



Wednesday Morning, January 16, 1856.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED—The Newark Mercury has been informed that Mr. Fillmore has 28 of the 34 delegates from New York to the American National Convention.

CLERK, &c.—Thomas A. Maguire, Democrat has been chosen Clerk in the Senate, and Wm. Jack, Democrat, in the House, Pennsylvania Legislature.

U. S. SENATOR.—Ex-Gov. Bigler was nominated by the Democratic caucus on Saturday last, for U. S. Senator and will in all probability be elected by the Legislature.

LOTS IN SAXTON.—It will be seen that an enormous sale of lots in this new town, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, will be held on the 22d of the present month. This town is destined to become a flourishing place, and we feel confident that it would be an excellent investment for any one, to lay out money in the purchase of the lots.

Situated, as it is, in the very heart of the Broad Top Coal Mines, with a beautiful location, and possessing every natural requisite for making it a prosperous place, it must be the very place for a man who wants a good business locality. See advertisement.

ONE GOOD DARK LANTERN.—While the Davenport family of medicine were giving an exhibition in New York the other night, says the Albany Evening Journal, and the spirits were playing on musical instruments, in a dark room, a watchman present suddenly let on the light of his dark lantern, and the audience were astonished to see that the mediums themselves were the actual players on the instruments. The scene broke up in laughter, swearing and general confusion.

Those Wicked Common Schools. The Freeman's Journal, (organ of the Most Reverend Archbishop) never slips an opportunity for a sneer at "New England" and "New England Protestantism." Thus it heads its flaming account of the recent murder of Justus Matthews by the "Wakemans," after this fashion: "The New Haven Tragedy.—Protestantism in Connecticut.—A new 'Reformation' and its proto-martyr."

There are probably more murders, and assassinations, and throat-cuttings in the 13rd portion of Ireland, in one week, than there is in all New England—in proportion to population—from one year's end to the other. Judged by the same rule, the Journal applies to Protestantism here, Romanism in the Old Country must be infinitely worse than "Wakemans."

The occasion is also turned to account by His Grace (or his organ,—which is all the same), to indulge another sneer at the Common Schools and the Bibles,—thus: "The land of Common Schools and of open Bibles without note or comment,—the favored and sanctimonious land of Connecticut, has taken a new step in religious reformation. The sect that has arisen in the bosom of that community, and the acts that, thus far, have marked its development, speak trumpet-tongued in favor of leaving men to Bibles and to Common Schools, and of repudiating the idea that man to save him fatal aberration, needs from God an infallible Church for his guidance."

A Premature Birth.

Our able editors all over the country have been seized with spasms on the reception of the news, the President's Message had been delivered, to their mind prematurely. They stoutly contend that it was brought into the world by a dangerous and unprecedented Cesarean operation, and that, if for no other reason than this, the infant should be smothered by all the old male and female midwives in the country. Trash and nonsense! There is no rule to prevent a bantling of the kind coming into the world, like a lively chicken, by erecting its shell and walking out into the world as soon as possible. And then supposing the doctors to have acted with some irregularity; why should the innocent offspring of the President have their iniquities visited upon its head? The father has done many things of which we disapprove, and at which we laugh, and this poor little affair is one of them, although it has some healthy color.

A Caution to Bible Burners.

Our readers will recollect that we published a short time ago, a statement of the burning of a large number of Bibles, by several Catholic clergymen, in Dublin, in "old Ireland." It appears the perpetrators of this outrageous insult to Almighty God, were prosecuted for the offence, and have been indicted by the jury.

In the charge of the judge to the jury, he stated that the Bible was a part of the common law of England, and that all persons should know that any violation of that honor and reverence in which the Holy Scriptures in this country have been held, and should be held, is not only a dishonor to Almighty God, but is what many persons would more fear, a violation of the law of the land, for which they can be made amenable by a jury of their countrymen.

We hope Bishop Hughes and his lesser lights will make a note of this, and keep their hands off "the law book."

Startling Intelligence.

A very important despatch relative to the position of affairs between this country and Great Britain, was published in the Washington papers on Friday last. The intelligence it conveys, although it will probably take a large portion of the country by surprise, is precisely what might have been expected. Our government has been earnestly endeavoring for many months past, to obtain from the government of Great Britain some explanation relative to the infraction of our neutrality laws, by Mr. Crampton, the Minister here. No proper explanation was given; indeed the demands of the United States were treated with evasions, if not with ridicule. It is true the British government disclaimed any desire on its part to draw us into the vortex of war; it is true that government promised no further interference in or with our laws, but this of course, could not satisfy us, or be accepted as a suitable redress. This being the case, President Pierce has at length taken the ground he should have occupied long ago, and to our judgment, the only one left for him consistent with a proper regard for the national honor. A course which shall tell the British government, that the United States is not to be insulted with impunity, and that Brother Jonathan will sustain the rights and interests of his sons, and the purity of his laws, regardless of the British lion's good will.

The despatch is to the point, and says that if Mr. Crampton be not recalled, he will be dismissed and sent home. It is believed that the British government will refuse granting the request of our government in recalling Mr. Crampton, and in the event of his dismissal, will retaliate by dismissing Mr. Buchanan, and suspending diplomatic relations with this country.

But we are of this mind—let the result be what it may Mr. Crampton ought to be dismissed. He used his official position to violate our neutrality laws, and his government refuses any reparation for the wrong. It is time some pretty decided measures were taken to check the growing insolence of England toward this country, and no better opportunity may be found to show the determination of our country to do so. The dismissal of Mr. Crampton is fully justified by international law; is demanded by our honor as a nation; and will be a well-merited and useful rebuke to that overbearing spirit which the aristocracy of England has so long manifested towards this nation.

The Central American question should also be settled soon. It is across the Central American States that the main routes of our commerce must be found with the Eastern world, and even between the Atlantic and Pacific States. England by obtaining control of Central America, could obstruct and command these routes, and forever vex that commerce with her transit duties, and her jealous restrictions in time of peace, and destroy it altogether in time of war. She seeks thus to bind us to peace and to patient endurance of her domineering spirit, by planting her colonies and her fortifications along our routes of commerce.

General Pierce has, in his message, taken strong grounds against this aim of the English, and we honor him for it. He has taken a bold stand against this palpable violation of the Monroe doctrine, which has been repeatedly declared by all parties as the true policy of this country. The debate which sprung up in the Senate immediately after the message was read, showed that there was no party in the country that would not sustain the views of the General on that subject. Men who may oppose every recommendation of an opposition administration, could not fail to coincide with the President's views on this affair, because they are manifestly correct. Therefore, we were not astonished to hear of such men as Clayton, and Seward, and a host of other "old line" administration oppositionists, joining with the Democratic supporters of Pierce, in declaring in effect that the Monroe doctrine should be maintained. The question must soon be brought to an issue, and if it leads to hostilities there could be no better time than the present to decide it by the last argument of nations. England cannot afford such a contest now. Her entire resources are demanded in the war with Russia. Her navy will be greatly reduced ere Cronstadt is taken, and of soldiers she has none to spare to carry on two wars at once with two such nations as the United States and Russia. A fair show of firmness and resolution will settle the Central American question on our own way and forever. Now will the President adhere to his resolution? Will he allow himself to be intimidated by the government of England? For the honor of our flag, we hope he will adhere to the language of his message, with the perfect assurance before him, that he will be sustained, let the issue be what it may—war or peace—by the entire American people, without distinction of party, without any murmuring voice.

The despatch to which we refer in the above article, will be found in another column. It is of importance, and may lead to a disruption between the two governments, if not actual hostilities. Let the result be what it may, however, no American heart will fail to commend the conduct of President Pierce, should he be firm enough to carry out the import of his message.

A NEW SECT, WITH OLD HABITS.

Within the past week the majority of the reading public have been surprised and horrified by the published details of a murder in New Haven, which seems to have been planned and executed for theological reasons.

It seems, from the confessions made by the parties, that a certain widow Wakeman "died" some years since, (probably came out a *trance*) and came back to this sphere as a special "messenger" for the redemption of the world. The widow succeeded in convincing some eight or nine persons of her mission—one of whom seems to be in some sort a kind of Judas who possessed of an "evil spirit." This individual's name was Hunt, who, dying, bequeathed his *evil genius* to Justus Matthews, making him the "man of sin"—for which offence he was murdered by the widow's brother—Elder Sly. The ostensible reason for this crime was the belief that Matthews in some way exercised the power of the "evil eye" over the Widow, which made most of the believers apprehensive that Matthews would kill the Widow, if he, Matthews, did not submit to have this evil genius driven out of him. This seems to have been the condition of the parties up to the time of the murder; when all the members of this new sect, meeting for religious purposes, Matthews submitted himself to the others, expressing a "willingness to die" rather than not have the *evil spirit* go out. Sly, who seems to be the leader, was convinced that nothing but the death of Matthews would answer; and, while the other members were at prayer, (Matthews being in another room, blindfolded and tied) proceeded to murder him. The sacredness of the widow may be imagined when the members testify that if the widow should die, the judgment should come, and all earthy things end. Thus we have old facts with new faces—and a new sect with old habits; for accusation, condemnation, and murder are as old as history and tradition.

Still old as the facts are, there is much in them that invites comment and suggests inquiry; but we will not anticipate as most of these questions and answers will doubtless be given at the time of the trial. The case cannot be other than interesting in a legal point of view; and as the limitations of the logical and of religious tolerance must come up for discussion and decision.

In the meantime, the following reflections from the New York Tribune, may suggest the practical bearing of the question to other issues, possible or probable, in theological life.

The writer says: "A bloody tragedy of this sort, enacted under the very eyes, as it were, of Yale College, in the intelligent and enlightened and pious city of New Haven, must strike every who hears of it with a sudden and creeping horror. Yet, the sort of delusion out of which it grew is by no means rare or uncommon. In what did that delusion differ, we should like to ask, from that which has made so many ecclesiastics believe not only that they had power, both in earth and heaven, to bind and to loose, but also that it was their right to deliver over the enemies of the church to the secular arm to be put to death? In what does this delusion differ, except in its bloody catastrophe—nor does even that difference always exist—from that which makes up the staple of the innumerable miraculous legends of the middle ages? We have chosen this example not because the middle ages by any means had a monopoly these delusions, but because it is more agreeable to contemplate the faults of other people than our own."

But to take a more modern instance; if Elder Sly killed Justus Matthews because he was possessed by an evil spirit, is not Judge Edmonds, too openly accused by Bishop Hopkins of acting by the instigation of the devil? This accusation will, of course, not lead to results so lamentable as that of the New Haven case; rather, however, on account of the superior refinement and more elevated sentiments of the parties concerned, than from any essential difference, in the question at issue, or in the intelligence exhibited in their respective judgments upon it."

The Janus-Faced Democracy.

"The opponents of Democracy, under whatever banner they may be arrayed—the Black Republican cohorts of Seward, the infidel battalions of Garrison, and the oath-bound knights of the dark lantern—all may rest assured that the Democracy will shrink from no responsibility which their position, as the advocates of the Kansas bill, may impose upon them."

We copy the above from an editorial article of last Saturday's *Harrisburg Patriot and Union*, and we do so only to show the Janus-faced character of modern Democracy, and the facility with which it can profess one thing, and practice another. Who that reads the above would for a moment suppose, that a Democratic Senate of Pennsylvania, only within a month past, elected a presiding officer who belongs not only to "the Black Republican cohorts of Seward," and "the infidel battalions of Garrison," but also to "the oath-bound knights of the dark lantern," and yet, "if it not in Gath, proclaim it not in the streets of Askelon," the present Democratic Speaker of the State Senate, is not only a Free Soiler, but a Know Nothing, and voted last winter for Simon Cameron.

The editor of the *Patriot* certainly does not know the difference "twixt twaddledum and twaddledoo."

OUR RESOURCES.

There are no improvements and enterprises which are rapidly developing the resources of the Keystone State, and pouring millions into the lap of our metropolis. We allude to the coal, lumber and iron operations to which the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad has given birth. Several Collieries have been opened on the line of the road near Pittsburg, and a local coal train runs daily for the supply of Philadelphia, with a considerable portion of the coal consumed in her factories. At Larimer's station, 20 miles east of Pittsburg, all the mines of the Westmoreland coal company, from which during the present year, the first of its operation, nearly sixty thousand tons have been sent to market. At Irvin, an adjoining locality—nearly as many tons have mined, from this point to the summit of the Allegheny mountain, coal veins appear at short intervals, in the excavations for the railroad. Some of these veins are six feet thick, and although not equal to the Westmoreland company coal for gas, they furnish a superior fuel, large quantities of which are consumed in the locomotives on the road.

The most eastern locality of Bituminous coal is found on the summit of the Allegheny mountain, where the Allegheny Railroad and Coal company owns about 80,000 acres or 140 square miles. This company will, in a few weeks, be prepared to ship coal, and will have very unusual facilities for a large business. From these various localities, all of which lie immediately on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, any quantity of coal can be sent to market, and it is not improbable that in another year the shipments may reach one-fourth of a million of tons.

The Broad Top region connected with the Pennsylvania railroad at this place, by a branch road, 35 miles in length, will furnish a semi-anthracite coal of a very superior quality. And arrangements are made for bringing coal from this field in a few weeks.

Large quantities of lumber will also be furnished from the western slope of the Allegheny at the head waters of the Meshannon and Clearfield. A plank road has been constructed from Clearfield county terminating at the town of Tipton on the Pennsylvania railroad, over which many millions of feet have been hauled already. From Tyrone a railroad is in contemplation, leading to Philipsburg on the Meshannon. These branches will probably soon furnish twenty millions of feet of lumber annually.

In the vicinity of Hollidaysburg, and along the eastern base of the Allegheny mountains, are inexhaustible deposits of iron ore of excellent quality, for the reduction of which it has been ascertained that the coal of the Allegheny mountain is the best possible fuel. These discoveries are quite recent, but already a large number of furnaces have been started, which will enjoy facilities for the manufacture of iron, as cheap as at the most favored localities in the State.

If we look abroad over the land, we cannot discover another State which enjoys local resources equal to those of Pennsylvania. And no other State, in position, whether for traffic or local business, as favorable as that of the Pennsylvania railroad. To the business of this great thoroughfare there appears with proper encouragement to be no limit but that of carrying capacity. The only drawback at present, is the inadequate accommodations at the Philadelphia terminus, the want of steam communication with the Delaware, of dock accommodations for the largest class of vessels, and of storage for freight. These evils, however, can be remedied, and we are pleased to see that public attention is strongly inclined to the subject. In a matter of so much moment, action should be prompt.

Repeal of the Restraining Liquor Law.

Mr. JOHNSON, we notice, has introduced a bill to repeal the restraining law of last session and to restore the old license system. This we should call making "hot haste," in regard to a great practical measure, in which the people of this commonwealth are more deeply interested by far than any subject which will claim the attention of our legislators. If Mr. Johnson thinks that the petitions which have been sent to Harrisburg in favor of the repeal of the law, are an indication of public sentiment, he will probably soon find himself grievously mistaken. Tavern keepers, dram-shop men, and poor imbricated have been prompt active, earnest in procuring signatures to petitions for the repeal of this law. At the proper time the friends of temperance, of morality and good order, the tax payers, thrifty mechanics, prosperous farmers and successful merchants will claim, by remonstrances, a hearing in the halls of legislation. The Liquor League we admit, is a formidable body. They have men to do their bidding and "money to make the mare go." But there are other men besides these, men who do not think that drinking rum and whipping wives constitutes the highest style of man. We respectfully suggest to Mr. Johnson not to press his bill to a final passage till he has heard both sides of this liquor question. He may have some unexpected light thrown upon his mind. It is possible that he will have strong proof presented to him that the odious jug law has wrought most desirable changes in those parts of the State where it has been wisely and energetically enforced. It is possible that he may be convinced by documents which will be sent to Harrisburg, that it is wise to maintain the Law in its integrity, at least till it shall have had time to vindicate its wisdom and give more decided proof of its practical efficiency. If Mr. JOHNSON would see it in its perfection the beauty of the old license system, which he is anxious to see repealed, we suggest to him the propriety of paying a special visit to some renowned locality in our midst, such as Philadelphia and other cities of like character for vice. There he will see rambling and dram tipping in all their glory. Does Mr. Johnson suggest that this is a virtual admission that the law in Philadelphia is a dead letter, and therefore thought to be repealed? We shall have more to say on that point at another time. We will just hint now that some of our officials may find, at length, that there is such a thing as *crime-meurtr* in office. But our local delinquencies are no good reason for the repeal of a law, which if honestly enforced, would bring about a great reform.

News of the Week.

The Commissioners of Cambria county advertised that they want to borrow \$5000 for county purposes.

The election in Pittsburg, on Tuesday, for Mayor resulted as follows:—Bingham, Am, 1489; Irvin, Dem, 1116; Volz, Ind, 1026; Long, F. S, 196. There is a Democratic majority in the Councils.

It is positively stated that the ultimatum forwarded by Austria to St. Petersburg had the approval of England and France. Much correspondence passed between the three countries before the terms were finally agreed on.

The new Canal Board was organized at Harrisburg on Tuesday, Wm. Hopkins retiring, and Arnold Plumer entering upon the duties of the office. The Board is now composed of Col. Thomas H. Forsyth, President, Col. H. S. Mott, and Arnold Plumer.

The National Agricultural Society adjourned yesterday, in Washington, after unanimously electing M. P. Wilder President, with a Vice President from every State. The next annual exhibition will be held in Philadelphia, in the fall of the year.

The Legislature of Ohio organized on Monday, with Republican officers. W. L. Bascom was elected Clerk of the Senate, N. H. Van Voorhis, Speaker of the House, and James L. Robinson Clerk. The message of Gov. Medill was received, being of great length. Wednesday was designated as the period for canvassing the vote for Governor.

The Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company propose to give four million dollars for the Columbia Railroad; payable in eight annual payments, with five per cent. interest. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company propose to buy the whole of the Main Line at seven and a half millions, payable in ten annual payments, at five per cent. They agree to keep the Eastern and Western canals open until the road is completed.

It is indeed surprising, says the Kansas Herald of Freedom, to see the crowds which are daily wending their way into the Territory. If the reports which reach us from all quarters are reliable, and we believe they are, our population will nearly equal 70,000 by the first of December; instant, and the spring emigration will make us equal 90,000 to 100,000.

A writer alluding to the perfect mania extravagance which appears to exist, in Paris the present year, mentions that even the fans now in use are marked by elaborateness of workmanship, and cost as high as \$2000 each. \$20 or \$30 is considered the merest trifle for one of these highly decorated, carved and enriched articles.

The Cincinnati Sun, of Saturday last, says that for some time past charges of seduction have been under investigation against Bishop Hamline of that district. The victim is said to have been Miss Angelina Brooks, since deceased, who held a high position in Cincinnati society. The Sun says that this affair promises to grow into open rupture between a portion of the Church who believe the Bishop innocent and those who support Rev. Mr. Harlan, who prefers the charges.

The British fleet has found a terrible enemy in the sea of Azoff, in the form of large and destructive sea worms peculiar to those waters. These attack the unprotected parts under the water line of the ships, and bore through them with the rapidity of an old carpenter handling an auger. Vessels navigating these seas have to be sheathed to the water line, or else their days are soon numbered.

The Steamship Prometheus has arrived at New Orleans, with two weeks later news from California. In Oregon several battles had been fought between the whites and Indians.—At Puget's Sound, Lieut. Slaughter was killed. Gen. Wool was preparing to enter upon a campaign against the Indians. A filibustering expedition, five hundred strong, is reported to have landed in Lower California.

A fearful accident happened on the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad on the morning of the 10th inst., in consequence of the freight train running off the track. The engineer, the fireman and three other men were killed.

By an arrival at New York from Bermuda, a difficulty is reported to have taken place in Antigua between the American and British commanders in port, owing to a negro having been taken from an American vessel by the English, on the pretence that he was a slave.

Lieut. Col. Bragg has resigned his commission in the Army, and is to retire upon a plantation in Louisiana. He will be on hand in any future war, whose his country may call for "a little more grape, Captain Bragg."

The late news from Santa Fe inform us that New Mexico is again about to apply for admission into the Union as a State. She has the requisite population, and her admission would rid the National Treasury of the expense of maintaining the Territorial government.

The delegates chosen thus far to the next Democratic State Convention, which meets at Harrisburg on the 4th of March next to nominate a Canal Commissioner, Auditor Surrogate General, and to select delegates to the Cincinnati Convention stand 72 for James Buchanan 5 for George M. Dallas, and 3 doubtful.

LATER NEWS BY THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1856. SENATE. The Senate is not in session, having yesterday adjourned over till Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Sneed withdrew the resolution heretofore offered by him, calling Mr. Orr to the chair till a Speaker is elected, believing that, as the House refused on Wednesday to order the main question, it could not be adopted. The House then resumed the voting for Speaker, when the 16th ballot resulted as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Banks (98), Pennington (70), Richardson (70), Scattergood (5), Fisher (32). Total votes 213. Necessary to a choice, 107.

Mr. Zollicoffer offered a resolution declaring that in conformity with the fundamental principles of this great popular government, it is the duty of all the candidates for political positions fully and frankly to state their opinions on the important political questions involved in their election, especially when interrogated by the electors whose votes they are seeking.

Mr. Zollicoffer's object was to elicit certain replies from Mr. Richardson on the slavery question, which Mr. Richardson declared himself ready now to answer. A long debate arose, involving the propriety of the passage of the resolution, after which it was adopted—yeas 155, nays 35.

The House then adjourned. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, Jan. 11, 1856. SENATE. The following gentlemen presented petitions for the repeal of the Restraining Law of last Session: Mr. Ingram submitted 46 petitions, Mr. Pratt and Mr. Crabbs 10, all from Philadelphia. Five petitions were also presented from Northampton and Berks counties.

The following bills, reported from committees, were submitted:—Bill relative to real estate held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; to incorporate the Robert Morris Insurance Company, with a negative recommendation; the bill incorporating the Farmers' Land and Improvement Company, and the House Builders' Land and Insurance Company, were also reported.

Mr. Crabbs read in place a bill with reference to promissory notes and bills of exchange. Mr. Jordan, a supplement to the act relative to insurances on real estate. Mr. Wilkins read a declaratory act to extend the right of trial by jury in certain cases.

Mr. Lauth read a bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute of Northampton county. The bill repealing the act of last session to widen Chatham street and open Tioga street, Philadelphia, was passed finally.

The bill to incorporate the Chestnut Hill Water Company was passed on second reading, and then laid over. Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A large number of candidates for U. S. Senator were named on nomination.

The following bills were reported by the committee, with a negative recommendation:—For the protection of laborers; relative to attachments; relative to the Notaries Public of Carbon county; relative to the recording of deeds executed to bar estates tail, and a bill relative to the collection of taxes.

The following bills were reported as committed without amendment:—To abolish the Usury Law; a resolution relative to the enjoyment by American citizens abroad of the right to worship; to facilitate the collection of debts; relative to the fees of Constables, Justices of the Peace and Aldermen; and a bill relative to road views and damages in Dauphin county.

A supplement to the Hazleton Coal Company was reported, and passed finally. The following, among a number of other bills were read in place:—A supplement to the act relative to the employment of the poor in Carbon county; a further supplement incorporating the borough of West Chester; to increase the pay of jurors and witnesses; to provide for the election of an additional law judge in the Crawford and Warren districts.

Mr. Thompson read in place a supplement to the act incorporating the Harrisburg, York county, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company. Mr. McCarthy read a bill in place relative to the Board of Revision of Philadelphia.

Various petitions were presented for the repeal of the Restraining Liquor Law, and one for the repeal or modification of the Usury Law. A resolution was adopted that after next Tuesday week the hour of 10 shall be time of meeting. The House then adjourned.

Important from Washington. A decisive step has at length been taken in regard to the officials who were implicated in the British embassies in the United States.—A long correspondence on this subject has been closed by an elaborate and conclusive despatch to Mr. Buchanan, forwarded by the steamer of last Saturday, in which he is instructed to require of the British government that they shall recall Mr. Crampton, and to inform them that in case they fail to do so his passports will be furnished him here. The same document signifies distinctly that the exonerators issued to the British Consuls, Barclay, Mathew and Layard, who are charged with complicity in the violation of our neutrality laws, will be positively revoked. The English Cabinet has been judiciously prepared for this result by the course of the negotiations; but it is possible the present absolute demand may excite temporary ill-feeling, and lead to some difficulty in the recognition of Mr. Buchanan's successor. It is not likely that any such difficulty will be the result of our neutrality laws, which are positively revoked. The English Cabinet has been judiciously prepared for this result by the course of the negotiations; but it is possible the present absolute demand may excite temporary ill-feeling, and lead to some difficulty in the recognition of Mr. Buchanan's successor. It is not likely that any such difficulty will be the result of our neutrality laws, which are positively revoked.

Pencil Notes.

Amal—The weather. Court is in session. Dead—Hon. John M. Ferriano. We have splendid sleighing. Read that poetry on the outside. Girls, remember this is leap year. Don't forget to stamp your letters. There were 5000 marriages in N. York the past year.

The Indians are again becoming unruly in Oregon. The Allies have two hundred thousand men in the Crimea. A Maine paper hoists the name of Gov. Reeder for President. The Russians have taken Kara and some 15,000 prisoners.

Pleasant Employment.—Balloting for Speaker at eight dollars a day. Quack doctors are considered drivers of the "last stages of consumption." Alvarez, the President of Mexico has resigned, and deserted the capital.

The work on the Washington Monument has been suspended for want of funds. Six U. States soldiers were killed by the Indians, in Florida, on the 22d ult. The death of Robert Schuyler, at Genoa, last month, is discredited in New York. An old man was robbed on the Mississippi a few days ago, of \$10,000 all he had.

They had the President's Message in England before we had it public in America. Lindley Murray, the celebrated grammarian, was born in Lancaster county in this State. The Democrats of Clearfield county have adopted resolutions in favor of Buchanan for President.

Miss Jennie and —, will consider our beaver ripped, for their good wishes; don't forget the wagger girls. Nine Irish filibusters were arrested in Cincinnati on Monday. They were going to make a descent on old Erin.

A group has just invented a stove that saves three quarters of the wood, while the ashes it makes pay for the remainder. Miller, who was convicted for the murder of Dr. Haddell and young Graff, a month ago in Cumberland, was hung last week.

On the 27th ult., St. Mary's College, Catholic institution about a mile and a half south of Dayton, (Ohio), was destroyed by fire. An accident by a collision on the Railroad, occurred in Beaver County, last week, in which four persons were killed and sixteen wounded.

Fifty windmills are to be placed in operation during the present year, on the Western prairies, by the Rochester Mill-Creeping Company. A supplement to the act incorporating the Duanecon, Landisburg and Broad Top Railroad Company has been before the present Legislature.

The ex-bankers, Paul, Strahan & Bates, of London, recently convicted of swindling, were in the habit of opening their banking house with prayer. Our devil's return their thanks to their patrons for the handsome manner in which they filled their pockets with "the rocks" on New Year's Day.

"Putting her through"—The nice young men who "were out a sleighing" on Monday night. We thought it was against the law to sell "sperrits" to intemperate persons. A worthless bank note is described as having for its vignette, a "female sitting by a haystack with a rake in her lap." We are glad to learn the bill is a counterfeit.

Insurance—Quite a rosy looking girl from the country actually went into a cooper shop in town recently, and innocently asked what was charged for *hooping frocks*. There is no greater obstacle in the way of success in life than trusting to something to turn up, instead of going to work and turning up something. Loafers please notice.

Would it do—If a certain conceited individual would stay at home, and tend to his employer's business, instead of going the rounds and gambling with other men's money. A band of some half dozen gipsies was encountered last week near this place. They told fortunes in the regular gipsy style, and were miserable specimens of humanity.

General Cass, it is said, has written a letter to a committee in Pennsylvania, which will make its appearance shortly withdrawing from the field as a candidate for the Presidency. One of our imps says, that if the lady with the big feet, who squits out of her left eye, will return him his cotton handkerchief which she borrowed, he won't care a "damn" about the "sack."

The ballad of "Auntie Laurie" has become the most popular song in the British army. It was sung by the second battalion of the rifle brigade, the night prior to the attack on the Great Redan. The members of the Arch street Presbyterian Church manifested their attachment to the pastor (Rev. Charles Wadsworth) on Christmas morning, by presenting him with five hundred dollars in gold.

Arrian has had a second trial at Cincinnati for the murder of Allison and wife by means of a *torpedo*. The second trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury—eight for acquittal, four for conviction; of course he will receive another trial. The *possey*—The Rochester Union says that a white woman was at the police office in that city a few days since, endeavoring to establish her claims to the hand and affections of a black man, who, it appears, has deserted her, and taken to his bosom another of the same color. Small Potatoes.—The toppers who congregate in a certain bar room in town, to indulge in their low, background speeches, and the defamations of honest men and women's characters. Such potes should be flung out of the world.