



**Democrat and Sentinel**

RICHARD WHITE.....HENRY C. DEVINE

WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

EBENSBURG. WEDNESDAY MORNING.....MAR. 19.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**JAMES BUCHANAN.**

Subject to the Decision of the National Convention.

**Canal Commissioner:**

**GEORGE SCOTT,**

(OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.)

**Auditor General:**

**JACOB FRY, JR.,**

(OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.)

**Surveyor General:**

**TIMOTHY IVES,**

(OF POTTER COUNTY.)

**To our Subscribers.**

We wish to give notice to our subscribers, that payments made to any other persons than to one of the Editors of this paper, or Wm. Murray (Summerhill,) and the Post Mistress at the Summit, our agents, will not be recognized.

Persons residing at a distance remitting us money direct to the office, will have it duly acknowledged.

**The Jug Law.**

Nearly three months of the present session of the Legislature have passed, and as yet the Jug Law is not repealed. We need not say that this state of things is looked upon with indignation by nearly the entire community. That Law was enacted in defiance of the popular will; it was enacted in direct opposition to the deliberate expressed, notorious wish of the people of Pennsylvania; it was enacted by men who have ever been repudiated by the people. The Law was insane in its conception, tyrannical in its provisions and restrictions, injurious, aye, ruinous in its practical workings, because in place of houses of entertainment, responsible to some law, and kept up with some regard to propriety, it has generated doggeries in every alley, and in almost every fence corner. The principle upon which the Law was attempted to be enacted, that of Prohibition, is opposed to and rejected by the common sense of mankind. No man of common intelligence could respect a law which was behind the age, and whose friends and advocates were bigots and fanatics, men who would take pleasure in re-enacting the Salem witch burning, if they knew how to get at it.

The liquor traffic should of course be placed under wholesome regulations. We will admit that for sanitary reasons, and for purposes of police regulations, that traffic should be conducted by responsible men, whose characters would be a guarantee, that in their hands, the traffic will not be injurious to the public peace, nor to the health of their customers. This latter, after all, is the great consideration; it is the principal object for which regulation is at all necessary, and it is precisely in this regard that the failure and inefficiency of the present law is so deplorable. Say to the American people "you shall not have this" or "you shall not do that," and they will have this, and will do that at all hazards, "at the risk of bullets!" So in this case, the people were determined that the use of liquor should not be prohibited them, and anything, in the shape of liquor could be sold, or disposed of. Any man who has travelled through the State during the last year, knows that this has been the practical working of the Jug Law.

It may be well to say a word in reference to the position of the Democratic Party on this question. The Democrats, as a party, utterly abhor and repudiate the abominable thing. The Democratic majority in the House, where they voted for the unconditional repeal of the Jug Law, unquestionably carried out the wishes of their party and the people. In regard to the course of some gentlemen in the Senate, who professing to be members of this party, have seen fit to differ from the majority on this important question, we at this time, will only say that the Democratic Party are not responsible for their fine sights. These gentlemen know that the Democratic policy demands the repeal of the Jug Law, and if they see fit to differ from their party they do so at their own individual risk and responsibility.

At present, the eyes of the people are directed to the Democrats of the Lower House. We have no doubt of them. They will perform their whole duty. We observe that many of them have determined not to adjourn until a reasonable license law has been passed. Let them stick to that, and the people will sustain them. The repeal of that Jug Law, was the principal object for which the present Legislature was elected, and we would advise them not to come home until they have carried out the wishes of the people.

**Come out for Buchanan.**

We observe that the Holidays Standard one of the most ably conducted papers in the interior part of the State, has this week run up the name of the people's candidate, James Buchanan. The "Standard" comes out in a gracefully written article, and states his determination to support that gentleman.

The Democratic press in the 15th District, with but one exception now have Mr. Buchanan's name at their mast head; in a very short time there will be no exception, as we think that nomination is as good as made.

¶ We would like very much to see a copy of the "Huntingdon Globe." We send him regularly a copy of our paper, and as we are in the same district, it might be important to be in possession of the views of our friend of the "Globe."

**Fillmore at Rome.**

Although our Know-Nothing friends are considerable exercised about matters generally pertaining to their unprecedented position before the public, yet the most troublesome fly in their whiskey, appears to be the fact that while they have selected Mr. Fillmore to be their candidate, and lead off in exterminating Catholics, that gentleman, at this present speaking, finds himself at Rome, check by Jew not only with his Holiness the Pope, but, oh, Horror of Horrors! on terms of intimate friendship with the General of the Jesuits!

Now this is bad. The matter may be considered from two points of view, from neither of which a general Know-Nothing can derive any consolation. We have also, looked at the thing in both lights, and have come to the conclusion, that those gentlemen would soon have to select another leader. The simple fact of an association with that concentration of iniquity, the General of the Jesuits, ought of course to unfit any man for being the candidate of a virtuous, purified party, like the falsely called American, or Know-Nothing Party, this we take for granted. But Mr. Fillmore is exposed to considerable personal danger. It is well known that the Pope has in his Palace, constantly sharpened and ready for use, a Patent Sausage Machine, invented, it pains us to say, by a cute gentleman of the Yankee persuasion. This machine is as well known as kept for the purpose of converting into sausage, all those refractory heretics who presume to differ with his Holiness. Now suppose that while Mr. Fillmore is kissing the Pope's toe, as of course he will have to do, somebody should whisper in the ear of his Holiness, that the gentleman before him was the anti-Catholic candidate for President of the United States! Imagine the scene! The Know-Nothing candidate would be converted into "Bologna's," in fifteen minutes. We say "Bologna's," as it is well known that the sausages manufactured in the Roman States, bear that designation. Should Mr. Fillmore be among the missing, it will be highly important for the Know-Nothing's to make a strict examination of all sausages imported into the United States, they may find their candidate returned to them neatly put up in small packages.

**The Liquor Question.**

The legislature have not yet settled this vexed question. Early in the session the members of the House fresh from the people, passed a bill in conformity to their wishes, repealing the obnoxious law of last winter which had been placed upon the statute book by the Know-Nothing's in defiance of the popular will as previously expressed at the polls. The Senate substituted what is familiarly known as Brown's bill, and sent it back to the House, where it was amended, and returned to the Senate. In the amendments of the House the Senate refused to concur, and committees of conference were accordingly appointed by both houses to settle the points of difference between them. The committee on the part of the Senate were Messrs. Brown, Jordan and Wherry, and on that of the House Messrs. Wright, (of Luzerne,) Getz, and Hunsacker. The committee were unable to agree, and the bill was likely to be lost, but a resolution has been passed authorizing the appointment of two additional members to the committee from each house. The Senate have accordingly appointed Messrs. Buckalew, and Flenken, and the House Messrs. Hill, of Westmoreland, and Edinger, of Monroe.

Whether this increase of the committee will enable it to settle the difficulties between the two branches of the legislature remains to be seen. If not, a new bill will have to be started which will authorize the licensing of well regulated hotels, so as to accommodate the travelling public, and conform to the wishes of the people.

A number of the members it is said have expressed a determination not to adjourn until the question is settled by the passage of a satisfactory bill, and they may possibly tack it on to the "appropriation bill" as a means of raising revenue. A few days more will decide the fate of the present bill.

**The "Republican" Party.**

The way in which the Know-Nothing's just now are pitching into the Republicans is quite amusing. This is especially the case in New York, where the fight between the friends of Fillmore and Seward waxed warm. A ratification meeting was recently held at Rochester by the disciples of "Sam," which was addressed by the Hon. James D. Putnam. He thus most truthfully describes the Republican's:

"Its organization is as curious and antagonistic as the cabinet of Lord Chatham, so truthfully described by Burke—of which he says: 'He made an administration so checked and speckled, he put together such a piece of diversified mosaic, such a tessellated pavement without cement, here a bit of black stone, and there a bit of white, patriots and courtiers, King's friends and republicans, whigs and tories, treacherous friends and open enemies, that it was indeed a curious show, but utterly unsafe to touch and unsure to stand on.'

**The Jug Law.**

The Jug Law passed by the Know-Nothing Legislature went into full force in this place on Monday Morning last—we are unable to say what effect it will have, whether for better or worse, we will wait the result and speak hereafter. Cambria county now presents the singular spectacle of not having a single licensed tavern within its limits.

**THE RESULT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—The result in New Hampshire clearly demonstrates that that State is sure for the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. Where, last year, there was 10,000 majority against the Democracy, Wells, the Democratic candidate for Governor, now leads the coalition candidate five hundred and fourteen votes, with ten votes to be heard from, which may swell this vote to a thousand, but is not likely to reduce. A few such triumphs of Black Republicanism would bury it in the deepest oblivion.—New Hampshire has done gloriously.

**THE LICENSE BILL.**—It is stated that the reason why the Committee of Conference first appointed could not agree upon the license bill, was that the three members of the House refused to make the ratio of taxables in the country more than 125, and also refused to raise the minimum of country licenses above \$25.

**Our Hotels.**

In no town of the State can better hotels be found to accommodate the people, or that have always been well conducted than we have in this place. This is notorious, but their enterprising proprietors have tacitly submitted to the majesty of the "Jug law," and closed their "bars."

This has been the case since Monday last, and although they are deprived of the satisfaction of handing "a drop of comfort" to their old customers, or the weary and storm-stalked traveller in this cold region, they still endeavor to accommodate the public. People will be independent, and if not permitted to visit hotels, will supply themselves by the quantity which we suppose was the design of the "Jug law." "Pocket pistols," and "cut-throats" appear very suddenly to have become very fashionable, and the way in which they are flourished "is a sin to Davy Crockett."

We understand that a Convention of all the Hotel-keepers of the county is to be held on Tuesday next, at Jefferson, to deliberate on matters connected with their interests.

**MR. BUCHANAN'S RETURN.**—The Pittsburg Union says a gentleman of that city has a letter from Mr. Buchanan, dated the 15th of February, in which he says that he had not decided whether he would return home immediately after the arrival of Mr. Dallas, or pass the month of March on the Continent. He felt indisposed for a trip on the ocean during the month of March, it usually being the roughest time in the year for crossing the Atlantic.

There is so much old-fashioned common sense in an article of Gen. Bowman's, in the last Bedford Gazette, that we cannot forbear laying it before our readers.

**The Ladies and the Jug Law!**

It has become fashionable of late for Ladies to petition the Legislature, and especially against the repeal of the Jug Law. Now, did any lady ever read that snobbish epistle? If so, did she understand it? If she did, she is entitled to credit as possessing a more acute legal mind than the Judiciary of this Commonwealth, no two of whom have been able to agree in construing its curiously formed provisions. But what object can these female petitioners have in advocating the Jug Law? Is it because it compels a man who drinks to take a quart instead of a gill? If this be so, it would indicate that the Ladies are quite anxious to get rid of their drunken male companions by the shortest road possible. Whilst the gill "has slayed its thousands," the Jug has slayed its tens of thousands!"

We are told that it has been quite fashionable, in Pennsylvania, this winter, for ladies to make Egg-nog parties, inviting both male and female to participate in taking the poison thus elegantly disguised by fair hands, and we learn also that many young gentlemen have felt as happy as June Bugs under its influence, to the great amusement of the Ladies. Other Ladies, it is asserted, hand round wine at their evening parties, thus re-enacting the scenes which occurred in the early history of our government, when a man was considered much below the standard of a gentleman if he did not put out his bottle on the call of a male visitor; and a lady as not understanding the true dignity of her sex if she did not invite a female friend to take cake and wine!

What we would like to know is, how many Ladies' names are attached to these Jug Law petitions who have been thus inducing young men and young ladies, too, to take Parker under the delusive title of Egg-nog?

Women never look so un-ingly as when tempting men to drink—and never more out of place than when praying the Legislature to compel them to take a quart or none. The Ladies have been unwittingly led into this matter by wily temperance politicians, who have induced them to believe that the Jug Law is a Temperance measure. Hence they are excusable for this seeming desire to have Liquor forced upon the people by wholesale. One kind word, or gentle look, from woman, such as she only is capable of bestowing, would do more to reform an intemperate man than a Jug-law petition twenty thousand miles long.—Bedford Gazette.

**The State Ticket.**

The Democratic State ticket, nominated by the late convention, is one in every respect worthy of the support of the party—indeed of the people, irrespective of party considerations.

GEORGE SCOTT, candidate for Canal Commissioner, was a Democratic representative in the Assembly in 1852—4, from the counties of Columbia and Mouton, and was one of the most popular and intelligent members of that body, enlightened in his views, and firm in the performance of his public duties. He has had large experience in every thing connected with the public improvements—has been a railroad and canal contractor, and conducted himself in all the public relations of life with ability and spotless integrity. He is a native of Bradford county, but has been for many years a citizen of Columbia—"the Star of the North." He is favorably known throughout the North-eastern counties, and his vote in that quarter will demonstrate the confidence with which he is regarded. We think the Convention acted wisely and well in placing him in nomination as the candidate of the party.

JACOB FRY, Jr., the nominee for Auditor General, is too well and favorably known to require any special notice from us. He is a citizen of Montgomery county—served two terms in Congress from that district with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to his constituency, and last winter as a leading member of the Assembly. He is a gentleman of more than ordinary ability and of the most unquestioned integrity. His popularity at home, and his good name throughout the State, make him a formidable candidate.

TIMOTHY IVES, Sr., the nominee for Surveyor General, hails from Potter county. He has served with credit in the State Senate, has held many positions under the Government, and has had much experience in public affairs. We believe him to be a sound Democrat, and have no doubt that he will fill the office for which he has been selected with ability and usefulness to the State.

With such a ticket, and the prestige of success which we derive from the numbers, character, intelligence and unanimity of the Convention, we enter upon the contest of 1856 with a moral certainty of success.—Harrisburg Patriot.

A bill has been passed by the Senate of Virginia appropriating \$1,000 a year, for five years, to enable the State Historical Society to procure from England manuscript copies of documents and letters relating to the early history of the Old Dominion.

**Hon. James Buchanan.**

Gleason's Pictorial, published at Boston, Mass., in presenting its readers with a likeness of the present distinguished Minister to the Court of St. James, together with a view of his residence—"Wheatland," Lancaster county, Pa., gives the following brief synopsis of his services to the country since the commencement of his political career in 1814:—

"As a statesman, he has long been prominently before the country, which he has served in various important capacities. He was born in Franklin county, Pa., April 12, 1793, and is therefore in his sixty-third year. He early studied for the law, and at the outset of life evinced a desire for a public career, and was actively engaged while quite young in politics. In 1815, he was nominated for membership in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, and was duly elected. He was re-elected the ensuing year. As the position was one which was not highly promotive of financial and professional interests, he declined another re-election. He was chosen to represent this in Congress in 1820, and took his seat in that body in the following year. He continued a member of the House of Representatives until the 4th of March, 1824. Soon after his fifth election, he declined rendering further services, and withdrew to private life. In 1831, Gen. Jackson proffered him the mission to Russia; which he was induced to accept. Immediately upon his return in 1834, he was chosen to fill an unexpired term in the Senate of the United States. In 1836, he was re-elected to a full term, and in 1843, he was re-elected to the same post. He was selected by President Polk, in 1845 to fill the office of Secretary of State, the duties of which he discharged till the close of Mr. Polk's administration. On Mr. Lawrence's return from England Mr. Buchanan became his successor. The sketch below, of the home residence of Mr. Buchanan, is situated in the 'Eden of Pennsylvania,' as Lancaster county is called. It is within twenty minutes' walk of Lancaster, and about two and a half hour's ride of Philadelphia. The grounds though small in extent—about thirty acres—are beautifully laid out in groves and lawns, and are hung with the most luxuriant vines and shrubbery of every description. At the foot of the lawn is a very large spring of cool, refreshing water, which, singular to say, contains in solution little or no carbonate of lime; while all the springs for miles around are more or less impregnated with it. It is rendered a lovely little spot for meditation or revelry, by its drapery of graceful weeping willows. Back of the buildings is a pretty piece of woodland, under whose ample shade we could take a delightful afternoon snooze, or in whose walks a moonlight stroll would be charming. To the left is an extensive garden, laid out in parterres. A former resident of Wheatland, in speaking of the salubrity of the air, remarked, 'For twelve years we never once required the services of a physician, except' continued he, 'on certain occasions.' The house itself is over a hundred feet in length, and though large and substantial, is in perfect accordance with the strictest republican simplicity. In conformity to the tastes and character of its eminent proprietor, the interior in all its details, though comfortable and neat, is thoroughly Democratic. The parlor formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Potter of Princetown, and subsequently to Ex-Secretary Meredith, of Philadelphia. After the dissolution of President Polk's administration in 1848, Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, desiring to abandon the turmoil and fatigue of public life for the quiet and genial repose of private citizenship, purchased Wheatland, and in company with his family, consisting of his niece, nephew, a lady acting as house-keeper, and domestics, he has made it his home ever since. Here then, in his native State, and on the field of his former triumphs, he has led a life of tranquility, occupied, when not engaged in study, either in the exercise of a generous hospitality towards his friends, or in social intercourse with his family. Here he remained till called upon by the President to be the responsible station of envoy to Great Britain. The peaceful look that 'Wheatland' bears about it is most inviting to our eye and we should think that its illustrious owner would sigh for a time when he may sit down beneath his own vine and fig tree."

**Keynote Back-Bone.**

The following complimentary allusion to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, we copy from the Cincinnati Enquirer:—

SENTIMENTS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.—We like the bold and staunch manner in which the Pennsylvania Democracy meet the political issues of the day. They march up to them without reservation or hesitation. Gloriously they emblazon their principles upon their standard in letters of light, which can be read and understood by all men. The Democracy of no State have placed themselves more unequivocally upon the record than those of Pennsylvania. No State has more unequivocally indorsed the Nebraska-Kansas bill than have our Pennsylvania friends. This, however, was not unexpected, for she has always been pre-eminently a national Commonwealth, having little or no sympathy with the Abolition fanatics of the North in their warfare upon the Federal Constitution.

**THE FUNNY CANDIDATE.**—The declaration of ANDREW JACKSON Donelson, that he did not leave the ranks of the Democratic party, but that the Democratic party left him. While General Jackson lived, he controlled Donelson, and kept him in the path of duty, just as he controlled Benton, Houston, and Blair. President Polk, mainly out of respect to "Old Hickory," bestowed office on Donelson, and the latter expected, as a matter of course, to quarter himself and his family on President Pierce, as he had done on Polk and Jackson. But President Pierce thought he had enough; whereupon Donelson became disgruntled and turned Know-Nothing. Such are some of the antecedents of Gen. Jackson's shadow.

**THE MISSISSIPPI.**—While the river remained closed by ice at St. Louis, the authorities of that place took advantage of the opportunity to ascertain the practicability of a bridge across the Mississippi at that point, by measuring the width of the stream, and sounding its depth through holes cut in the ice. As the result of their investigations, it appears that a bridge can be constructed at a cost of about one million of dollars.

**From the Philadelphia Inquirer.**

**Dreadful Disaster on the Delaware.**

**THE STEAMER NEW JERSEY DESTROYED BY FIRE.**

**FEARFUL LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE.**

We this morning are called upon to record one of the most awful disasters that ever took place upon the river Delaware. On Saturday night, at about half past eight o'clock, the steam ferry boat "New Jersey" started from the wharf at the foot of Walnut street and proceeded towards the canal that passes through the island. There were about one hundred passengers on board at the time. The boat entered the canal, but it was soon ascertained that she could not force her way through in consequence of the ice. An effort was made for the space of ten minutes, when the captain, William S. Corson, gave orders to retire from the canal and cross the river above. Soon after, and before the boat had reached a line with Arch street wharf, an alarm of fire was raised, and immediately a frightful scene of apprehension, anxiety and panic took place. The boat was then headed for Arch street, and made her way with considerable rapidity. Meanwhile the flames spread and the panic deepened, and not a few of the passengers jumped overboard, in the hope of thus saving their lives. The clothes of several took fire, and many sprung into the water or on the ice in this condition. The aspect of affairs now became awful, yet a belief was still indulged that a wharf would be reached. But when she was within a few rods of shore, the pilot was compelled by the flames to abandon his position, and thus the steamer turning drifted out again towards the middle of the river. All idea of safety, except by swimming, or clinging to a piece of ice, thus disappeared. The frantic passengers who still remained, now either gave themselves up to despair, or sprang recklessly into the river. The result was a loss of between fifty and sixty lives—men, women, and children! The scene was one of terror and of horror, and it was witnessed by hundreds from the city, who were unable to afford all the relief that they desired. Boats were put off, and every effort was made, and thus a number were saved. Captain Corson, in his testimony before the Coroner, made this statement:—

I have not counted the money, and suppose I must have lost part of it, so that the money would be but little guide in judging of the number on board; the hands on the shipping generally aided us in every way, but a small tug passed when the boat was in a light blaze, without stopping; one of the passengers was the first to discover the fire; I have no idea how the fire caught, the space around the smoke stack where it commenced, was protected by sheet iron, which I consider sufficient, as the only heat there would be from the steam; coal was burned in her furnaces; the boat was provided with water buckets; there were no boats on board; the boat was owned by the Philadelphia and Camden Ferry Company; it is separate from the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, with different directions; the boiler was examined by the Inspector of boilers about three months since; the boat was only used at night, except on emergencies; we carried the same amount of steam last night as usual; there was no extra firing; there was no cotton waste on board; the clothes used in wiping the machinery were kept in the forward part of the boat; a number of passengers leaped overboard at the first alarm of fire; when I leaped off I saw one on board, the flame and smoke had driven them all off, though I suppose there were several burned in her; there were a few loose benches on the deck, which were made use of by the passengers in saving themselves; the seats in the cabins were permanent; I should judge there were from 5 to 20 females on board; I saw a number of ladies leap overboard, and some got upon a bench that was thrown over by a gentleman; the boat went through the canal in coming to the city, but it being flood tide, a large cake of ice had drifted in; we tried ten minutes before giving up the attempt; the firemen spends part of the time on deck; there was a fireman named Ferguson in the fire room at the time; he was not the regular fireman employed was not there at the time; the engineer was at his post until driven away by the fire; I do not consider it the duty of the fireman to be always in the fire room; used oil lamps on board and the wood work above is protected, so that there was no danger from them; before the boat was backed out of the canal, I went down on deck to change the pins of the rudder; necessarily in returning to the upper deck, I passed the spot where the fire subsequently broke out; I saw no fire nor did I smell any smoke; there was a sheet iron case six or eight inches from the smoke stack, fastened to the wood work; I have been attached to the boat about five years, and never had any idea of danger from the boat taking fire; there was a horse and wagon on board; I suppose the horse perished in the flames; the owner of the wagon, a Mr. Shade, was saved; his wife and child were lost; the fireman was named Jester; he was injured, and is now over at Camden.

The pilot, Mr. John Springer, corroborated the above in all its main particulars, and said that when within twenty rods of the wharf, the steering apparatus became useless, and hence the course of the boat was checked. This was the greatest misfortune after the fire. We need scarcely state that the awful calamity created the deepest sensation throughout the communities of Philadelphia and Camden. Most of the victims were residents of the latter city. The steamer had no life or safety boats on board, and no means, indeed, suited to such an emergency. The culpability of so fearful a neglect, cannot be alluded to in language too strong. It is terrible to think that so many human beings were swept into eternity within a few feet of the shore, on a clear, calm night, and at an early hour in the evening, whose lives might, and no doubt would have been saved, had the boat been adequately provided with the means of rescue. The calamity has carried sorrow and anguish into many a household, and it was yesterday the painful theme of all circles. We deeply condole with the bereaved and afflicted families.

AMONG the bills presented to the Finance Committee of the New York Councils is the following:

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

To the New York Daily Times, Dr. For advertising the funeral of Councilman Dixon, two times special \$2

Editorial report of funeral \$26

Total \$28

The Committee refused to pay for the "editorial report of the funeral."

**Use of Torture in British India.**

The mis-governance of the British in India has long been proverbial. But even those persons in Europe or America who have entertained the worst opinions of English misrule in Hindustan have had no idea of the lengths to which this oppression has been carried.

It seems, for example, that the use of torture in the collection of the revenue has long been common. Men and even women have been whipped; have been hung up by the arms to a tree; have had their hands, their ears, their thighs, and other still more sensitive parts of the body squeezed between boards, till blood came or the sufferer fainted. Some have been tied in the most painful postures, and compelled to remain thus for hours, in a broiling sun, tormented by thirst and venomous insects. Others have been subjected to modes of torture which decency forbids us to name. Not a few have been maimed for life. Death has even sometimes been the result. Nor have these things been done in a corner, or visited only on defalcators of the deepest dye. They have taken place with the knowledge, if not the connivance of English officials, and the victims have often been miserable, half-starved peasants, who were but a few shillings in arrears.

We say that these tortures have been inflicted with the knowledge, if not the connivance of the British officials. The Presidency of Madras, in which this system of torture is carried on most extensively, has a land system to itself. The whole soil is owned by the government, that is, by the East India Company, and the holdings are parcelled out to the peasants as mere tenants at will. The cultivator is at the mercy of the government for the amount of his rent and the permanency of his tenure. The collector, whom the government employs, virtually holds the peasant at his mercy. He is generally a native, and left to manage affairs as he chooses; and it is this indifference, on the part of the government, which has led to the use of torture. Nobody has cared to interfere, both because it is nobody's special business, and because a residence in India soon renders Englishmen callous to the treatment of the Hindus. Thus, year after year, this nefarious system of torture has been carried on, with the general knowledge of the British residents in Madras, and under the direct responsibility of the government; yet no one has cared to interfere. At last, to its honor, the British Parliament has interfered. The knowledge of the mode and extent of the torture employed, we owe in fact, to a commission which took testimony under a resolution of that body.

BREAKING EVERY BONE IN THE SKUL—\*\*\*

There was a mammoth sleigh-rider projected, and the sister was invited. But her skirts had not the amplitude she desired, to enable her to shine; so, the afternoon before the ride was to occur, she went to the shops and purchased the material for a new whalebone skirt. Sitting down to her task immediately, she worked until midnight to finish the article. The lady was exultant, tried it on before she went to bed, and finally, committed herself to her dreams with tired hands and aching eyes. The next day as the sleigh made its appearance at the door, she came out radiant and expansive as a full-blown pony. While the party were away, they got high—no; intoxicated or anything of that kind, but hilarious and happy. On the return of the party, the brother, instead of helping his sister out of the sleigh in the usual manner, grasped her in his arms, in the exuberance of his strength and animal spirits, and carried her into the house, in spite of all her entreaties and remonstrances: "Oh, John! Oh, John, don't! you ought to be ashamed! Now I do don't—there! now don't!" she exclaimed as she struggled in the rapid passage to the house. As John rushed into the hall the mother, who was a trifle deaf, made her appearance, and holding up both hands exclaimed, "What is the matter with Emily?" John brushed past the old lady, and deposited the girl in a chair, where she sat perfectly stupefied with vexation. "Are you hurt, Emily?" said the old lady anxiously. "Speak, dear? what is the matter?" "Yes," replied the girl, bursting into hysterical tears, "I'm crushed—I'm killed. He's b-b-broken every bone in my—sk-sk-skirt—boo!—boo!—Corr. Springfield Republican.

**Central Railroad.**

We have heard many reports in regard to this company, but have, generally, passed them by unnoticed. But there is a report in circulation now, which if true, shows that that Company is conspiring, in a most outrageous manner, against the interests of Pennsylvania, and should incur the censure of the legislature and the people. It is said that an Agent of the road has called upon the different owners of contracts to send all their iron to Pittsburgh over the railroad, in preference to the State works, by flatly refusing to carry a ton for them when the canal is not in running order, if they refused. We give the report as it is current. If not true the Company can deny it; but if true it is a high-handed measure on their part which deserves the execrations of the community.—Harrisburg Patriot.

**A NEW MAINE LAW.**—A bill has been reported in the Maine Legislature in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors. It comprises thirty-three sections. The Bath Tribune states that it embraces the features of the seizure and destructive clauses of the existing statute, and provisions for licensing parties to sell, but under such restrictions as to prevent the keeping of drinking houses and tipping shops. Parties are also made liable for damages committed by persons while intoxicated, and there is a heavy penalty for the selling of impure or fabricated liquor. License also is to be given for the manufacture of liquors under prescribed regulations. There are also provisions against the sale of liquors to intoxicated individuals, and to men of whom notice has been given that they are habitually intemperate.

**IMPORTANT!**—The Secretary of the K N Council of Bedford, Borough, by order of the President, calls upon the K N AMERICANS to meet at the Sons of Temperance Hall! (to make arrangements for the spring election) on the 3d, 10th, and 17th inst. and to attend to business of great importance to each member!!!—perhaps to UN-SWear them now that the State Council have resolved to dispense with the OATHS which heretofore bound them. The "Sons of Temperance Hall" and the Jug Law, would now seem to be the corner stones of Know-Nothingism.