Chronicle and Transcript.

J. D. HOWARD, ... EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
J. D. COX, ... ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

Warren, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

☞ We are obliged to issue a half sheet this week, but shall give our subscribers another paper this week and an extra to make up their full amount of matter.

Explanation.

The Secretary of the Rupublican meeting, the proceedings which were reported last week, was absent at the time it was necessary to have the copy for the printers, and the report was made up by a friend. Mr. C. was mortified to notice an apparent egotism in the report when it appeared in print, and we make the explanation at his request. He did not see the report till it was published, having requested it to be made up for him in the event of his not being in town.—The fault in the wording of the report was noticed by the Editor, but in the hurry of going to press the proof was not re-corrected. E. D. H.

Congressional.

The session has nearly closed, next Monday being the day fixed for adjournment, and the people will be glad of it. The Nebraska iniquity of last winter seemed to have exhausted the energies of the pro-slavery majority, and until within a few days they seemed content to rest from their labors. They could not adjourn, however, without a parting thrust at freedom, which has come in the shape of a supplemental Fugitive bill, to provide for the cutting off any interference by States in the safe and easy performance of national kidnapping, and Republican slavemaking, under the law of 1850. Such a bill has passed the Senate, and we do not know that we have anything to hope from the maj rity in the House. The honorable Senators likewise distinguished themselves by the practical renewal of the *gag*, laying Anti-Slavery petitions on the table without a hearing. But their days are numbered, and the paltry manifestation of their hatred of freedom only exasperates the country more against them. We give in another column a pretty full account of their proceedings on one or two of the most important questions.

Senator Stewart of Michigan has obeyed the instructions of his legislature, by bringing in a bill—for the prohibition of Slavery in Kansas? No—but for the erection of *slave jails in Michigan*, on account of the refusal of the legislature of that State to allow the State jails to be used under the Fugitive law! Locofoco "obedience to instructions" is evidently at a premium.

A bill has been passed making some slight appropriations for the improvement of the lakes; a trifling modification of the tariff, reducing duties still further, giving a final quietus, it is to be feared, to many iron furnaces, and affording some little relief to wool manufacturers, has also passed.

And thus endeth the second session of the Nebraska Congress, destined to perpetuate in infamy the names of the doughfaces who have truckled to Slavery, but to cover with 'glory the noble few who have done battle stoutly for Freedom. With the next Congress commences a new era, full of hope and promise!

European News.

By two arrivals, those of the St. Louis and the Canada, we are in possession of late news from Europe.

The diplomatists in the Peace Congress at Vienna are trying to bring the war to a close, but little confidence is felt as to the result of their negotiations.—The new English ministry with Lord Palmerston at its head is the *old* ministry over again with a single exception, and the public are not satisfied with a change which is no change. The return of Lord Raglan from the Crimea, and the appointment of a new commander in chief is regarded as certain. The organization of the French army is also to be changed so as virtually to place the command in new hands, in the hope of inspiring the forces before Sevastopol with energy and efficiency.

The Western powers are seeking to unite the secondary States in a general European league against Russia.

The other important items are given in the following extract from the English newspapers:—

Parliment is to reassemble on the 16th. Lord John Russell was to leave England in a few days for Vienna, to act as Plenipotentiary at the conference. Mr. Hammond, under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will accompany him. The Duke of Genoa is dead.

Dispatches from Lord Raglan, dated the 27th, report the weather fine, but there were severe frosts during the night. The huts are being got up with much difficulty.

Mr. Soule is among the passengers of the Hermann.

Nothing important from the Crimea.

The India mail has been elegraphed. A dispatch, dated Bombay, Jan. 16th, says that an insurrection has broken out at Cabool; 12,000 Persians are besieging Bendu Belosi. A murderous conflict had taken place, but the besieged continued their resistance.

A telegraphic dispatch, from Vienna, states that the Czar has issued a manifesto, under date of St. Petersburg, 21st of February, in which he calls the entire male population under arms. An additional force of 300,000 men will be dispatched to the Crimea. The latest dates from Sevastopol are to the 31st of January. The weather is growing milder.

Thirty thousand Ottoman troops have landed at Eupatoria; others are on the march for Varna, and would embark as soon as arrived. The French government has advices from Varna to the 6th, which state that Omer Pacha had left for Bourges; the cavalry and magazines, on his return, would embark definitely for Eupatoria. The Russians were encamped partly at the villages of Alma and Belbec, and partly at Simpferpol and environs. General Ulrich, with his guards, set off for the Crimea on the 30th of January. Egyptian reinforcements have arrived. The artillery at Sevastopol kept up an incessant fire during the night, and the allies replied during the day by

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The Wisconsin Habeas Corpus Case.

We have before noticed the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the case of Booth and Ryecraft. In speaking of the opinions given by the Judges, the Madison State Journal says:

They held that, admitting the Fugitive Slave Act to be constitutional, the prisoners had not been convicted of contributing towards the rescue of a fugitive slave, but merely of one Joshua Glover, and in so doing had not violated the provisions of that act. This defect in the indictment was sufficient to justify the Court in liberating the prisoners. This was Justice Crawford's position in his very clear and able opinion. With regard to the constitutionality of the act in question, his views remained the same as expressed in his opinion last summer. He considered the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, on this and all other matters, as binding upon the State Courts.

Justice Smith's opinion was lengthy, and covered the whole ground. He reiterated his former views relative to the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act. He took a very decided position with regard to State rights, and held that the United States Courts had no jurisdiction except in matters where jurisdiction was clearly granted them by the constitution. The State Courts must protect the rights and liberties of their citizens, and if in the prosecution of this duty they were brought in collision with the United States Courts, no dangerous consequences need ensue. If such a collision were to take place, an appeal would lie to a sober, patriotic, intelligent people, and it might be better that the collision should happen at an early day, if unavoidable, and be definitely settled.

Judge Whiton's opinion was very brief. He said that his views as to the constitutionality of the Fugitive Act were as fully expressed in his opinions last summer as he chose to express them at present. He regarded the indictment under which the prisoners were convicted as defective, and ordered them to be discharged.

Booth and Ryecraft were convicted and sentenced in the U. S. District Court held by Judge Miller. In opening his Court since the discharge of the prisoners, Judge M. took an elaborate review of the case, in which he declared the Fugitive Slave Law to be constitutional, and denied the right of the Supreme Court to interfere, either under the laws of the U. States or the State. He concluded by stating that, as there was no immediate necessity for providing a temprary place of confinement, he should refer the whole matter to the government at Washington.

State Convention.

SENSIBLE.—The Ashtabula *Sentinel*, in speaking of a "Fusion" State Convention, says:

We are not pertinacious about an immediate call for a Convention. But we are earnest and determined to use every right means to have a nomination on the same issues as those of last year—and as few others as possible. We regard the questions growing out of our whole national policy, as paramount to all others; and we wish the next election to turn *distinctly* on these.

That's our ticket, Mr. *Sentinel*, but as "something may turn up," before next fall, it certainly is prudent to postpone the convention, and thus have the entire field before us.—*Herald.*

We agree with the *Sentinel* in this matter in thinking an early convention desirable, though not indispensible. As to things "turning up," it seems to us they are pretty well "turned up" now.

General Wilson.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Eve. Post* writes as follows of Gen. Wilson's first appearance in the Senate:

"On Saturday, the credentials of Gen. Wilson, the new Senator from Massachusetts, were presented. He is a man of senatorial appearance, and looks very well in his chair, (formerly Atchison's) which is directly behind Sumner's and to the left of Houston, in front of whom Senator Chase has his seat. Some of Wilson's Know-Nothing and Whig acquaintances importuned him to put himself on the Whig side of the Senate, but it would not do; he had made up his mind to sit with the Democrats, whose measures, it is presumed, he will generally support. He has evidently taken the Know-Nothing infection very lightly; as infants take the chicken-pox, for the sake of variety."

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—This Quarterly for January is before us. The contents are: "Parliamentary opposition; Cardinal Mezzofanti; Charles the Fifth; Modern French Litertaure; The Seige of Rhodes in 1480; Private bill Legislation; Mt. Athos and its Monasteries; Marsden's History of the Puritans; the War in the Crimea."

In point of abilty, the Edinburg has ever stood in the front rank of Reviews. It is the medium through which Macaulay, the historian, often talks to the British public. From a glance at the present number, we have no doubt it is as able as its predecessors. It is from the office of LEONARD SCOTT & Co., New-York, to whose enterprise the American public is indebted for the reprint of the leading British Reviews.

THE RIGHTS OF COLORED PEOPLE.—In the case of a respectable colored woman, ejected from the cars of Third Avenue Railroad, in N. York City, by the conductor on account of her color, Judge Rockwell, of the Circuit Court, charged as follows:

"That the Company were liable for acts of their agents, whether committed carelessly and negligently, or willfully and maliciously; that they were common carriers, and as such bound to carry respectable persons; *that colored persons, if sober, well behaved and free from disease*, had the same rights as others; and could neither be excluded by *any rules of the Company nor by force or violence;* and in case of such expulsion or exclusion, the Company was liable."

The complainant obtained a verdict of $225, (half the amount claimed,) to which the Court added 10 per cent. besides the costs.

Judicial Division of the State.

The bill dividing Ohio into two federal judicial districts is now a law, having passed Congress by a large majority. It establishes courts in Cleveland and Cincinnati. The Executive has appointed the following gentlemen to fill the offices created by the law:

United States Judge for the district of northern Ohio, H. V. Wilson, Esq., of Cleveland. United States Attorney for the southern district of Ohio, H. J. Jewitt Esq. of Zanesville. United States Marshal, southern district of Ohio, H. H. Robinson; editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Temperance Meeting.

In pursuance of the adjournment of the Temperance Meeting held at Empire Hall on February 14, 1855, a meeting of the citizens of Warren convened at said Empire Hall this evening, February 28, and on being called to order, Zalmon Fitch was called to the chair, and Humphrey Harsh was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the proceeedings of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The meeting was then addressed by Rev. Mr. MALTBY and Rev. JAS. MARVIN in short and interesting addresses, in which the objects of the associotion were fully explained and the duty of every citizen in respect thereto set forth and enforced.

After which J. F. ASPER moved to reconsider the motion passed at the previous meeting adopting the Constitution of the League, which motion carried.

Mr. ASPER then moved to strike out article 4 of the Constitution and insert a substitute which he read, which motion prevailed, and the Constitution being thus amended was adopted as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be known as the "Warren Temperance League," and its objects shall be the enforcement of the laws, both general and local, enacted to prevent the retail, and provide against the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

ARTICLE 2. The officers of this association shall be a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and Collector, and an Executive committee consisting of five members, who shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are elected by a regularly called meeting.

ARTICLE III. SECT. 1st. The duties of the President and Secretary shall be such as are usual for similar officers in like associations.

SEC. 2. The duties of the Treasurer and Collector shall be to collect all assessments made by the Executive Committee upon subscription to the Capital Fund of the association, and pay the same out as the Executive Committee shall direct, upon orders signed by their Chairman.

SEC. 3. The duties of the Executive Committee shall be to superintend generally the business of the Association; to engage a Police Committee to see that the laws against the Liquor Traffic is obeyed and to make complaints against all persons who may violate the same, agreeing to pay a reasonable compensation for their services; to engage counsel to carry on all prosecutions which may be commenced by the Police Committee or by order of the Executive Board, and provide for his or their payment; to make assessments upon the Capital Fund agreeably to the rules herein prescribed, or which may be hereafter fixed by the Association; to audit all bills presented, and if passed by the Board to draw upon the Treasurer for the payment of the same, by an order signed by their Chairman; and to do whatever may be deemed reasonable by the Board to carry out the objects herein intended.

ARTICLE IV. SEC. 1. the Capital Fund of this association shall not be less than two thousand dollars, and shall be taken in shares of $5 00, which shall be subject to assessment by the Executive Committee at such time and in such a per cent. per share, as they shall deem necessary to carry on the operations of the League, and as its current expense may demand: Provided that in no case shall the Committee assess more than 50 cent. per share in any one year.

SEC. 2. The Executive Committee may commence active operations as soon as 400 shares of the Capital Fund shall have been subscribed.

ARTICLE V. This association shall hold its meetings as often as the interests of the cause may seem to require, and shall convene at the call of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE 6. This Constitution may be amended at any meeting properly called by the Board upon a vote of two thirds of the persons present who have subscribed to its Capital Fund.

Rev. G. W. MALTBY moved the appointment of a Committee of three to nominate officers for the League, which was carried, and the Chair appointed Rev. Mr. MALTBY, T. J. McLAIN and John DAY.

During the absence of the Committee, Mr. CRAVEN was called upon, who gave an interesting account of the state of the cause in Pennsylvania, and the operation of the League in New Castle.

Mr. MALTBY from the Committee on nominations made the following report, which was accepted and the candidates respectively elected officers of the League for the ensuing year as follows:

President, ZALMON FITCH—*Vice President*, GILES O. GRISWOLD—*Secretary*, ALONZO A. ADAMS—*Treasurer and Collector*, JOSEPH MARVIN—*Executive Committee*, J. F. ASPER, WALTER KING, I. N. DAWSON, E. A. ALLISON, LEWIS HOYT.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to make out a copy of the proceedings of this meeting and present them to the village papers for publication.

A subscription paper was reported by J. F. ASPER, drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, whereupon the citizens present came forward and subscribed 166 shares, making $830 00, when on motion the League adjourned to meet again on the call of the Executive Committee.

ZALMON FITCH, Pres't.
H. H. HARSH Sec'y.

LOSS OF VESSELS.—We abstract the following from the sermon of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The facts and figures are startling, and seem scarcely creditable, but we believe they approach the truth:

"He stated upon the authority of individuals deeply interested, that during the past twelve months, more than four thousand American vessels, including those on the lakes and rivers, have been lost. During the same length of time, the number of vessels lost throughout the whole world was ten thousand! Up to 1850, the average number of vessels lost all over the world, averaged 3,000 a year. The amount of insurance paid by the Marine Insurance Companies in New York last year, amounted to twelve millions. The loss on land by railroads and otherwise, amounted to eighteen millions, making the total loss by sea and land, to be 30,000,000.

Ten thousand vessels destroyed in one year! How many lives have been sacrificed within the same period we are not enable to state, but surely the number cannot fall below one hundred thousand. And yet this is but one item of the number of deaths caused by casualties and disasters."

News Items.

THE new steam frigate Merrimack will be launched at the Boston (Mass.) Navy Yard abut the 1st of June.

THE New United States frigate Santee was successfully launched at Portsmouth, N. H., on Saturday.

WE have a rumor from Mexico that a treaty is about to be made between the United States and Santa Anna, for the purchase of Yucatan.

3000 BOXES of fire crackers arrived at Boston on Sunday, in the ship Andes from Shanghae. Young America must prepare for the Fourth of July.

THE Collector of the Port of Boston has received $323 60 from some person, who states that the sum is justly due the United States, and has been unintentionally witheld for some time.

THE remarkable Miss Coutts, who has so constantly followed Mario, is not going to Europe with him; she will remain in this country, for some considerable time at least.

FOUR hundred Native American majority was given in the town of Pomfret, N. Y., for Camp, of Dunkirk, for Supervisor. Entire American ticket elected.

STRONG efforts have again been made to procure the pardon of the dentist Beale. After a full hearing of the case, Gov. Pollock positively refused to grant a pardon.

THE Locofoco journals persist in calling Col. Medary the "old wheel-horse of Democracy," and seem mighty glad that he has again kindly taken on the editorial harness of the party. They evidently feel that the team they have been driving without him is badly stalled.

A MALE child, a day or two old, was discovered in one of the streets of New-York, lying in the snow, WRAPPED UP IN A NEWSPAPER. Strange to say, in spite of its exposure in the cold and wintry morning, and its scant covering, it was apparently uninjured. It was taken care of, and sent to the Alms House.

GREAT indignation is excited every where by the passage of the new fugitive law by the U. S. Senate. At Washington the feeling is most intense among Northern men. The House was discussing Slavery on the 27th and a hot time was anticipated.

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—The Boston *Courier* says there are now nearly two thousand persons preparing to move to Kansas in the spring, under the guidance of the Emigrant Aid Society, the greater portion of whom belong to bands of companies of neighbors or townsmen.

THE State Temperance Convention at Columbus, on the 22d, was largely attended. It was voted to make no nomination. Resolutions were passed approving the State Liquor Law as far as it goes, and pledging themselves not to rest until the Legislature enacts a better law.

THE cutting off of all "dead heads" on railroads don't pay. The Superintendent of the New York and Erie Railroad has given special notice to drovers, that the Company will resume the practice of returning free from New York to point of shipment, such drovers as actually accompany the stock.

THERE were six ballots for Senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature on Tuesday. Cameron had fifty-five votes on every ballot, except the second—when he received fifty-four. Buckalew had twenty-three on every ballot, and did not drop to nine, on second ballot, as stated in telegraphic despatches. The Representatives from Allegheny county voted for Cameron on every ballot. A motion to adjourn till next October was was then carried. So Cameron has failed in using the Know Nothings to hoist him into office, and good men rejoice thereat.

THE FAMINE IN ZANTE.—The Boston Advertiser contains an appeal in behalf of the sufferer from the failure of the currant crop in the island of Zante, who are said to be still in the most deplorable condition. A letter signed by a large number of ladies of rank in that island, has been addressed to the ladies of this country, imploring their aid in saving some of the victims of famine. Two boxes of articles of Greek and Turkish manufacture, from the same quarter, are on their way to this city to be sold for the benefit of the poor of that island.

A "MONSTER" SHIP.—The Edinburg Journal gives a detailed account of an immense iron ship, which is now being constructed for the Australian trade, at a cost over £400,000. She will be 676 feet long, 83 feet wide at her greatest breadth of beam, and 60 feet deep in the hold. She will be furnished with paddle wheels and a screw—the former of a nominal power of 1,000 horses, the latter of 1,600 horses; but practically the combined power may be estimated at 3,000 horses. The engines, when erected and put together, will be upwards of 50 feet in height. The weight of the entire machinery will be about 3,000 tons, and of the hull 10,000 tons—making 13,000 tons. She will carry several thousand tons of coal and merchandise, 1,600 passengers, and her measurment capacity gives about 25,000 tons burden. Notwithstanding, her draught of water will be but small, not exceeding 20 feet when light, and 30 feet when fully loaded. She will carry 5 or 6 masts, and five funnels. She will carry coal enough for a voyage around the world, and is built upon a model to insure great speed. Her ordinary speed is expected to be 18 or twenty miles an hour. She is expected to make the voyage from England to Australia in 30 days, and return by Cape Horn in 30 days more—thus making the circuit of the globe in two months.

A GREAT DAY'S WORK.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Edward Ryan of this village, on a wager, cut, split and packed *four cords, one foot and eight* inches of wood, between sunrise and sunset. The work was done in Smithfield. The wood, which was mainly chesnut was, cut four feet in length, the log split, and the whole packed and left in a marketable condition. The wager was that Mr. Ryan could not cut four cords, but he exceeded that amount by nearly two feet. Sixty dollars changed hands by the exploit. Tuesday was the coldest day of the season, and our hero wore nothing but a cotton shirt and a pair of thin pants, but we reckon he kept as warm as a bug in a rug.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

Cold—Snow—Deaths.

We have but a feeble idea in this quarter, of the intensity of the cold, winds, snow, and suffering on the Prairies of West. A few instances we find in the St. Louis papers will illustrate.

For eighteen days previous to Feb. 6th, the business of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad was almost entirely suspended, notwithstanding the officers spared neither energy, money nor men, to keep the track clear. On the 5th they had a thousand men to work on the track between Bloomington and Joliet, and the losses of the Company by the storms and delays are estimated at over $100,000. The snow drifts on the line extended with slight intervals, for many miles, from three to eight feet deep; the cold intense, the wind cutting, and driving the light snow in clouds day after day, filling up openings as fast as they could be excavated. One of the "times" is thus described by a railroad hand:

"Three locomotives and a passenger car or two started from Springfield, several days since, towards Alton, but were brought to a stand-still before out of sight from that city. The morning was intensely cold, with a high wind, which blew the snow in clouds. The engines were cut loose from the cars, but could make but little headway, nor could they back up. The snow on the frosty rails made them so slick that the wheels would revolve without stirring the machines. They cleared the track with shovels for several feet in order to get some headway, and thus run the engines back and forwards to keep water in the boilers and the pumps from freezing. But the snow would pack down on the rails like ice, sufficiently solid to bear up the engines, and became so thick, speedily, that the machines were thrown off the track. Then they would take pick-axes and shovels and dig the ice from the rails, and raise the engines upon them again. Several hours, of severe toil by a gang of men, proved ineffectual, and at length they gave up in despair, left the train as it stood, and trudged back through the storm, two or three miles to Springfield."

Three persons froze to death on the prairie near Georgetown, Missouri. An emigrant named Howard, came to the State late in the season, purchased a prairie improvement, the house on which was not finished. On the 20th ult., the snow drove in so as to put out the fire, and he had no matches to re-kindle it. He started on foot for a neighbor's house, with his family, but the snow and wind in their faces was so severe that his wife and two children perished. In Pettis county, Mo., two children and a servant girl were frozen to death in attempting to make their way to a neighbor's house in the night, during a snow storm. The following distressing case is related, said to be from a source entitled to credit, though almost too incredible for belief:

"A man was driving between Chicago and Galena, with an ox team, in which was his wife and two small children. At night the storm came upon them with its snow, wind and cold. They could not build a fire, because the ground being covered with snow, there was no wood to be seen, and their distance from any habitation prevented them from reaching a hospitable shelter. Before morning the wife was frozen stiff, and, as a desperate expedient, to save the lives of his children, the man killed both his oxen, took out the viscera, and placed his children in the cavities. But their death was only delayed by this, as they froze dead also. The man, leaving the dead bodies of his wife and children on the lone prairie, succeeded in reaching a house, where he was kindly cared for.—*Herald.*

Cleveland and Mahoning Rail Road.

The Philadelphia *North American* publishes the annual Report of this Company, as a document of much interest to Philadelphians, and says:

This road, which, with the Northwestern and Pennsylvania Railroads, is destined to become one of the great highways from Philadelphia to the Lakes, is in an advanced condition, and the Directors now anticipate being able to complete it within the year. The Northwestern road we understand, is also making prudent but steady advances.

We are happy to note the progress made by the managers of this chain of railway towards its completion, for its results to the commerce of Philadelphia will be of the most important character. The amount in tonnage and value of the commerce of the Lakes is just beginning to be understood by our merchants. Upon their surface and along their shores is concentrated more than one half of the whole interior traffic of the country. It includes products of their own basin proper, the whole northern portion of the valley of mississippi, and a large part of Upper Canada. The Reciprocity Treaty, and the opening of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, (adding one thousand miles of coast to navigation the coming season,) will give a new impulse to its already unexampled development. Heretofore, for want of any adequate communication with us, this entire traffic has been controlled by New York, and is undoubtedly the chief source of her prosperity.

This chain of railway will place this city as near to Cleveland as New York is to Dunkirk giving Philadelphia in future contests for this trade, the advantage of more than one hundred and forty miles of distance, and a superior line, of uniform guage and identical interests.—It must, of course, divert a very large proportion of this immense traffic which floats upon the waters, or passes along the shores of those inland seas, and add it to the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to the commerce of this city.

Philadelphia has seen few days more important to her trade interests than will be the day which will witness the completion of this line, and the first passage of a freight train unbroken from the shores of Erie to the Delaware.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.—A letter writer from New York relates the following:

About fifteen years ago a merchant of this city was in England. One morning as he was preparing to return home, he had by his side on the table ten or fifteen bank notes, of one thousand pounds each; as he opened the window for some purpose, a puff of wind blew the notes from the table, and one of them was blown into the fire and consumed. The merchant made known his loss to the bank; a note was made of the transaction, but he was told that no relief could be afforded him by the bank. He bore his loss as well as he could. The affair passed from his mind. A few weeks ago this gentleman, now in business in this city, received a thousand pounds from the bank whose note was burnt up. He was informed that the bank had waited the allotted time, fifteen years, to see if the note would come back to the bank; no presentation had been made, and the bank had now legal proof that the note had been destroyed as the merchant had stated, and that he was entitled to the money. In these "tight times" such a lift was quite timely.

The Slavery Discussion—The Tariff.

The late debate in the Senate on the Slavery question, lasted twelve hours.—Of course it is cut of the question for us to give even a sketch of the speeches. We find a reference to the subject in the letter of "Observer" to the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer*, which we transfer to our columns. The action of the House on the Tariff question is also subjoined, and will be found interesting and important. The letter is dated Washington, February 24th:

The only debate of the session coming at all up to the high-water mark of excitement, took place in the Senate yesterday and last night on the supplementary Fugitive bill. This is a proposition to increase the efficiency of the Fugitive act by taking from the State Courts jurisdiction over suits against officers acting under that and other Federal laws for exceeding their authority. As first presented the bill raised the presumption that criminal proceedings as well as civil suits were to be thus removed from the control of the State tribunals. This inference was barred according to an amendment offered by Mr. Chase. The debate continued from twelve o'clock until midnight. Most of the prominent Senators participated in the discussion. Mr. Henry Wilson, the new Know Nothing Senator from Massachusetts, defined his position. He was for State Rights, against the Fugitive Slave Law, in favor of abolishing slavery in the Federal District, in favor of excluding Slavery as a notorious institution from all the territories, and for strict neurality on the part of the General Government and of the free States, in respect to the institution within the States, and finally, was opposed to the admission of Kanzas and Nebraska as Slave States.

Although Gen. WILSON was exceedingly frank and candid in his personal exposition, it was remarkable that when he had concluded, several Senators drew exactly opposite inferences as to his principles and intentions.

Mr. SEWARD spoke for an hour or more. He declined to state whether he should oppose or advocate the admission of States formed under the Nebraska Act, with Constitutions establishing Slavery. The contest, he said, was near, and it would be a severe one, but he did not indicate his position upon it.

Mr. WADE of Ohio, was bitter, sarcastic, and eloquent. He dissected Mr. Douglas in a style which caused that Senator to writhe and contort in a fearful manner under the severity of the operation. The sufferings of the victim found relief in impotent sputterings, amidst which could be distinguished the words fanatics, traitors, directed miscellaneously against all his adversaries. Amidst such a frantic throwing of dirt, no bystander was safe, and everybody felt relieved when the little Polyphemus floated out of sight on a pool of vituperation.

The bill was, after midnight, passed, ayes 30, nays 9. I think it raises a very serious question of constitutional power, as to the limits between the State and Federal Judicatures. Its professed object is to prevent conflict between those jurisdictions.

Mr. Houston's bill for the modification of the Tariff went through the House to-day with flying colors. The test vote was ayes 125, noes 82. It reduces all duties generally twenty per cent. from the standard of 1846. The total defeat of the combined iron, wool and drug movement yesterday secured the success of this plan. In fact the bargain was express and solemn. The iron democrats of Pennsylvania were softened by persuasions addressed to their interests, and were melted by the menace that unless they consented to the reduction on their great staples from 30 to 24 per cent. the House would pass the Senate bill for the total repeal for the present, the past, and the next year, of the duties on railroad bars. A majority of the Pennsylvania democrats succumbed to those arrangements, although professing to be opposed to an alteration. The Massachusetts delegation, with the exception of Mr. Crocker, supported the change. Mr. Farley, of Maine, whig, voted the same way. It should be added that the Pennsylvanians extorted from the free traders the pledge that the railroad iron duties should not be disturbed. But it is supposed that this stipulation will be evaded by the adding the special bill of the Senate on that subject to the present one in the other branch. The free traders in the House, will not, of course, resist a boon thus forced upon them, whatever pledges may stand in the way.

SOME two weeks since, being in Lee, Mass., we accepted an invitation to visit some of the numerous Paper-Mills of that town, which have been greatly extended within a few years past. Here every variety of Paper is fabricated, from the broad sheets so extensively devoured by the Daily and Weekly Press, to the finest article requred for Bank Notes. A small but constant mill stream, which flows from a little lake let some five miles south-east of the main village, and falls some three hundred feet in the course of two or three miles, is frequently dammed for power, and thickly studded with mills and their adjuncts. We judge that the business has been profitable from the fact that it has been so rapidly extended. Yet, in looking through the mills devoted to the production of Note, Letter, Cap and other Writing-Paper, we found that much if not most of it was stamped with British and French marks, and put up in flaming envelopes printed in this city, yet purporting to be English and to enfold British fabrics!

Are we never to be done with this wretched, cowardly, swindling self-disparagement? The manufacturers, in answer to our remonstrances, pleaded their dependence on the dealers in this and other cities, who sent up the envelopes ready printed and would not buy the paper unless inclosed therein. The dealers, we have no doubt, would a little rather be honest than not, but will say that they cannot sell fine Papers unless they are stamped "Bath Post," or some other lie, or emblazoned with the arms of Queen Victoria. The general result is, that our people, who never see a sheet of English made paper, suppose they buy none other, and that no really fine paper is produced in this country. Hence, thousands of articles *really* foreign are bought and used when better could be made here at less cost, if our people did not mistakenly suppose that every tasteful and elegant fabric must necessarily come from Europe. Is there no way out of this baleful labrynth of lies?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MR. WILLIAM CHURCH, arrested in Richmond, and held to bail in the sum of $500, charged with bringing from New York into Virginia a free negress named Sylvia, was before the Mayor for a final hearing. The evidence being clear that he purchased and paid the sum of $800 for Sylvia, and that there was no law depriving him of a perfect claim to the servant, in consequence of sending her to New York to reside for twelve months, he was discharged.

"Help me, Cassius, or I sink!"

Locofocoism in Ohio "reels to and fro, and staggers like a drunken man."—Drowning men, they say, catch at straws, but in this case they have called on the Hercules of the party, and like Cincinnatus of old, the veteran MEDARY has left his plow in its furrow, and again entered the political battle field at the head of his party.

Rash councils, of late years, have prevailed; old things have passed away, and all things have become new; and in the flush of excitement the grey heads were pitched overboard and "Young Locofocoism" ran riot in its mad career. The restless, impatient, talented Cox lashed down the helm, all sails were set, and blow high or low, the craft was put to her mettle; and now strained in every seam, masts strung, canvass in rags, at the mercy of the political tornado which is sweeping Locofocoism to its destruction, the affrighted party turn to the old discarded helmsman, and in their desperation cry—Help, help, or we sink!

It looks upon the surface to be a simple matter to turn over a newspaper from one proprietor to another, and ordinarily it is; but in this instance it amounts to an admission that the party is about to take the back track, for the *Statesman* has ever been the mouth-piece of the Locofoco party. MEDARY with his iron will, his despotic arm, had rendered himself so obnoxious to many of his partizans, that his position was only to be maintained by battling his own political friends; hence it was deemed necessary to commit the leadership to other hands. The experiment was tried; and now, instead of a portion of the party being in rebellion, the whole party is disorganized and split into fragments. MEDARY cannot save it. His withdrawal, instead of healing old sores, has opened new and deep ones, and too late is his aid implored. There is "no balm in Gilead" for decrepid, tottering, Ohio Locofocoism; the taint of abject subserviency to Southern masters, and the crushing blight of intolerable taxation and Jacobinism in State policy, are too deep to be eradicated and spare life. The people have willed that the party now in power in Ohio—a party which has driven millions of capital from her borders, and thousands from her broad acres—shall be trodden under foot, and all the talent, shrewdness, nerve and diplomacy of Col. MEDARY cannot avert its fall.

We welcome the "Nestor of Democracy" back to the tripod, but as to planting the party on its feet again and leading it forth to conquer, he will find that the sceptre has departed from Judah, and *not* "unto him shall the gathering of the people be."—*Herald.*

A FIGHTING GOVERNOR.—We find in the *Minnesotian*, printed at St. Paul, under date of Jan. 13, the following paragraph:

While we write, the halls of the Court House of Ramsey county are ringing with the "eloquence" of counsel in a case of assault and battery, wherein the United States is plaintiff, and one Willis A. Gorman, Governor of Minnesota, defendant.

The prosecuting witness appears in Court with a very black eye; and the defendant is reducing himself to the level of a common street bully by allowing the question of his criminality to be tested in the Police Court of the City of St. Paul.

Since the celebrated case of the U. S. against C. K. Smith—then Secretary of Minnesota—for assault and battery, we have had nothing so decidedly rich before our Police Courts as this trial of Gorman. President Fillmore sent Smith out of office "with a rush," so soon as he heard of that disgraceful affair; and who knows but Frank Pierce will muster courage on this occasion, and follow in the footsteps of his "illustrous predecessor?"

The *Minnesotian* of the 15th, contains the following:

The jury empanneled for the trial of Governor Gorman for assault and battery disagreed. A new trial will be had.—The Court fixed one week from to day as the time. We all survive the shock!

Mr. J. E. Warren, the U. S. District Attorney for Minnesota, publishes a card in the *Democrat*, of the 15th, announcing his dismissal from office.

The *Minnesotian*, of the 16th, announces the removal of Gov. Gormon from the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and predicts the dismissal of Mr. Gorman from the office of Governor in less than thirty days. What is the matter in Minnesota?—*State Journal.*

ILLINOIS.—A resolution has just passed the house of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature, instructing Senators in Congress to advocate the restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

Judge Trumbull, the newly elected Senator, was a member of the Democratic party up to the passage of the Nebraska bill, when he bolted. He was elected to Congress last fall, on that issue, by a majority of 2,122. The Chicago Tribune says of him and his election:

"As a man and a statesman, no one whom we could have elected would have done us more honor than Judge Trumbull. He is a perfect gentleman, a finished scholar, an able jurist, and a profound statesman. He is a man of more real talent and power than Abram Lincoln. He has been for many years in public life in our State, and has won the esteem and confidence of our people by his faithfulness, ability, and watchfulness for the interests of the State. We shall be proud to have him take his seat beside our Little Douglas and in the place of Gen. Shields, compared with both of whom he is a most refreshing contrast. Illinois has done well. She has responded to the call made upon her by her sister States. Trumbull will be no unsuitable companion for Harlan, Durkee, Wilson and Seward, lately chosen by the sovereign States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New York, to represent them in the Senate. Verily, the oligarchy which hath ruled over us so long may begin to see the beginning of its end. It draweth rapidly towards its extinction, and the dawn of a brighter day already reddens the coldly grey horizon."

A COMPLIMENT TO AMERICANS.—The Springfield (Illinois) Journal, in its comments upon the efforts of Mr. Shaffner to extend the lines of telegraphs in Russia, &c., relates the following incident:

"In the negotiations of Mr. Shaffner in Europe he has been singularly fortunate, and his efforts have been crowned with flattering success. Depending upon his energy, he has succeeded where the most skillful diplomats have failed. He informs us that he had one great element of strength, and that was, an American. His Majesty the King of Denmark intimated to him that he would not have considered the proposition had it come from a citizen of any other nation; but he informed Mr. Shaffner that he granted the patents under the belief that there were no obstacles in nature that could be a barrier against the genius and enterprise of his countrymen."

A French company has offered to raise in France from 10,000 to 25,000 men for the service of the English government, half the number to be ready in fifteen days. It is stated that the English government is disposed to entertain the proposition.

THE old saw about removes does not always prove true. A western cotemporary gravely says that a fellow with a scolding wife moved into a swamp where the *dumb ague* was prevalent, and his wife was effectually cured.

WHEN death is at the door, the remedy which would have saved life, if administered in time, comes too late. Do not trifle with disease. Rely upon it, that when the stomache will not digest food—when faintness and lassitude pervade the system—when the sleep is disturbed, the appetite feeble, the mind lethargic, the nerves unnaturally sensitive, and the brain confused—rely upon it, that when these symptoms occur, the powers of vitality are failing; and that, unless the mischief is promptly checked, life will be shortened, as well as rendered miserable. Now we know that from a mass of testimony, greater than was ever before accumulated in favor of one remedy, that Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will immediately abate, and, in the end, entirely remove all of these disorders, as surely as a mathematical process will solve a problem. Who, then, will endure the agony, and the risk of life, with health and safety within reach? See advertisement. Feb'y 7 '55, 2w

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS. "The very best pill now in use."

KANAWHA COURT HOUSE, Va., Jan. 4, 1854.
Mr. R. E. SELLERS:—Dear Sir, I will state that it is my opinion that your Pill is perhaps the very best now in use as a Liver Pill, and is surpassed by none as an anti-bilious pill. It is very highly esteemed in our community as a family Pill, and is fast supplanting all others. I know speak from my own experience, and from the experience of many of my friends and customers. Yours respectfully,
P. S.—I am permitted to show the original letter, but not to publish the writer's name.

TO THE PUBLIC

The original, only true and genuine Liver Pills are prepared by R. E. Sellers, and have his name in black wax upon the lid of each box, and his signature on the outside wrapper—ALL OTHERS ARE COUNTERFEITS, OR BASE IMITATIONS.

R. E. SELLERS & Co., Proprietors.
And for sale by R. E. SELLERS & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb. 14 1m

FOR BRONCHITIS, Throat Diseases, Hacking Cough, and the effects of imprudent use of Mercury, no medicine has ever been discovered which has effected such cures as Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Throat diseases produced by salivation, Hacking Cough, Bronchial Affections, Liver Disease, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, having all been removed, and cured in a wonderful manner, by the great purifier of the blood Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The case