



DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL

RICHARD WHITE, EDITOR. HENRY C. DEVINE, PROPRIETOR.

WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors. EBENSBURG. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 23.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Subject to the Decision of the National Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Estray, by A. M. White—Notice, by G. M. Reed—Notice, by A. C. Mullin—List of Causes—Estray, by N. Noel—Comr's. Appeals—Auditor Notice's, by J. S. Rhey—Notice, by J. C. Noon—Notice, by P. S. Noon—Notice, by Wm. H. Gardner—Notice, by M. Hasson—Tavern Stand for rent, by P. Shields.

We are indebted to Messrs. Smith and Bernhard of the House, and Messrs. Crosswell and Maguire of the Senate for Legislative documents.

To Advertisers. Persons sending in advertisements will please mark the number of insertions required, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Gov. Bigler. The election of this gentleman to represent this State in the Senate of the United States for the ensuing six years is warmly received by the Democracy of the State, and gives much satisfaction. Although we have expressed an opinion in favor of Gen. Henry D. Foster of Westmoreland as our first choice for this distinguished station, yet we are highly gratified with the election of Gov. Bigler. Stricken down as that gentleman was in the gubernatorial canvass one year since, whilst battling in defence of civil and religious liberty, as the first victim of Know-Nothing intolerance, we cannot but regard his election now as a triumph of truth over fanaticism, and a pointed rebuke to the new fangled party that thought they had secured the complete political prostration of a faithful public servant.

That Gov. Bigler will faithfully represent the interests of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate, we have no doubt. Possessing much ability, and intimately acquainted with the wants and wishes of the people, united to habit of great industry, he cannot fail to discharge his duties to the satisfaction of the people of his native State. To the people of this country he is well known as on two successive occasions they aided in electing him to the State Senate to represent the old district of Indiana, Armstrong, Clearfield, and Cambria. From his long experience in the legislative and executive departments of the State he has become familiar with its interests, and will be enabled to beneficially aid in such legislation as will promote the welfare not only of Pennsylvania but that of the whole Union.

In the election of Gov. Bigler another proof is also given that the Democracy are not disposed to forget those who stand firm and true to the time honored principles of the party. Nor should the young men of the country forget that in his career another example is given of the beautiful workings of our republican form of government, and what may be accomplished by industry, intelligence, and integrity. That the highest station in the land may be reached by pursuing a straight forward course, and to which the poor may aspire as well as the rich.

Starting in life without friends, or rich relations to aid him, his success in life so far is owing to his own industry and application. Whether we regard him as the poor printer boy—editor—merchant—legislator—governor—or citizen, he has always been found active, useful, industrious, and desirous to promote the welfare of his native State, and in the new station to which he has just him a successful career, and feel assured that the interests of the Keystone State will be faithfully attended to in the Senate of the Union.

State Treasurer. The Legislature on Monday last elected Henry S. Magraw, Esq. formerly of Pittsburg, but now of Lancaster, to the office of State Treasurer for one year from the first Monday of next. The election was effected upon the first ballot, Mr. Magraw receiving 79 votes, and the present incumbent Eli Sifer 42.

Report of the Canal Board. On our outside page, will be found some extracts from the annual Report of the Canal Board. They will doubtless be read with interest by our readers. Had we space enough, we should like to lay the entire Report before them. It is a document which does honor to Pennsylvania. The retiring President, Col. Hopkins leaves the Board, respected by all parties, for his energy, his fearlessness, and devotion to the interests of the State.

The Postmaster at Harrisburg publishes an official notification to the effect that the State of Pennsylvania has provided by legislative enactment for the payment of postage upon all official letters or documents addressed to the Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Superintendent of Common Schools, Deputy Secretary of Common Schools, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of the Land Department, and State Librarian. Similar provisions have been made in the Members of the Legislature while in session.

Our Members. It is pleasing to the Democracy of this representative district, to observe the bold, consistent, and direct course pursued by our Representatives at Harrisburg. Public opinion justifies us in saying that, thus far, Maj. Bernhard and Captain Smith have entirely carried out the wishes of their constituents, and have shown that they deserve the confidence reposed in them. They are always to be found at their posts in the House, vigilant and attentive, not only to the interests of their own district, but also of the Commonwealth at large. Laborious and industrious, they have carried their share of influence. As a citizen of Cambria county, we were gratified, whilst listening to a debate in the House, the other day, to witness the applause bestowed by members on some remarks made by Mr. Smith, on the motion to print Gen. Jackson's Farewell Address. The Know-Nothing was seized with a terror and quaking at the very mention of the old Hero's name, and commenced a terrible caterwauling: in the midst of their tribulation, Mr. Smith got up and settled the hash for them, in one of his off hand pithy remarks. We subjoin an imperfect report of the speech, which though incomplete, may yet serve to give an idea of that gentleman's style of speaking—a style, which direct, energetic, and business like, is always efficacious in a deliberative assembly.

MR. SMITH.—Mr. Speaker, the more I have heard said against the printing of this address, and the more I have reflected upon it, the more am I impressed with its virtue and its importance, and the greater has my anxiety become to have it printed and freely circulated.

Had there been no opposition to the printing of this address, I would have been satisfied with the number of copies the resolution proposes to have printed, viz: 10,000 copies in the English language, and 5,000 copies in the German language, but I am now convinced, that that number is not sufficient.

A License Bill. We have received a copy of a bill reported by Judge Wilkins of the Senate, to repeal the restraining liquor law, and substitute one to regulate tavern licenses, and to restrain the use of spirituous liquors. It consists of twenty-eight sections. It provides that no person hereafter, unless he be a citizen of the United States, and of a good moral and sober character, shall keep a public house. Also, that there shall be two classes of taverns; the one class to be chargeable with a high rate of assessment, and authorized to retail wines, brandy, spirits, malt and brewed liquors; the other class chargeable with low rates of assessments, and authorized to retail cider, beer, ale, porter and malt liquors. The fourth section provides that the Judges of the several Courts of the Quarter Sessions shall hear the applications, and the fifth section thus designates the rates:

For the first class \$1000, in all cases where the adjusted yearly rental or valuation of the house and property occupied or intended to be occupied for that purpose, shall be \$10,000 or more. For the second class, where the rental shall be \$800 and not more than \$10,000, the price of the license shall be \$800. For the third class, where the rental shall be \$600 and not more than \$800, the price of the license shall be \$600. For the fourth class, where the rental shall be \$400 and not more than \$600, the price of the license shall be \$400. For the fifth class, where the rental shall be \$200 and not more than \$400, the price of the license shall be \$200. For the sixth class, where the rental shall be \$100, and not more than \$200, the price of the license shall be \$200. For the seventh class, where the rental shall be \$50 and not more than \$100, the price of the license shall be \$100. For the eighth class, where the rental shall be \$30 and not more than \$50, the price of the license shall be \$30. For the ninth class, where the rental shall be \$15 and not more than \$30, the price of the license shall be \$15. For the tenth class, in all cases where the rental shall be under the sum of \$15, the price of the license shall be \$25.

Sec. 6. That those tavern, inn, and hotel keepers, who apply for a license to vend and retail only cider, beer, ale, malt and brewed beverage, shall be assessed in the same manner as above mentioned in the preceding 4th section, and shall be severally assessed and taxed according to the class in which they shall respectively be placed at one half the rates and sums above enumerated.

State Military Convention. A state military convention assembled at Harrisburg on Monday last, and organized by electing Gen. George Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, President.

A series of resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to draft a bill to regulate the military system of this State, and to urge its passage upon the Legislature. We hope the convention may result in accomplishing what is so much desired by our military friends, the encouragement of our patriotic volunteers, for we know not how soon their services might again be required.

To all whom it may concern. We are reluctantly compelled to call on all who are indebted for subscription, job work, or advertising, to call and settle their accounts, or they will have to be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Persons to whom we are indebted, force us to take this step. We have been publishing for several years without dunning—few country papers can say the same, and we are sorry that we are compelled to do it now. We have a great many subscribers on our list who have not paid a farthing since we commenced publishing the Democrat, which is going on five years. We will take any kind of marketing from those who owe us, at market prices.

Moore's Hotel. Maj. Gideon Marlett has leased this Hotel, now occupied by Frederick Snyder. His reputation as an excellent landlord is well known, as his table always has the evidence.

Gov. Bigler for Buchanan. Immediately upon the election of Gov. Bigler to the U. S. Senate, telegraph reports were sent over the Union, stating that he was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. In the following letter to Mr. M. Kinley former Editor of the Democratic Union, a flat contradiction is given to the whole story, and his position clearly defined.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15th, 1856. MY DEAR SIR—I most heartily concur in every sentiment contained in your favor of yesterday. I am now, and have for many months past, been the open advocate of Mr. Buchanan for the next Presidential nomination. His great State has peculiar claims to the honor of presenting the man, and his vast interests are entitled to the care of one of her own sons. Besides, Mr. B. is most eminently prepared to meet the duties and responsibilities of the station, and in my judgment, is the most available candidate for his party. His old enemies have been silenced by the voice of popular sentiment, and his friends are strengthened by the certainty of his success in Convention and at the polls.

It is my intention, when at Washington City, in the capacity of a Senator, to promote the nomination of this eminent statesman by every proper means, as I shall surely, to the same extent, aid his election should he become the nominee. In this I shall be guilty of bad faith to no man who favored my election to the Senate, for my Presidential preferences were freely declared to the members of the Legislature, and others, previous to my election. You can make any use of this communication that you may deem proper.

Very truly, your friend, W. M. BIGLER. I. G. MURKIN, Esq., Harrisburg, Pa.

Horse Thieves. Our county has been infested for several years with a gang of horse thieves, and it has been impossible for the officers of the law or the owners of horses to arrest them. We are informed that a number of persons who reside in this county are strongly suspected. Last summer Mr. Geo. Settemyer, of Summerhill township lost two valuable horses, and Wm. Carney of Cambria township lost two, together with a number of others taken about the same time. Mr. S. received information from a citizen of Luzerne county, that he could obtain his horses by going to the place and proving them; he went on and found one of them, the other having been killed by hard usage.—Carney has received information that his horses are there also.

We copy the following from the Greensburg Democrat: HORSE THIEVES.—A man by the name of Rutter, who had been arrested in Luzerne County, was taken to Pittsburgh Jail on Thursday morning by Constable Meehling. For a number of years past, there appears to have been a regularly organized band of horse thieves, who have depots and assistants through Pennsylvania and extending into New York. Rutter and a man by the name of Brown were arrested in Wilkesbarre, through the efforts of Mr. Sloan, of Derry township. Information also was obtained by him of a number of horses which had been stolen from this county, some of which were recovered. We are informed that steps are being taken to arrest some other parties who belong to the band, and that the whole concern will be exposed, and the guilty ones brought to punishment. We do not feel at liberty to make public any further particulars at present.

It appears that Rutter and Brown are the individuals who made way with Settemyer's and Carney's horses.

Prosecuting Attorney. T. L. HEYER, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney for this county, has removed from Johnstown to this place. His office may be found next door to his residence, formerly occupied by T. C. McDowell, Esq. We welcome the Col. as one of our citizens, hoping that his new associations will not cause him to regret that he has become one of us. We may here remark that Col. Heyer is an excellent german scholar. Germans wishing to transact business in their own language, can have it attended to by calling on him at his office.

Treasurer. Our newly elected Treasurer, Mr. Charles D. Murray took the oath of office on Saturday last, and entered upon his duties. Mr. M. has all the requirements to make himself obliging and efficient. He is a capital officer, and will doubtless make a successful one. He is a man of equal parts, and as a financier he has few equals. He leaves the office with hosts of friends, to await a higher calling from the Democracy of little Cambria.

County Auditors. The Board of County Auditors finished their labors on last Monday. The duties and labors of making out the annual statement fell upon two of the Board, Mr. Joseph Hoge and Michael D. Wagner. Mr. M. F. Wagner not being present at the settlement. As long as we are favored with such officers as Hoge and Wagner, the Commissioners will experience no trouble in settling up the affairs of the county.

To the Lovers of Fun and Amusement. It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's paper, that a ball will be given at Mrs. Litzinger's Hotel, on Wednesday evening next, and to the arrangements that are making, it promises to be a grand affair. Charles will be on hand in his own proper person to render the evening pleasant and agreeable. To all who are fond of the mazy dance, we say go and take a trip.

Plank Road Election. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Ebensburg and Susquehanna Plank Road, for the ensuing year: President—Edward Shoemaker. Secretary—John Lloyd. Treasurer—Wm. Kittell. Directors—Johnston Moore, Ezekiel Hughes, John Lloyd, Amos Johnston, Edward Roberts.

The Snow Drifts. We mentioned in our last number that our Plank Roads were not passable, owing to the great depth of snow. The roads are now passable, and our streets have again assumed their wonted business appearance. Lumber, Pork, Beef, Oats, Wheat, Corn, in fact every article of marketing is coming in by sled loads. We understand that a number of the cross roads are still blocked up, and that the fall of snow in this section is the deepest known since the winter of 1832 & 40.

The Late Borough Ordinance. Our citizens generally seem disposed to obey the Borough ordinance lately passed by our Town Council; this is right, we like to see a law abiding community. The Council deserves the thanks of the citizens for the course they have pursued—our high-ways and side walks have been encumbered long enough with coal, ashes, wood, wagons, sleighs, and sloop at kitchen doors. While we are disposed to give the members of that body full credit for what they have done, and justly so, we hope they will not think hard of us for calling their attention to their own doors. We have given our *delect* strict orders to take his ashes to the rear of the office, and as soon as the frost leaves the huge pile at our front door, we will remove it.

Godley's Lady's Book. We are in receipt of the February number of Godley. This number is a capital one. Each number fully comes up to its promises. The engravings, fashion plates, and embroidery patterns are not excelled by any Magazine now published. This number contains one hundred pages of excellent reading matter. No lady should be without it. Send \$3 to L. A. Godley, No. 113, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, for the Magazine and you will not be beholding to your neighbor.

Cambria County Agricultural Society. Pursuant to public notice a meeting of the "Cambria County Agricultural Society" was held at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on Saturday, January 19, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In the absence of the President, James M. Dermitt, Esq. was appointed President pro tem. R. L. Johnston, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement of the late County Fair, submitted the Report of said Committee, which was, on motion, read and accepted, and the committee discharged from further duty.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following named persons were selected. President—Edward Shoemaker, Esq., of Cambria township. Vice Presidents—E. A. Vinkov, Esq., of Johnstown, and Augustin Dierby, Esq., of Munster. Managers—Michael M. Gairie, of Allegheny; John H. Douglass, of Clearfield; William D. Pryce, of Cambria; Joseph Cole, of Carrol, and Alexander Cover, of Summerhill.

Treasurer—John Williams, Esq., of Ebensburg. Secretary—A. J. Rhey, of Ebensburg. On motion, it was Resolved, that the annual membership of this Society be one dollar, and that the Secretary be directed to so amend the Constitution of the Society.

Resolved, that the proceedings be published in the County papers. On motion adjourned. By order of the President, A. J. RHEY, Secretary. "Echo" & "Tribune" please copy.

Interesting from Central America. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from San Juan, says that Colonel Walker is now the undoubted master of Nicaragua, and if he listened to the seductive invitations from the parties in the adjacent States, who wish to reconstruct the Central American Republic, he might be master of Central America. He has as many fighting men as he wants, and says that he desires only emigrant settlers for the farms. The writer adds:—

"He came on the invitation of the Democratic party of Nicaragua to assist it to regain power, to enable it to free and then to tranquilize the country. Beating the opposing party and obtaining possession of the capital, he formed a government of the heads of both the old parties, and appears thus to have fused and thus to have appeased their strifes and entirely to have suppressed domestic warfare. The Government of Rivas, the new President, is now acknowledged by the country; and the people look with hope to the future for a repose from civil war never before secured to them. This seems to be the actual condition of affairs, so far as I can learn from various authorities."

It is stated further, that the Mosquito business is much the more complicated of the two, in consequence of the difference of opinion between United States and Great Britain. He continues:—

"The British assert the protectorate claimed before and since the treaty, which our people thought the treaty had extinguished, and her officers must execute it if occasion requires them to act. The treaty, as construed by them, confirms the protectorate, and the Admiral had his orders, and he has given them to his subordinates. We have two guns brigs lying near us, and when the 'Osprey' steamer came in two or three days since the senior officer took the occasion to make his instructions known to Com. P., which were to the effect that arms and armed men and warlike stores would not be suffered to land at Greytown, &c. A strong British force is always here or close by, and the practical exercise of the supposed protectorate is not far off, now that the West India squadron is so largely increased. You may confidently look out for trouble in this quarter."

"Our Government has adopted its policy, and we must carry it out at all events; but it appears to me that Walker furnishes the only solution to the Mosquito difficulty. If he should be strengthened by our people getting access to Nicaragua, in a year or two Mosquito will drop into her natural position as an integral portion of either Nicaragua or Costa Rica. Opinion and necessity will do it without a quarrel. The assumed protectorate cannot stand against the wishes of the Mosquito people, as well as against the interests of Central America and the United States. England could not insist under such a condition of affairs. No one but his Majesty Augustus Fitzclarence Bumbo and his two keepers resemble it now, and Bumbo, I hear, would gladly escape."

THE POETRY OF CONGRESS.—Some inspired poet, getting tired of the prosaic telegraph despatches of Congressional proceedings, has put the matter in a new form, which will answer the doings of that body a month hence as well as now:— "Banks a hundred and five! Banks a hundred and seven; Banks a hundred and one; Wants a hundred and eleven. Pennington four and three; Richardson seventy-two; Fuller thirty. Dear me! When'll the trouble be through?"

The Case of Mr. Crampton. The London Shipping Gazette discusses the case of Mr. Crampton at some length, and closes with this language:

"Mr. Crampton, although not publicly impeached, is openly charged with having taken advantage of his position at a foreign court to transgress, and encourage others to violate, the laws of the country in which he is resident. To this charge Mr. Crampton has as yet vouchsafed no answer. The United States government, therefore, reasonably asks for explanation and satisfaction. Mr. Crampton has hitherto, by the manner in which he has discharged the important functions entrusted to him, secured the esteem of every member of the Cabinet of Washington, and generally of the American people; and when the accusations were brought against him, his simple denial would have no doubt been satisfactory to the American government. The British Minister, however, refused to make any answer to the charges until he had communicated with the government at home, and having so communicated, finally decided upon saying nothing, either in explanation, extension, or defence of his conduct. What other course was open to the United States Government than to require from the British Government the explanations which the British Minister refused to give? And what reason can possibly induce the British Government to decline giving such explanation? Either Mr. Crampton has transgressed the neutrality laws of the United States, or he has not. If he has not, what so easy as to say so? Why has the settlement of the matter been delayed so long? Why leave so unpleasant a question an open one just previously to the publication of the President's Message? This document has, no doubt, been delayed until Mr. Buchanan's despatches arrived, so that the dispute between the two Governments could have been referred to as past, if mentioned at all. But if the report to which we have directed attention be true, and the British Government have really declined to give the required explanations, we cannot be surprised if such conduct be alluded to in the Message with asperity, and the dismissal of Mr. Crampton should close the first scene of a very unpleasant if not a discreditable transaction."

[From the Washington Union.]

The Old Guard can Never Surrender. In the present situation of parties, it is impossible to estimate too highly the importance of the approaching political contest. Never was a graver or more vital issue presented to the American people than that which must inevitably enter into the Presidential canvass of 1856. This issue is *union or disunion*. We speak not as an alarmist, but in the honest conviction that nothing but the triumph of the Democratic party can save the country from an Abolition President. Never were the enemies of the constitution and the Union stronger, more determined, or more favored by circumstances, than they will then be. For years fanaticism, political, social and religious, has left no effort untried to destroy the constitution and its friends. For this aim they are marshalling their every man to make one last great effort. The country and the constitution have but one hope, but one friend, the Democratic party. It battles for no mere party ascendancy, but for the constitution. In defence of this noble instrument it enters the contest. Its cause is the cause of the Union—the constitution and the Union, one and inseparable. By these they have lived; by those they will conquer or they will fall—the Old Guard can never surrender its proud banner! Our cause is a glorious one, and with a proud and willing heart will every true Democrat do battle in it. The struggle will be fierce, but the victory will be all the prouder for that. The hopes of the people are in the Democracy, and their eyes are fixed upon them as they marshal their tried men for battle. They expect to see every Democrat at his post, and ready for action. Our enemies are harmless while we remain true to ourselves. Discussion and division alone can defeat us. These, then, are the enemies we have most to guard against. United—of one heart, of one mind, and of one faith—the great national Democratic party may defy all the combined hosts of fanaticism. Now all is bright before us. Each day that comes shows us the old legions which time and again have done battle in the good old cause, wheeling into line all eager for the fray. And when the battle signal sounds to the music of the "Old Guard" will they not bear aloft its proud banner in spite of all its foes combined?—For the Old Guard can never surrender.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.—In the caucus of the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, on Friday night last, for the nomination of a candidate for State Treasurer, the following resolution was offered by Charles D. Manly, of Delaware, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in caucus assembled, do hereby express their unanimous approbation of the course pursued by the Democratic members of the House of our National Congress, for their steady and unyielding support of the national principles of the party, which know "no North, no South, no East, no West"—and urge upon them the propriety of still adhering to their nation's honor.

THE RULERS OF EUROPE.—The Court Calendar of Gotha for 1856, contains some statistics which are interesting. The oldest of forty eight sovereigns of Europe is the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who is nearly 77 years of age; the two youngest being the King of Portugal and the Duke of Parma, the former of whom is eighteen and the latter seven years. The Prince of Schaumburg Lippe has reigned the greatest number of years, having taken the reins of government in the last century; while at the bottom of the list stands the Emperor of Russia, who, as is well known to all, mounted the throne in the present year. Six sovereigns are as yet unmarried, three are widowers, and one is divorced, of the remaining number two have contracted morganatic marriages, viz: the King of Denmark and the Elector of Hesse. Of the heirs apparent and presumptive, twenty-six are sons, two daughters, twelve brothers, three uncles and one cousin. The oldest of the heirs presumptive is the heir of the Duke of Modena, who is 73 years of age.

The Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, employs about 1500 men.

Rupture Between France and England. Judging from the tone and temper of some of the leading English journals, we should say that the *extrema cordate* between the two great Western Powers, and about which so much has been sung on both sides of the channel, was in a fair way of being seriously interrupted. We copy the following from the London Herald, of the 28th ult:—

"In our second edition of yesterday appeared the most remarkable and important document which the progress of the war has yet produced—we refer, of course, to the State paper published in Paris, in the shape of a brochure, entitled 'Necessity of a Congress for Pacifying Europe by a Statesman.' Its inspiration, is not its direct authorship, has been referred to that source from whence have proceeded many of the ablest papers on the Eastern question which have of late been given to Europe. In a word, it is recognized by the French press as the production of the head of the French government; and, assuming that it reflects the opinions and views of Napoleon III., we do not hesitate to say that it will be perused in these countries with eminent disappointment and dissatisfaction. After a most careful consideration of its contents, we have come to the conclusion that France does not think she will find her account in a further prosecution of the war, and that it is the deliberate opinion of the cabinet of Paris that the object of the war has been accomplished in the fall of Sebastopol and the destruction of the Russian fleet in the Euxine. To the ensure upon certain members of the English press with which this brochure opens, we frankly admit that we are amenable. We have been the consistent and determined advocates for the conquest of a secure peace. We have endeavored to show that the security of Europe against the aggression of Russia is only to be obtained by the sword. We are still of that opinion, and are, in the present posture of affairs, sufficiently perverse as to place more reliance in the arbitration of battle than even in the 'sage resolutions and calm attitude of the allied governments.'"

But the feature in this brochure which we least like is the apologetic tone which it assumes for Russia, and the rather undignified character of the appeal to that power to take the initiative in the formation of a Peace Congress."

Mr. Bright on the United States.

At a public meeting of the Marsden Mechanics' Institution, at Manchester, on the 14th December, Mr. Bright M. P., in the course of a speech, deprecating the war, said:—"Many of you have relatives or friends in America. That young nation has a population about equal to ours in these islands. It has a great internal and external commerce. It has more tonnage in shipping than we have. It has more railroads than we have. It has more newspapers than we have. It has institutions more free than we have—that horrid slavery of the South excepted—and which is no fruit of its institutions, but an unhappy legacy of the past. It has also a great manufacturing interest in different branches. That is the young giant whose shadow ever grows, and there is the true rival of this country. How do we stand or start in the race? The United States Government, including all the Governments of all the sovereign States, raises in taxes probably from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000 sterling in the year. England this year will raise in taxes and loans, and will expend, nearly £100,000,000. This population must raise, and will spend, probably, £80,000,000 within this year, more than that population will raise and spend, and in America there is far less poverty and pauperism than in England. Can we run this race on these terms and against these odds? Can we hope to be as well off as America, if the products of our industry are thus swept away by the tax-gatherer, and in the vain scheme of saving Europe from imaginary dangers? Can poverty be lessened among us, can education spread, can the brutality of so many of our population be uprooted—can all or anything that good men look for come to us—while the fruits of our industry, the foundation of all social and moral good, are squandered in this manner?—Pursue the phantom of military glory for ten years, and expend in that time a sum equal to all the visible property of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and then compare yourselves with the United States of America, and where will you be? Pauperism, crime and political anarchy, are the legacies we are preparing for our children, and there is no escape for us unless we change our course, and resolve to disconnect ourselves from the policy which tends incessantly to enbroil us with the nations of the continent of Europe."

From the Baltimore Republican, 11th.

Distressing Calamity—A Family of Eleven Frozen to Death. An old friend informs us that a neighbor of his, residing upon a cold, bleak portion of the suburbs, has been visited by a dreadful calamity, one most afflicting to the parties bereft, and which made us shudder when he, in a feeling manner, broached to us the sad intelligence. The whole offspring of one family—eleven in number—frozen, literally frozen to death!

It is too well known that Wednesday night was one of the very coldest that has transpired for many a year in this latitude; and that suffering was intense. The miserable wreck of a shanty in which this large family were harbored was scarce fit to protect the hardest of the brute creation. Not a flame nor a spark of fire was beneath the roof to cheer their countenances nor to warm their little feet; but there they were compelled to remain during that entire cold and bitter night—no friend knowing nor dreaming of the intense suffering to which they were being subjected, yet it is not to be doubted that had they been only able to make known to the community the precise nature of their distress, the hand of charity would have been extended at least so far as to render them better housed. But this was unfortunately not so; and in the morning, when a guardian of the family looked into the miserable residence, his feelings were deeply touched at seeing the entire eleven frozen stiff in death and he at once cursed himself for not having exercised a better protective care over the family. The bereaved mother of the eleven little ones was yet alive, and we are informed is doing "as well as could be expected under the peculiar circumstances." The father is a perfect brute, a perfect hog, and has not been seen by the mother for several months.

Congress is not yet organized.