



Wednesday Morning, October 10, 1855.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, EDITOR.

IT IS TO YOUR ADVANTAGE.

If you want help or domestics of any kind, advertise in the JOURNAL. If you want any kind of laborers, mechanics or clerks, advertise in the JOURNAL.

OUR PLATFORM.

Believing that modern Locofocoism and its inseparable ally, political Romanism, are inimical to the good morals of our people, and the safety of our institutions, we declare inveterate and uncompromising hostility to both; and we support our declaration by maintaining the following principles:—

1st. We will at all times oppose any union or coalition with the Loco Romanish party, and every other faction or party, which advocates as it does, the spread of human bondage, over territory now free; and the perpetuation of the British Trade of 1816; the extension of our national domain by foreign conquest; the free importation of the effete population of Europe, or the revival of the liquor traffic, in our already ruin-cursed Commonwealth.

2d. We demand the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and the adoption of a Tariff to protect American labor and develop American resources; we contend for such modification of the naturalization laws as will keep foreign paupers and criminals from our shores, and such amendments of the federal constitution as will secure the rule of America to known and tried citizens of the Republic; and we will, with all the energy we possess, war against the spirit of conquest, rapine and plunder commenced under the administration of James K. Polk, and winked at, if not fostered and encouraged by our present rulers.

Finally. To insure success in the signal and final overthrow of Locofocoism and its Roman ally, we will advocate the union of all our honest enemies—Whigs, Americans, Free-soilers and Republicans, and an open organization against the common enemy.

The War in the Crimea.

The latest intelligence from Europe is that anxiety was felt in London and Paris at the last dates, in relation to the actual position of the Russians under Prince Gortschakoff, and the course that would be pursued by the Allies. He refused an armistice to Prince Gortschakoff, who asked for one, in order that he might bury his dead. The French General said that he would bury the Russian dead himself and take the same care of the wounded that he did of his own. He had also telegraphed for instructions, should the Russian's commander offer to capitulate, inasmuch as the Russians had provisions for only fifteen days, and were short ammunition. The reply was, that the Russians must surrender at discretion, lay down their arms, and give up the Allies, all the fortified places in the Crimea, including Odessa, with all the munitions of war contained in them, and without any damage being previously done to the towns and fortifications. But these, it should be remembered, are only rumors. They nevertheless foreshadow the disposition of the Allies, should they be enabled to exact terms.

The number of British officers killed in the attack upon Sevastopol was 26, wounded 114, missing 1. Total 141. The number of men killed was 221 wounded 1596. Total 1817. According to this calculation the total of men and officers killed and wounded would be 1958.

The Paris Monitor announces that the French had about 4500 wounded, of which number 240 were officers; it was estimated at about one-third of the wounded. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that five generals were killed, besides ten superior officers.

The Journal.

Now since the election is over, we shall be able to pay greater attention to the paper than heretofore. It is our intention by using our every energy, to make the Journal second to no county paper in the State. We have more reading matter at present than any of our contemporaries in either this or Blair county. We hope our friends throughout the county will exercise themselves a little in increasing the already wide circulation of the Journal.

The New Liquor Law.

The Liquor Law which was adopted by the Legislature, last winter, and which went into operation on the 1st inst., is very generally observed. The Act has been strictly observed in this borough, and the sale of intoxicating spirits ended. We rejoice with a cotemporary, that the law, if right or wrong, expedient or inexpedient, be fully carried out; because, like the fugitive slave law in the free States, and the one dollar law in this State, the non-observance of the law would only have still further added to that contempt for obnoxious enactments, so dangerous to the maintenance of those statutory provisions which are truly wholesome and salutary.

Many people are of the opinion that the restraining Act will be repealed by the incoming Legislature. If this be true or false, we are not able to answer; but we are perfectly assured that the repeal of the law was made the question in many counties—Berks for instance—and how far the scheme has been carried out, and how far the newly-elected Legislature has obligated itself to the designs of the Liquor League, can only be solved by its next sitting. If the law is repealed, we think it would be a very unwise movement, but not so bad as the direct disrespect shown to the will of the majority, by its enactment by the Legislature, last winter.

We are not opposed to the law, on the contrary, we have ever advocated the passage of an act for restraining or abolishing altogether, the use of intoxicating spirits as a beverage. We advocated the law, and urged its adoption, ON CONDITION that the majority of the people of the Commonwealth should decide for its enactment at the ballot-box. The result was not as we anticipated, for the people rejected a prohibitory law. This being the case, we believe the law should not have been enacted by the Legislature, in the first place, as it evinced on its part a total disregard of the opinions and desires of the majority's will. But, since it has been adopted, we deem it but the simple duty of every citizen of this Commonwealth, to use his influence for the enforcement of the Act.

Should the next Legislature decide on the repeal, we shall of course have nothing more to say. If in the estimation of a majority of the people, the present law is productive of more good than evil, it ought to be sustained; if, of more evil than good, it ought to be repealed.

There is no occasion for a clamorous or practical defiance of the law, by those believing not in its efficacy to put down the evils of intemperance. If they think it should be repealed, why then repeal it, respectfully, quietly, and legally, at the ballot-box, as they have done in Maine; but they must allow those who think different, to exercise the same right without recrimination. Whatever the Representatives of the people see proper to enact or repeal, whether right or wrong, we are bound by the duty which we as citizens owe to the Commonwealth, to respect.

ZOOLOGICAL WONDERS.

It is seldom we come across anything as magnificently rich as the "Circular" which the "Furks, Armenians and Kurds," published prior to the election, in the Locofoco, pro-slavery, Cameron, Frank Pierce organ of this county. We design giving it a passing notice. It was to the effect that they no longer recognized the Journal as the organ of THEIR party! Why?—Because we would not aid in the elevation of Locos to office. "THEIR PARTY," indeed! Who are the majority of signers to that paper? Whigs? No—Men who served an apprenticeship to every political faith in the country, in the pursuit of office, and who have openly embraced the new fangled Locofoco scheme, commonly termed fusion, not from any substantial reasons, but from sinister motives—for office. Some of the signers to the circular, "knew not what they did" when they affixed their signatures; such must be excused, but those who signed being members of the know nothing order at present, expelled members, or disappointed applicants for membership, have carried the joke a peg too high. Perhaps the Globe may desire us to point out a few of these characters?—We are not only able but perfectly willing. Such signers, will have no weight with a community of orthodox Whigs. They will be marked by us, and peradventure we shall be able to expose their trucking to Locofoco interests, when their political aspirations shall induce them to run for office.

In regard to the letters we received from Petersburg, being forgeries, we pronounce untrue. We have the letters in our possession yet, and one of them is written by the principal signer to the Globe's letter.

That we permit any one to write for our paper in an editorial capacity, except ourselves, is certainly incorrect.

THE INVENTOR.

A neat, sprightly, interesting little work, with the above caption, is on our table. Published in New York, by Quimby, Haskell & Co., at \$1. It is devoted to mechanical interests, and is a work which every farmer and mechanic should own.

PETerson's MAGAZINE, for November a number unequalled for beauty and interest, is before us. The Engravings, Fashions, &c., cannot be excelled. C. J. Peterson, publisher, Phil. \$2 per year.

That's the Way.

An old lady subscriber in the upper end of the county, writes us that there is a deficiency in the columns of the Journal, being the only obstacle to its attaining a hundred thousand circulation. This she says consists in the scarcity of murders, and the entire absence of elopements and seduction cases. We shall take our correspondent's communication into consideration, if by a well-digested murder, a rascally elopement, or a barbarity of any kind will have a tendency to rarify the moral atmosphere of her neighborhood, it would be highly censurable in us to withhold it. The other day a lady took us to task for our remissness in not supplying recipes for succotash and fried cucumbers, while in the same mail we got a letter wanting to know if we were a "no nothin'" and if we would vote for the fusion. Mrs. S., of B—, supposing us to be omniscient, writes us for the best method of cooking a yaller rabbit which her William Henry had just shot. The letter bears a postscript, like every other woman's letter, which reads: "Write quick, or the critter'll spile."

Another correspondent thinks we should devote a regular column to teaching polite deportment, as his Wilhelmine, the young lady he sets up with, is a subscriber, and she recently told him he was "a blomed fool." The young gentleman looks to us for a rebuke to his "flame." An individual who was taken in by five silk flouncers and pearl colored garters, and was done out of a doublem, when attending the State Fair at Harrisburg, writes to request us to advocate the propriety of putting all showy looking passengers in a baggage train!

Who wouldn't be an editor after this?

DAN RICE'S CIRCUIS.—A poor affair,—the managers are "three cent" men.—The whole performance was a trade of abusive language towards one of our worthy ministers. Shame on such miserable affairs.

General News.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, AGAIN.—David Webster and James C. Van Dyke, Esqrs., have commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court, for Colonel John H. Wheeler, against Passmore Williamson, to recover the value of Jane Johnson, Dan and Isaiah—and damages for personal injuries.

A NEW ISLAND has been discovered in the South Pacific Ocean, by a Nantucket whaling vessel. It is situated about 150 miles south of Deguelon Island, and the ship which encountered it and took it in, less than a week's time, four hundred barrels of sea elephant oil. Two other ships are said to be now in course of preparation, for the purpose of profiting by this valuable discovery.

HEAVY VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.—During the present term of the Court of Common Pleas for Delaware county, Ohio, Mr. Terry, of Ashler, returned a verdict of \$3,000 against the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, for injury sustained by his wife from being struck last fall by one of the locomotives running on the road.

CATASTROPHE PREVENTED BY A CAT'S TAIL.—A small child of Boston, Mass., assistant freight agent of the Boston Railroad, while playing near a well in east Albany, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon, slipped, and was just on the eve of being precipitated into it, when the little one grasped the cat by the tail, and held on to it, until the cries of the child brought assistance, when it was rescued, and the cat, sitting on a log, and so death-like was its grasp that the print of its nails were easily detected in the log.

TRIAL OF GOV. PRICE.—The trial of Gov. Price of New Jersey, for an alleged defalcation of \$75,000, which resulted in the United States Navy, is progressing in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, before Judges Grier and Dickerson. Gov. Pennington, counsel for Gov. Price, moved to compel the Government to produce a bill of particulars against Gov. Price, in order that he might understand an amendment to the indictment, which was yesterday denied by the Court, as we are informed.

IMPORTED VICE.—Of eighty-five persons committed to Jersey City prison during September, seventy-seven were foreign born. We see, too, that in New York, on Sunday afternoon, the Convention of the German Democratic Party assembled at Pythian's Hall,lager beer saloon, and attended to political matters, and a German military company also had a meeting. In the evening several lager beer saloons served up music from the operas of Tancred and Norma, and the Caliph of Bagdad.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—An election for town officers took place in Connecticut on Monday. The contest seemed to have been mainly between the party called "Democratic" and the Know Nothings. So far as heard from neither party has much to brag of. There was an amendment to the constitution, which the election, which provides "that every person shall be able to read any particular article of the constitution, or any section of the statutes of the State, before being admitted as an elector." The amendment appears to be adopted.

MYRON H. CLARK.—Seven years ago Myron H. Clark kept a one-horse store. In 1849, Myron H. Clark was deputy sheriff. In 1850 Myron H. Clark was one of the marshals for taking the census of a one-horse village. In 1853, Myron H. Clark was elected Senator.—Myron H. Clark is now Governor. Whether Myron H. Clark will go still higher remains to be seen. If he should, it would only show that a man's position in this world depends less on his deserts than upon "surrounding circumstances." Think of Myron H. Clark, and never say die. The man who will be President in 1870 is now, probably, peddling low members and traps. Again we repeat, never despair.—Albany Police Tribune.

A NEBRASKA ELECTION.—Purple, who is "the gentleman from Burt county" just at this time, informed a gentleman of this State at Chicago a short time since something like the following was gotten up in Kansas. He said—"Comings, the Secretary, said to me one morning, 'Purple we want a member from Burt County.' 'So I harnessed up and took nine fellows with me, and we started for the woods; and when we thought we had got far enough, Mr. Burt county we unpacked our ballot-box and held an election, canvassed the vote, and it was astonishing to observe how great was the unanimity at the first election ever held in Burt county. Purple had every vote.' So Purple was declared duly elected, and here I am!"—Detroit Advertiser.

DEATH OF A MISER.—The Chicago Press mentions that a few days ago, a miser named Andrew Grunderson died in that city from the effects of the miserable food his avarice compelled him to eat, and because he would not take medicines or have a physician, lest he should be called upon to pay the expense. Since his death it has been ascertained that he had \$4000 deposited in a bank, and owned a block in the western division of the city. He left no will, and had respectable children, who, when he was ill, flocked to his bedside and relieved his sufferings all they could.

BISHOP HERGES AT WORK.—The following from the Bloomville, Delaware Co., Mirror, tells its own story. It is time for Americans to be awake when Archbishop Hughes and his agents take the field! Read (1):—"The Roman Catholic Post Master General, James Campbell, has removed from the Post Office in Bloomville, and appointed Walter Hill, a Roman Catholic Scotchman, in our place. We know no reason for our removal other than because at all times and on all occasions we denounce Roman Catholic Principles as dangerous to the cause of Liberty and the welfare of the American Union."

The editor of the Lancaster Daily says that its friends so consider it; that the grounds were laid out on a most extensive scale, but that not one third of the stalls had anything in them; and that the exhibition of many articles of product and manufacture, usually exhibited, was meagre. It adds:—"In some articles, however, the exhibition was quite a success. The most successful of the kind has hardly been surpassed, and in rich quilts and needle-work, it would vie with any before it. In agricultural machinery and implements the exhibition was most gratifying. And in some of the fruits, pickles, preserves, flowers, &c., it was ample, creditable and gratifying. But as a whole, it was a sad and discouraging failure, and must be so considered by all who attended it."

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.—The telegraphic returns indicate the reelection of Herschel E. Johnson as Governor of Georgia. The Democrats, thankful for small favors, call this a complete victory and are huzzing mightily! The American party in that State has scarcely been organized and its outset meets the opposition of Stephens, Toombs and other advocates of Slavery extension and fomenters of Slavery agitation. When the broad American doctrine of extending Slavery to all the territories, and preventing its extension over the free territory of the Union, comes to be distinctly understood at the South, we have no fears but that those glorious doctrines will take root there and soon bring forth simple fruits. All this clamor concerning Democratic victory in Georgia, is but a ruse for the purpose of inducing disunity in one ranks next fall—but it will fail of its intended effect.

BREKERS SHOT.—The house of Mr. Lewis, near Cherry, N. Y., was entered on Thursday night last, by three burglars, while the family were asleep.

Mr. Lewis, having awakened, got up and was shot at by one of the villains, and then struck near the head with a revolver. Mrs. Lewis, like a true heroine, as she is not relating such a story, in an entire stranger, seized her husband's gun, rushed out of the house after the scoundrels, and gave them a broad-side as they were about leaving in their wagon; and her son, who slept in an adjoining room, having been aroused by the confusion, also came to time soon enough to give them a parting salvo as they retreated in great dismay from the seat of war.

They all escaped with their lives, but the wagon was tracked to Reading Centre, where a man by the name of Miller, was found wounded in the side, and is not expected to live.

MONK CONVICTION.—The New York Tribune contains a letter from Missouri, making statements, which, if true, as they appear to be, shows an amount of corruption in the President and his administration, that exceeds all the popular fancy. It is in the head of the Government. Under the name of the State of Missouri selected nearly 500,000 acres, about 200,000 of which is known to be good, dry land, not included under the specifications of the act. So notorious was this fact that the General Land Office refused to issue any price, until the law in question was amended in the spring of 1853, and recently Gov. Price, of Missouri, went to Washington, and by a personal arrangement with the President himself, procured patents for the fraudulent appropriated lands. The fact that Missouri is a Slave State, probably accounts for the criminal preference of the law interests to those of the country, by the head of the government.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—Judge Roosevelt, of the New York Court of Oyer and Terminer, has added his decision to the many that have already pronounced the prohibitory law unconstitutional. This opinion is to the effect that the law interferes with the revenues of the Federal Government which it was the leading object of the new Constitution, as distinguished from the old articles of Confederation, is authorized to pass, says the Judge, "an act relating to duties, specifically by name, on wines, liquors, and other foreign liquors. As these duties, in the language of the Constitution, have been so laid and are to be collected, in order to 'pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States.' Can a State Legislature, then, if one may, any number may—without the consent of Congress, say in effect that one branch of the revenue of the Federal Government, expressly provided for by Congress, is to be cut off?" The Judge thinks not.

LIQUOR LAW IN PITTSBURGH.—The Pittsburgh Dispatch of Tuesday says:—"The Pittsburgh, with some few exceptions, were closed on Monday. Some continued to sell malt liquors, under unexpired 'beer licenses,' granted before the passage of the present law, and three or four sold brandy and whiskey openly. The directors of the Temperance League have instructed their agents to report all violators of the law, with the names of witnesses, to the marshal of the proper ward, whose duty it is made to return the cases to the court. The agent was in possession of evidence sufficient to convict those who sold on Monday but as there was some doubt as to whether the words of the law from after October 1st, would include that day, no prosecutions."

At the opening of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on Monday Judge McClure charged the grand jury at length in the subject of this law, in the course of which he said:—"I am glad to see that the law is being enforced, and that the people are beginning to feel its weight. It is a law that will do good, and it is a law that will do honor to our country. I trust that the grand jury will do their duty, and that the people will be satisfied with the result."

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Mexican Items.

Decidedly the most menacing condition in the affairs of Mexico, according to the accounts brought by the Orizaba, on her late trip, is that to which Henry Tamariz is so prominent a party Zuarra, on behalf of Viduria, having required him to surrender the place, he replied that he should defend it to the furthest extremity. Some doubt was experienced whether Garza had not actually joined him, and the reported convention for Zuarra found himself unable with the troops under him to force Haro to surrender, and had therefore sent for reinforcements, which he expected to arrive very promptly. At the same time, the brigade under Marquez, 2500 strong, is reported to have left Salamanca for San Luis to join Haro. The troops in San Luis, however, were reported to be disaffected and deserting; while new regulations had been adopted for the exercise of the powers of the new Council, and Taxcala, Mexico, San Juan de Guadalupe, in Seledad, ad Cerro de San Pedro, Rio Verde, San Francisco de los Adams, of the capitol, and the brigade of Zuarra had arrived at the Villa de la Soledad, which is only a league from the town.

The Bulletin Official of San Luis, declared that Gen. Comonfort had proposed a conference with Haro. Gen. Carrera having appointed Carreras, as his second in command, by Santa Anna, to supplant Casanovas as Governor of Tamaulipas, the latter refused to make way for him, and addressed a remonstrance to Gen. Carrera; but it was believed that he would go further and join Haro.

The action of the garrison at Mexico, however, in declining in favor of the plan of Ayala, is considered a terrible blow for Haro. The report with respect to a convention between Haro and Garza is seriously involved,—it is stated that in the first place Garza obtained Viduria's consent to it, but that the latter afterwards sought to impose inadmissible conditions in granting it that on being refused, the latter was attacked, on which Haro calling together the Council of State, obtaining their consent, sent out a force of 1,000 men with six field pieces under Gen. Parodi. The result is variously stated to have been the defeat of the attacking forces, their going over to the San Luis plan, and feinting of an arrangement between Haro and Comonfort.

During the occurrence of these events, great fears were expressed for the course affairs were likely to take. The provisional government of Carrera was said to lack energy and initiative power; the liberal party was said to be deeply divided; Alvarez and Comonfort were said to be expected at the capital, and the fact of the monthly meeting of the Congress, and the independence were regarded as a cause of apprehension.

It was complained that there was the greatest inconsistency in the few sets the various chiefs had performed. For instance, while Viduria has proclaimed the plan of Ayala, he has ordered to be executed the extinction of the army and the clergy, the great leaders of despotism who wanted to overthrow the Ayala. Comonfort proclaimed the plan of Ayala, but had modified at the Amplico; Llave, who proclaimed it, guarantees the property of the clergy; the partisans of Carrera's government had accepted the plan modified by the garrison.

The army favored Viduria and the destruction of the party; the prohibitionist, represented by the Herald and the Herald, reject the Cobalios tariff; the Monitor wanted the modification of it, but by Comonfort, Haro, or Viduria; the partisans of Mexico; the Conservator and the Herald, and so forth.—New Orleans Picayune.

DAN RICE'S GRATITUDE.—An interesting incident is related of DAN RICE, the celebrated circus performer, in a late number of the Reading Gazette. It appears that some fourteen years ago DAN left Reading with an exhibition of animals, which turned out badly, and involved the proprietor in difficulty. Judge HENNINGTON, of Berks Co., found him in this condition, gave him a suit of clothes and lent him a horse and wagon, in order that he might pursue his business. DAN was still unsuccessful, and despondent soon afterwards, when he was met by a man, who was a friend of the Judge's, and who had got sick. In this dilemma he was forced to sell the horse and wagon, which the Judge had only lent him, in order to raise means to take his wife home to Pittsburgh. Not long after this he obtained a situation in one of the theatres in this city, where the Judge one night saw and recognized him, and in the morning called at his lodgings. DAN was still poor and needy, and fully expected reproaches, if not worse, from his old patron, but instead he went a second time to the tailor's and had his fitting out at his expense. To this, however, DAN would not consent, and they parted, never meeting again until one day last week, when he was performing at Reading, and the Judge came down to attend the circus. DAN's first duty was to hunt up his old friend, and invite him to take a short drive about town to which he consented, and a horse and vehicle were soon at the door.

DAN'S epilogue, it is that of his profession, seemed a pretty stylish turn-out. It consisted of a brown new carriage of elegant make, a cream colored Arabian pony, and a spick and span new set of harness—worth, when you come to estimate such things by dollars, some \$300. Time went swiftly by, as the two friends talked and laughed over the forgotten events of old times. DAN drove the Judge back to his lodgings, stepped out upon the pavement, and, before the Judge had time to rise from his seat, handed him the reins and whip, with a graceful bow, and said:—"These are yours, Judge—the old horse and wagon restored, with interest—take them, with DAN RICE'S warm gratitude!" The Judge was satisfied with an answer for a few moments, but soon recovered his self-possession, and began to remonstrate. But DAN was inexorable—he closed his lips firmly, shook his head, waved a polite adieu to his old friend in the carriage, walked off to his hotel, and left the Judge to drive the handsome equipage now returned to him to the stable. An honest man, and a man of honor, is DAN RICE, the Circus Clown!—Phd. Soc.

THE MESSIA VALLEY.—The Providence Journal says:—"The stories about new discoveries of gold in the Golden Purchase have turned out, as we are stated some months ago they would, to be mere fabrications. These reports came first from California; but, to one who had ever been in the country, the statements were so glaringly false that it was evident they were concocted by some one who had never been in that country. The surveying party engaged in running the new line, some of the members of which have returned, found nothing but a barren desert."

The New Orleans Bulletin, in mentioning the return of Major Emory and other members of the Boundary Commission, says:—"The country represented as miserably poor. There are but few inhabitants throughout this whole extensive region—only three villages in all, and not an acre of arable ground suitable for cultivation, owing to the scarcity of water."

THE MARRIAGES OF THE STATE CONVENTION met on Tuesday. Letters were read from Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, and Hon. Rufus Choate, Samuel H. Waller, of Roxbury, was finally nominated for Governor. Moses Davenport was nominated for Lieut. Governor. A full State ticket was also nominated. A series of resolutions was adopted, declaring that the Whig party should more than ever keep aloof from entangling alliances; repudiating the Personal Liberty Bill and advocating its re-issuance from the statute books; declaring the Liquor Law a failure, and urging some constitutional measure, and also urging the formation of a national party to resist at once the aggressions of slavery on the one hand and fanaticism on the other.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

Autumn.—The weather.

The agony over—last Tuesday ended it.

Personal.—The Pop Corn man is in town.

"Away with melancholy"—and go attend the fair.

Don't like it—Jeems, our life-like portrait of himself.

The Returns.—Next week we will give the full official returns.

In Columbus, Ohio, flour is selling at \$7 per barrel, and hay at \$9 per ton.

"Hark! from the Tombs"—Wonder if the man who wrote that ever voted illegally.

Finished, and glad of it.—The personal warfare, which was begun by "friend Jeems."

Too many.—The Kansas Herald, says there are only fifty slaveholders in that territory.

Another show coming.—A total eclipse of the moon will take place on the 25th of this month.

The Free Platform.—Free Drinks, Free Soil, Free Fights, Phrenology, Free Love and Freedom.

Not Respected.—The new Liquor Law, in Pittsburgh. The liquor dealers continue the traffic.

The brute.—Brigham Young has ninety wives and between three and four hundred children. That's Mormonism.

A Good Supply.—A farmer in Fayette co., Ky., has raised, this year, upwards of nine thousand bushels of potatoes.

The wife and daughter of Chief Justice Taney died at Old Point Comfort on Sunday. The daughter died of yellow fever.

More "Hot Corn".—A young girl only 16, was sentenced to three years imprisonment at Boston last week, on a charge of stealing.

Can't afford it.—To exchange with the Era, of Tyrone City. You have a nice paper Keys but we have two many "x's" dead heads already.

The manager of Perham's Colored Bazaar by Show has nearly completed the arrangements for a grand opening on Tuesday, the 9th inst.

A Poor.—Barker told Garraek at Hampton that all better things were lost. "Indeed," replied Garraek, "when what think you of a bit better cold day?"

He's to be kicked out of the Whip party by expelled L. N.'s, disappointed applicants for admission, and Locofoco joiners, is rather funny, isn't it?

Save "his right".—The man who insisted the lady with the "famous white hair" on last Saturday night, on Bath street, had had the "babes" ever since.

Just like him.—An old man being a description of a dog, he was a "brut" went close to the ground, has a thundering big side on one end, and no tail at all, etc.

The Jug up.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that we have no more wands with the American. We can not prostitute our columns. Decry another libel suit on this.

Paying the Shod.—The immense Lancaster gun spoken of in the English prints cost \$190 per shot—at least so it is said. In that case, he would rather discharge the gun than the bill!

Deposed.—The Rev. Gen. Hobart Doan, an Episcopal clergyman, a son of Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, has joined the Roman Catholic Church. He has been deposed by his own father.

With.—A meeting sermon being preached in a country church, all fell a weeping but one man, who, when asked why he did not weep with the rest, "O," said he, "I belong to another parish!"

The Government of Connecticut has removed the Adjutant General of the State for neglecting to disband the Irish military companies, as ordered, and appointed another, who has performed the duty.

Which, the right or the left?—McCulloch swears by the "supplified hand" he never swears with Crowl in a k. n. lodge; Crowl swears on the "Holy Transplant," he got. There's something rotten in Denmark.

Sold for illegal voting.—Jeems has sued us for as he terms it, "illegal voting." He, ha! he has sworn that we were not of age.—Next Quarter Sessions will decide whether we voted illegally. It will. Look out Jeems.

To be exhibited.—at the County Fair, The Globe man, as a specimen of sleekness. As he has been in the hands of the physicians ever since the opening of the late political campaign, we expect to hear a good report of him.

Who can it be?—A lady sues us in this sock-dologer.—"The man with the red wool on the top of his head," would confer a favor by attending to his business and leaving off slandering married ladies, on the green." Winegar.

What of the figure?—The Globe calls the k. n.'s Dark Lantern Party. Well, what of it? There is a strong suspicion that the lantern which they carry is the same as that carried by Diogenes—and is carried for the same purpose, namely, to find an honest man for office.

A Small Item.—The New York Sun, decanting on the extravagancies of dress in that city, estimated the annual cost of dressing and juggling the ladies of New York and its vicinity at from thirty to forty millions of dollars, as much as it costs to maintain the General Government.

There are now in the Treasury nearly twenty-two millions subject to draft. Six millions seven hundred are deposited in New York, one hundred and fifteen thousand and in Philadelphia, one hundred and fourteen thousand in Baltimore, and three and a third millions in Boston.

The negroes of Norfolk, having nothing else to do, all work being suspended, held religious meetings at their churches every day, and the loud wailing and psalm-singing chants of the afflicted sons and daughters of Africa, resounded constantly through the air with a melancholy and solemn cadence.

The prohibitory Liquor Law, though it has failed in suppressing the traffic in New York, yields, nevertheless, a considerable revenue to the municipal treasury, as large numbers of arrests are made daily, for intoxication, &c., and in most cases the parties arrested pay their fines. Those who do not are sent to prison.

Foreign News.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL of the PACIFIC.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

The Czar Going to the Crimea.

The steamer Pacific, at New York, brings a week's later dates having sailed from Liverpool Sept. 22d. The Hermann arrived at Southampton on the 22d.