E. BEATTY.

PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

TERMS OF FUBLICATION. The Granten Hanne is published weekly on a large sheet, containing roury occurs, and furnished to sub-scribers at the rate of \$1.50 if paid strictly in advance; \$1.75 if p.d.) within the year; or \$2 in all cases when payment is dolayed until after the expiration of the year. Necesscriptions received for a less period than six months, and none discontinued until all arranzages are päid, a dess at the option of the publisher. Papers sent to paper like in advance, or the payment assumed by some termsible porson living in Cumberland county. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertise ants will be charged \$1.00 per square of welve have a star three insertions, and 25 cents for each ubsequest assertion. All advertisements of less than welve his ansidered as a square. The following rates twelve h ... VOL. LVI. **subseque** iter sonsidered as a square. The following rates on a set for Quarterly, Half Yearly and Yearly twelve lim **advertisin**

3 Months. 6 Months. 12 Months. HERALD AND EXPOSITOR Square 12 lines,) \$3.00 5.00 6 Column, - - 8.00 \$5.00 8.00 12.00 \$8.00 12.00 Column, 1 16.00 . 20.00 12.00 $30.00 \\ 45.00$ 25.00 35.00 Wednesday Dec'r 19 --- In the Senate Mr.

CONGRESS.

mission of Kansas, with or without slavery.

Thursday, Dec'r.20.- In the Senate, yester-

posed a plan of electing the two most impor-

tant committees, those of Ways and Means

and Foreign Affairs, members being taken from the various parties, in proportion to

their vote in the House, the Chairman to be

selected by majority vote, and to preside al-

Advorti- ments inserted before Marringes and Deaths, Scents particle for inst insertion, and 4 cents per line for subsequent insertions. Communications on subjects of limited a individual interest will be charged 5 cents per line. See Propeletor will not be responsible in dam-ages for the science of lines, will be identical without charge.

JOB PRINTING.

The CASS LE HERALD JOB PRINTING OFFICE is the The $(x_{i+1}) \in HERRED JOB PREVATING OFFICE is the$ largest as it nost complete establishment in the county. $Three <math>g_{i+1}$ dresses, and a general variety of material suited for that and fancy work of every kind, enables us to do not irrinting at the shortest notice and on the most real stable terms. Persons in want of Bills, Blanks or any through in the Johbing line, will find it their in-terest to give us a call. Every variety of BLANKS con-stantly to hand. stantly on hand. cure attenti m

Heneral & Local Information.

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SPATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor-JAMES POLLOCK. Socretar, of State-Andrew G. CURTIN. Surveyor (concral-J. P. BRAWLEY, Audit or General-E. BANKS. Treasurer--- BLI SLIFER. Judges of the Supreme Court-E. LEWIS, J. S. BLACE W. B. LONRIC, G. W. WOODWARD, J. C. KNOX.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President dudge-Hon, JAMES H.⁶ GRAHAM, Associate Judges-Hon, John Rupp, Samuel Wood burn.

- District Ast mey-Win, J. Shearer.

Protinuantary—Daniel K. Noell. Recenter, A.A. John M. Gregg. Ro21ster-william Lyte. flight Short-Jacob Bowman; Deputy, James Wid-

County Treasurer-N. W. Woods. Coroner-Joseph C. Thompson. County Commissioners-John Bobb, James Armstrong, George M. Granam. Clerk to Commissioners. Michael Wise. Directors of the Poor-George Sheaffer, George Brin-dle, John C. Brown. Superintendent of Poor House-

Togeph Lobach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess-Col. ARMSTRONG NOBLE.

Chief Burgess-Col. Anastriove Nonic. Assistant Burgess-Samuel Gould, Town Connell-R. C. Woodward, (President) Henry Myers, John Gathall, Peter Monyer, F. Gardner, H. A. Sturgena, Viennet Sheafer; John Thompson, David Sipe, Clerk & Connell-William Wetzel, Constables-siohn Harder High Constable; Robert McCartney, Ward Constable,

CHUROHES.

First Presbyterian Church, northwest Logic of Centre Square. Rev. Conway P. Wing, Pastor.—Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock,

Friday, Dec'r. 21.-In the House Mr. Gid-P. M. Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and Pointret streets. Rev. Mr. EALLS, Pastor. Services commelice at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M. St. Johns Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. Jacob B. Monss, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. English Lutheran Church, Bodford between Main and Louther streets. Rev. Jacob Fay, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M. German Reformed Church, Louther, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rov. A. H. KREMER, Pastor. Services at 10 j'clock, A. M., and 0 j'clock, P. M. German Reformed Church, Louther, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rov. A. H. KREMER, Pastor. Services at 10 j'clock, A. M., and 0 j'clock, P. M. Methodist E. Church, (irst Charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. S. L. M. Cossat, Pastor. Services at 10 o'clock, P. M. Methodist E. Church, (second Chargo) Rov. J. M. JOXES, Pastor. Services followed Charge, Rev. J. M. Roman Catholic Church, Pomfret, near East street.—Rev. Jaxes Barkert, Pastor. Services on the 2nd sunday of each month. Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover dings rose to a privileged question denying that he used such a remark as was attributed disturb it. to him by Mr. McMullen, namely, that the government should go into the hands of the

Speaker.



Cirrle. A Paper fur the Family

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1855.

MR. FULLER'S POSITION.

The Washington papers give the following eport of the debate in the House on Wedneshis position: Clayton presented memorials relative to the

what is said dither for or against me; but, inasmuch as it was indicated this morning by one of my colleagues that my position is misunderstood, I desire to avail myself of this opportunity, with the indulgence of the House fully and frankly to declare it,

the foundation of all our troubles here is the oue question of slavery. I desire to declare here that I am opposed to its present or fu-ture agitation, and for the reason that, in my humble judgment, no possible good can result from it; that its discussion here must result, as it has always heretofore done, in evil and mischief-in creating popular discontent, individual distrust, sectional alienation and divis I desire to leave the question of slavery ison. just where the constitution has left it. [applause]-with the people who tolerate it, who determine, control, and regulate for themselves. [Renewed applause.] I will not meddle or interfere with it. I would disturb no existing egulations. If it be an evil, it is their evil : if it be a blessing it is their blessing. I make no aggressions upon the rights or feelings of

any man or of any section, nor will I submit to any invasion of mine. [Applause.]

day, Mr. Broadhead, from the Committee on With regard to the past legislation of Con-Claims, submitted a report to the effect that gress there is no difference of opinion. I am all claims founded upon contracts with the frank to say that I support the compromise Government, and which the claimants choose measures of 1850, and had I held a seat here I should have opposed the legislation of the last Congress; and for the very reason that I' to prosocute before the Court of claims, be referred to that court, which report was adopam opposed to further agitation which can do ted. The protest of members of the Illinois no good, I am willing that the past shold bury Legislature against the election of Lyman its own dead. I desire to unite with my fellow citizens every where in a patriotic effort to bring back this country to that state of good Trumbull to the Senate, together with some ev. idence to the effect that Mr. Trumbull ceased feeling and social harmony which once existto be a judge two years before he was elected ed, and which ought never to have been disto the Senate, was referred to the Committee turbed. I believe there can be no doubt as on the Judiciary. In the House, the ballot- regards my sentiments upon this subject. If, however, there be any, 1 am willing, to stand ing for Speaker was resumed. without effect. up in this grand inquisition and submit my-The sixty-seventh ballet stood as follows :--self to the grand inquisitor. [Laughter and Banks, 104; Righardson 73; Fuller 34; scatapplause. 7 tering, 10. Mr Smith, of Alabama, then pro-

Mr. Sherman Would you be willing to allow the institution of slavery to obtain an advantage or gain ascendancy by reason of the repeal of the Misssouri compromise.

Mr. Fuller. I respectfully answer that I will leave it to the people who tolerate it. I say distinctly that if Kansas presents herself ternately over the ordinary business of the for admission I shall vote for her admission House, until the Speaker is elected. Object without reference to that question. [Loud tion was made that the plan was a violation of applause.] the law of 1789. After much debate, the

Mr. Sage. I desire to know of the gentle-House adjourned without being able to elect a man whether he is in favor of or against a restoration of the Missouri compromise ?

> Mr. Fuller. I assert that I do not seek to disturb that question. If the Missouri Compromise could be restored I should certainly be in favor of its restoration. I say I will not

> Mr. Sage. I again put the question whether the gentleman would vote for a restoration of the Missouri compromise line or whether

ing agitation, I shall vote against the restoration of the Missouri line. [Great applause] And now, fellow citizens, one moment more of your indulgence. I have been charged with tion of this House. My position, humble as it is, has been magnified into this importance. clined it. I have given no pledges to obtain it. Thankful, grateful indeed I am for the expressions of confidence and of kindness which I have received; but I should be vastly more pleased if the suffrages I have obtained should be given for an abler and a worthter man.

NO. 17.

END OF THE WAR.

The storm in Kansas has blown over, says the North American, and our readers, wo doubt not, will share the pleasure we feel in announcing the fact. The mob gathered from the border counties of Missouri, under pretext of enforcing the odious laws of the Legislature had fixed on the 9th inst. for the assault upon Lawrence, but the Governor was not with the forces he had evoked, and they, though far outnumbering the defenders of the city. did not feel themselves strong enough to attack, without large reinforcements. Late accounts. from Lexington say that forty of the men who went from Jackson county, Mo, to attack the town, had deserted, and, as this comes from the leaders of the assailants, it is no doubt co rect. A telegraphic despatch which will be found our columns to day, announces the compromise of the difficulties, and the return

of the Mob to Missouri. Lhere is some good in all things, and so there is in this Kansas war. At the very outset the Governor found out that it was by no means so easy a matter as he had supposed to get the aid of the United States troops in his nefarious schemes. The alarming despatches which he sent eastward for the purpose of taking the President by surprise. fail ed of their purpose, and it is not at all im. probable that the end will be his own rejection by the Senate. In the next place, the courage of the borderers has at last been brought to a practical test. They have been so long blustering of their anxiety for a fight, that every body believed them perfect fire enters But at the first chance of a genuino struggle they have blenched. In the rescue of Branson; the opposing parties were exactly equal in numbers, and the blusterers who had only a few minutes before been regretting that they missed a fight early in the day, incontinently gave up their prisoner, and sneak ed off for the aid of the ten thousand men in buckram, promised to Sheriff Jones by the Governor. To overwhelm the four hundred and fifty men in Lawrence, some two or three thousand Missourians sally forth with muskets and cannons, but no sooner do they arrive in sight of the devoted town they are going to demolish, than they began to desert and talk about waiting for reinforcements.

These incipient struggles only serve to develope the dangers which threaten popular sovereignty in the territory, and to enable the settlers to provide against all emergencies. The pre-ent trouble was evidently the work of deliberate design on the part of Shannon, Atchison, and Stringfellow, and though it is a question shall arise in this body I shall vote terrible infliction upon the people of the territory it will accomplish good in the end.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

RUMORS CONCERNING PEACE.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA. The R M. steamship Asia, from Liverpool in the 8th inst., arrived at Boston on Wednesday afternoon the 18th.

THE WAR.

The news by this arrival consists mainly of peace rumors, but the public had no means of stimating their truth, and they are probably if little value. It is a very noticeable circumstance that the assertions of the British press on the subject of negotiations are quite at variance with those of influential continental

The London Times, and Disraeli's organ, he London Press, are prominent in asserting that peace is near at hand, and that Austria is about to address an ultimatum, summoning Russia, under the threat of breaking off negotintions with her, to accept those conditions of fence which they will not assent to after anther successful campaign.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, under date of the 4th inst., ays: 'It is impossible to separate what is rue from what is false in the peace rumors. It is no doubt true that all the Cabinets are anxious for peace; but it is equally, true that it cannot be said that negotiations are going forward-at the utmost, preparatory steps only are being made. Austria maintains the validity of the treaty of December 2d, and all the attempts of other German States to exercise a pressure on the Western Powers, with a view to pacification, have been completely paralyzed. Austria, moreover, is now rendy to accept the interpretation given to the third of the four Vienna Conference points. Prussia has urgently demanded at St. Petersburg that Russia should name the conditions to which she is ready to submit. Russia's reply to this temand of Prussia is affirmed to be conciliitory, but vague. The Cabinet at St. Petersburg shrinks from the edifficulty of making broposals that it may have the mortification to see rejected.

Some undertake to say that plane will be arranged between Napoleon and the King of Sardinia with respect to Italy that will render sence impossible for years to come; others, that Napoleon is tired of the expenses of the war, and really desires peace. Meanwhile, continued preparations, on the largest scale, go forward for the spring campaign

Private letters from St. Petersburg indicate no pressure for peace. The St. Petersburg, Northern Bee has an editorial headed 'The war is only beginning.' and declares that Russia has ample resources to continue the war for years. The London Times has a reply to the Bee, asserting that this boasting merely betrays weakness

THE CRIMEA.

The Times' correspondent writes from the samp before Sebastopol, November, 24, saying there is really nothing to write about, as no-thing really has occurred. Very little firing is exchanged between the North and South sides. The Russian works on the North side of Sehastopol were rapidly assuming gigantic di-mensions. Preparations for destroying the docks are nearly completed.

The bulk of the Russian army has returned to its former position. The French have been reinforced by the arrival of 12,000 troops.-Fige English and Sardinians have also been reinforced Considerable additions continued at the same time to be made to the Russian forces.

The Russians continue to threaten Kertch, which has been largely reinforced.

A despatch from the Baltic, dated the 6th, states that the united squadron, under Ad-miral Dundas, was then passing the Belt, homeward.

A Russian Grand Council of War is to be held at St. Petersburg, to settle a plan for the defence of the coast from the Gulf of Bothynia to the southern extremity of Valhynia. iu Asia. There is an unconfirmed rumor that the Russians have taken Kars.

the second second second

day last, in which Mr. Fuller, of Pa. declared | being an obstacle in the way of the organiza-Mr. Fuller of Penasylvania. I am not in I have never desired and do not now expect the habit of being very much disturbed by an election. I have never asked for nor de-

French Spoliation claims and announce his intention at an early day to call them up, and address the Senate on the subject He 'said that the records of the State Department show the President to have been in error in asserting that the claimants were paid under the

treaty ceeding Louisiana to the United States. It is said that the difficulty which lays at Mr, Jones of Tennessee, offered a resolution calling on the Secratary of the Navy for the proceedings of Naval Retiring Board, and the evidence on which they acted; but, at the suggestion of Mr. Clayton, that it should be discussed in secret session, the resolution was laid over, and the Senate went into executive session. The House again balloted unsuccessfully for a Speaker. Mr. Thornington withdrew his Plurality resolution, but announ ced his intention to renew it to day. A motion to elect a Speaker by ballot was lost by an overwhelmning vote. Mr Fuller defined his position to be for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise and in favor of the ad-

day of each month. German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. Rev. I. P. Naschold, Bastor. service at

-When changes in the above are necessary the proper persons are requested to notify us.

DICHINSON COLLEGE.

Rev. Charles Collins, President and Professor of Moral

Rev. Herman (M. Johnson, Professor of Philosophy and English Literature, James W. Marshall, Professor of Ancient Languages, State and M. Statury, Professor of Mathematics, Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, Professor of Mathematics. William C. Wilson, Locturer on Natural Science and Curator of this Museum. Alexander Schem, Professor of Hebrew and Modern

Alexander Schem, Fromsson et anguages. Benjamin Arbogast, Tutor in Languages. Samuel D. Hillman, Principal of the Grammar School William X. Snively, Assistant in the Grammar Schoo.

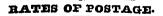
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2.5

North, that the Abolition party would elect a President, and then the Union should and ought to be dissolved. Mr. Giddings trusted

that no one in the House would expect him to reply to that gentleman except in a case of

> rose and with an excited manner asked, what which might be put to him. I put a question does the member mean? Does he suppose he is

capable of insulting any member on this floor? When I am assaile 1 by the contemptible mem-

ber from Ohio, I will defend myself here or elsewhere. [Sensation.] I did not condemn

the course of that member, and I have nothing to take back. Mr. Cox resumed his speech commenced yesterday, endevoring to show that the National American party could not unite on the election of speaker wi h the anti-Slavery agtitation party at the North. Mr. Etheridge and various others interrupted for explanations, when finally Mr. Cox concluded, after a speech of nearly three hours. Mr. Cobb,

of Ga., followed in an exhortation to the Democrats to preserve their organization. They could not join the Americans. Mr. Foster and others continued the debate.

The House adjourned without a ballot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-The debate in the House to-day has widened the breach between the friends of Messrs. Bichardson and Fuller. Four or five of the supporters of Mr. Banks have privately declared that, unless he shall be elected within the next day or two. they will drop him, in the hope of diverting and concentrating the majority vote on some other gentleman not yet prominently named.

Saturday, Dec'r. 22.-The House again voted down a resolution to elect by plurality. The day was consumed in debate without any ballot.

ILL-FEELING IN THE CRIMEA.----Kossuth says,

in a letter to the New York Times: 'I have the most positive information that the French and the English are on the works possible terms in the Crimea. Neither men

nor officers cultivate familiar intercourse .---The French trent the English with supercilious haughtiness since the Redan affair, Just as beginning.'

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he would oppose it?

Mr. Fuller. Whenever that or any other according to my own convictions of duty .---Apolause.]

Mr. Sage. The gentleman said that he palpable misrepresentation. Mr, McMullen held himself ready to answer any question to him, and I leave it for the country to judge of the frankness of his answer.

> Mr. Fuller. The gentleman is entirely at liberty to put questions to me, but he must be content with what he gets in reply. [Cries of 'good' and 'call the rell.']

Mr. Trafton. I wish to ask the gentleman a question which relates to the great doctrine of 'squatter sovereignty,' as allusion has been made to it. I desire to ask the gentleman whether, if Utah should seek admision into this Union with a constitution tolerating New, York of 'an honest lawyer.' polygamy, he would vote for her admission

with polygamy? [Cries of 'call the roll.' Mr. Todd. I desire to say, for myself and the colleagues with whom I have acted since the first day of the meeting of this body, that we came forward and voted for our colleague. known that my colleague entertained the sentiments which he has avowed here tofore I would have supported him. [Loud ap. plause.]

Mr. Kelly then replied to the remarks of

feelings. The House then proceeded to the sixtysixth vote for Speaker.

Mr. Walker, when his name was called, expressed a wish, before casting his vote, to ask of the gentleman from Pennsylvania a single question, viz : Whether or not the gentleman from Pennsylvania would vote for the repeal of the Kansas and Nebraska act, or to employ the language of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Snge) would vote for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line?

Mr. Fuller: I have already said that if I had been a member of the last Congress I ground against the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, should have voted against the Territorial and says that it would prevent a Union of the the English have treated the Turks from the legislation then enacted; but I am willing now Republican with the American branch of the to abide by the laws as they are, and, resist- opposition.

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105 LINDEY MURRAY, the celebrated gramarian, was born in 1745, within the present limits of Lebanon county, in this State, in East Hanover township, on the Swatara, then in Lancaster county. His father was originally a miller, but subsequently became a merchant. Lindley studied law, and practiced in New York. He subsequently removed to England, where he lived forty-two years, and died in Yorkshire, aged upwards of 80. His grammar was first published in 1795. He was Quaker, and had the singular reputation in

nor" The second trial of Arrison, the 'infernal machine' prisoner, is still in progress at Cincinnati. Some evidence not brought out Henry M. Fuller, under the impression and on the first trial, has been elicited. A witness belief that he was sound on the Nebraska named John Winter, testifics that one day, question; and all that I desire to say now is to but a short time prior to the explosion (per-put myself right before my constituents. Had haps two weeks) Arrison came into Mr Fletcher's gun shop and asked to have bonstructed a machine that would go into a box day, my right hand should have withered be- and explode when ignited. Mr. W. remarked at the time to Mr. Fletcher, 'he wants an infernal machine to blow somebody to hell,

whereupon the defendant immediately left the Mr. Whitney, and denied that the Know No. shop. Henry Fletcher, the gentleman alluded thing party of the North was national in its to above also gave in his testimony corrobor-feelings.

> &c. be sent to the White House, where, and where only the message is to be put in type.

BOT The Newark Morcury takes strong

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DEATH AND VANITY .- The St Louis Herald of Wednesday says: -- 'Some of our fashionable indics, owing to an excess of vanity, in order to give tone and permanency to their complexion, or, as they say, 'to improve their complexion,' are in the habit of taking arsenic in small doses. Within the past week two ladies of this city, members of wealthy families, and ladies of fashion, have died very suddenly. Their nearest friends and relatives sny that they were 'arsenic eaters;' but in order to guard against soundal, the real cause of their death has not been made public.--However, those same persons do not hesitate to say privately that an over dose of arsenic was the real cause of their death.

BIBLE BURNING .- A great excitement was recently produced in Kingston, Ireland, by a most revolting and atrocious scene enacted by the 'Redemptorist Fathers,' a body of five or six Roman Catholid clergymen, who it seems. after celebrating mass and preaching in the chapel of that place, brought their mission to a conclusion by presiding at the burning, within a few feet of the public thoroughfare, of a large pile of Bibles, &c., which they had ordered their audiences to collect for the purpose. The pile consisted principally of Bibles, but not exclusively-the orders of the Redemptorists having been for the collection of bad books generally, and the Bible, in their estimation, is the worst of books for the people to read!

EMIGRATION SOUTHWARD. - A large party of ersons are about to remove from Boston to leorgia, where they have purchased a fine tract of land which includes a good water ower, ready for immediate use. They proose to build a manufacturing town, which hall soon become a city; and carrying with iom, as they will, New England energy, inenuity and aptitude for thrift, they can ardly fall short of full success. They propose) take out quite a number of new and practid working machines, and at once establish nanufactories and trade as well as agriculture.

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President Pierce, for fear the press shall get hold of a copy of the Message in advance of its delivery to Congress, has, so it is said, directed that printers, with their cases, types,