

which is now more imperishable than the rock of adamant.

Our forefathers have left us an invaluable legacy, let us see what it is, they have bequeathed to us the seed of republican institutions—it has taken deep root and flourishes like the banyan tree of the East. It was started on the barren rock of Plymouth, and grew branch by branch till at the time of the Revolution it had taken root from 13 distinct branches (then Colonies or States), and now number 43 with many others flourishing shoots in the form of Territories, and many of our people believe it will continue to grow or expand till it will cover the whole of the American Continent. A republican government, a government in which the voice of the people and not the voice of the King is divine, is an experiment, it has been tried in Europe before and since the American Revolution and failed. England before the Revolution had its Commonwealth, but instead of being a government of the people it proved a dictatorship of the Parliament and the so-called protector Oliver Cromwell. It was not formed on the true Republican principle, and consequently failed. After and on the heels of the American Revolution the French people tried the Republican experiment, the Republic rose with meteoric splendor, and for a moment illuminated the political horizon of Europe, but soon fell drenched in the blood of her citizens and spread an eternal pall over the destiny of the nation. Our experiment has been more successful because it was founded on the virtue, the intelligence, the patriotism of the people. When our forefathers separated their government from the mother country they adopted the best principles of the English political system and rejected the worst. My opinion of the English Government is, that it is the best form of government in all Continental Europe, and that lopping of the Kingly executive, its hereditary aristocracy, and its entailed estates is a wise and excellent system unquestionably next in merit to that of the United States. There is however a very marked distinction between our government and that of England, though I am free to say (in the language of another) "England with all thy faults I love thee still." This difference is that the English Constitution consists of grants of privileges and concessions of power made from the sovereign to the people. The American Constitution contains grants of power from the people to the rulers. In Britain it is the voice of the King giving authority—while in this country it is the voice of the people that gives political power, hence the American Government at this exhibits the only instance of a great civilized nation governed by themselves; for they have formed a Constitution and by their representatives enacted the laws by which they submit to be ruled; the rights of sovereignty rest not in their rulers but in themselves. Our rulers have no attributes of sovereignty, for sovereignty rests with the people to whom our rulers are responsible.

There is another distinction which separates us widely from all the governments of civilized Europe. In the old country loyalty consists in the submission of the people to the Kings and rulers; in this country it consists in submission to the Constitution and Laws enacted to support our religious and civil institutions.

Americans acknowledge no sovereign but the Constitution and the Laws of the land, to those they submit without such submission our government must soon totter and fall in ruins.—Loyalty in submission to the Law, the Constitution and respect for judicial and governmental functions is the main spring which keeps in motion and existence the whole of our political machinery of government; without the incessant action of the spring, which is moved by the whole moral force of the whole mass of the American people, our form of government could not succeed. Hence, submission to the Constitution is the first duty of every American citizen. It is the kind of patriotism which we most want and which should be most religiously cherished, as Hamlet caused his son Hannibal to swear on the altar of his country eternal enmity to Rome, so let every American citizen require his son to swear eternal reverence and submission to the Constitution and Laws of his country, for so long as the oath is observed, so long will the liberty of our country be safe. Lycurgus the Spartan King and law giver caused his people to swear to support his laws and to support them till his return. He then expatriated himself, and returned no more. But the American people are bound stronger than by an oath, for they are bound by their own patriotic love of liberty and respect for those laws made by themselves, for themselves for their posterity, and for the teeming millions which in the course of time will come after them. There is another notable distinction between a monarchial government and the republican institutions of this country; in the former government is sustained and the people are overawed by physical force; by the power of the sword, the bayonet and the munitions of war. In the latter government is sustained by the force of moral suasion and the force of intellect, by the consciousness that submission to the laws is not only the duty but the interest of every citizen, because the life, the prosperity, the stake that every one has in his own posterity is a guarantee that the laws will be respected; for on the faithful administration of the government and execution of those laws depend the existence of the American people as a nation and as individuals.

Why is it, that in France, with a population not much exceeding our own, the government requires a standing army of nearly half a million, and a civil police of near the same number? Why is it that in France, Austria and Russia every 10th adult male citizen is forced in the army and police department? Why that three-fifths of the taxes paid by the English nation goes to supply the army and navy? Because they are not a government of the people, but are a government of Kings, Emperors and an aristocracy that can only sustain themselves in power by over-awing the people. Theirs is a government of physical force, while ours is a government of moral force, hence it is not necessary that the American people should be impoverished by the support of a standing army; nor over-awed by the frown of bristling bayonets. And hence it is that an intelligent, self-relying people can govern themselves without the presence of a tyrant, a secret police, a censorship of the press and the strangling of the liberty of speech; for here among an intelligent people moral suasion has more power than the sword or the artillery of war.

The wisdom, the sagacity, the forecast of the sages of the Revolution who were the founders of our government,

has been eminently exemplified in the formation of that inimitable instrument, the Constitution. Other experiments of a confederacy of States have been tried, but never found so successful as the confederacy under our American Constitution.

The old articles of the confederacy of the 13 colonies, though they answered a temporary purpose, were not what they were desired to be by the founders of our popular institutions. It wanted force and energy and power sufficient to maintain an efficient government and would never have sufficed the purposes of our growing Republic. The founders of our present federal constitution saw this and provided against its evils. A similar experiment to that of our old confederacy was made by the people of Germany, in providing against the encroachments and hostile invasions of Napoleon. They formed what was called the "confederation of the Rhine." It answered well for defence, while each and every State was willing to aid and contribute, but it contained no powers of coercion. If a State was refractory, the confederation had no power to enforce its unity of action. The will of a majority of States would not find the minority; the States general had no power to raise men for war, or money to support it without the concurrence of the whole, and hence it could not succeed as a unity of power. It was not a success; it was a partial failure. But our federal constitution contains in its provisions one of the happiest schemes for the concentration of power, without infringing upon the liberties of the States, that could have been conceived and put in practice; for when the interest of the whole number of States is concerned as a whole, the federal constitution is a unit, but when their interests are separate and not collective, each State is an independent sovereignty by itself. The federal constitution limits its by clear and indisputable landmarks the powers which are to be controlled by the federal government, and leaving what belongs to the States separately to be controlled by themselves, in their own way, independent of any other power. This happy combination allows the machinery of government to work in perfect harmony, each limiting itself to those powers and prerogatives which belong to itself separately, but having no power to interfere with any other. The States are sovereigns as States, and the people of the United States are sovereigns as a confederacy of sovereign States, each restricted within its own limits by the federal constitution whose creatures they are, and so long as the administration of the general and State governments are conducted with integrity and the constitutional limits adhered to, they will continue to act with the same perfect and undisturbed harmony with which the planets of the universe continue to move in the great firmament, in the order which the Almighty created them.

Being thus blessed with what we believe to be as good a government as human wisdom can plan, what is our first and noblest duty to ourselves and our country? Does it not consist in a firm, devoted and undying attachment to the American Union? True, the picture of our system of government is not without its shades as well as its bright side; like every other work which comes from human hands, it is not without its imperfections. The favoritism of partisanship, party, and of party factions, are the inevitable consequences of the elective system; and corruption, with that corroding canker which often destroys the virtue, the integrity of government as well as individuals, sometimes exhibits its blighting influence among us. But these are exceptions to the general rule, they are the unavoidable consequences which flow from the imperfections of human nature, and while every true patriot and philanthropist deeply regrets their evil polluting the pure stream which ought to flow from the fountain of the institutions of our country,—let us as individuals and as a people set our full energies at work to counteract their baneful influence. Those unhappy consequences flow not from the imperfections of the system, but they are the unavoidable results of the weakness and infirmities of humanity.

As human experience and human sagacity has never produced a better form of government; as under the workings of its system the American people have grown from infancy to the manhood of a great nation, to a nation's wealth and a nation's greatness, as under its political influence we have been prosperous and happy, as we care not for the balance of power and consequently keep entirely aloof from the entanglements of alliances, as we are the only people who enjoy the greatest amount of liberty consistent with the rights and interests of a civilized community, as we are the only example on earth of a great people existing in a civilized state by the power of self government, as this country is figuratively speaking the last resting-place of the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, the only spot in Christendom where the citizen is in every sense the sovereign, let us therefore adhere to the Union as the plank of our national salvation.

As our forefathers fought hand to hand by each other's side in the cause of their country, as Catholic joined with Protestant, churchman with non-conformist, and the peace-loving Quaker

with the strictest Puritan in the terrible struggle for National Independence, so let the people of the present day, without regard to religious sentiment or political creed stand firm in the ranks of our country, in support of the Union.

When the family of the American citizen in all its sacred relations, shall be assembled around the domestic hearth, when the father shall look with the happy smile of contentment on the wife of his choice and on the innocent and happy offspring which God has given them, let the first word taught by that contented mother to that child that nestles on her knee be to hush the name of Washington the Father of his Country, and the first sentiment taught by that happy father who presides over the family circle to those children who are soon to take his place in the ranks of society and the business affairs of life, be undying devotion to the American Union and unabating love for the fatherland, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

In the medieval age of Rome the proudest thought which Roman lips gave utterance was, "I am a Roman citizen." So let it be the pride and hope of every American citizen in whatever part of the world he may be, whether in the land of the Montezumas or in the inhospitable region of Lapland, if he but pronounce the talismanic words "I am an American citizen," he will have secured the respect and admiration of the strangers among whom his lot may be cast, and will feel cause to say "my country be thou ever blest."

**Napoleon's Orders at Headquarters.**  
Every evening at nightfall the King and commandants of the different corps of arms are to send to the Emperor a succinct account, containing the number of men under arms in each army, the important facts which have taken place during the day, and every intelligence that has been received of the movements of the enemy. Every day, half an hour before sunrise, the troops will get under arms, as though they were about to be attacked, and after daylight, when it shall be certain that the enemy is not making any offensive movements, the troops will return to their bivouacs. At that hour the King and the commandants of the corps of arms are to state to the Emperor what they may know of the position of the enemy. The commandants of the corps of arms are to pay the strictest attention that the officers have not with them any useless baggage. It is forbidden to any one to take a single tent. The officers are always to seek accommodation in the houses near the troops. If the troops have to encamp for several days at a distance from any habitation, tents will be supplied to them from their headquarters. Every officer must himself carry his cloak over his shoulders, and a case in which he can have one day's provisions. The Emperor has decided that during the continuance of operations, the infantry shall only carry with them the *kepi*, great coat, jacket and trousers, two pair of shoes—one on, and the other in the knapsack—and the small tent. The other clothing of the men is to be packed up and sent immediately to the depot of the corps, which is to be established at Genoa. It will be the same with the half-battalion, except for the Zouaves and the Algerian (trailleurs, who will retain it, as well as the small cloak.

**THE ZOUAVES.**—Many people suppose that the Zouaves so often mentioned in connection with the Italian wars, as well as the late campaign in the Crimea, are a corps of Arabs. They are only Frenchmen in Arab uniform, and are made up of men selected from the old soldiers of the regular army for their fine form, great strength, and tried courage. A letter from Italy says of them:  
The dress of the Zouave is of the Arab pattern, the cap is a loose fit, or scull cap of scarlet felt, with a tassel; a turban is worn over this in full dress; a cloth dress and loose jacket which leaves the neck unincumbered by collar, stock or cravat, cover the upper portion of his body, and allow free movement of the garments; the scarlet pants are of the loose oriental pattern, and are tucked under garters like those of the foot riders of the cavalry; the overcoat is a loose cloak with a hood. The chasseur wear a similar one. The men say that this dress is the most convenient one possible, and prefer it to any other. The Zouaves have certainly proved that they are what their appearance would indicate, the most reckless, self-reliant, and complete infantry that Europe can produce. With his graceful dress and soldierly bearing, and vigilant attitude, the Zouave at an outpost is a beau-ideal of a soldier. They neglect no opportunity to add to their personal comforts; if there is a stream in the vicinity the party marching on picket is sure to be supplied with fishing rods, &c.; if anything is to be had, the Zouaves are quite certain to obtain it. Their movements are the most light and graceful I have ever seen; the stride is long but the foot seems scarcely to touch the ground and the march is apparently made without effort or fatigue.

I have noticed that the Zouaves always manage to have a fowl or two boiling in the pot. They have obtained this accession to the meal either by what is termed "hooking" it, or else the Zouave, who is always gallant has induced the farm maiden, who adores him, to make a present to himself and comrades. One thing is certain, where other troops would starve, the Zouaves find abundance of provisions. The dinner oger, the spokesman of the party, tells some interesting tale of what some former Zouave did in Africa. He is listened to in solemn silence, only being interrupted from time to time with some such remarks as "C'est bien ca." "Voulez vous me raconter une autre histoire?" and so on until the quick rattle of the drum announces that the time has come for duty to be attended to. Gay and careless these troops are, above all, active and brave; they are ready to undertake at any moment any desperate move, and their reputation throughout all Europe has become so generally known that it is an additional force gained for them. Having often heard the question asked, "What is a Zouave?" we give the above as all the information we can glean from the exchanges.

**A MIXTURE OF ANTIMONY.**—The St. Clairsville (Ill.) Gazette says that a vein of antimony, two feet thick and almost solid, has been discovered within two miles of St. Clairsville. Antimony is one of the ingredients of type metal, worth about forty cents a pound, and it has been supposed that it was only to be found in Germany.

## African Country Democrat.

Thursday, July 7, 1865.

**S. M. PETTENGILL & CO'S**  
ADVERTISING AGENCY.  
110 Nassau Street, New York, and 30 State St. Boston.  
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. are the Agents for the AFRICAN DEMOCRAT and the most influential and largest circulating Newspaper in the United States and the Canada. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

**Democratic State Nominations.**  
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:  
**RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,**  
OF PHILADELPHIA.  
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:  
**JOHN ROWE,**  
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

We give the address of H. Hamlin, Esq., at the Court House on Monday, the 4th, and point to it as an effort worthy the day and worthy the author. It is better on such a day to dwell upon what we are, the glorious privileges we enjoy, the greatness as a nation to which we have arrived, than to croak over the imaginary or real ills that are thought to exist, or are just about to overwhelm us.

The painting and glazing on the house of S. A. Backus was performed by J. C. Chandler, and does credit to his taste and skill. John seems determined to excel in his profession.

The Commissioners of Clarion county have contracted with Edmund English, of Brookville, for building a new Court House. He is to receive \$13,750, and \$500 for the old material on the ground.

Lewis Levin, well known to the political world as the head and front of Americanism in Philadelphia, has become hopelessly deranged, and is now in the Insane Asylum of that city.

**FRIEDRICH RAILROAD ACCIDENT.**—A dreadful accident occurred to a train on the Michigan Southern Railroad, on the night of the 27th ult. near South Bend, caused by the washing away of a culvert.

There was about one hundred and fifty persons on the train, thirty-three of whom have been taken from the ruins dead, and fifty or sixty others wounded. The rest have not been heard from.

**SUSPECTED HORSE THIEF.**—On Thursday last a suspicious looking person came into town, and seeing that he was suspected, left by the Warren road, without calling. He was pursued, and when overtaken, near Mr. Hoosier's, he fled to the woods, leaving the horse he rode, to his pursuers. The horse was left with D. R. Bennett to be kept until its owner calls for it. The suspected person is said to be in the neighborhood of Kenzoa, but we have heard of no attempt being made to arrest him.

The Democratic National Committee have agreed upon the second day of June, 1865, as the day for the meeting of the National Convention, at Charleston, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Thus we shall soon be surrounded by the excitements of a Presidential contest.

A proposition has been made by an individual formerly identified with the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Co., to lease the road. The offer is to take the road for ten years—pay \$1,500,000 for the first year, \$100,000 to be added each succeeding year for four years, and \$2,000,000 per year for the five remaining years, with the privilege of renewal for another ten years at \$2,500,000 per annum.

**BRUTAL MURDER.**—We are indebted to R. HINDS, of Ceres for the following particulars of a most shocking murder that was committed near that place:

Mr. James Stocker, living on Bell's Run in Ceres township, was found dead, in the road about one half mile from his residence, on Friday evening last, having the appearance of having been beaten with a club until life was extinct. He was lying on his face when found, with several bruises on the back part of the head, which must have been given after he had fallen. There were also marks of blows on his face and forehead. Near him was found a club 8 feet long, from two to three inches in diameter, the butt end of which was covered with blood and brain. The deceased was about 60 years of age, and had uniformly borne a good character.

James Dunn, who lives near the deceased, was arrested and committed to our County Jail, the following day, on charge of committing the murder.

**A SINGULAR PROPHECY.**—The following curious paragraph is from the Cologne correspondent of the Continental Review:

We may now afford to smile at the singular prophecy of the Westphalian shepherd, who lived some hundred and fifty years ago, and who predicted a terrible European war, in the course of which the Turks should cool the feet of their horses in the Rhine. These things—thus runs the tradition—were to come to pass when carriages run without horses, and the Prussian soldiers were dressed like the soldiers who crucified Christ. Carriages do run with out horses and the *silhouettes* of a Prussian soldier, in his tunic and helmet, is in all respects that of a Roman legionary. But the superstitious, who speculated on this singular prophecy, could never reconcile with it the decline of the Turkish power, and the manifest improbability of the Sultan's troops carrying the standard of the Prophet to the banks of the Rhine. They forget that France has Algerine regiments of Spahis and Zouaves, and that many of them are as good Mussulmen as ever walked in the streets of Stamboul.

## THE FOURTH AT SMETHPORT.

The eighty-third anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated in Smethport Monday with more than usual éclat. At midnight on the 3d the bells were rung, and in a short time a National Salute of fifteen guns was fired; at day-light the National Ensign, with its thirty-three stars, was displayed from the cupola of the Court House, and a salute of thirty-three guns fired. An nine o'clock the Borough presented a lively scene; the streets and public places were permeated by an immense throng, making every demonstration of joy. It would be impossible to give an approximate number of the persons in town; but suffice it to say there were all that could be accommodated at our public houses. At half-past eleven all that could get in assembled at the Court House, and were entertained by the reading of the Declaration, addresses from Messrs. Hamlin and Nicols, the singing of patriotic songs, and music by the Smethport Brass Band. Five soldiers of the last war with Great Britain, being present, were invited to take the seat of honor in front of the Speakers' stand. At half-past one dinner was served under a spacious bower, by D. R. Bennett, the well known host of the "Bennett House." After partaking of a sumptuous repast the crowd again assembled at the Court House, and the following toasts were drunk, amid the cheers of the assembly:

- REGULAR TOASTS.**
1. *The Day we Celebrate*—May it ever be remembered and never forgotten.
  2. *Washington, The Mother of Washington; The Tomb of Washington*—Objects ever dear to the American heart.
  3. *The United States*—From the iron chains her mother forged to bind her, have been wrought golden cords of love to encircle and protect the oppressed of the earth—may they never be torn.
  4. *Our noble old Commonwealth; her motto "Virtue Liberty and Independence"*—May they ever be preserved.
  5. *Adams, Franklin and Jefferson—Henry, Jay and Hamilton*—The souls are rocked by them in their infancy—may their names be cherished in our manhood.
  6. *Lafayette, the friend and companion of Washington, the hope and protector of our fathers*—May his name be honored.
  7. *The Mothers of the Revolution, the Authors of the Authors of our Independence*—May their daughters emulate their virtues.
  8. *The Family of the United States*—May the sentiments which actuate the thirteen original States, extend to their purity to the latest born, and abide in the household forever.
  9. *The Declaration of Independence*—Calm and deliberate in assertion, modest and resolute in sentiment, a model instrument for mankind—may we ever emulate its authors in the moderation of our words, and the reasonableness of our acts.
  10. *The President of the United States*—He holds no scepter, yet holds a higher office than any potentate of the earth—may heaven guide his acts.

- WITNESS TOASTS.**
- By **SQUIRE MOORE**—*The American Independence*—May it ever be celebrated and enjoyed.
  - By **P. E. SCULL**—To the memory of Major General Jacob Brown, one of Pennsylvania's most distinguished sons.
  - By **Dr. W. Y. McCor**—*The American Fair*—Ever ready to promote an I sustain the sons, brothers and fathers, in the perpetuation of our glorious institutions.
  - By **Mr. CORNELL**—*The President of the United States*, in default of a wife, may the old gentleman be wedded to the hearts of the people.
  - The Ladies*—Eve led Adam out of Paradise, that they might make of the whole earth an Eden.

**J. B. O. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania**—By her well organized system of laws, her support of learning, and her eagerness to internal improvements, she evinces her care for the interests of her citizens and her just appreciation of the elements which constitute a great State.

**J. B. O. Our Union of States**—May it continue to rest upon the principles of equity and justice, and to secure the blessings of peace and prosperity and happiness to all who live under its protection; as well as remain an abiding hope and example to the oppressed of other nations.

**J. B. O. The Press**—The most active agent in moulding the thoughts and actions of men—the school teacher and pastor combined—may it ever be guided by wisdom, patriotism and truth.

**Mr. Ford**—*Union—National and Social*—Union forever.

About five o'clock a procession was formed, the Old Fellow's Regalia was brought out and donned, and headed by the Brass Band, and led by Capt. A. H. Cory, marched through the principal streets. In the evening was witnessed a grand display of Fire-works, under the supervision of Messrs. Armstrong and Sartwell. The whole concluded by a grand hop at the Bennett House, under the management of Messrs. Hyde and Mason.

On the whole, the 4th was a great day at Smethport. The weather was fine, and thanks to the care of Messrs. Pierce and Jackson, who had the charge of the "great guns," no accidents happened; and, so far as we know, not an incident happened to mar the enjoyment of a single person. Every person seemed to thank God that they were citizens of the United States, and to hope that the 4th might be celebrated each year in the same manner, at least during their lives.

The Hon. D. F. Robinson, ex-member of Congress for the district of Chambersburg, Pa., died on the 24th ult. from the disease contracted at the National Hotel, at Washington, in the spring of 1857.

**GREENLEY MEETS A SLAVE DEALER.**—We find the following going the rounds of the western journals:

"Horace Greeley at Leavenworth met a gentleman who expressed great pleasure at seeing so distinguished a philanthropist, and in wishing him success. Indeed," replied Mr. Greeley, "I am happy to hear such sentiments, and to see such men as yourself, where I did not expect the least sympathy, in this land where the iniquity of the nation is so firmly rooted. God be praised, the work goes bravely on." "With you, sir," returned Mr. W., "slavery will soon cease to exist in Missouri. The number of slaves is now fast decreasing. I am myself doing something toward removing them. Only last week I took away thirteen." "My good friend, how? where to?" "To New Orleans." "Great God! a dealer in human souls!" Yes, sir, if that is what you call it. I buy and sell negroes. I am indebted to you for the profits of my business. Slaveholders here sell their slaves for half their value in the South, to keep your disciples from stealing them."

## Correspondence.

SMETHPORT, July 6th 1865.  
HENRY HAMLIN Esq.—Dear Sir, The undersigned Committee of Arrangement, &c., of the late celebration at this place, of the glorious birth-day of our nation, ask of you, not for ourselves only, but for community at large, a copy of your felicitous Address on that occasion, for publication. Believing, as we do, that the diffusion of sentiments such as we listened to with pleasure at that time, will tend to cement still more closely the bond that binds together as common inheritors of the freedom and independence for which our fathers fought, bled and died, we wish to see them in the hands of every one, hoping they will be read and treasured up in the store-house of remembrance, until they shall not only be as familiar as "household words," but the embodiment of our every national act and feeling.  
Yours, truly,  
G. B. BACKUS,  
N. F. JONES,  
A. N. TAYLOR,  
Committee.

SMETHPORT, Pa., July 7, 1865.  
Respected Sirs:—  
Yours of the 6th inst. is at hand, fearing the high compliment paid my feeble remarks made on the occasion of the 4th inst. is unmerited, it is with delicacy that I comply with your kind request and place the address you refer to in the hands of our public journalists, for publication.  
Very Respectfully, Yours,  
H. HAMLIN.

## Reported for the Democrat.

**Court Proceedings.**  
J. Durling vs. H. B. Dickinson—This action is for deceit in selling a glandered horse for a sound one. This cause was tried at the last term but the Jury could not agree, and therefore came up for trial at this term. Verdict in favor of Plaintiff for \$40.

Com. vs. Gideon Ellis—Assault with intent to kill. This case grew out of an neighborhood quarrel. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs.

Com. vs. John Dawson—Selling liquor without license. Deft. pleads guilty—gives bail that he will quit the business and is discharged on the above conditions.

The following are bills presented to the Grand Jury:  
Com. vs. Joseph J. Robins—Arson, true bill. This is for burning the house of Dexter, in Liberty township. This being an Oyer and Terminer case it could not be tried at this term.

Com. vs. Isaac Sommers—Assault with intent to kill, true bill. Continued by Deft.  
Com. vs. George S. Furgusson—Cutting timber, true bill. Continued.

Com. vs. T. Melvin—Assault and Battery, true bill. Continued.

The following bills were ignored:  
D. A. Easterbrooks, Larceny. Wm. Young, Assault &c. John Nolan, Assault. William Stanton, Larceny.

**BALLOON ASCENSION.**—The longest voyage ever made in a balloon was on the 1st inst., from St. Louis to a point near Sackett's Harbor. The balloon was launched at St. Louis, under the supervision of Messrs. John Wise, scientific director, LaMountain, aeronaut, O. A. Gager, navigator, and Wm. Hyde reporter to the St. Louis Republican, at 45 minutes past 6 in the afternoon and landed in the town of Henderson, Jefferson county N. Y. at 20 minutes past two, P. M., the next day accomplishing a distance of 1,100 miles in nineteen hours and thirty-five minutes.

When over Lake Ontario, and about 30 miles from shore, they encountered a violent gale of wind, blowing almost directly downward, and they were in imminent peril of their lives. Mr. Gager says:

"Every effort was made to keep the balloon up by throwing out ballast, stores and instruments, but in spite of all their exertions, she made a tremendous dive, striking the water, staving the boat, and nearly bringing about a fatal termination of the voyage to Mr. La Mountain. The balloon then rushed headlong towards the shore, which was reached in a few minutes, from whence it plunged into a dense forest at a speed which Mr. Hyde estimates at about two miles a minute. The grapnels were cast loose, but the strong iron hooks were wrenched off like pipe stems."

The boat, which was still below them, went crashing through the trees, leaving a path as if the locality had been visited by a tornado. Mr. Hyde says that trees of a foot or more in diameter were snapped asunder as if made of clay, while the branches were flying in every direction. After proceeding about a mile at this rate, in momentary expectation of destruction, the balloon was dashed against a huge tree by which it was colaped, and scarcely anything left of it but countless ribbons. Austrian troops are tendered a free passage through Batavia, and are feasted and cheered at every town. The Augsburg Gazette, urges an immediate invasion of France by the German Army to capture Paris in the Emperor's absence. The most persistent efforts are made at Frankfurt, by the Austrian delegates and the Sovereigns in the Austrian interest to induce a declaration that the confederation sides with Francis Joseph. It is even yet questionable whether Russia and those States in which English influence prevail, will be able to restrain such a declaration, as they are trying to do.

At this moment Russia speaks. Through her Prime Minister she sends out a circular intimating that if the German armies march against France, the Russian armies will march against Germany. It will be one of the best evidences of Louis Napoleon's skill in playing on the political chess-board, if he can thus make Russia hold Germany in check, while he makes his own moves in Italy.