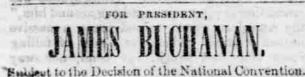


Democrat and SentinelHENRY C. DEVINE " competition is all important," and we would MUHATO WHITELL

WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors. EBENSBURG. WEDNESDAY MORNING::::::::MAR. 26.



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 Sum mit, our agents, will not be recognized.

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

GT-THASKS,-We return our thanks to Messrs. Cresswell, Maguire, Smith, and Barnhard for sundry legislative documents.

The Republican Party.

We have thus far, said but little in regard to this new political organization which is now making spasmodic efforts to spread itself before the people of this Union. We have been paying so much attention to "Sam " that we had no heisure to devote to see issues: at present, they are becoming slightly mixed. It is a question of dog eat dog, and the public are awaiting with anxiety the result, to see whether "Sam ' ean devour "Sambo," or "Sambo" can gulph down "Sam"

Efforts have been secretly making for some tin

The Jug Law in Ebensburg.

The Jug law still reigns Supreme in this place, The "Echo" of last week contains under this and the worthy, ancient and honorable order of of rock and earth fell from the roof of the Tunaption, a notice, which would seem to recom-"thirsty fellows," are consequently in a bad way. nel on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, blocking up mend the passage of the bill to lease the Main As for ourselves, having always been very fond of the eastern entrance, so that communication was Line to the Pennsylvania Union Canal Company. water, we do not experience the slightest incon-Had the accomplished editor of the " Echo " exvenience, from the new arrangement. The other amined the bill in question, we are satisfied that day, we chanced to enter what was recently the he could not have given his approbation to one of bar-room, of one of our hotels, and found a the most dangerous snakes that has been attempt-"thirsty fellow," eloquently but vainly, imploed to be smuggled through the present Legislaring the landlord for a little spiritual consolution. ture. We look upon it as the most barefaced at-The scene was touching to contemplate, and contempt that has as yet been made to steal the Main scious of our inability to do justice to it in dull Line. We agree with our contemporary that prose, we at once determined to submit it to our "Poetical Machine," in the hope that it would not object to see the Main Line in the hands of a produce something worthy the theme. We ac- feet having been left in that situation. The com-Company who would manage it with a view to cordingly at once set it going, and considering the interests of the State, and would hold the the important fact, that we were minus the neces-Pennsylvania Rail Road Company in check .--sary " oil " wherewith to grease the wheels, we But as this company have set their hearts upon must say, it worked remarkably well. Hearken: the possession of the Main Line, in order to secure Oh blame not the landlord for closing the bar, their darling object of monopolizing the carrying Where once whiskey and brandy invitingly stood ; trade through Pennsylvania, too much caution cannot be exercised. The company's scheme is He'd fain give you some, for he knows that you

every disguise ; at one time it is in the guise of a Cold and thirsty, and therefore, 'twould do you

> But the Jug law's in force now, good times are gone by,

'Tis in vain that you say you've a quarter to all the expense of working the main line, and spend,

must sigh, their Tunnel has began to cave in, and they have

> Then ask not the landlord to give you a drink, He knows that you'r thirsty just as well as you do, President of the University of Notre Dame To a blind horse a nod is as good as a wink, So at once leave off asking, for I tell you it's true, The Jug law's triumphant. But cre I come to

Since you are so had off that you must have a " Slug." or intrigue, to lay the best interests of the State

friend.

The Main Line.

We are indebted to the Pittsburg Dispatch for the following synopsis of Mr. Ball's bill to lease the main line of the Public works to the Union Canal Company, and now before the legislature. It provides that the Canal Commissioners shall make a detailed statement of all property belonging to the State upon or connected with the said works, to be leased with the works. The lease to be for thirty years, the State reserving the right to annul it at any time after ten years, upon giving one year's notice, at any time after a sale Catholics was anti-American and hostile to admitted into the confederacy of American upon reasonable notice. The lease to stipulate that as much accommodation shall be afforded of the proceedings; they will doubtless be pub- hereafter, as has been afforded heretofore, in the lished in the "Thug organ," we can then pitch use of the works, that the Casals may be im proved as may be deemed best, and that the Works shall be delivered on the termination of the lease in as good order as they were received, reasonable wear and damage excepted. The revenue received to be first applied to pay the ordinary ex- should be felt for the safety and preservation the intervention of Congress in the Perritopenses of managing the Works-then such sum as may be required (not exceeding \$150,000 per annum.) shall be expended in the permanent imtions are made, one half of the balance remaining shall be paid into the State Treasury on the first of January in each year, a larger sum to be expended in repairs when extraordinary damages are done. A statement of the receipts and expenditures on the Works shall be furnished quarterly to the Canal Commissioners. The Company to have power to own and employ locomotives, cars, boats and horses, &c., and to convey passenger, and freight on said Works, as also on their own Works; and those of the Schuylkill Navigation for political acuteness; and this outside mancevre | Company; and to receive compensation therefor. | fought : The company to have the exclusive right to furnish all motive power on the railroad, provided that all persons with cars, horses, boats and freight may pass over said Works, paying tolls intolerable bigotry and corruption is sought to be erned by such general rules as the company may establish, but no person shall, without their con- Greene. sent, be permitted to use horses or other animal and the same thing, and are merely other and power on the Railroad, or steam on the Canal. The further details of the lease to be settled by

P. R. R. Tunnel.

On last Friday and Saturday, immense .nasses [From the Washington Union.] cut off during some hours. Mr. T. Scott, the Assistant Superintendant, having arrived at the tention had made their stay so agreeable.

pany for their own interest and that of the traveling community should have this arching completed immediately. That arching should have suffered to pass through the Tunnel: that it has so the reckless disregard of private interests which has always characterized this unscrupulous company and of how little value in their estimation. is human life when weighed against dollars.

W- We learn by the Pittsburg Post, that JOHN

R. HARPER, the notorious horse thief, confined in the Indiana county jail, escaped on Sunday.night. A reward has been offered for his arrest.

HENRY CLAY ON CATHOLICISM --- The following letter from Kentucky's-America'seloquent son, was addressed to Gardner Jones. du Lac, near South Bend, Indiana :

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1850. ble degree of satisfaction.

my perfect persuasion that Catholics were as The opposition cannot retreat from the attitude devoted to civil liberty, and as much anima- they have holdly taken. They have already ted by patriotism, as those who belong to the abandoned their ground in favor of the resto

The Contest of 1855 A Contest for Principle.

Cleut Thanas.

Since the days of John Adams, when the opponents of the Democratic party boldly avowed their principles, and boldly set forth their aristocratic doctrines in favor of clothing the Senate and the President with almost unlimited power, and of declaring the spot, through his energy and activity, the obstrue- alien and sedition laws necessary to maintain tion was sooh removed. The mail train for the that power unimpaired in the hands of those west, containing a large load of passengers was who should be the servants of the people detained at Altoona until Sunday morning. The there has not been one instance in which the Passengers were loud in their praises of Capt. | adversaries of the Democratic party have Thompson and his lady, whose kindness and at- been as frank and as courageous in setting forth their principles as during the memorable

ever, we are promised an exception to the general rule. The sectional party, the representatives and successors of those who inaugurated their policy in the midst of the earliest days of the Republic, have, through been completed before ever Passenger trains were their immediate organs, Messrs. Seward and others, formally proclaimed their principles long remained unfinished, is another evidence of for the public eye; and this fact will add un-November next.

The doctrine prominently brought forward by Mr. Seward, and by his adherents, is this; that the people of the territories of the United States shall not be permitted to manage their own affairs in their own way, and that this power belongs to, and shall be exercised by, the members of Congress representing other communities, and having no direct interest whatever in the concerns of the Territories. Proceeding from this theory, in natural order, is the assumption, that inasmuch as the people of the Territories shall not control their own affairs in their own way, so when they demand admission into the Union as a State, the Congress of the United States may and must refuse to admit them unless their State DEAR SIR-I have received and attentively constitution conform to the abolition ideas of perused the letter which, at the instance of Mr. Seward and his coadjutors. We thank the President and Faculty of the University our opponents for the boldness with which of Notre Dame du Lac, you addressed to me they set forward these doctrines, and we are I may as well tell you, just to prove I'm your the 14th inst. In that letter they have done glad to know that the Democratic party me the honor to express their approbation of throughout the country is as ready to accept a speech of mine in the Senate of the United the issue thus tendered as Mr. Seward and his States, the object of which was to heal all friends seem to be sincere in presenting it. differences, and amicably to adjust all contro- | The Democracy take the broad ground that to versies, arising out of the existence of sha- the people of the Territories should be confivery in the United States. Such testimony | ded the regulation of their municipal concerns, proceeding from a highly respectable body of so are they the proper authority by which gentlemen, retired from the world, and re- these concerns shall be managed and decided garding justly the interests which belong to and, on the other hand, the Democrats asanother and future state of existence as para- sume the equally distinct position that the mount to all others, affords me an inexpressi- people of the Territories, when they have formed a State Constitution in accordance Nor is all this diminished by the fact that with the provisions of the federal compact. we happen to profess different religious creeds. and in like manner as has been done by those For I have never believed that that of "the who have preceded them, they shall then be civil liberty." On the contrary, I have with States. These are the principles at issue in great pleasure, and with sincere conviction. on in the campaign of 1856. There is no evaseveral public occasions, borne testimony to ding them-there is no concealing them.

Central Railroad

We learn from a reliable source that the remarks which we made a few days since in reference to the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road Co., although substantially correct, did not embrace the whole and exact truth. justice, therefore, to the Company and the public, we now present what we believe to be the facts.

About a month since an Agent of the Company called on the iron men along the Susquehanna and urged them to subscribe to an agreement binding themselves to ship no iron westward by canal, and to use the Railroad exclusively. The penalty of a refusal was to This great Tunnel is not all arched, some 600 era to which we have referred. At last, how- be increased rates of freight, which it was plainly said would be imposed on all who refused to enter into the arrangement. The Company well knew that contracts had been entered into with parties in Pittsburg, and that the iron must be delivered, at any cost, before the opening of navigation ; and, with this knowledge, they undertook to coerce the iron masters into their measures. Many at usual interest to the contest to be d cided in first refused, preferring to pay the increased rates rather than commit so manifest an injury to the State But the Company were not satisfied with this. Daily applications for cars were met with almost uniform reply, "We can't furnish any to-day ;" when, a faw hours later, numbers of empty cars would pass the furnaces, on their way to Pittsburg, having just been dispatched from the office to which application had been made. Hints were given, at different times, that signing the agreement would bring the cars; and thus several parties were driven into the arrangement, under protest. And yet this Company, which has never ceased its efforts to cripple the State works and depreciate their value, receives almost every year some substantial token of Legislative power. Last year the coal and tax on lumber was taken off, and yet who ever heard of a reduction to that amount of the rates of freight? The Company derived almost the sole benefit, and then showed their gratitude by withdrawing several lines from the Canal and reducing its capacity to accommodate the public. They are working now in the same way; believing, with very good reason, that if they can still further cripple the public works this year, they can purchase them on their own terms. We can find no proper terms in which to express our indignation at such conduct, and we trust the present legislature will not overlook it.

> We understand that several enterprising business men have been making arrangements to put through lines on the causl the present season The people and the State are deeply interested in the success of this enterprise, and every facility which can be properly giv-eu by legislation, should be extended.-Thousands of tons of fron are annually sent to Pittsburg from this side of the Alleghenies, and as the shippers almost invariably prefer the canal, this large quantity of backading westward will, itself, greatly encourage the enterprise of which we have spoken. We have no ill-feeling towards the Railroad Company, and would not injure it in its legitimate business; but its continued machinations against the interests of the State, we must now and over protest against and condemn .-- Harrisburg Patriot.

are. much good,

carry all eastern and western freight over their own road-and that, too, just at a time when For a "small drop of whiskey," you in secret

For 'tis treason to sell it, or give it, or lead. no certainty from day to-day whether they can If an offer can be got to lease the works, on terms fair, and prodtable to the Commonwealth, tile to, and cannot be governed or bought by the Pennsylvania Rail Road company, that offer

an end. should be considered and perhaps, accepted. But let the Legislature put its foot upon any scheme

Call in with Dick Tudor, and he'll fill you a Jug.

past, by some very sharp gentlemen to get up a so called "Republican" organization in this county: the movement was predicated on the asemption that William H. Seward, who has heretofore been hostile to Know-Nothingism, had some popularity, and perhaps influence in Cambria county. The people of Cambria county having pronounced against "Sam," his friends deemed it necessary to try on some new dodge. They resolved to hide themselves behind Mr. Sewards name, and his reputation as a supposed friend of civil and religious liberty, and thereby hnmbug our people. Copies of the New York Tribune, the Journal conducted by Mr. Greely, the gentleman who is so intensely in love with liberty, that he proposes to shoot down white men by the thousand, in order that the niggers may be set free, have been carefully circulated in our neighborhood, in order to poison public opinion, and make a sort of groundwork for slippery politicians to build themselves upon.

As yet, the thing is in embryo, and recent examination induce us to think that the republican movement in Cambria county will prove an abortion. The Seward thunder has turned out a brutum fulmen, in-as-much as that gentleman has ecently committed himself point blank against civil and religious liberty.

At the caucus recently held in Washington, by those members of Congress who are opposed to the Democracy, Mr. Scward took the lead. He denied a union of all the elements opposed to the Democratic party. He said that he was prepared to unite with the "American" (Know Nothing) party, if they would agree to oppose Slavery. In order to effect this union with the "Americans" as he called them, he was willing to drop a'l minor issues entirely, and say nothing about anything but slavery. He said that he did not wish to dictate, or lay down a plan of operations, but was willing to serve and work under the direction of others.

.We rather think that we have Mr. Seward there. After all his gas and affectation, his pretended regard for freedom of conscience, and the in Horse Stealing, Burglary and Highway Robrights of the adopted citizen, after all his preach- bery, in this State and New York: members of ing of conservative constitutional doctrine, he has now got down to look upon civil and religious parts of the country. Interesting confessions liberty as a "minor issue," a very small matter, have been made by some of them. We lay behardly worth the mention. We ask the people fore our readers copious extracts from the Disof Cambria county to bear in mind this sudden turn of Mr. Saward.

Mr. Seward is a politician, and as is now evident, an unprincipled one ; he is ferocious because his rival, Mr. Fillmore, has got the nomination for President, and in order to beat him, he is ready to say, perish the Constitution, perish con- hoped that the investigations now making may science. We shall hereafter attend to the Sew-

67- GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK .-- We are in revention was the first of his efforts we ever had view on the left, and coat of arms on the ceptable conclusion. Denmark desired the restriction, from which emanated the present worth perusal and preservation, and show how ceipt of the April number of this popular Maga the pleasure of hearing, and we must say that we right. postponement thus granted, but the adminis troubles, and which repeal gave a prospect of brightly burns the Democratic fiire in the old zine. The Engravings are beautiful- -the fashion were delighted with the matter and the manner 10s on the Farmers' & Traders' Bank Ill.; tration will not accede to any renewed prop- the unlimited extension of the institution of Keystone. We shall next publish the remarks of of his delivery. He spoke feelingly and know- altered from 2s-vig. sailor barrels, &c.; osition of capitalization at ninety millions of slavery. The north naturally tried to devise plates and embroidery are of the latest styles-Messrs. Buckalew, Black and Montgomery. ingly of Mr. BUCHANAN, which added greatly to ship at sea in the distance-President Pierce rix dollars. the reading matter comes from the reas of gifted measures to avoid that result. It was the "The Pennsylvanian." the effect of his neat encounium. Mr. W. has on the right end. authors. We again commend Godey to our lady right and the duty of all who opposed slavery, s paper is everywhere regarded as one of publicly enlisted for the compaigs, and his elo- 10s on the Central Bank, Peoria, Illinois, The Herald, the Know-Nothing to use all legal mea the foremost Democratic journals in the nation. quent voice will be raised whenever required, altered from 1s-well done-Bank issues no gan of Westmoreland county, speaking of into free territory. The report states that 63- BLAIR COUNTY ART UNION .- We would Always s and and always ably conducted, it has should Pennsylvania's great statesman be placed Fillmore's nomination, says : 10s. the people of the territory were overawed call attention to the advertisement of our old acquired a name and an influence, equal to any in nomination for the Presidency. That he will "Not desiring to occupy a false position, and prevented by armed invaders from Mis-Buchanan in Wisconsin. friend Wm. G. Murray, Esq., in another column. of the first class papers in the Union. We would be nominated we have no doubt-every day's inwe cannot endorse the nomination of Mr. Fill- souri, from casting their votes; thus the Le-The La Crosse (Wisconsin) National Dem- more with cordiality and firmness-nor do we gislature was constituted in a fraudulent man-The inducements held out, are favorable, and like to see it widely circulated in our county dur- talligence but strengthens us in this belief. The ocrat, is strongly in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN think that the suffrages of Pennsylvania will ner, and Gov. Reeder gave the members those wishing to invest a small triffe can not do ing the coming Presidential contest, as it would BUCHANAN ball is already manufactured, and it for the Presidency, and says that it speaks be cast for him until her people are satisfied of certificates without a fall knowledge of these bester than purchase one or more tickets in Mur- undoubtedly aid much in arousing and strength- only remains necessary that it should be formally the sentiments of a large majority of its read- his support and adherence to their sentiments facts. The Legislature passed acts by which ening the Democracy .- Genius of Liberty. rollal through the Ciucinnati Convention. ers. and principles." | slavery was recognised as existing and pro-

in at leisure. We are informed that the meeting was composed of 25 or 30 men, boys, and little dogs. Mr. Geo. S. King, late Know-Nothing member from this county, pulled the wires on the occasion. He selected George W. Kern, of Johnstown as the Delegate. Mr. Kern is not a bad sort of a citizen, but we regret to see that he has become a nose of wax in the hands of a politician like | provement of the Works; and after the deduc-George S. King. Mr. Kern stated that he was not a "Know-Nothing," but was a "Republican."

The Main Line.

a perfect protens; it comes up in every shape, in

regular offer to purchase, at another, it is an offer

to lease-again under the soductive mask of econ-

omy they generously offer to relieve the State from

from a company composed of men who are hos-

at the feet of John Edgar Thompson and the

Board of Directors of the company. It would be

well if a few more members had the manly inde-

pendence and fidelity of our representative,

Smith, who on this question as well as every oth-

er, has been true to his constituents and the

The Jefferson Meeting.

On last Wednesday the Know-Nothing meet-

ing came off at Jefferson for the purpose of se-

lecting a Delegate from this county to the State

Convention of bad spirits which meets in Harris-

burg to-day. It may be important to devote

some attention to this meeting of the anti-Demo-

cratic Party in this county, and let us find out if

possible, who are the leaders and members of

that party. We have received no official account

State.

pass a pound of their own freight.

We have in another article, alluded to the fear of the Know-Nothings in this county to hide themselves behind Seward and Republicanism. The Jefferson move is but a part of the game. We have no doubt that Mr. Kern was selected in the secret meeting in the Know-Nothing counells, and it may be without his knowledge, for we give him credit for integrity, although we cannot at Jefferson, is merely to catch greenhorns, by giving an apparent sanction in public to the selection.

The people of Cambria county cannot be deceived so easily. They know well that the same therefor; and the use of said Works shall be govconcealed by the specious names of "American ism" and " Republicanism," that they are one

more taking names for Know-Nothingism. " Sam" has not been fortunate in his choice of | the Canal Commissioners, under the advice of the lisguise. Cambria county has never been tainted | Attorney General. with Abolitionism, and we do not think that he will make any new friends by putting on the "nigger." He may frizzle his locks, black his face. assume the African even to the very odor, and strut about in the hope of making new conquests, but his appearance in his borrowed plumes (!) will only excite ridicule, and the derisive shout "Whar you git dat wool ?"

More Horse Thieves.

Successful efforts have been recently made to discover and break up a most formidable and numerous band of desperadoes, who were engaged the band have been lately arrested in different patch and other Journals, giving some clue to their operations. Many of our citizens are anxious for further developements, in as-much as many of them have suffered by the operations of the gang, many good horses have been stolen in this neighborhood, during the last year, and it is to be lead to their recovery. On last Friday, Sheriff

We copy this morning the eloquent speeches of

Speeches in Convention.

We publish this week the speeches of Messrs. Brewer, Packer, Roberts and Welsh, as delivered in the late Democratic Convention at Harrisburg. They are well worth perusal, and we shall endeavor hereafter to find room for the speeches of other prominent democrats delivered at the same time.

The remarks of these gentlemen bear evidence that their several authors possess very considerable tion, and he will be the best soldier and the ability. Mr. Brewer is a member of the Cham- best patriot who contributes most to this globersburg bar-is a gentleman of a highly culti- rious work, whatever his station or from whatvated intellect, and has long enjoyed, in his coun- ever part of the country he may come. Let until his successor arrives, whom Mr. Buchan- annul the Territorial laws by action in their ty, an enviable reputation as a public speaker .----Gen. PACKER has occupied a more prominent position before the people of the State, and is well known as a gentleman of great ability. Mr. Ron-Ears is the District Attorney for Allegheny coun- officers and soldiers so lost to virtue and love ty, having been elected two years ago when Al- of their country as to continue in this praclegheny was one of the strongholds of the oppo- tice after this order, the General assures in service, and they received \$72 monthly sition. This shows his great popularity at home. them, and is directed by the Congress to de- until recently, when Mr. Stanley told them He is an exceedingly pleasant and ready speaker, clare to the whole army, that such persons he was going to Washington to close affairs, and is always willing to engage in a contest when shall be severely punished and dismissed the and asked them for the correspondence and the interests of his party demand his services. Mr. WELSH is a member of our State Senatehis private secretary. To be on terms of confiinently fitted on account of his talents and high character for integrity. His speech in the con-

Protestant creed.

harmony.

knowledgements, and accept yourself those of fairly made up between the parties. your respectful and obedient servant.

H CLAY.

GEN. WASHINGTON REBUKING KNOW-NOTH-

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 1, 1776 Col. Gay's regiment of Gen. Wadworth's morning, there to take orders from Gen.

stands that jealousies have arisen among the attraction to the American masses. troops from the different provinces, and reflections frequently thrown out can only tend to irritate each other and injure the noble cause in which we are engaged, and which we ought to support with one hand and one heart. The General most carnestly entreats the officers and soldiers to consider the consequences; that they can assist our enemies no way more effectually than making divisions among ourselves; that the provinces are all united to oppose the enemy, and all distinctions sunk in the name of an American. To make this honorable, and preserve the liberty of our country, ought to be our only emulaall distinctions of National, Country, and an will present immediately. Province, therefore, be lost in the generous contest who shall behave with the most courage good humor to each other. If there are any service with disgrace.

ration of the Missouri line, and in so doing I am not surprised, that, in the seclusion of have been utterly demeralized. But in taking those whom you represent, great solicitude the step to which we allude, in declaring for of that Union which is our surest guaranty of ries, in setting up as judges upon those Terpeace, order, liberty. and public happiness. ritories asking admission into the Union as I hope and believe that dangers which ap- States, the abelition majority in the House peared to threaten it have diminished; but have clearly made up their mind to pursue there is still greater occasion for the exercise these theories to their alarming conclusions. of a spirit of concord, mutual concession and | On the other side, the Democracy, having bc-

forehand announced principles precisely antag-I request you to present to the President | onistic to those proclaimed by the Abolitionists and Faculty assurances of my respectful ac- or Black Republicans of the day, the issue is

We shall, therefore, not have a conflict as we had in 1840, when there were no principles proclaimed for the public eye, or as we had in 1848, when the Presidential candi-INGISM .- We quote an order of his issued a date of our adversaries confided his case to few days before the battle of Long Island was a committee. The rival doctrines are in the field, each surrounded by its own devotees. and each advocated by the ablest men in the respective organizations. We repeat, that we greet the occasion when these two doctrines Parole, " Paris." Countersign, " Reading." shall meet in opposition with great satisfaction, no matter who may be the candidate of the brigade to go over to Long Island to-morrow Democratic party in the Presidential canvass. It is the principles here asserted by one party and denied by the other that will constitute, It is with great concern the General under- during the canvass soon to open, the great

Washington City Items.

chanan's letters by the Arabia announce the feelings in the political circles in England to- no State has a right to pass a law relative to wards the United States as much modified on any territory which could not pass with refthe present differences. The reaction is even erence to any State or any foreign governstronger than indicated by the press, and is favorable to a reasonable adjustment. No difficulties need now be anticipated on that score, although there has been no recent conferences, owing to Lord Clarenden's absence at Paris. Some apprehension is entertained as to the political effect of the publication of the enlist- Legislature null and void. The report disment and Central American correspondence. cusses the Topeka Convention, declaring that There have been recent friendly demonstrations towards Mr. Buchanan, who will remain | ed in Congress, the people have no right to

Two affidavits have been received by the Government from commissioned officers atagainst the enemy, and the most kindness and tached to the foreign legation, stating that the providing for the election of Delegates by British Vice Consul Stanley agreed to pay them and such others as were held to bail for recruiting, the same compensation as though other documents in their possession. These were delivered in mistaken confidence, and

Reports in the Senate on Kansas Affairs.

The report of Mr. Douglas, from the Senate Committee on Territories, made on Wednesday, embraces a history of African slavery in this country, entering into its constitutional relations. The institution existed in all the colonies of the original States. Six have retained it, while in the other States it has been abolished. Since then eighteen new States have been admitted into the Union, nine of which have chosen to come in free, and nine as slave States. Every new State desiring admission has a right to be received on terms of equality with the old States, regulating her domestic institutions and internal concerns her own way, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution. The reports refer to this principle as embodied in the Kansas bill, and condemns the combinations entered into in the castern section of the country to control the destiny of the future State of Kansas. The report quotes from a pamphlot ontitled "Organization, ob-jects and plan of operations of the Emigrant WASHINGTON CITY, March 17-Mr Bu- Aid Society, and a description of Kansas, for information of emigrants," and argues that ment. It gives a detailed history of the elections held in Kansas, at which the Territorial Legislature was chosen, and denies that the illegal vote said to have been cast to nullify the selection or the removal of the seat of government, rendered the action of the the power to govern the Territory being vest primary capacity . It proposes to carry out the recommendations of the President in a special message, by the passage of an act the people to assemble in Convention and form a State Convention, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, as soon as her population shall amount to. 23,420 inhabitants The committee will also move an amendment to the general appropriation bill, voting such monies as may be found necessary for the

purposes of maintaining good order and en-

BEWARE OF THE COUNTERFEITS -Among then the men were discarded. Hence came forcing the executive laws in Kansas. having beaten his competior last fall by an old the new counterfeits upon Illinois, Wisconsin the publicity. Mr. Collamer read a minority report, which ard or "Sambo" movement in this county. Montgomery of Indiana county arrested three fashioned majerity. He went to England with and Virginia Banks, now in circulation, are The treaty of Denmark on the Sound Dues discusses the slavery question in a northern men in Summerhill township, named Theodore Mr BUCHANAN and staid with him two years as the following. expires about the middle of April under notice view, declaring that the system gives political Executive Committee. Slick, Thomas Slick and John O'Neill, charged 5s on the MeLean County Bank, Illinois given, but the President extended the time supremacy to a principal minority of the peo-The following is the Executive Committee ap- | with being members of the gang, and lodged them | dential intimacy with James BUCHANAN is an altered from 2s-vig. drove of cattle, sheep; for its going into practical effect, sixty days ple of the United States. The friends of pointed by the Democratic State Convention for 10s on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank longer, at the urgent request of that govern- peace and quiet had hoped that the compromin our county jail. honor of which any young man might well be Cambria county, viz: Richard White, Dr. Wm. Wheeling, Virginia-vig. spread eagle; me- ment. It appears that the Congress which ise measures had settled the agitation of the Speeches at the Convention. proud ; but it was a position for which he was em-A. Smith, Cyrus L, Pershing, Esq., George W. met at Copenhagen on this subject adjourned, slavery question. The passage of the Kandallion on each end unlike genuine. 10s on Bank of Racine Wisconsin, altered but did not disperse, and has again resumed sas-Nebraska bill, however, re-opened it in Easley, Esq., and John H. Douglass, Esq. Gen. Packer, and others, delivered during the sesfrom 1s-vig horses, farm house, &c -road negotiations in the hope of reaching some ac- consequence of the repeal of the Missouri sion of the late State Convention. They are