked that the interrogatory be again propounded to the respondent to answer it directly, one way or the other, in the terms of the interrogatory : first, whether he did s ek to obey the mandate of the writ, and, if so, then state to the Court the manner in which he sought to obey its mandates .-That there can be no misapprehension as to the meaning of the terms he had used in the interrogatory, the answer should be yea or nay; if yea then how; if nay, there is an end to the question. If the terms of the interrogatory were not definite, it was the duty of the defendant's counsel to object to them and let them be amended. Mr. Gilpin said that he did not understand that where an interrogatory was put to a party before the Court, with a view to purge himself, or elicit further information, the contents of the return were to be answered simply yea or nay, without being ut of the terms put in the writ; and if, therefore, a defective form of inquiry be used in the interrogatory, it is not for the respondent. placed in a peculiar position, to correct the terms of the interrogatory. If the interrogatory be defective, by the ordinary rule of back again and correct his error. Mr. Van DYKE offered to alter the form of the interrogatory, but Mr. Grents said it had not yet been objected to and that two questions had been propounded: First, as to whether the defenlant had sought to obey the writ; and secondly, how. If the answer was full, it was only such as was necessary to explanation. If the vant of an bonest effort to make it so. The

Judge Kane gave it as his impression that a slaves therein mentioned, because, &c." And of an expansive and glorious future. "I did not seek, because, &c " Mr. MERE-DITH said the difficulty arose from the ambiguity about the word -seek." and he could not see what answer the defendant could make other than that offered. He had no control over the slaves. He explains so, and gives a direct answer to the question asked him .-Judge Kane said he was as anxious as any one to throw no unnecessary difficulty in the way of the settlement of this matter. The District Attorney had a right to explain his meaning for the word as he had applied it. Mr. MEREpirm said he would suppose a case of a person commanded to produce the body of a person he never saw. How could he reply to the questson "Did you seek for him?" Judge to add the definitions of WALKER and other was anything equivocal about the interrogatory, the defendant should say so. If it was not equivocal, he should answer directly in the affimative or negative, and add his reasons for answer, and at the suggestion of the Court it was amended in the following manner:

desire not to evade was at least evident.

the persons in the writ mentioned before this I did not seek, because, I verily believed

that it was entirely impossible for me to pro-

duce the said persons agreeably to the command of the Court." The answer in this form was then accepted by the Court and ordered to be filed, and we Mr. WILLIAMSON whether or not be had made any mental reservation in the answer already made to the interrogatory propounded. and the making of your return thereto, seek Judge KANE, without waiting for any objection to this interrogatory, overruled it, saying he considered it of jectionable, as the answer of the defendant must be taken as a matter of that contemplated by the interrogatory. Mr. VAN DYKE then withdrew this interrogatory, but offered another, which was also overruled. as it tended to elicit such replies as had already perfectly willing to answer the interrogarory been objected to, and so Mr. VAN DYKE also withdrew that, and Judge KANE remarked that did not know what other interrogatories might the District Attorney had been invited to aid follow this, he thought it best that it and its the Court in this case, but that he would bear answer should be filed. Mr. VAN DYKE said in mind that his relation to Mr. WHEELER was he was willing either to file the interrogatory now suspended. This was only an inquiry as detention of Mr. Wheeler, the United States or to submit it for an immediate reply. Mr. to what injury had been done the process of Charge d'Affaires, at Rivas, Nicaragus, and city purchased about 600,000 bushels wheat, CANADA has now 3400 miles of telegraph Gilpin and Judge Kane both remarked that the Court. Mr. Van Dyke said he was aware they had understood the District Attorney to of the position he occupied. Judge KANE intimate that if the question propounded was then declared: "The contempt is now regarded answered in the affirmative he would be satis- as purged and the party is released from cusfled. The Court further said that it was for tody. He is now reinstated to the position he

counsel for the Colonel, said suit had been VAN DYKE objected to its form, as evasive and | brought by his client against PASSMORE WILLquery. Judge Kane said the answer was ha- of damages. Afterthe delivery of these closing entered in the case in this Court," and so obedient servants. He also tells us to WILLIAMSON conceded; what done now which he refused to do formerly? Nothing absolutely nothing! How, then, is the deep wrong, the marked indignity, and the shameful outrage he has suffered, to be repaired? Regard this question, American freemen, as its importance demands, for you or we may be the next victims of such despotic power.

> OUR COUNTRY'S MISSION IN HISTORY .- We have read with great pleasure and instruction, the address delivered at the last anniversary of the Philomathæan Society of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, by President AL-LEN, of Girard College, which has just been published in pamphlet form. Our readers will thank us for bying before them the following extract, which is full of startling truths, forcition of our countrymen. Mr. Allen says:

> "It is worthy of remark how quickly the political exiles from foreign lands, who take refuge among us, become charged to excess with before he has been a week on our shores, undertakes to expound to us the esoteric meaning of Washington's Farewell Address. An-American monopoly. The same gentleman bear on its patient back the weight of the lever, with the world at one end, and our modern Archimedes at the other! Issachar crouching down between two burdens! Our adventurous refugee may learn, if he has not learned already, that whenever a fulcrum shall be found for the world-moving lever, the American people mean to have fast hold of the long

arm where the power is applied. Perhaps we ought not to be surprised if emancipated mind, in the consciousness of its newly-discovered power, should run into some excesses. A troop of boys, just let loose from permitted, in connection with the answer, to school, play pranks worthy of the pencil of foulest columnies upon the reputation of a give facts explanatory of the yea or nay, Hogarth; and so, in the intoxication of free- woman. But he does understand the way to and to inform the Court of the facts arising dom, we may commit extravagances which executive favor, and he knows well enough purpose of demonstrating that we are not to the meanness, which is part of his nature therefore, are not "old fogies." But the ex- ington never approached Pierce in Administravagances we commit are only straws upon the surface of society, which show the direction of its mighty current. They are not the lings with his countrymen; that squatter sovdrivelling follies of dotage, but the freaks of ereignty was a direct visitation from heaven; youth's exuberant strength. They are the na- that the burning of Greytown was an achievetural, though superfluous, offshoots of our vigorous and progressive civilization; not parasites which exhaust its life, nor fungi which ban blustering was the perfection of foresight feed upon its decay. They only need to be and courage; that its double-dealing with Soupruned off, and the sturdy trunk will remain healthy and full of sap, to nourish the expanreply was not responsive, it was not for the ding branches of our prosperity, and mature the wholesome fruits of liberty. The brain of the nation does not grow giddy with the height | fact that old clothes had fallen fully twenty it has so rapidly attained; its eve looks upward direct answer could be given thus :-- 1 did and onword, still higher and further; its heart not, at the time indicated in the first branch of | beats time with the clock of progress, whose he question, seek to obey the mandate of the | dial-fingers point the hour on the earth and writ by bringing into Court the persons of the heaven; and all its aspirations are prophetic

tant Treasurer of the United States has been raising a fund in his Department, to be used I denounced squatter sovereignty in the Sen-What is there bad and debasing that this adformer occupants of the Presidential chair expressly forbid their office-holders to interfere in elections, and the movement was regarded by the people with much favor. It was charged that the United States Bank interfered in of dollars. As to "severing ties," I know of elections, and this was one of the causes which | none that bound me to pronounce that evil was operated to render it odious. But that the good, and, as I never had any associations Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, should be engaged in such practices with KANE said the reply proper in such a case the public money, is an astounding developwould be, "I did not seek, because," &c. Mr. | ment. The Government organ boldly applaud-VAN DYKE said he took the dictionary mean- the course of the Treasurer, but its approval ing of the word "seek." If it were necessary will not save the administration from the odi- Forney and Wallach, I may again be found um which a movement of that kind will be lexicographers, he would do so. He defined sure to bring upon it. This is one of the acts the word as he understood its meaning. Judge | which will give additional force to the remarks KANE again repeated the opinion that if there of John Van Buren, on a recent occasion, viz: "That the term of FRANKLIN PIERCE will expire by its own limitation, on the 4th of March, 1857." Judge Brossos, an able and efficient officer, was removed because he would not doing so. The Judge thought the difficulty lend his aid to a particular section of the Dem- death of one of our old and valued citizens, could be easily overcome by amending the ocratic party-Cushing, the Attorney Gener- Commodore John D. Daniels. In his youth. al, threatened that the President would "crush out" every Post Master that refused to bow "I did not seek to obey the writ by producing the knee to official dictation-REEDER was removed because he desired free elections, and the preservation or law and order. What next!-Delaware County Republican.

AGGERSSIVE POLICY OF THE SOUTH .- The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer has an excllent article showing that the abitrary and aggressive policy pursued by the South in the political affairs might suppose the difficulty would end here, of the country, has resulted largely to its own | freedom of the Bolivian republic. but Mr. VAN DYKE, submitted another inter- disadvantage. The attempt to invade the right rogatory, the effect of which was to enquire of of petition started an abolition party which is becoming powerful. The expulsion from the House of Representatives of Giddings has been the cause of his return at every election since. The admission of Texas and the war few years since. Upon the occasion of his with Mexico, undertaken for the extension of slavery, have resulted in the creation of one free State-California-with the prospect of course, and no inquiry could be made such as others. And the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is stimulating the North to make free and voted him a handsome pension thro' life. States of Kansas and Nebraska, much sooner than they would have been had not the excitement caused by that act been aroused.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN REFERENCE TO NICARAGUA .- The National Intelligencer learns that the Government has received important despatches relative to the imprisonment or to the outrage committed at Virgin Bay upon some of the California passengers on an Amer- to Boston. At an average of \$1,50 per bushel, ican steamer. It is rumored that the despatches are of such a nature as to require million of dollars, all of which has passed inprompt and serious attention. It is said, in- to the pockets of the farmers of the country deed, and the rumor has the air of probability. and is so much added to the general wealth. that the Administration has already ordered Other parties, however, were actively engaged sympathy, and the wild grass wave ever green with several branches. He has been engaged tories and answers filed; Mr. Van Dyke, who in this affair has exerting and free!

Mr. Van Dyke, who in this affair has exerting in a ship-of war, with apecial instructions to tories and answers filed; Mr. Van Dyke acceled the dual position of a federal prosecuting in a ship-of war, with apecial instructions to tories and answers filed; Mr. Van Dyke acceled the dual position of a federal prosecuting in a ship-of war, with apecial instructions to tories and answers filed; Mr. Van Dyke acceled the dual position of a federal prosecuting in a ship-of war, with apecial instructions to tories and answers filed; Mr. Van Dyke acceled the dual position of a federal prosecuting the cordingly sled the interrogatory, and Mr. Van Dyke acceled to have the interrogatory and the private counsel for Col. ontrages.

INTERESTING FROM UTAH .- A letter to the says that there is not a single hive of be found in the territory, nor are there buffaloes west of the Rocky Mountains. writer tells 's that the institution of negrovery exists in the territory, as also that Indian slavery. Quitea number of Southern is-I understand from the remarks of the Dis- The Indians sell each other into personal Mr. Williamson had a perfect right to explain | trict Attorney, that a nolle prosequi has been | bondage, and make good, active ready, and PASSMORE WILLIAMSOM was exempted from ties | the prevailing religion is that of the Late the answer to the second clause might likewise judicial restraint which he has borne with Day Saints, an occasional sermon is delivered firmness and dignity. Will our readers study by persons of other persuasions. He estimated the facts of this case? Look at the lenity of the population at from 60 to 100,000 persons. Judge Kane now, compored with his accri- which, if true, would entitle the territory to not seeking to obey the mandate of the Court. | mony and despotism last July, and say if this admission into the Union as a State. These and therefore he had a right to explain that Passmone Williamson case has not inflicted people, he says, are mostly active and indusas deep a stain upon his judicial character as trious-in fact, the most industrious communecessary to look back at the record of the negroes. The answer of Mr. Williamson was his notorious political letter of 1844 did upon nity be ever saw. They are strongly devoted his private reputation! What has PASSMORE to their religious faith, and many of them are persons of excellent character, tho too many others are basely corrupt. Of Gov. Young, he remarks that he performs more bedily and mental labor than any other man in the territory. A splendid mansion is being built for him, and to be nearly capacious enough to hold his whole family-no triffing matter. the way. Another fine dwelling is being build for the Secretary of the territory. Mills factories are in operation in all parts of the territory where settlements exist, as are also common schools. The capitol building, in process of erection at Fillmore city, is spoken of as superb in design. One wing is nearly completed, and will be in readiness by the second Monday in December, at which time the Legislature meets. It is built of a superior quality of stone, of a reddish hue. Salt Lake city contains 15,000i nhabitants, and has fine stone hotels, school houses, &. A large majority of the people are of foreign birth, most-English. The city next in importance is Proso, a beautiful place, containing factories, that hold independence which is characteris- mills, &c., and about 3,000 inhabitants. There tic of our people. They touch our soil, and are many fine nurseries in various parts of the are electrified with new and strange life. One, territory, which in a few years will yield a full supply of fruit. The Surveyor General of the territory has arrived at Salt Lake city, and entered upon the duties of his office. He has other, before he has had time to learn the dis- two parties of surveyors at work. The letter tinction between Hards and Softs, Silver Grays from which we take these statements is signed and Adamantines, reads the government a lec- W. W. Drummone, who appears to be one of ture on the courtesies of diplomatic corres- the U. S. officials. It concludes with the folpondence, forgetful that the right to abuse our lowing: 'An apparently miraculous crop of supublic functionaries on our own soil is an gar is being made from honey-dew which falls on the leaves of the cotton-wood exclusivly. even proposes to make us the fulcrum of a It is made by soaking the leaves in water, and lever to move the world; a proposition which then, after taking out the leaves, pursuing the means, in plain English, that our country is to same course which is taken in the manufacture of the ordinary maple sugar.'

> attack upon Col. Jeremiah Clemens, of Alabama, formerly a "Union Democrat," and now an "American." Mr. Clemens replied sharply to the attack. We annex an extract : Inependence of thought or action is something which the editor of the Union never understood, any more than he understood morality and honor when he sought, through an agent, to induce a drunken man to after the bound by prescriptive rules of behavior, and to obtain it. I had only to swear that Wash tration ability; that Jackson had never been half so copen, frank and manly., in his dealment worthy of Napoleon; that the shameless backing out from all the Administration's Cule and Onitman was candor and honor; that the appointment of Dix and Cochrane was the essence of Southorn rights, and the wisdom of the selection of Belmont was vindicated by the per cent. These and a few like things, would doubtless have won for me the sunniest smiles of the executive, and sived me from the charge of having "repudiated principles," "severed ties," and "forsaken associations," words which it is easy to use, but somewhat difficult to prove. I have repudiated no principles .--Corruption in High Places. - The Assis- My opinion of foreigners was openly avowed before the American party had an existence .for electioneering purposes in Maryland .- ate, and have never been able to discover any beauty in it since the President took it to his ministration will not resort to? Some of the Losom. I opposed extravagant expenditures of the public money, and my faith in the correctness of the principle has not been shaken by the fact that the present Administration has run them up to more than eighty mi lions

MR. CLEMENS AND THE ADMINISTRATION .-

The Washington Union recently made an

When General Pierce makes amends for his appointment of Reeder as Govenor of Kansas, and takes into his councils better men than supporting him, though not with the same blind confidence as in 1852.

with the editor of the Union, I could not have

forsaken them.

JERE. CLEMENS.

THE DEATH OF COMMODORE DANIELS, which occurred in Baltimore on the 30th uit., is thus spoken of by the Baltimore Republican: "We are called upon to-day to record the ful days, prompted by that love of liberty which characterized him all through life, Commodore Daniels volunteered his services in the struggle between the South American colonies and Spain. The skill and bravery of young Daniels soon attracted the notice of Bolivar the deliverer of Columbia, and through his influence the command of the Bolivian navy was given to him. The trust was properly confided, and the brilliant services of Commodore Daniels greatly assisted in securing the

After the struggle was over, and the independence of the republic was fully established. Com. Daniels returned to his home in our city where he has resided since, with the exception of a visit to the scene of his early triumphs a visit Com, Daniels was received by the authorities and people, as Lafayette was upon his memorable visit to this country. The government of Venezuela showered honors upon him Com. Daniels was in his seventy-fourth year, and up to a very brief period has been an active interested participant in all the interests

of the country. He died yesterday at about

two o'clock, serenely and peacefully, and left

behind him a character worthy of emulation.

HEAVY GRAIN OPERATIONS .- During the past week we learn that a single party in this the most of which, it is said, will go forward the gentleman in question paid out nearly