



C. D. MURRAY, Editor and Publisher.

EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 28.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT. WILLIAM A. PORTER Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER. WESTLEY FROST Of Fayette County.

FOR CONGRESS. CYRUS L. PERSHING. [Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

COUNTY TICKET. FOR ASSEMBLY. THOMAS H. PORTER.

FOR SHERIFF. JAMES MYERS.

FOR DEPUTY SHERIFF. ABEL LLOYD.

FOR DEPUTY SHERIFF. HENRY HAWK.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR. MICHAEL M'GUIRE.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE. THOMAS McCONNELL, Esq., of Summerhill, Chairman.

- Allegheny, James McGough, Blacklick, Joseph Marlin, Cambria, Thomas O'Connell, Carroll, John Bach, Carrolltown, Henry Scanlan, Chest, Washington Douglas, Chest Springs, Montgomery Douglas, Clearfield, Edward R. Donigan, Conemaugh, David Williams, Conemaugh Borough, John Brasley, Croyle, Win. Murray, Klenburg, T. P. Fenley, Gallitzin, John Traiter, Johnstown—

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entertain for a moment, or endorse the sentiments promulgated by this "Southern delegate." If he had been nominated by the Convention for Sheriff, we are confident every Democrat in the county would have voted for him. It would be an act of flagrant injustice to hold him responsible for any thing the "indignant Democrat" says.

If the "Southern Delegate" expects to organize the Democratic party by publishing communications in the Tribune, we beg leave to assure him, he is "going into a very large field, with a mighty small hoe." He could not have devised a better plan for strengthening the party. Such falsehoods, such slanders, such abuse, will only tend to induce the Democracy to cling to their principles and their ticket, with a firmness and tenacity that will secure a brilliant triumph for the party on the second Tuesday of next October.

THE OPPOSITION.

The ticket nominated by the recent gathering of the clans at Harrisburg, has fallen still born and does not appear to excite attention, much less enthusiasm, in any quarter. Several intelligent gentlemen of the opposition, with whom we have recently conversed, concede the election of Porter and Frost by an overwhelming majority. The Know Nothing wing of the opposition, are evidently dissatisfied with the action of the Convention, and feel disposed to treat it as though it had never been held. A Democratic victory next fall, will have a direct tendency to strengthen the party in this State, and dishearten the opposition. A few months ago, the enemies of our party confidently believed that it would not be long, before the party would be rent by internal feuds, which would preclude the possibility of a Democratic victory next October. But they have been disappointed in their hopes. The party throughout the State, was never more united or enthusiastic in the support of its nominees than at present. A late number of the Somerset Democrat in commenting on this subject makes the following sensible observation:

"From present indications it would seem that the Opposition to the Democracy in this State are not so likely to combine all the elements of their strength in the ensuing campaign. In many quarters, the greatest dissension exists, and it is not at all unlikely that their utter combination will prove an utter failure, followed up by a defeat as inglorious as their proposed 'union' is unprincipled. Insecurely one locality can they make such an organization thorough and complete. The coming of every 'liberal' one grand element of opposition, will consist in 'kicking out, behind and of rear' every other and disreputable man who would naturally detest such a combination of 'isms'—such an admixture of principles, and such a 'union' of a myriad of passions and prejudices—merely for the sake of the 'popul' consequent upon a victory over the 'indignant Democrat.' It can't be denied it is too late in the day to effect such a union, taking. What they could not accomplish in 1856 and 1857, they cannot do in 1858. The leaders of the Opposition forces may concede in the formation of such a 'union' and herald it trumpet tongue throughout the State, but they cannot do so without the loss of every man of their ranks. However, much they may profess the principles of the great Democracy, they will not be made a party to such an unprincipled movement gotten up by their assumed leaders. Honest 'Americans,' attached to the Union of the State, will not allow Black Republicanism—such is the name of the party—to prescribe its doctrines of the future, whatever may be done by the demagogues of either and of all the factions who have undertaken this herculean task.

In Allegheny county the spirit of opposition is spreading rapidly, and promises at this early day the very best result to the Democracy. In Branch and Huntington counties, in our own Congressional district, a like insurrection exists in the ranks of the enemy, which promises good results. So is it in other sections, and so it will continue to be until the great battle is fought in October. From the impetuosity of this Opposition movement we have every reason to expect a miserable abortion, and every subsequent day's observation has but tended to confirm us in this belief. It is not the thing for the times, and cannot be successfully carried out. The Democracy of the old Keystone is invincible when united, and united it will be when it again meets with the common enemy. No disingenuous agreement upon a single question of governmental policy will make the heterodox doctrines of our mongrel enemies orthodox with Democrats. They will not turn their backs upon one another, because of a difference of opinion on a question not settled, and thus give "aid and comfort" to their worst foes. No, indeed. They will not be seduced from their fidelity to the party which has built up, protected, defended, and gloriously preserved our Union—but they will be found marching onward, united and firm, and shoulder to shoulder, for the Constitution and the Union, in the great battle that will shortly come off between them and an ever unprincipled and ever scrupulous Opposition. Let the war-hoop be sounded. We do not fear the result."

A MAN HUNG HIMSELF IN FOX AND HUNG IN EARNEST.—A very sad affair transpired at Princeton, near our city, on Thursday last. A Mr Daniel Elliott, who lives in Princeton, butchering beavers, and selling them in the neighborhood, hung himself in his slaughter house. He was in an exceedingly good humor during the day and evening, and naturally of a playful disposition, gave vent to it by many playful things. He had bought some cattle, had extended his business, was doing well, and felt lively and encouraged. He so expressed himself to his wife and friends.

Going from the house to the stable he fed his horse, and taking his little girls and a neighbor's little boy some thirteen years old, he went on about twenty-five yards from his house to the slaughter-house. Here was a machine for raising dead cattle—a rope with a large hook in it, run over a large reel and attached to a kindlass with a ratchet. Adjusting the rope in a noose round his neck, he playfully bid the little girl to go tell her mother "somebody was hanging out there who looked like 'Dan Elliott.'" Then showing the boy exactly how many notches, he bid him, still laughing, to draw him up. The boy did so, and drew him off his feet. Once up he could not, because of the ratchet, get him down, and when in answer to the little girl's anxiety Mrs. Elliott came out, her husband hung dead, his feet touching the floor, and the hook piercing hard against his jugular.—Harrisburg (O.) Telegraph, 14th.

Our Commerce with Cuba.

To the United States, the foremost champion of the freedom of commerce, the nineteenth century is greatly indebted for that general prosperity which characterizes it. We have freed navigation from odious restrictions, and substituted the principle of liberal reciprocity for that of commercial prohibition and national isolation. Every nation of Europe has been, more or less, impressed by our teachings and example, except Spain which alone has remained insensible. The same restrictive policy which she adopted more than two centuries ago, she pursues at this day towards Cuba, with a view to keeping that colony utterly dependent upon the mother country. She enforces regulations which virtually compel the inhabitants to buy all the necessities of life not where they can be bought cheapest, but from Spain, whatever their price may be there, and then raises duties even on the Spanish imports. While the press of old Spain complains of the inadequacy of agriculture there, while they urge the necessity of inviting emigration from the North of Europe to the Peninsula, while Spain herself has to import provisions, she insists upon supplying Cuba with flour and other articles of necessity, of course at her own prices. This system of stupid extortion cripples the industry of Cuba, and affects most injuriously the commercial interests of all her customers, and especially the United States. All the flour consumed in Cuba has to come from abroad. She produces none. The nearest and best market for this article would be the United States. But what are the facts in reference to this important trade? While Spain imports into Cuba, annually, from three and a half to four millions of dollars worth of flour, the United States contributes, of late years, on an average, only about thirty thousand dollars worth. The duty in Cuba on flour imported from Spain is \$2 50; on that imported from the United States, in American or other foreign bottoms, is \$10 81; the effect of which is to drive the American article out of the Cuban market, and to produce an artificial scarcity, all the time bordering on the famine point. Nor is this all. The tonnage tax on Spanish bottoms is 62 1/2 cents; that on American \$1 50 per ton. In all other charges similar discriminations are made against our commerce.

The consequence is that our imports are constantly declining. In 1857 we sent 11,500 barrels of flour to Cuba; in 1856 only 3,800, yet we are the best customers of Cuba. Our total imports from that island amounted, in 1855, to the immense aggregate of \$24,000,000, while, under the restrictions imposed upon our commerce, we were not enabled to return more than for \$7,800,000 of our products, leaving a balance of over \$16,000,000 against us in a single year. Under a treaty based upon reciprocity, such as exists between Canada and the United States, the planters of Cuba would pay some eight dollars less for every barrel of flour. The effect of the differential duty on meats, imported in Spanish bottoms is illustrated by the following figures, showing a steady decline of our trade:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value of imports from the United States. 1850, \$8,860; 1851, 7,862; 1852, 6,239; 1853, 1,058.

In the latter year \$1,367,000 worth of meat was imported from Spain and South America.

Lard, which is also an article of extensive consumption in Cuba, and which cannot be obtained from the mother country, is, nevertheless, subjected to a duty of 44 cents per pound when imported in American bottoms, while Spanish olive oil is only taxed with 2 cents per pound. There is no end to the annoyances and expenses which foreign vessels are subjected to in Cuban ports. The petty business transaction at the custom-houses has to be done in writing, and nearly all upon stamped paper at 50 cents a sheet, excepting the paper used for outward registers, for which \$8 per sheet are charged. Vessels going to Cuba are to load, lard to pay anchors and other fees averaging some \$15 or \$16 each. At Cienfuegos every vessel pays the Health Commissioners \$2, and as much more if ordered to quarantine. At Matanzas, the government exacts in addition to the charges named \$4, and the Royal Exchequer \$4. At Sagua, an extra fee is exacted of \$1 if a vessel enters in ballast and leaves with cargo, and \$8 if she brings cargo and carries away cargo. Thus, the more useful a vessel makes herself the more she contributes to the prosperity of the island; the heavier are the taxes piled upon her, in order to discourage foreign trade, to drive it away from the ports of the colony, and render the latter completely dependent upon the mother country. Spain would have Cuba all for herself. She watches her like a jealous lover his suspected mistress, but mistresses so watched are apt to grow impatient under a policy of mingled distrust and selfishness. The United States are the provision market of Cuba, as Cuba is our market for tropical produce, and any attempt to reverse this order of things as established by nature must fail, at last. Not one-tenth part of the rich resources of Cuba is developed, owing to the scarcity and great value of labor, which is enhanced by the high prices of food. Some branches of industry, as, for instance, coffee, are declining from this cause, while all others are suffering under the prevailing practices of governmental extortion. Under a system of foreign commerce, based upon reciprocity, the expenses of living in Cuba would be greatly reduced. The change would attract mechanical labor in which the country is lamentably deficient. The slaves of the plantations fed on American flour and meat, a saving would be effected of millions of dollars annually, which might be employed to extend the area of cultivation and open the rich and as yet untouched mineral resources of the island. The people of Cuba pay an exorbitant price for their allegiance to old Spain.—Pennysonian.

The Steamship Line from Ireland.

A line of steamers has been established between Galway, Ireland, and the United States. The advantages claimed for it seem to give promise of success to its projectors and profit to the public. Among the advantages are the emigration and mercantile interest of Ireland with America; the position of Galway as a point of access, in the most westerly part of Central Ireland, and as a point of departure twenty-four hours nearer than the English ports—thus securing a quick packet service from England, and the establishment and increase of an important Irish trade. We think it will amply pay.

From the New York Enquirer.

Failures of the Atlantic Cable Enterprise. The particulars of the failure of this last attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph cable, as far as they were known in England at the time of the sailing of the North Star, are far from satisfactory, leaving the cause of the failure altogether a matter of conjecture.—The London Times in an article on the subject of the Niagara, says that if the people of the Niagara had simply stated that the breakage was not on their side, and that all they knew about it was the cessation of the signals from the Agamemnon, we should naturally have concluded that it was at the latter ship. When, however, they add to this, that the electricians on board had experimented on the broken cable, and had thereby arrived at the conclusion that the breakage must have been at or near the Agamemnon, they take the matter altogether out of the depth of the unlearned public and leave us to imagine or suspect anything we please. "With regard to the mechanical difficulties and to the provisions made against them," continues the Times, "it cannot be said that this trial was a hopeful one. Two ships gave a double chance of failure. Each was evidently unequal to its moiety of the work, having neither proper storage room for the cable nor for the proper quantity of coal. The Niagara left her shores so deep in the water as to excite misgivings in all who saw her; and then we were told that though the Agamemnon looked better, she was a ship of less tonnage. The paying out, the tacking and the break, were proved with a success which the scientific alone could appreciate. The speculation was that just now we should probably have the Atlantic at its closest, which, as it turns out, has not been the case. To judge from the picture of the Agamemnon and the Niagara so filled with their huge freight that the gigantic coils spread from the hold into every luncheon, gangway, and cabin, we were relying to much on the favor of the elements, and laying ourselves at the mercy of their caprice. It is premature, indeed, to say that we have been beaten by the elements; but the next attempt ought to combine every precaution suggested by the past." The Times concludes its article with the suggestion that the Leviathan should be the sole vessel with which to conduct the next experiment, inasmuch as nobody really expects much from a fleet of four ships sailing out to redoubts in the middle of the Atlantic to lay down one cable, all the ships being confessedly over-taxed, and all of them reckoning upon good weather and other favorable circumstances; and inasmuch as the Leviathan is the only vessel about capable of doing the work of the four, and reducing their hazardous and complex process to that of unity and simplicity which is in accordance with the undertaking. The Evening Post of this city, also, on Monday last, made a similar suggestion in reference to the Leviathan, taking the following grounds:—"A cable could not be unweaved without links. Therefore the cable must be rigid, and laid. The necessity for two vessels to lay the cable, quadruples (and more) the risk of accident. Therefore the cable must be laid from one ship. The voyage to England is easier, shorter, and safer than the voyage from England; therefore the vessel with the cable should start from this side. There is one vessel, and one only, of tonnage and room sufficient to carry the whole cable, to wit: the Leviathan. Therefore, the cable, if ever laid at all, must be lowered on a succession of reels in the Leviathan, and the Leviathan must sail from our own shores." There is undoubtedly a great deal to be said in favor of this suggestion, thus almost simultaneously made both here and in England, and a more favorable consideration than has yet been paid to it, is also due to Prof. Morse's opinion that the cable on board the company's steamer is much too heavy, and that one of its weight, or less might be laid and worked effectively. Although two failures stare us in the face, it is not in the nature of things, that this great enterprise should lack another and yet another trial, each failure eliciting new suggestions for consideration, and setting new lessons to be learned, until even failure itself shall bring final success. The news of the second failure did not, we see, reduce Atlantic Telegraph Stock in London to anything near the neighborhood of a cypher, or even nominal value, the quotation being £300 to £400. The mind and power of time is concentrated on this great undertaking, and wind and wave will have to rise higher, and electric cables seem more of an impossibility for the ocean, than they have yet done, before the Atlantic Telegraph is abandoned. There is yet hope, and there will yet be more work and more science, without faltering, to have that hope realized.

The New Treaty with Japan.

We publish to-day the new treaty entered into between the United States and Japan. It is highly important in its provisions, which is briefly stated thus: The port of Nagasaki, in the principality of Hizen, shall be open to American vessels to repair damages, and the procurement of all necessary supplies. American citizens may permanently reside at Simoda and Hakodate, with liberty to supply the wants of American vessels, and a Vice-Consul may reside at Hakodate. The value of money brought by Americans shall be ascertained by weighing the same with Japanese money, (gold and silver issues,) and six per cent shall be allowed to the Japanese for the expense of re-coinage. Americans committing offences shall be tried by the American Consul, according to American laws, and Japanese committing offences against Americans shall be tried by Japanese authorities and laws. All payments by Americans to be made in gold or silver. The Japanese officials are to provide the Consul-General with Japanese coin with which to pay for purchases for himself or family. Japan admits the right of the Consul-General to go beyond the limits of seven ri, but asks delay in the use of the right, except in cases of emergency, shipwreck, &c., and to this he assents. The treaty was signed at Simoda on the 17th of June, 1857, and proclaimed as ratified by President Buchanan June 30th, 1858, and all its previous enactments into force on the 4th inst. We have no doubt that most important results will follow this treaty in a commercial aspect. It opens Japan to American enterprise, and gives us a foothold at Simoda and Hakodate which will be of great use in facilitating American operations among the Japanese people. The details of the treaty are worthy of attention.—Pennysonian.

The Judicial Candidate.

Some months since the Democratic party of Pennsylvania nominated Hon. William A. Porter, as its candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth.—Within the past week the Mulatto Convention placed before the people the Hon. John M. Read for the same position. The Straight out Americans have as yet made no nomination, though a large number of the members of that party are strongly in favor of Judge Allison's nomination for this high and honorable judicial station.

Judge Porter is the Democratic candidate, nominated as such by a Convention composed of the most attached, experienced and trusty members of the party. He thus received party endorsement with reference to his standing as a Democrat, which endorsement is based upon the well known fact that Judge Porter has ever been a consistent, staunch and unwavering party man, wedded to its principles and sustaining those principles on all occasions. In addition to this William A. Porter has legal learning and abilities of a very high order; he possesses a stern independence, and most patient and untiring industry, while his standing and influence among the legal profession shows his integrity and uprightness of purpose to be beyond cavil or question. Since he has been upon the Supreme Bench by virtue of an appointment from Governor Packer, Judge Porter has sustained himself with entire satisfaction to the Bar, and added to his already high character in all sections of the State. The same cool, calm, steady course which marks Judge Porter's course in private life, and in the field of State and National politics, he carried with him into the judicial position which he now holds, and that constitutes the strongest point in his judicial character. He is not led astray by passion, or blinded by prejudice. He is not enamored with one opinion or fancy to-day, and divorced from it to-morrow. In politics his opinions are the result of investigation. They are not lightly taken up—nor discarded from caprice, or given up at the promptings of ambition, or by the keen spur of disappointed hopes or expectations. He is the strong man standing upon a rock, not the child blowing bubbles in the air. In fact, a fair review of the political course of William A. Porter will show that he possesses all those elements of study, reflection and acuteness to principles which are absolutely essential in making up the character of a man who is fit to occupy a place upon the Supreme Bench of this or any other State. He has been constant and unwavering in his political course; he will be firm, honest and consistent upon the Bench.

But what has been the political history of Hon. John M. Read, the nominee of the Mulatto Convention for the same high and important position? Mr. Read is unquestionably a gentleman of fine talents, high character, and long experience at the Bar. But his political history is the reverse of that which marks a man of name, of solid, safe judgment. He is weak, vacillating and uncertain in all his opinions, and changed almost as soon as formed. He has been consistent in nothing save his inconsistencies.—Once a Federalist, he left that party and joined the Democrats, with whom he acted long enough to receive many marks of its regard, many substantial tokens of its power and influence. But, on the appearance of the Willmot proviso, Mr. Read followed that will-o'-the-wisp into the camp of the enemy, and became at once the bitter antagonist of the very principles which but a few months previous he had maintained were necessary to uphold the Union, and secure to the several States all those rights which are guaranteed to them by the Constitution. Since that time each turn of the political wheel has changed the political position of John M. Read, until at last he appears as the nominee of a Convention composed of the debris of all political parties, and bound together by hatred of the Democratic party, and eager longing for the spoils of public office. In these several changes, Mr. Read has not went astray from want of intelligence. The rock on which he splits was an uncertain judgment, irresolution of purpose, and an over estimate of the rewards which should have been bestowed upon his personal services in the party. He was far changed, for the new, the novel, the untried, and hence the eagerness with which he embraced the newest political opinion, and the readiness with which the change was made when the glass was worn of the old love, or some later project had caught his fancy, and tickled his ambition.

We have sketched the political characters of John M. Read and William A. Porter, in order to serve as a mirror, in which the public can trace their fitness or unfitness for a judicial position. If a man be unsteady and uncertain on one great subject, he is so on all. If, on the contrary, every action of a man's life shows that he is moving and acting in obedience to certain well digested and fully understood principles; if in judgment he be cool, calm and careful, in action steady, prompt and resolute, the public may rely upon it that such a man will fill with entire satisfaction the duties devolving upon any public station, be they ever so delicate, responsible or exacting. Will the public test John M. Read and William A. Porter by this standard, and vote accordingly?—Pennysonian.

Legal Tender.

The question of "What is legal tender" is so often asked, that we have prepared an abstract showing what is legal tender. In the absence of any special law, the only payment or legal tender for the law is cash. The tender should be in cash, and must be of that kind. A tender of a larger sum than is demanded in requirement of change or of the balance not good. A lawful tender, and not the money into Court, is a good tender, an action for the debt. But the creditor demanded the money of the debtor, and the debtor refused to give it subsequently.

A Terrible Tragedy.

A most shocking affair occurred in the Village, in this county, about 12 miles from Binghamton, on Friday afternoon, July 25th. Oliver Howard, a man about 30 years old, ordered two of his children, cutting their throats with a razor. The circumstances of this most lamentable event, so near as we can learn, are as follows: Oliver Howard, the murderer lives in the village of Maine—has a wife and five children—two girls and two boys. His mother had been staying a few days at his house, and the day previous to the murder his wife and his mother went on to the house of the latter, taking with them two young children, the girls, leaving two boys, one aged six, the other four.

About 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, Howard left the Tavern of Mr. Sankoff, and his work, went to his house, and remained soon after to the tavern. Not long after was discovered that the two little boys had been murdered—their throats being cut with a razor. Howard was immediately arrested and taken before N. W. Eastman, Esq., Justice of the Peace in that town, in the evening. The prisoner admitted that he committed the double murder and admitted the ammunition. The murderer was brought to Binghamton last (Friday) night, and held in jail. No reason was assigned by the court, we are informed, for the fact that Howard was arrested. Now that he is in jail for this horrible crime, he says that he was induced by the Lord, and thought that he was ordered by the Lord to kill his two boys, and that this is a mere dodge to keep him imprisoned on the ground of insanity, and not of having any committal certificate. Howard, he was instigated by the devil and his own bad passions to commit this most terrible crime.

Bloody Affray in Florida.

We received the following letter from an old subscriber in Florida. The writer says, we are willing to believe statements.

WACHOOTE, March 20, 1858. Wachoste is known as the bridge between Gen. Billy Bowlegs, and it would seem that some of his successors are equally brave and impetuous. There has, it seems, been difficulty brewing between Lafayette and Wm. Standley, for some time, and they went to meet at Wachoste, last Friday, to settle it.

Accordingly, they met, attended by 15 friends on either side, probably more than armed for deadly strife. Gay looked a double-barrel shot gun. After some words, bows ensued; pistols were drawn; caught up his gun, fired in quick succession at Mr. James Gibbons and at William A. Standley. Both friends of Standley, and both dead. He then clubbed his gun, and fired such a violent blow at Standley that he fell dead. The breach, locks and barrel of Standley's yet alive, but there were left of the ground within a few feet of each other, and one of Gay's brothers hobbled and shot through the leg. In the general confusion of dirks, knives, pistols and such, it is wonderful others were not killed.—Savannah Republican.

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Legal tender of money varies in different countries. Thus in England, Bank of England notes (except by the Bank) are legal tender for any amount, up to the amount of forty shillings only. In the United States, the gold and silver coins of the United States were made legal tender by the act of January 18, 1857. One dollar and half dimes, shall be legal tender according to their nominal value, the half eagle at ten dollars, and the eagle for two and a half dollars. Before 1840, the coinage of the double eagle was authorized, both of which are legal tender for any amount. Owing to the weight of the new silver coins authorized by Congress, 2d March, 1851, and 24th February, 1858, they are no longer legal tender except in small sums, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Denomination and Value. Three cent pieces, 100; Half-dimes, 100; Dimes, 88-66; Half-cent, 100-20.

By the act of February, 1857, the law acts authorizing the currency of gold and silver coins, and allowing same a legal tender in payment of debts, hereby repealed.

From the Binghamton Republican.

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The Rocky Mountains.

The old and new theories of the Rocky Mountains north of the 40th parallel is a sterile region, presenting an almost broken ice-field, is completely refuted by the discovery of gold. One of the first of our party, Lieut. Saxton, says in his report: "I find that my previous report of this Rocky Mountain range, as a sterile section is concerned, entirely erroneous. Instead of a vast pile of rock and sand, almost impassable, I find a few water-courses, watered by streams of clear cold water, interspersed with meadows covered with most luxuriant grass."

The Public Debt of Great Britain.

The public debt of Great Britain at the 31st of March, 1858, amounted to £225,000,000—the interest on which is £20,000,000, or about \$116,000,000.

There has been very much speculation about the public debt of Great Britain.