

Interesting Correspondence—Pennsylvania Railroad.

LETTER NO. V.

John B. Myers, John Thompson, Robert R. Levick, Morris L. Hallowell, Wm. Spooner, George Boldin, John T. Smith, Edmund Deacon, and others:

Esteemed Friends:—In my last I detailed some proceedings of the Board, which I conscientiously believed that my duty as a Director compelled me to resist. I became, therefore, placed in an antagonistical position with my associates. And now, being put upon my defence, I hope my late colleagues, with their laurels green, will bear with me patiently whilst I detail calmly a few more matters about which we disagreed. The question is not now who was right or who was wrong. I am endeavoring to point out the reasons for my being so unceremoniously and so cruelly disposed of on the day of election.

There need be no alarm about exposing the secrets of the Board. All these notions about keeping stockholders ignorant of the transactions of their own agents, are, to say the least, ridiculous. The anxiety about secrecy will never exist, when Directors and officers of the company are conscious of having performed their duty with a single eye to the interest of the company. The first time I perceived that the President treated the Board as a mere cipher, was when he started a new passenger line from this city at twelve o'clock, M. This was a measure of great moment, involving a large amount of money, and required deliberation and calculation. But, notwithstanding its magnitude, it was done in the name of the Board, without the Board being consulted, or even knowing of it, until it was done. Attention was called to the circumstance of thus permitting the Board to be treated with indifference. My associates were reminded that the words of the charter were that—"The President and Directors, for the time being, are empowered to exercise all the powers granted to the corporation." If the President were alone to exercise all the powers, there was no use for a Board of Directors. It would in this way become a mere automaton. My words fell unheeded. The next thing I noticed was, that the President went off with all the powers of the Company, to represent it in a Railroad Convention in New York, without any authority from the Board, and without a single member, so far as I recollect, knowing anything about it. This convention was held in great state at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and lasted several days, making regulations to bind all the Companies thus represented. The New York papers published the proceedings, and when our Directors were asked by the citizens what it meant, they were obliged to acknowledge that they did not know. The President had gone and taken the keys with him. The President would also repair to Harrisburg to procure supplements to the charter, without ever consulting the Board, and explaining the object and necessity of such legislation. These frequent applications produced disgust on the part of our State authorities, and rendered our Company unpopular at Harrisburg.

During the winter just passed, having observed in the Inquirer that a bill was reported in the Senate, by Mr. McClintock of Allegheny, "for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company," I wrote to a Senator to know what it meant. He sent me the bill. The first section was to perfect a title to property in Pittsburg. The second section was for the singular purpose of enacting, by the authority of the State, "that the Pennsylvania Railroad *ens completed* in the meaning of the second section of the supplement to the 27th of March, 1848." There was a notable discovery that the road was *completed*. I looked at the second section referred to, and found this very wise provision, viz:—"That the Directors are authorized to pay the shareholders, in each year, interest at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum, on all instalments paid by them, which interest shall be charged to the cost of construction and continue to pay the same until the road shall be *completed*; and that until the period for which a dividend shall be declared, *all the profits and earnings of the said road shall be credited to the cost of construction.*" Could anything be wiser than this provision? What then was the object in getting the Legislature to enact that the road was *completed*? Are there not one hundred miles of the second track yet to lay? There could be but two objects in view in procuring this legislation. Either to get rid of paying that 6 per cent, to the shareholders, or to carry the profits and earnings of said road to some other purpose than the cost of construction. Not understanding the object, and not knowing who was the promoter, I informed the Senator that the bill did not emanate from the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., that there must be a *snafu* in it, and desired him to strike out all after the first section. This was done. It afterwards appeared to me that I accidentally struck the President, who was the author of the bill, but who never condescended to acquaint the Board with his intention, or with its object. The President went to Pittsburg sometime late in the fall, to see about, as I understood, the building of a separate depot for Leech & Co. But it appeared afterwards that it was upon more important business. When he returned, he laid before the Board a printed document, stating "that John Edgar Thomson had agreed to lease, for twenty years, the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad." That said Thomson and his associates were to furnish the means to complete the road, and derive all the profits over six per cent, &c. &c. This matter was published in the Pittsburg papers, and copied into our papers, before our Board knew anything about it. From these publications the impression was made that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was to furnish the means to complete the road. Means were taken, however, to let the public know that our Board had not the least intimation that anything of the kind was in contemplation. This could not be done without crossing the President's path. I declared against all "antaganting alliances" with other roads, against any *further aid* being extended to them until our second track was *completed*, our floating debt paid, and our stockholders realizing a better return on their investment. The road in question will, when finished, unquestionably be one of the most important feeders to our road. But it will require a million of dollars to complete it. The right of way across the Pan Handle has never been granted by Virginia—nor the right to build a bridge across the Ohio at Steubenville. I rejoice to see, however, that our Pittsburg friends have undertaken it in earnest. It has thus fallen into the proper hands. More hereafter. Respectfully,

W. M. NEAL.



Democrat and Sentinel.

RICHARD WHITE:.....HENRY C. DEVINE

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

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.)

♣ We would call attention to the new advertisements in to-day's paper.

♣ Hon. Richard Broadhead, Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. Thomas B. Florence, Hon. S. A. Douglass of the Senate and S. T. Shugart of the U. S. Patent Office, will please accept our thanks for renewed favors.

♣ Senators Creswell, Buckalew, Jamison, and Maj. T. A. Maguire here our thanks for many favors during the session, also Representatives Smith, Barnhard, Foster and other members for favors received.

The "Aggressions of the South."

Opposition to the acquisition of new territory, and the reception of new states into our Federal Union, has been one of the characteristics of the opponents of the Democratic Party, since Jefferson's administration. In the early centuries in relation to the acquisition of additional territory, the southern and western States acted together. Agriculture was the principal source of the prosperity of these sections, hence their interests were the same and in common. The opposition of the old Federal Party to the acquisition of territory did not arise so much from fear or dislike of what is now-a-days termed the "State Power," but from commercial jealousy. The slavery question was not the prominent element in the opposition to the admission of new states, until the application of Missouri. The hostility with which that application was met, had not its origin in philanthropy, as pretended, but in reality in calculations of political policy. It was hoped that the people of the west would sympathize with the north, or rather north-east, in its pretended anti-slavery feelings, and thus the strong bond which had hitherto existed between the South and West would be broken.

The same motive prompts the conduct of the so-called "Republican" or abolition leaders of the present day, when they call upon the people of the west to follow them, and endeavor to excite in them a prejudice against their southern brethren by declarations against what they call the "aggressions of the south."

As this matter of Southern aggression will enter largely into the Presidential canvass, and is intended to be one of the best cards of the opposition, we shall examine it throughout all its details. It will be found that the assertion that the south has been guilty of aggression or invasion upon the rights of the northern States, is without foundation and false. To day we have leisure for only a cursory view of the subject.

The Free Soilers often point to the ordinance of 1787, by which slavery was excluded from the north western territory; laudation of this ordinance enters largely into the composition of an abolition harangue, and yet this ordinance was carried by the votes of Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, and its author was Mr. Jefferson, the first Democratic President, a Southerner, and a slaveholder. A man who received as much vilification in his day from his opponents, as Mr. Douglass does in this. We presume that the most rabid abolitionist will not say that the ordinance of 1787 was an infraction by the south of the rights of the north.

When our Federal Union was formed, all the unsettled territory within its bounds, with the exception of that portion now included within the limits of the states of Vermont and Maine, belonged to the Southern States. Within the limits of the old 13, and out of their territory, eleven new States have been formed. Of these nine were formed out of Southern and Slave Territory, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama. Of these nine, the majority Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, do not recognize in their state constitutions, the holding of a race or class to servitude—they belong to the so-called free states. Before their erection into state governments, slavery was Law over every inch of the territory included in the limits of the five free states just enumerated.

moment, at the vastness of this acquisition. It extended from the Gulf of Mexico to the upper Mississippi; from the 30th to the 48th parallel of north latitude. It contained in round numbers, 13,000,000 square miles, and 886,000,000 acres. Thirty-five states, equal in extent to Indiana, could have been formed out of this purchase of Louisiana, and it was all slave Territory.

When later Missouri applied for admission into the Union, and in accordance with the Law prevailing in the Territory out of which her limits were formed, had engraved upon her constitution a provision that a certain race should be held to servitude, then the north arrayed herself in opposition, and was consequently guilty of an infraction upon the rights of the South. The north and not the South, was therefore the first aggressor.

After stormy debates, the south yielded, and consented to a division of the Territory. Then was formed the much talked of Missouri compromise. By the terms of that compromise, all that portion of the Louisiana Territory lying north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes, north latitude was forever closed against slavery. So that, in order to insure to Missouri, the enjoyment of a right which existing Laws had already given her, the south gave up more than half of the entire Louisiana purchase. The south gave to the north territory sufficient for the erection of at least fifteen States of the largest size, and retained only enough to make eleven states into which the people might introduce the institution of slavery or not, as they saw best.

An examination of history will show that this is the sort of "aggression" of which the South has been guilty. The United States do not own one single foot of so-called "free territory" which has not been made "free" by the votes of the South in Congress.

William C. Johnston.

We have been handed a statement made by this gentleman, with a request for publication; with which request we cheerfully comply.

Mr. Johnston has heretofore been known as an energetic, reliable, working Democrat. Of late charges have been made against him that he was connected with the Know-Nothing order. Mr. Johnston having been apprised of this charge, has taken the boldest and most straight forward way to clear himself of the charge. His statement is plain, straight forward, unvarnished, and bears the stamp of truth in every line. It is instructive, as showing the manner in which thousands were lugged into that order. We have no doubt but that there are very many unsuspecting men in our country, who have been hoaxed into Know-Nothingism, in the same manner in which it was attempted to coax Mr. Johnston into it.—As it will be seen, the *dog* would not win with Mr. Johnston, and we hope that all well meaning men who were deluded with Know-Nothingism, will further imitate his example, and come "right straight out," from among the "foul party." We can forgive those who were deceived, who went into the new order, captivated by its promises, and specious pretensions. But now that its corruption has been exposed, now that the common judgment of mankind has pronounced it a heinous lie, the man who holds on to and sustains "Know-Nothingism" is guilty of impeaching the known truth, and is destined to political damnation. But to the statement:

Mr. Johnston's Statement.

Sometime during the summer of 1855, on the day when Dan Rice's Show was in Ebenburg, I was in that town, and while there, MR. EDWARD HUTCHINSON asked me to walk into his office. I went in with him—after we were in the office, he took up a pamphlet, and said he would read over to me the rules of a new Party—these were not his precise words, but it was something to the same effect—he also said that he would like me to become a member of the new Party—he said that the Whigs and Democrats were both going into it. He then read over a lot of stuff, to which I did not pay much attention. He told me that I must object, when ever he read anything that I did not like. After he had read a while, he told me that I must take an oath and swear. I objected to that, and said that was a Democrat, and wished to stick to that party, and that I would not, and could not take any such oath.—The conversation then ended, and I left the office. This was about what occurred, at that time and place. I did not see him write my name on any list. I did not authorize him to write it, nor do I know that he did so. I did never sign my name to any Know-Nothing pledge, and I never authorized any one to sign my name to any Know-Nothing Lodge, or Council and if my name has been placed on a Know-Nothing list, it was done without my knowledge or consent. I never was in a Know-Nothing Lodge or Council, in my life at least to my knowledge. I never belonged to the party, known as the Know-Nothing party, and I never will. I never voted for a Know-Nothing, knowing him to be such. To all this I can be qualified, and am willing to be qualified, if necessary. WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON.

Consolidation.

The consolidation of the rail roads from Pittsburg to Chicago has at last been perfected, the legislature of Pennsylvania having recently passed an act giving its assent thereto. The legislatures of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, had previously passed acts for that purpose.—The Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Rail Roads are consolidated, and now form one corporation, called the "Pittsburg and Chicago Rail Road Company." The whole length of the Road is 465 miles, and the amount of authorized capital is \$10,000,000 of which \$5,000,000 have been paid. It is all completed except a portion of the line between Chicago and Fort Wayne, which under the present arrangement will undoubtedly be finished in the course of a year.

California for Buchanan.

The Democratic State Convention which recently met at Sacramento in California, elected delegates to the National Convention which will meet at Cincinnati in June next and unanimously instructed in favor of the Hon. James Buchanan. A series of strong resolutions were reported by Ex-Gov. John Bigler which were unanimously adopted. The delegates are P. C. Rust, J. L. Brent, Senator Dosh, Judge Hill, Sheriff Buol, Maj. Solomon, J. N. Dawley and Col. Inge.

"Blair County Art Union."

It is confidently expected that the first distribution will take place on or about the 20th of May. We would therefore advise all who intend to invest in the enterprise to do so at once, as delays are dangerous. See advertisement in the columns of this paper.

Wm. Neal.—We publish another letter from this gentleman in relation to the Pennsylvania Rail Road. Read it.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Legislature at Harrisburg adjourned yesterday. A large number of important bills were passed at the close of the session, and among them was the "Claim Bill," which provides for the payment of the old debts upon the public works. The proposed amendments to the constitution of the State, introduced into the Senate by Mr. Buckalew, and which had passed that body, were also concurred in by the House by a large majority. These amendments are of a very important character, and we clip the following from the proceedings, by which it will be seen that they were adopted by a very large vote.

"The House then resumed, on third reading, the consideration of the bill from the Senate proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and after considerable debate the previous question was called and sustained, and the main question ordered to be put—yeas 65 nays 42. The first amendment, relating to the public debt was agreed to—yeas 72, nays 24.

Messrs. Ball and Whallon moved to reconsider the vote just had. Lost—yeas 9, nays 65. The second amendment relating to new counties was agreed to—yeas 68, nays 25.

Messrs. Ball and Longaker moved to reconsider the vote just had. Lost—yeas 10, nays 65. The third amendment, relating to Representative Districts, was agreed to—yeas 64, nays 25.

Messrs. Ball and Whallon moved to reconsider the vote just had. Lost—yeas 13, nays 64. The fourth amendment, reserving the power to amend charters, &c., was agreed to—yeas 69, nays 16.

Messrs. Whallen and Ball moved to reconsider the vote. Lost—yeas 7, nays 67. The bill then passed finally, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence."

Six hundred and seventy-one bills and fourteen resolutions have passed and been signed by the Governor. The General appropriation bill is not among them, and several bank bills are also retained for the present.

N. B. Browne of Philadelphia was elected Speaker of the Senate previous to adjournment. The session has altogether been a laborious one, and the proceedings stand in strong contrast with those of the Know-Nothing days of 1855.

Wisconsin.

The recent elections in this growing state have resulted largely in favor of the Democracy, and many of the towns heretofore carried by the "Black Republicans," have had to make room for an entire set of democratic officers.

The "Madison Argus" comes to us filled with the good news, and says that if Buchanan should be nominated at Cincinnati, the democrats can carry Wisconsin by 10,000 majority. Keep the ball rolling.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

The Baltic anchored off the Light Ship at 6 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 2d.

The Baltic passed the Ararat on the evening of the 4th, bound in. She also passed two Azan at 11 o'clock last night, 100 miles east of Sandy Hook.

She brings the glad news that the treaty of Peace was signed at Paris on Sunday the 30th ult.

No intelligence had been received of the missing steamship Pacific.

The declaration of peace was announced in Paris and London by a salute of artillery. Paris was illuminated in accordance with previous arrangements. In England the church bells were pealed in joy over the event.

Three or four weeks will probably elapse before the final ratifications will be exchanged, the details of the adjustment having been referred to a committee.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says, a Council of the Ministers was held at the Tuileries, at half-past 11 o'clock, and remained till 12 on Sunday, at which the Emperor presided. He gave his last instructions. Count Walewski returned to his official residence to receive the Plenipotentiaries. They came at half-past 12 o'clock, and after the Treaty had been read over, they proceeded to sign it. The moment the signatures were completed, the signal was given, and a salute proclaimed the news. Bulletins announcing the fact were posted throughout the city.

On Monday the Lord Mayor of London made his official proclamation of peace from the portico of the Mansion House, and afterwards at the Exchange. Salutes were fired from the Tower and Park guns, and flags were generally displayed throughout the city and upon the shipping.

In other cities similar displays were made, but there was not much enthusiasm shown.—London, Tuesday Evening.—Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, arrived at the Foreign Office from Paris, this morning, with the definitive treaty for the restoration of peace and for the maintenance and integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

Railway Securities continue animated, and in some cases a fresh rise has taken place. Paris, Monday Evening.—Advices were sent off yesterday by telegraph, to the Crimea to renew the armistice for a month, as the treaty had been signed, but wanted ratification.

Berlin, March 30th, P. M.—The news of peace published this evening, has produced an extraordinary sensation.

From Russia we learn that the Grand Dukes Constance and Nicholas and Gen. Totleben will accompany the Emperor on a journey to Finland.

The report of the intended visit of the Empress Dowager of Russia to Germany, next month is confirmed.

Turin, March 30, P. M.—Salutes of artillery announced at Turin, Alexandria and Genoa the news of the conclusion of peace.

An extraordinary article appears in the Dublin Nation, almost proving that Saddle, the swindler, is still alive, and that the body found in his room was not his.

The London Times of Monday, March 30, has a bitterly disparaging article on the Central American question.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent. English securities were rather active during the day but without any great alteration in price, a decided tendency to advance being checked by the approach of settlement and closing of the outstanding bill accounts.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Our next Court commences on the first Monday in June.

The Democrats of Westmoreland nominate a county ticket on the 17th of June.

The new State Treasurer, Henry S. Magraw, Esq., will enter upon the duties of his office on the 1st of May.

Last year the State of Ohio sent to the New York market 40,000 head of cattle; Illinois over 22,000; Kentucky 10, 600, and Indiana 9000.—Preparations are making in England to celebrate with great pomp the conclusion of the Russian war.

In Trenton, N. J., the Democrats elected their Mayor by 280 majority, on the 14th. There is a tie in the councils.

The Democrats have elected a mayor in Annapolis, Md., by six majority—a decided gain over the vote of last year.

In Chicago, on the 4th, nine thousand passengers arrived by the Michigan Central and Southern Railroads.

There are now one hundred and thirty-three inmates in the Pennsylvania institution for the instruction of the Blind.

The bill granting writs of error in criminal cases has passed the Legislature, as amended by the committee of conference.

Land is now selling on the Guadalupe river in Texas, at \$20 per acre. A few years ago it could be bought for six bits.

The Daily Clevelander says the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad will be in running order from that city to Warren, by the 16th of June.

Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, is spoken of as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Vice Presidency.

John McCloskey has been appointed postmaster at Port Perry, Allegheny county, vice William Rupp resigned.

The Canadian Parliament has refused, by one majority, to pass a prohibitory liquor law.

The Senate have rejected the bill to increase the fees of Justices, 13 to 15—and refused to consider that to reduce their own pay, 7 to 25,

The Governor has vetoed a bill relative to Kit-tanning hore, because the courts have power to grant what it confers.

The New Libel Law has passed the House. It makes the truth a good defence, in all such prosecutions.

Last Monday the bids for carrying the mails in Pennsylvania were opened. It will be several weeks before the result will be announced.

The Governor has signed three hundred and nineteen acts of Assembly, and thirteen joint resolutions, this season.

The N. Y. Freeman's Journal says there is now no doubt but Bishop O'Reilly perished on the steamer Pacific.

The Beaver Bank bill was indefinitely postponed in the House, on the 16th, by a vote of 54 to 33—and the Allegheny City Bank, 57 to 32.

A portable mill for grinding and bolting flour, occupying twenty-one by four feet, has been got up in the East, and sells for five hundred dollars. It turns out a barrel of flour in two hours.

The new railroad law requires all companies in the State to fence their road within nine months—or pay double damages to any one injured by their default.

The slave Margaret has been shipped South again by Mr. Gaines. Margaret, it will be recollected, is the woman who murdered her child in Cincinnati a few weeks since, sooner than have it brought up a slave.

Peter Mattocks, who is to be hanged on the 23d of May, for the murder of Elizabeth Gilbert, in Philadelphia, is solicitor the Sheriff should perform the ceremony, contending that the deputation of a hangman is not legal.

Wm. Roberts apprentice in the office of the Junata, Sentinel, Millin, Pa., died on the 7th from hydrophobia, from the bite of a dog received on the 16th of February.

The President of the American State Council of this State, Col. Elic has issued a call for a meeting of that body, to be held at Harrisburg on Tuesday the 13th of May.

Hugh Brawley, Esq., of Randolph township, Crawford county, died on the 3rd inst., in the seventy-third year of his age. He was one of the earliest settlers of the county, and the father of J. Porter Brawley, Esq., the present Surveyor General of this State.

Walker has more than two thousand troops under his command, in Nicaragua. He has already captured Zapoya, in Costa Rica, where eight hundred of the enemy abandoned five cannon, a quantity of ammunition, three hundred horses and mules, and ran from two hundred of his men.—The Supreme Court of this State recently decided that when a building is destroyed by accident, a mechanic's lien will not lie against the ground on which the building was erected.

Russia, Austria and Prussia, when they recognized Louis Napoleon as Emperor, made a treaty by which they agreed not to recognize his children as heirs to the imperial purple, but to aid in restoring the Bourbons. They look upon Louis as but a tenant for life, and that life not likely to be insured at ordinary rates.

The Abolitionists, headed by Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappan and Wm. Goodell, have called a national convention, to meet at Syracuse on the 28th of May, to nominate national candidates favorable to the abolition of Slavery. They say the Republican party does not go far enough—its antislavery being confined to Kansas.

LOCAL NEWS.

Independent Order of Odd-Fellow.

The following members of Conemaugh and Highland Lodges were regularly installed as officers for the present semi-annual term, by D. D. G. Master, H. C. Devine.

CONEMAUGH, No. 191.—N. G.—F. W. Hay, V. G., T. R. Kimmell—Permanent Sec'y., John P. Linton—Ast. Sec'y., Casper Horle—Treasurer, Gottlieb Byerly. Representative to the Grand Lodge, Alexander Kennedy—Lecturer, Master, A. Kennedy. Meets every Thursday night.

HIGHLAND No. 428.—Lewis Hoover, N. G. R. Griffith V. G.—Permanent Sec'y., George C. K. Zahn—Assistant Sec'y., Hugh H. Hughes—Treasurer, Evan Evans—Representative to the Grand Lodge, D. C. Zahn—L. M. E. Hutchinson. Meets every Wednesday night.

ALMA LODGE, No. 523.—The officers of this Lodge were elected and installed on the evening of their organization January 1st 1856, and will still hold their offices for the present semi-annual term. James M. Campbell, N. G.—Thos. H. Lapsley, V. G.—Jas. Young, Sec'y.—John J. Mills, Ast. Sec'y.—James Morely, Treasurer—Jas. Williams L. M.—Representative to the Grand Lodge, James M. Campbell. Meets every Saturday night.

An election for D. D. G. M. was held in the different Lodges on the second Tuesday of April, resulting in the re-election of H. G. Devine.

Horse Thief Arrested.

Theodore and Thomas Slick were yesterday safely lodged in our County Jail, for stealing a valuable Stallion from John P. Stull of Richmond Township, on the oath of Ritter now confined in the Indiana Jail. This is the second time these young men have been arrested for Horse stealing.

But a short time since they were arrested, and lodged in our jail on the oath of Randolph Harper for being concerned in the Horse thief gang, and were then liberated by their father giving the required bail at an argument court, held a few weeks since by his Hon. Judge Taylor. They will now be confined until our next June Court.

Death of Nathaniel Hughes.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Nathaniel Hughes, brother to our townsman Ezekiel Hughes met with an untimely end on Sunday evening last at the mouth of Chest Creek, in this county. The particulars as far as we have been informed are as follows. Mr. Hughes was assisting with others to land a raft, placing a handspike in a hole in the middle of the raft, it came in contact with a rock in the bed of the river, wrenching it from his hands, and flying back striking him back of the ear, he fell overboard, his companions instantly brought him out of the water, but life was extinct. He leaves an interesting family to mourn his loss.

THE WEBER TYROLEAN OPERA FAMILY.—Our citizens have enjoyed two evening performances from this family. We have heard some praise them and others condemn. We think upon the whole, each performance was worth the price of admission. As far as the children were concerned they played their parts well and were loudly and repeatedly cheered. "Old Lager" grinned and smiled, which was the cause of much merriment. Miss Louisa Weber plays well on the Accordion, but we have heard better singing—her gestures are ridiculous.

SNOW STORM.—We thought that spring was with us in reality, but our wishes were frustrated. It commenced snowing on Sunday morning and continued until Monday evening to the depth of a foot and over, but at the present writing it is rapidly disappearing. Many of our citizens had made their gardens, what effect it will have we are unable to say, but should judge, it would not benefit them very much.

JEROMS.—Some of our contemporaries have been "blowing" about their attendance at some of our county courts.—We too have been honored by a summons of that character, but it is from Marshall Frost to attend the United States Court at Pittsburg in May next. We shall endeavor to fill the post of "Juror" to the best of our ability, and hope to enjoy a trip to the "smoky city." Our patrons will be duly apprised of our return, and the paper attended to during our absence.

THE WOOL MERCHANT.—It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's paper that Mr. Joseph Gwinner the Wool Merchant has arrived in town with a large stock of Domestic Dry Goods, which he will exchange for wool at market prices. We take pleasure in recommending Mr. G. to our citizens and farmers as an honest business man, and his goods will compare favorably with those purchased in the eastern cities. Farmers not wishing to exchange their wool for goods will be paid the highest market price in cash.

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME.—Mr. Edward Roberts, has arrived from the eastern cities with a large stock of choice goods, and we are informed for quantity, quality and cheapness are not to be excelled by any house in town. Purchase from those that advertise, and rest assured you will get good goods and at low rates.

M'CANN'S GOODS.—In our notice last week of the first arrival of new goods at M'Cann's store room, we neglected to notice that he had purchased while in the city a large and beautiful assortment of Millinery Goods, just suited to the wants of his lady customers. The goods are well selected, and are the tip-top styles. We judge from the beautiful array of goods he has on hand that the pockets of many of our neighbors will have to suffer. For ourselves we feel perfectly safe, for we never have much in our pockets to take out.

THE "OLD LINE DEMOCRAT."—We have received the first number of the Old Line Democrat, published in Petyreville Juniata Co. Pa., by our old Foreman Mr. Geo. F. Humes. This number presents a very creditable appearance—the editorials are well written and democratic to the core.

The democracy of Juniata county, should not falter in giving the Democrat a liberal support, as a more true and tried supporter of democratic principles never lived than George.