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The Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1856.

Buchanan, deeper still!

On the 9th inst., a committee of the 4th of March State Convention of Penna. waited on Mr. Buchanan, at his home, to inform him, officially, of his unanimous nomination for the Presidency by said convention. The meeting was very cordial, and in his reply to the ratification, Mr. B. said:

"The admirable resolutions of the Convention which you have just presented to me, ALL OF WHICH, without reference to those more personal to myself, I HEARTILY ADOPT."

Two of the resolutions referred to, are in the words following:

Resolved, That in the event of the act known as the Missouri compromise, and the passage of the act regarding the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, the Executive of the United States shall be held responsible for a work of PATRIOTIC SACRIFICE in meeting the demands of national honor by such an adherence to the fundamental law.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the administration of President Pierce as NATIONAL, IMPARTIAL, AND EFFICIENT—fully equal to all the important emergencies which the country has had to encounter, and that for his worthy maintenance for interests and honor at home and abroad.

The violation of the Missouri compromise, once pronounced by Mr. Buchanan so sacred, he now regards as a "patriotic sacrifice." "Sacrifice" of what? Liberty, of course. "Sacrifice" to what? Slavery, of course. Plainly, Slavery demands a sacrifice of Liberty, and Buchanan "heartily" approves it! After this, let the land of Liberty Bell and Independence—of Penn and of Franklin—send him to Virginia or South Carolina for his votes and spare him as a bastard and not a son.

In sustaining Buchanan, the people will sustain and endorse—as Buchanan himself does in "heartily adopting" the last above quoted resolution—Franklin Pierce and his whole Administration. Can they—will they—dare they do it?

Filibusterism in Congress.

CATHOLIC DESIGNS.

We last week mentioned that several of the Members of our National Legislature had openly advocated what they have been secretly practicing—free license to buccanism and piracy, by repealing all neutrality laws, and thus letting loose all the worst passions of human nature upon the broad sea of filibusterism. Of course the "U. S. flag must protect U. S. citizens wherever they are," is the universal dogma of this class of men; and in their hands the treasure and arms of our Government would be prostituted to sustain freebooters in their cruel warfare alike upon individual and national right. Unrestrained rape, pillage, burning and murder of unoffending men, women and children are involved in this "repeal of the neutrality laws."

In addition to those already named, the President himself—the Cincinnati Convention in full view—has recognized the pirate Walker as ruler of Nicaragua, and received his representative, (who is a CATHOLIC PRIEST! For humble Protestant clergymen to denounce the Kansas infamy is a great shock to the piety of Douglas & Co., who receive a Papist priest as Ambassador of a filibuster with open arms.) An encouragement is thus given, the effect of which no one can foresee.

The prejudices of the Spanish and the mongrel people of Central America, are strong against the American nation. But there is a power that controls them: that power is in ROME. The designs of the Papacy upon American Liberty for years past, have been no secret. But they have been foiled and disappointed. Something new must be tried. The "re-annexation" of Mexico and Central America—with their millions of ignorant, bigoted Catholics—would give the subjects of the Pope a vast numerical and political power in the U. S., if not the supremacy. What Catholicism does when it has the power, history and observation sufficiently demonstrate. A Catholic Priest as Walker's deputy, is no unmeaning indication of the complicity of the Romish hierarchy in this sly game of adding papist State after State to our Union. The Catholics voting in a mass on one side or the other, will not long be content with a Catholic Chief Justice and a Catholic Postmaster General: they will demand a supremacy in all branches of the Government—and then, farewell to a free press and free speech—to Bibles and common schools—to religious liberty and to all prosperity!

"Progression."

There may be "progress" in good, and "progress" in evil—"progress" towards God, and "progress" towards the Devil. Mere activity and energy in themselves may be blessings—may be curses. The Harrisburg Patriot & Union (Buchanan's strongest friend in Pa.) speaking of the Cincinnati Convention, says:

"Yet, while it keeps the well known beacons of the past in view, IT WILL NOT HESITATE TO ENTER UPON NEW FIELDS OF CONQUEST. Since our last National Convention, new errors have been born, new issues raised, new parties created. The restless nature of Americans is for ever leading them after novelty and excitement. They weary of monotony, and would have change even at the expense of peace and prosperity."

"Happy is that nation whose annals are strewn," is an ancient maxim, which

this writer pronounces unsuited to America. He would have "new fields of conquest," "even at the expense of peace and prosperity!" What a principle for a nation professing republicanism, morality, and Christianity! What a libel on the character of our honest countrymen! And yet the Slavery propagandists proclaim this principle, and delude non-slaveholders into the support of it by a skillful imputation of the abused and outraged name of "Democracy!"—Heaven preserve our fame and our liberty when such principles bear sway!

A-G-U-E.

[A correspondent of the "Pennsylvania" truthfully indites a few lines on this shabby influenza, as follows:]

AGUE—this most contemptible of all diseases That feebly holds its sway, and such diseases Our very blood to marrow, racks the bones Till agonized nature yields the tribute grain, Thou makest brave men wail like cowards shak, And hosts with intellectual bumps to ache; For should the light ofedly brilliant brain, While feasting on 'th' unnatural sacrifice, This returning malice spares not even the ladies, Nor youth, nor innocents—torture thy trade is; On young, fresh bloom, thou dost tempt, till it turns First pale, then yellow, parched and shriveled, burn, Each latent spark of health, and worse, much worse, Tender existence here a morbid curse, Yet, thou art most contemptible! Thy skill Couldst never one poor, shuddering victim kill, Death, when defeated, leaves thee on the track, A smacking, blood-bound eye, to trail him back; A kind of whiplash in misery's game, The keener sportsman's drudge, or much the same, Like the bull slasher, you have attacks, Scour and a fly to bite behind men's backs, Till rank pollution spreads a withering blight, Then grin and chatter forth your various spits, This origin, from paternal drags of evil; Thy rank, the penis and spots of the devil; Thy mission, man's soul to defile to provoke, Fresh bait for sinners, plus sinners to choke, Thou source of pain, suffering patients' scourge, At once frost, fever, sweat, vomit, purge; O for some patent cure, some patent spell, To send thee back where kindred demons dwell! No more I'll count thee. This fly, sunny day, Invite enjoyment to the fade, sunny day! Let's walk, ride, dance, or sing a merry song— You'll be the first to "blow" and "blow" long! The shabby air somewhat my frame humbles— Save us, O Quinine! here the monster comes!

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—

An accident, resulting in the death of three men, occurred at Ringgold station on the night Express train bound south, on Wednesday, 7th inst. The train was waiting for a wood and gravel train on the Little Schuylkill road to pass, when the engine blew up at about 3 o'clock P. M. The fireman, E. Hildreth, was instantly killed. He was a single man, about 20 years of age, and lived at Port Clinton, Leuman Carey, of Union, N. Y., brakeman, was blown into the ditch near the road. His skull was fractured, and he was badly scalded. He died about half an hour after the accident. Andrew Fleming, baggage master, of Mainville, Col. Co. Pa., was blown into the tender and badly scalded inwardly from inhaling the steam. He lived in intense agony six and a half hours.

At the time of the accident, the engineer, Mr. Belding, was standing about three rods from the engine. It blew up with a terrific report, carrying heavy pieces of iron 500 feet, shattering window glass in the houses in the village and destroying a portion of the tank house at the station. [Edwin A. Evans, of Lewisburg University, was also very near the engine, and had just passed away when the catastrophe occurred.]

KANSAS.—A dispatch from Washington to the N. Y. Tribune says, that there is good reason to believe that "Sheriff" Jones of Kansas was shot by a woman, as the widowed woman of that region have been rendered desperate by the absence of all law to punish those who murder their husbands. Jones had been engaged by several deadly affrays in the territory. An article published in the Lecompton (Kansas) Union, by the two persons who were with Jones at the time he was shot, says some persons came up to the tent and enquired where Jones was, adding some insulting remarks about his courage. Upon hearing this Jones rose up and said, "Here I am, gentlemen." He again stooped down, when immediately the fatal shot was fired. The insult must have been a scheme to ascertain his exact position, so that there might be no mistake in the person. Jones' residence was at Westport, Mo., and when the news of his being shot spread abroad, his wife had to be sent for from thence. Yet he was officiating as a Sheriff in Kansas!

BLIGHT IN THE PEAR.—The editor of the Skaneateles Democrat this spring dug up an early pear tree which began to show signs of decay two or three years ago; the roots were found to be more decayed than the limbs and top branches—an evidence that the disease was in the roots as much at least as in the tops and branches. It must be useless to prune in such cases. The tree was about twenty-five years old, and had borne fruit some fifteen years. The question arises, what is the common age of the pear? had not this already lived to a ripe old age?

SALT FOR STABLES.—If a compound of gypsum and sulphate of magnesia be used on the floor of the stables, it will absorb the moisture and ammonia, keep the stable dry and free from offensive smell. The compound salt, after it has absorbed all the moisture possible, is removed to be used for manure, and fresh salts applied in the same way. This is an excellent plan for keeping stables dry and healthy.

LEWISBURG, CENTER & SP. CR. RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

In accordance with the call issued by the Executive Committee, there was a meeting of the friends and stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad, on Thursday the 10th of May, at Millheim, Centre county. It assembled in the church about one o'clock, and called to order by Gen. Buchanan, with a motion that Geo. Boal, Esq., be called to the chair, which being agreed to, the following named gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents: Gen. Geo. Buchanan, John Wilt, Esq., Geo. Youngman, Esq., Dr. Piper, Dr. C. Colburn, Wm. Grove, Dr. Wm. Wilson, Col. Neff, Col. James Johnston, George Driehach, John Barber, Dr. Night, Geo. Hubler, John Forster, Henry Mayer, and J. Merrill Linn, and James P. Colburn were appointed Secretaries. Geo. F. Miller, Esq., of Lewisburg, was by motion called on for a speech, and in responding said that as the time had now come for acting, no speeches were needed, and he would only state a few preliminary facts necessary to proceed understandingly to business. The original act incorporating this Company was passed in 1853, and the time limited expired in 1855. There was a supplemental passed last winter giving three years further time and permission to issue Bonds.—The subscription along the line now amounts to between four and five hundred thousand dollars and the question now is whether there has been sufficient encouragement to warrant an organization. In order to take out the charter, there must be one-tenth of the whole amount subscribed and five dollars on every share paid in, which must be certified to the Governor. The authorized capital of the Company is thirty thousand shares or \$1,500,000. One hundred and fifty thousand must be subscribed and fifteen thousand paid in. All preliminary matters have now been done. A half million has been subscribed along the line, and we have power to sell our bonds for five hundred thousand. A large amount, at least five hundred thousand, can be obtained from capitalists, and there is no hesitation in assuring and believing that it will pay six per cent, and great probability of a high advance over that. No one ought, now, to object to a speedy organization.—The great difficulty in obtaining subscriptions is because people hardly believe that the work will go on, and yet we cannot go on without subscription. We however have enough to warrant an organization, and by it only can we make people believe that we are in earnest. They all feel the advantages which will accrue to them from it—that it ought to be built, and if once they had it, they would not part with it, and all that remains is to act. The first next step is to organize. The Tyrone and Lock Haven road was started and seemed as if going to bear us down. They elected a board of directors. One of the roads theirs or ours must fall through. We kept working steadily, with less parade and fuss. They were left on the banks, and we have come to such a stage as that we need only act, and we seize the prize. The question to be asked is not what strangers from abroad are doing, but what we are doing along the line. We join you, capitalists say, when you have given an earnest of your sincerity. Show us, they say, that you believe the road is important and will pay. It is important and we can easily prove it. Western men ask us only to get a line that will carry them from any point in the East to Pittsburgh.—They can get to any point in the West from Pittsburgh—it is the centre of the Western world. Any one by looking at the map can see that our road is the only link yet needed to carry travel and trade from any point in the east to Pittsburgh.—The cost of our road as estimated by our engineer is \$1,888,317.50, which is at least a quarter too high according to the present prices of work. He estimates excavation at 22 cents, which can surely be done for 12, rock at 60 cents, masonry at \$5.50, which owing to convenience of materials can be done for a third less. Iron at seventy-five dollars per ton, which can now be got for sixty. His estimate was upon the basis of the cost of a New York road, at that time. Our road can be built certainly for \$1,500,000, and if one-third of this be raised in money along the line, we can assure you that the road will be built. Not a cent of this shall be spent unless it is fully ascertained that the whole can be accomplished. But in order to act we must become a body politic.—We must have a head. The Legislature has shown us all the favour it could—renewed our expired time, gave us three years more, let us make our own terms about our money, and let us build it where we please. If we do not make it now it never will or can be made. Should we organize again June, we may under proper arrangements have the road under contract before fall. Every proposed route along the line will be properly surveyed.—Those who favor each locality should make arrangements to lay representations of the advantages of each, before the board, and no doubt the route most economical and advantageous to all will be adopted. Even supposing the road would not pay per centage on stock, it will more than pay land owners in the raised value of the land. We feel confident the people are so much in earnest they will not let it die now.

At the request of the meeting Mr. Miller then read the supplemental passed last winter. "That for the purpose of constructing and equipping the said Lewisburg, Centre

and Spruce Creek Railroad, the said Company when duly organized, are hereby authorized to issue Bonds, not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, at such rates of interest and in such terms as may be determined by the Board of Directors of the said Company, and to secure the same by one or more mortgages on said road." The supplement to the act, passed March 3d 1854 authorized that the Company, should they deem it for the best interest of the Company, to connect their Road with the Pennsylvania Road at Tyrone, in the County of Blair, instead of connecting at Spruce Creek as now provided in the act to which this is a supplement, or to intersect with the Allegheny Portage Railroad at Hollidaysburg." And the second section authorizes them to take releases along the line, before the charter is taken, to be as good and valid as if the charter had been taken out.

Col. Eli Slifer, of Union was then called on and remarked that he had been assured that no speech would be necessary, and felt that the occasion did not require it, from the fact that men who had left their work at so urgent a season of the year, must have come to do business and not to hear speeches. We are all railroad men, and the object of the meeting was to give point to the feeling on the subject, and as there had been talk on it for the last three years, it was high time that business action was taken. One main object now is to appoint treasurers in the different Counties to collect a sufficient amount of money to organize under the act and to take out the charter. He therefore moved,

That the Commissioners named in the act of Assembly to incorporate the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad shall within ten days appoint persons in each County, along the line of the road to receive the amount specified in said act necessary for an organization of said Company and the said amount shall be paid within twenty days thereafter.

Gen. Buchanan in warmly approving of Col. Slifer's motion, said that the question on which we were about to divide, will show whether we are in earnest. A head will give us character. An organization will make us more and better friends.—We will then be known as responsible persons.

Maj. John Neff, remarked that it would be gratifying to the people to know what capitalists will do in the case.

Mr. Miller in reply said, that New York capitalists wanted a party to bargain with. We are not and cannot be a responsible party yet. When we go there, they ask us who we represent. Whether we are officers, and unless we are responsible they will consider our movements idle, and not worth serious attention. We must go like a farmer, deed in hand, and tell them what we will do. They won't bite at a pin hook, or at best they won't be caught by it. It would be sufficient if a note payable at the Lewisburg Savings Institution or some other place of easy access, be given for the ten per cent to be paid on the stock subscribed. It is not necessary to pay the five dollars on the whole amount of stock subscribed but only on the \$150,000. The object is not to squander this sum, but it will be perfectly safe, and none of it expended until there appears to the Board a reasonable prospect that the whole will be raised and the work completed. Organization, by thus giving us character, will enable us to raise the means otherwise.

The act incorporating the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad, refers back to the general law passed in 1845, regulating all railroads in this Commonwealth. The section providing for organization reads as follows:

SECTION 2.—When ten per centum on the capital stock, as provided by any special act of incorporation, shall have been subscribed, (the capital stock of Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad is thirty thousand shares of fifty dollars each) and five dollars paid on each and every share, as aforesaid, the said commissioners or such of them as shall have acted shall certify to the Governor, under their hands and seals, the names of the subscribers, and the number of shares subscribed by each, and that five dollars on each share have been paid, whereupon the Governor shall, by letters patent, under his hand and the seal of the Commonwealth, create and constitute the full at the time, those who shall thereafter subscribe to the number of shares aforesaid, their successors and assigns, into a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name, style, and title, designated by the special act of assembly.

Mr. Vantreice, of Potters Mills, said he thought that every question as to organization ought to be postponed. A great number of farmers, owing to the backwardness of the season could not be present, and there was a feeling of dislike towards electing a Board until there was a reasonable probability of a completion of the work, and it would be gratifying to many if action on this subject be postponed until a fuller meeting. New York can be approached as well without a charter as with it, and a committee of three or four might be sent to see what could be done there.

Col. Slifer, remarked, that at all times, and in undertaking all great works, there must be some risk. If we don't do it now when will we. Any further delay will let our day of Grace pass away. We can and must raise enough along the line to grade the road the whole way. Then we easily, and with an easy prospect, go in to any market with our Bonds.

Mr. Miller, remarked, that the meeting was called to make arrangements to organize. We came at a disadvantage.—

Those not coming must depend on us to do right. Meetings are wearisome. There is no danger of speculation. Elect men along the line, in whom you have confidence. Any man who pays his five dollars and comes on the election can vote, and can vote out all speculators. Notice must be given to all the subscribers. The gentleman proposes a committee to New York. It will do us no good. They won't subscribe, nor will they give any serious attention to us until we have effected an organization. If we delay, our railroad is dead. A certain amount of trust must necessarily be given. Let us take out our charter, get a Board elected and if that Board felt warranted let them go on. In the election of the Board the subscribers can take care of their own interest.

Geo. N. Youngman Esq. from Union Co. said that all with whom he was conversant felt that to-day preparations must be made to organize or to abandon the road. He knew that in his own neighborhood organization would bring a material addition to the stock.

Maj. Neff, jr., of Centre county, advocated a speedy organization. He was willing to risk his per centage and would regret very much if immediate steps were not taken, by adopting Col. Slifer's resolution. Precept he said, was very good, but example better, and it was high time to act. He felt full of the locomotive party.

Mr. W. C. Duncan, said that as the opposition to organization appeared to come from Centre county, he would affirm that all or at least a considerable majority, so far as he was conversant, were in favor of an immediate organization or something approaching to it. There is no risk. We must be put in a position to approach those who have money.

Dr. Colburn of Aronburg, suggested the propriety of taking the sense of the meeting on this subject, and on the withdrawal of Col. Slifer's motion, he made a motion to that effect. There was a unanimous assent that immediate steps be taken to effect an organization.

When Col. Slifer's motion being renewed it passed without dissent.

On motion of Mr. Miller, subsequently amended by others it was

Resolved that Wm. Birchfield, Dr. Strocker, Thomas Hayes, Jonathan McWilliams and James Johnson, Commissioners, shall certify the whole amount paid in to the Governor of this Commonwealth, and receive the charter for the Railroad in compliance with the act of Assembly.

The list of Commissioners as appointed by the special act incorporating the Company are as follows. William Cameron, James F. Linn, George F. Miller, Thos. Hayes, William Frick, Hugh P. Sheller, James S. Marsh, Peter Beaver, John Walls, Phillip Rabi, Francis Wilson, Jas. McCright, Gideon Bickel, J. F. Pontius, John Gust, John Strizer, John M. Taylor, William Laney, jr., Geo. Driehach, John Wilt, John Rabi, Saml. Barber, of Union county, John C. Moxie, N. F. Weaver, John Wallis, Daniel Kurtz, H. S. Gross, W. C. Duncan, Robert Smith, C. Meyer, Daniel Borteges, Philip Musser, Frederick Buchanan, Charles Smith, John Grove, Geo. Buchanan, John Eshel, Peter Wilson, James Musser, Adam Fisher, John S. Foster, Thomas Driehach, Samuel Vantreice, Thomas Wolfe, C. Colburn, Jacob Wolfe, Emanuel Ethinger, George Gross, Daniel Kline, John Brenner, Jacob E. Stow, David Duncan, John Neff, John Sweetwood, Geo. Durst, Peter Duffert, Henry Witmer, John Hassen, G. W. Johnson, Geo. Boal, W. J. Wilson, James Irvin, Samuel Gilliland, William Birchfield, John Shik, L. H. Stow John Ross, of Centre county, and John Lyons, John M. Williams, J. Hazlet, John Isett, David Stewart, of Huntingdon county, or any five of them are appointed Commissioners to open books, to receive subscriptions and organize the Company. By the act of 1854, giving the Board the power to connect at Tyrone or at the Allegheny Portage Railroad, Samuel Calvin, Thos. B. Moore, Thaddeus Banks, Samuel S. Blair, James M. Bell, Thomas C. McDowell, and Thos. Bingham of Blair county, and John Cummings of Union county, are appointed Commissioners.

The motion being agreed to, Col. Slifer remarked that as there might exist some suspicion that this money might be improperly employed, moved

That the amount paid in shall be safely deposited until \$700,000 of stock shall be taken, (except such as shall be deemed necessary to defray the current expenses,) unless otherwise directed by the stockholders, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, of which meeting at least three weeks notice shall be given in one newspaper in each County through which the road is to pass.

There was some discussion as to the amount of stock proposed as necessary.—At first Col. Slifer proposed \$500,000. Mr. Duncan thought that amount could not give confidence and proposed \$800,000, \$700,000 was however adopted. On motion of Gen. Buchanan it was resolved

That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the trustees of this Congregation for the use of the Church.

The Convention then adjourned, after a short without occupied business Session.

Geo. BOAL, Pres.
J. MERRILL LINN, Sec.

Clay on Slavery in the Territories.

We gave, a few days ago, an extract from a speech of Mr. Webster, to show that in his opinion slavery was a local institution, and existed solely in municipal law. It required a positive enactment to make a human being a chattel, while the Freedom of man rests on natural and inalienable rights. Below we make an extract from a speech of Mr. Clay, delivered so late as 1850, which forcibly argues that slavery is not extended in Territories of the United States by the constitution, and can not therefore be legally introduced in such territories:

"In my opinion, therefore, the supposition that the Constitution of the United States carries Slavery into California, supposing her not to be a State, is AN ASSUMPTION TOTALLY UNWARRANTED BY THE CONSTITUTION. Why, if the Constitution gave the privilege, it would be incompetent for California to adopt the provision which she has in her Constitution. The Constitution of the United States, being supreme, no State could pass an enactment in contravention of the Constitution. My rules of interpreting the Constitution of the United States are the good old rules of '98, '99. I have never in my life deviated from those rules: and what are they? The constitution is an aggregate of co-equal powers. No power is granted except when it is expressly delegated or when it is necessary and proper to carry it into effect as a delegated power; and if any instance the power to carry slaves into the territories is guaranteed to you by the Constitution, or is an incident necessary to the carrying out of any other power that is delegated to the Constitution, I have been unable to perceive it amidst all the vicissitudes of public life and amidst all the changes of party. I never in my life have deviated from those great principles, and I think indisputably true principles, of interpreting the Constitution of the United States. Take these principles to be true and where is the power? Can anybody point it out to me? What gives you a right to carry your slaves to California? Where is the delegated power to which it attaches as necessary implication? IT IS NOWHERE TO BE FOUND. You must resort to some general principle as the Federalists did in the early history of our country, when they contended for the doctrine of general welfare. But you can not put your fingers upon any part of the Constitution which conveys the right or power to carry slaves from one of the States of the Union to any territory of the United States. Mr. President, you will remark that I am expressing an opinion upon the power, the Constitutional right. I do not go into the question of how the powers of Government are to be exercised or applied in the course of administration. That is a distinct question. I am urging the question of Constitutional Power. Now, sir, can I admit for a single moment, that there is any separate or distinct right upon the part of States or individual members of the State, or any portion of the people of the United States, to carry slaves into the Territories, under the idea that those Territories are held in common between the several States?"

Slavery is now in Kansas, and it is there under the assumption that the Constitution carries it there and protects it. This is the doctrine of the Pierce party. It is by this means that Kansas is to be devoted to slavery. It is a doctrine fraught with danger, and subversive of the liberty to secure which the Constitution was adopted. Is it not surprising that some desperate politicians are trying and begging, with tears in their eyes, for honest old Whigs, who revere the memory of WEBSTER and CLAY, to affiliate with the men who slandered them when alive, and repudiate their doctrines when dead?

Potatoes and Tomatoes.

It is not so generally known as it deserves to be, that the tomato when grown among corn is far superior in flavor to those produced in the common way. They must of course have a fair share of room to grow, and not be too much crowded by the corn. Those who can appreciate the good qualities of this vegetable when in perfection, will find this mode of growing them to secure all they can ask; at least such has been my experience.

It is maintained by some respectable experimenters that potatoes planted among corn are not so liable to rot; and this opinion has been confirmed by a sufficient number of trials to render it worthy of attention. The soundness of the potatoes in these cases, and the superior flavor of the tomatoes, mentioned above, are probably owing to the same cause—which is, that the corn from its superior powers of attraction and assimilation, appropriates to itself the soluble nitrogenous matters contained in the soil, and thus prevents the less energetic plants in its neighborhood from absorbing those compounds of nitrogen which experience has shown to be injurious to the quality of their products. The best potatoe is taken to Lancaster on the Saturday previous, and lodged in the tubs until Monday, when Judge Long disposed of the case. This is the second Sheriff of Huntingdon county that has been in prison while in office.

A SHERIFF IS JAIL.—The Lancaster Examiner of Wednesday last, says: "On Monday, Joshua Greenland, Sheriff of Huntingdon county, was brought into court on an attachment for contempt in not executing a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* issued by the court in the suit of Frazer vs. McMurris, and was fined \$25 and costs." He was taken to Lancaster on the Saturday previous, and lodged in the tubs until Monday, when Judge Long disposed of the case. This is the second Sheriff of Huntingdon county that has been in prison while in office.

found so essential in the cultivation of grain, are on the contrary detrimental when absorbed into the circulation of a plant which does not require them for the perfection of its product, and which is, in fact unable to digest such concentrated nutriment. Every one knows how much inferior the sweet potato becomes when grown upon a rich clay soil; and Liebig speaks of a peculiar kind of turnip, which, under the same circumstances, loses all the good qualities for which it is noted when cultivated on sandy land.

Those plants in which compounds of carbon predominate, may be said to form a lower grade in the scale of vegetable life than that occupied by those containing more nitrogen. The former are the unassisted products of Nature,—the forests and the wild grasses with which a fertile country is covered, before the busy hand of man has entered upon its labors; and the latter are the golden harvests which his skill and industry secures, to increase his comforts or add to his wealth.

A portion of nitrogen is undoubtedly necessary to all vegetables, but it is equally certain that we sometimes apply more of the substance than is required to produce the best results. If we admit, with Liebig, that "plants absorb all the soluble matters present in the soil, as a sponge absorbs water with all that it contains in solution indiscriminately," we must be impressed with the importance of adapting the supplies of food to the necessities of the plant, and of withholding, as far as possible, that which is useless or detrimental.

It is said of the Chinese, that they manure the plant rather than the soil,—and, certainly, to do this understandingly and effectually, implies the possession of the highest accomplishment within the ambition of a scientific farmer.—Working Farmer.

It appears by the documents communicated to the House to-day, that our government has taken efficient measures to prevent the traffic in Coolies, considering it replete with immoralities, and revolting and inhuman atrocities, strongly resembling those of the African slave trade. It is not permitted by any treaty, and is therefore illegal, and Americans in China, engaged in it, are warned to desist, or otherwise they will not only forfeit the protection of this government, but will render themselves liable to heavy penalties.

Among the papers is a letter from Mr. Crampton, dated April last, informing Mr. Marcy of the systematic manner in which the flag and vessels of the United States are abused by persons engaged in the African slave trade to Cuba. Mr. Marcy replies that he will endeavor to use the information for the prosecution of the Americans therein concerned.

THE PRESIDENT IN HIS VETO OF THE ST. CLAIR FLAT BILL, sent to the Senate to-day, says in considering it under the constitution, that the power of Congress to construct works of internal improvements, is limited to cases in which the work is manifestly needful and proper for the execution of some one or more of the powers expressly delegated to the General Government.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

We have Kansas dates to the 11th inst. Sheriff Jones was then overpowered. Geo. F. Brown, editor of the Herald of Freedom, had been arrested while endeavoring to leave the territory. Gov. Reeder has fled, but it is thought would be recaptured.

Judge Fane, of Georgia, had been appointed Sheriff, until Jones should resume his duties. It was reported that Judge Fane had been shot at twice.

It was said there were 1500 men at Lawrence, armed with Sharpe's rifles, with a strongly fortified breast-work, and two pieces of artillery, who declared that they will resist all attempts at their arrest.

About 1000 men have responded to the Marshal's proclamation, and are encamped in the vicinity of Lawrence and Lecompton, the avowed purpose being to compel the people of Lawrence to acknowledge the Territorial laws.

THE KANSAS COMMISSION.

The Kansas Congressional Commission forwarded by Gov. Robinson a large quantity of testimony taken by them, enclosing it in a sealed package addressed to the Speaker of the House. On Gov. Robinson's detention at Lexington, Mo., his wife, at his request, continued her journey. At Columbus, Ohio, she handed the package to the Hon. C. K. Watson, one of the Committee on Elections, who to-day delivered it to the Speaker, privately. The Commissioners request that it may remain with the seal unbroken until their return. This is the testimony which the Missourians threatened to destroy.

We have from the papers brief notices of the state and prospects of the growing crops in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maryland and New York. They concur in representing a very gratifying state of things, and it is predicted that the yield of breadstuffs the present year will greatly exceed that of the previous one.

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Associated manure, which is