

The Common Pleas Court will commence its spring term to-day.

We notice in several places preparations for building this season, and there are doubtless many who intend to build, but as yet have not fully matured their plans.

GRAMM for March should have been noticed sooner. Unavoidable circumstances rendered this impossible on our part. It is a usual filled with much readable matter; plates and engravings equal to any of its predecessors.

WELLS' new chart of Sevastopol, gives a birds eye view of the city, bay, fort, &c., also some view of the Crimea Railroad and other roads, all interesting to those who have followed the fortunes of the allied army before Sevastopol. Mack E. Barnitz, publisher, Cincinnati, O.

We call the attention of our town and country merchants to the advertisement of WENWORTH & BROTHERS, 77 Pearl st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Their stock consists of fancy and staple dry goods. They offer great inducements to buyers.

See the advertisement for the sale of Sugar-Run Mill engine. A good bargain may be had.

If any one wishes to see a piece of handsome sculpture designed as a head stone for four children, let them step into H. Cohen's tailor shop, one door above D. Reed's drug store, and we think they will see the finest piece of work ever brought to Pomeroy. It is the work of Mr. David Haines, of Ironton, Ohio, who we think has an exquisite taste for this branch of business. If the last resting place of our friends could be marked by such work, the grave yard would not be the gloomy spot it is—rather it would be a pleasure to visit it.

MESSEY, REMINGTON & HALLIDAY have just received "History of England" from the accession of James II, by Thomas Babington Macaulay. The 3d and 4th volumes of the above work in neat binding.

"Squier's Central America." Notes on Central America; particularly the States of Honduras and San Salvador; their Geography, topography, climate, population, resources, productions, &c., &c., and the proposed Inter-oceanic railway. By E. G. Squier, formerly Charge d' Affaires of the United States to the republics of Central America. With original maps and illustrations. 8vo, muslin, \$2.00. Besides numerous other new and interesting books.

We call the attention of our merchants, and those in want of boots, shoes, hats, bonnets, &c., to the advertisement of Mr. J. P. TANKEN, to be found in this day's paper. His stock is very large and complete, and of the choicest and most beautiful styles and qualities, adapted expressly to Spring and Summer Western Styles. His prices, he assures us, shall be quite as low as those of Philadelphia or New York; and there is no reason to suppose otherwise, as he purchases direct from the manufacturers in Massachusetts. He will also take pleasure in showing this stock, whether you buy or not. His house being old and well established, would give him, we think, large experience, and superior advantages to many others, in his purchases and selections of the right kind of goods for the West.—Call upon him and examine his stock when next you are in the city.

THE MANUFACTURES OF NEW ENGLAND.—Our attention has been attracted to an article in one of our cotemporaries relative to the value of different articles of New England manufacture, and we were astonished to learn that the value of two of their leading articles amount, in the aggregate to a sum equal to one-half the value of the whole cotton crop in the United States. We allude to the articles of Boots and Shoes and Ready-Made Clothing; and our astonishment was increased on being informed by Messrs. Hampton, Campbell & Co., (whose advertisement will be found in another column,) that the manufacture of the latter article so extensively is producing an entire revolution in the Dry Goods trade in the country. Merchants who have heretofore purchased goods for men's wear, by the piece, now find it to their interest to buy goods made up; and the cause is evident, as the cost of a dozen different garments ready made, suiting a dozen different sizes and tastes, does not amount to more than the cost of a single piece, which may please but a single buyer, and thus the merchant is enabled to offer a variety much greater and an assortment more complete without increasing the amount of his purchases.

MURRA, H. C. & Co., have been long known as among the most extensive and reliable wholesale Dry Goods dealers in the West, and in their new business are making themselves very popular.

"For the Telegraph."

To the People.—Let the people remember, that on the 8th of January, 1856, the democracy of Ohio, in convention assembled, declared "That slavery (being the creature of positive law, cannot exist without it) is a domestic institution, and that Congress has neither the power to legislate it into any territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom."

Let the people remember, that Art. 4th, Sec. 3d of the Constitution of the U. S. says that "The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory or other property belonging to the U. S."

Let the people remember, that on the 13th of July 1787, the old Congress acting under the "Art's. of confederation," prohibited slavery in all the territory then "belonging" to the U. S.; and the first Congress under the present Constitution ratified this prohibition by a special act.

This act was approved by Washington, and supported by Jefferson and Madison,—receiving the unanimous vote of Congress, with a single exception.

Let it be remembered that the 7th of May 1800, an act was passed for the organization of a territorial government for Indiana, and slavery expressly prohibited therein.—This act was approved by John Adams, (George Washington was President and John Adams Vice President of the convention that framed our Constitution) January 11th 1805, the northern part of Indiana was erected into the territory of Michigan and slavery prohibited. February 3d 1809, the territory of Illinois was established with the like prohibition of slavery. Both these acts received the approval of Thomas Jefferson. March 6th 1820, an act was passed (the Missouri compromise) prohibiting slavery in all that territory ceded by France to the U. S. under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude. This act was approved by James Monroe, —all the members of his cabinet, including William Wirt, J. Q. Adams, and John C. Calhoun, giving written opinions that it was constitutional. Henry Clay was speaker of the House of Representatives at the time this act was passed, and gave his whole influence in its favor.

On the 30th of April, 1836, Wisconsin was organized as a territory and slavery prohibited within its limits. This act was approved by Andrew Jackson. June 12th 1838, Iowa received a territorial organization, and slavery was prohibited therein. This act was approved by Martin Van Buren. On the 14th of August, 1848, the territory of Oregon was organized the act stating that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude therein, except for the punishment of crimes." This act received the approval of James K. Polk.

Let it be remembered that George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Adams, James Monroe, John C. Calhoun, John Q. Adams, Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, James K. Polk, T. H. Benton, and Daniel Webster, have affirmed by their votes and other public acts, that Congress has the constitutional power to prohibit slavery in the territories of the United States. Let it be remembered that the doctrine that Congress has not this power was first introduced into the Senate in 1848, where, according to Col. Benton, it was received "as nonsense,—as the essence of nonsense,—as the quintessence of nonsense,—as the five-times distilled essence of political nonsensicality."—And finally let it be remembered, that this new doctrine of "nonsense," is the doctrine of Pierce, Aitchison, Douglass, Stringfellow, and the democratic party generally; while the doctrine that Congress has the constitutional power to prohibit slavery in the territories of the U. S., has been affirmed by the ablest statesmen that ever graced our nation, and is now affirmed by the Republican party.

Speech of Lieut. Gov. Ford.

At a public meeting of the O. U. A. held at Columbus on Wednesday night, Lieutenant-Governor Ford was called upon for a speech.

He came forward and said he had been suffering from indisposition for some days past, and scarcely able to perform the duty assigned him of making a speech at that time. America expected every man to do his duty, and whilst listening to the warning voice of our immortal Washington "to beware of foreign influence," we should be careful not to be engulfed in domestic despotism. The glorious order of United Americans, of which he was proud to be a member, is founded in the natural equality of man, not made equal by man's enactment; merely, but born equal. We should inculcate the love of freedom and the equal rights of man. Warning after warning upon this subject seem to have fallen upon deaf ears to the cause of freedom. Within the last few years we have seen too many of our countrymen uniting with nearly all the citizens of foreign birth, in supporting principles and enacting laws that must inevitably end in the subversion of our liberties.

The people should move forward in the progress of all dangerous innovations upon their rights. It is not worth while to disguise the fact that this great battle between freedom and slavery over the body and mind of man must now be fought.—Arm yourselves, then, for the contest. All that is near and dear to us as Americans is at stake in this issue, for if such tyranny shall triumph, if slavery shall be nationalized, you may look forward with certainty to the day when the lightning bolt of moral darkness would usurp the seat of enlightened rectitude, and the day would not be far distant when our dearest rights would be in danger of being wrested from us by ambitious rulers. Those who neither feared God nor regarded man, will rivet about us the galling chains of despotism, and forever banish from our happy homes the name of freedom, and all its lovely attributes.

The American Order did not prescribe any one. He asked the same religious privileges for his own countrymen abroad that we granted to foreigners here. But when our people visited the papal dominions, their trunks were searched, their baggage ransacked, for fear a copy of the Scripture might be found therein concealed. He would resist the power of any one beyond the sea who should seek to interfere in the politics of this country. He wanted American representatives sent abroad.—Americans who could do honor to themselves, and who would protect his own countrymen. He wanted no more Hamburg, Jews nor French gentlemen from Louisiana sent out as Ministers to represent Americans. We had had enough such. He was willing to let foreigners ride in our wagons, but he wanted American drivers. There are too many rats, too many stumps in the road to

trust the wagon in the hands of unskilful drivers. There was danger of upsetting.—When we were unable to drive our own wagons it would be time enough to call on the aid of foreigners.

Like his friend from Perry he had had some experience with the foreign vote in his own county. He had seen a good many Irishmen in his day, but he had never seen one who professed much love for the negro. The Germans were rather different in this respect. They had hearts for freedom as big as tea kettles. All he asked from them was to renounce their allegiance to a foreign power, and as Americans to stand by their adopted country. He was an American.—He stood with both feet upon the American plank. But he was not an American in the southern sense of the term, which meant nothing else than the further extension of human slavery. Every issue in the South meant a negro. Americanism, Pro-Slaveryism, Methodism, and every other ism means negro. In Virginia they pass laws to prevent the running away of their churches.—Last year \$13,000 worth of church members walked away, many of their ministers of the gospel had started on their mission to publish the gospel to every creature. It was his humble opinion that when the negroes leave Virginia, but little piety would be left in the State.

Some fellow in the Philadelphia Convention had made a motion to have him expelled from that body because he had been charged with being an abolitionist, while in his own State charged him with being a pro-slavery man. As one charge would offset the other, it would make him about even, he thought, and he would let that pass. He never intended to pursue after human chattel to carry them back into slavery. He had great ad been made about the Union. It reminded him of a lazy Irishman who was engaged in digging a deep well, who every little while would call to his companions to pull him up, as the damp in the well was choking him.

Supposing there was danger, in reality, of such a catastrophe, his companions pulled him up several times, but at last getting tired of the unnecessary labor, at the next alarm they resolved to teach him a lesson. After pulling him up about half way they let him hang there. In vain were all his threats, in vain were all his denunciations, he could neither get up nor down, when in perfect desperation he took out his knife and swore if they did not release him from his unpleasant position, he would cut the rope.

So it is with the people of the South.—They had been calling out, the damps, the damps, and it was about time they thought to teach them a lesson, let them hang in mid air awhile, and if they choose to cut the rope, why let them, and they would go where the Irishman did.

It was the time the men of the North proved that they had souls, and there was no use in trying to get along with two gizzards as they had been doing.

The qualification for voters was settled by the sovereign States and to them we should look for proper legislation. In Ohio if a man was a little over half white he could vote, in Massachusetts if he was black he could vote, and in Kentucky he could not vote if there was any black blood in him.

It was about time that freedom had become naturalized. He had become convinced of that fact by his intercourse with Southern men. The crisis is upon us and must be met. The danger from slavery and foreigners was equally to be apprehended, and we should occupy such a position as to defend ourselves against the encroachments of either.

From the Cincinnati Gazette. Ratification Meeting of the Americans in Washington.—Speech of Lewis D. Campbell.

The American party had a meeting in the city of Washington on Friday night, a full report of which we find in the National Organ, of Saturday. The first speaker was Hon. Andrew Stewart, formerly member of Congress from Pennsylvania. When he concluded, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell was loudly called for, and took the stand and spoke as follows:

He said he had just come in, and did not exactly know what the meeting was doing and what they were talking about; but if the object was to perpetuate the great principles of American liberty, he was with them.—[Cheers]

It seemed to him that the old parties were now in that particular situation known as "confused confusion!" [Laughter.] He had labored with his eminent friend from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden, who sat near him on the stand,) in the old Whig party, shoulder to shoulder; but that party was now said to be defunct in the abstract. As to the old Democratic party of the days of Jackson, he believed if all Pierce's marshals and deputy marshals should be armed with warrants, and should take a year for the search, they would return the warrants endorsed as did the Kentucky consuls when he tried his name in a swamp: "Non est inventus, over crechibus, in swampibus up a stump." [Laughter and cheers.]

Here there was some disturbance in the meeting and cries of "Put him out," "Sag Nich," when Mr. C. cried, "No, don't put him out; but give him a seat on the stand!" Order was soon restored, and he went on. Mr. Campbell now went into a lucid and eloquent, as well as humorous defence of some of the prominent principles of the American party. He was not a member of any church, but he was inclined to the Protestant faith because he was brought up in it, and because history had taught him it was the faith of freedom. The American party wished to keep Church and State separate, and they would do this in spite of the Jesuits, [Cheers.]

The American nation were not so weak as they once were. The Indians who once infested his own State, and who at one time were near the place where he lay an infant; those Indians who were hired by British agents to murder old women and children, thanks to the bold heroes of Kentucky who marched to the relief of Ohio, had been exterminated. The nation was now strong, and intruded on an equal terms with other nations; they intended to give their citizens a right to travel in foreign lands without having their baggage ransacked by Papal authority to find and take away the Bible they kept for their private devotions, even though that Bible was the gift of a dying mother, as the myriads of the Pope do now. And we intend, when Sam's is strong enough in the knees, and he seems to be prying stronger every day, to have our citizens buried decently when they die in a foreign land. Now, an American Protestant dying in Italy is not as decently buried as you would bury a Newfoundland dog.

He said we could and would manage our own federal affairs to suit ourselves also, without any of the professed aid of John Bull, Patrick O'Flaherty or Hans Berger-skiterhopen either. We, like other people, have our troubles in the camp, but there are none of other people's business. The trouble was about a colored gentleman on the fuel, or in other words, a nigger in the wood pile. [Laughter.] On this matter he could retire to an anti-room now with his friend from Kentucky and his friend from North Carolina, (Messrs. Crittenden and Haughton,) and though they were two to one against him, they could fix that matter up in ten minutes, if it only would stay fixed. But the nigger-business was an outside issue. He had no business with the American party, and for his part, he wished to keep the gentlemen of color out. [Laughter and cheers.]

Somebody who had talked about the dissolving of the Union! All that he had to say about that was, "The thing can't be did!" [Tremendous cheering.] He knew that many of the gallant Buckeye boys had waded the Ohio river, and waded, waded and carried home some of Kentucky's fairest daughters. Do you think they want to split 'Na, sid, I is no use talking about that. "The thing can't be did!" [Cheers and laughter.]

You have not to-night to ratify the nominations of the American party. But I don't care for the man. They are insignificant, compared with the principles. Men and platforms are nothing; that is, the details of the platforms. The great thing is the preservation of the great and glorious principles those men are nominated to support. Americans! you now have your work before you! Your principles are before the people. Your candidates are in the field, and it only remains for you to do your duty, and you will be victorious. [Great cheering and long continued.]

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and Mr. Haughton, of North Carolina, afterwards addressed the Assembly. Resolutions were passed endorsing the candidates and the platform. We think the good people of Ohio will be somewhat surprised at the speech of Hon. Lewis D. Campbell. Few members of Congress have had more to do with the "nigger business" than the honorable gentleman.

A mosquito is one of the smallest and yet one of the most troublesome of created things. Buzzing when it is not biting, and biting when it does not buzz—how we hate it! And this Mosquito Kingdom—how we hate it! It is a paltry little thing at best,—so attenuated that some have even doubted whether there was a particle of real flesh and blood about it. And yet this same scurvy little object has set the two greatest nations in the world at its heels; and in the very midst of this quarrel, has drawn another party, who is no friend to either, to help embroil the fray.

The Intelligence brought from Central America makes it certain that the Rivas-Walker Government of Nicaragua regards the Mosquito Coast as within its jurisdiction. By official decrees, the Mosquito Coast is "notoriously and indisputably" and Col. Kieper is summarily expelled from the country for claiming territory a grant from a 3d cent source. Well, what is to be done with this assertion of dominion, if it is followed up by actual taking of possession, and fenced exercise of authority? Will the United States or England interfere to prevent it? With what consistency could the United States interfere, when in any diplomatic controversy upon the subject in past years, it always maintained the right of Nicaragua to the Mosquito territory? True, it has not yet recognized the Rivas-Walker Government, but the role reason assigned for this is the doubt whether that government was acceptable to the majority of the people of Nicaragua, and rested on a permanent basis. This doubt, in the rapid progress of events, must soon be solved one way or the other; and if solved in favor of the existing government, its sovereignty must be recognized and its independence respected. The United States could not interpose against its occupation of the Mosquito Coast, neither could it suffer England thus to interpose, without at once conceding that the Protectorate of that Coast, which she has claimed since such persistence, and which she claims to be unimpaired by anything contained in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, really has validity. She would England quietly see this Mosquito Kingdom, over which she has watched so patiently, bisected from existence,—and that too, through the instrumentality of one of that very people of whom she is so peculiarly jealous.

It becomes then a question of great importance, whether the Rivas-Walker Government will so sustain itself so as to be able to go on and make good its pretensions. Present appearances favor the supposition it is true, that there has been constantly increasing estrangement between that government and the other four Central American Republics, and it is even said that the latter have entered into a league, offensive and defensive, to the exclusion of Nicaragua.—But there is nothing to show that the Rivas-Walker government is unpopular at home. There is no revolt, no visible disaffection. Walker has no army of a thousand men, which is constantly receiving reinforcements. His rule is necessarily severe in its military aspect, but is exercised with a general conformity to justice. The language of his official organs, almost uniformly exhibits moderation and dignity. What can be more reasonable than such words as the following, addressed to the neighboring States: "In order to develop her resources, Nicaragua desires peace. Her great aim is to guide, and at example to the States of Central America, that they, seeing her advancement, may coalesce with her in the progressive movement. They are now and have been ever since the foundation of the United States, receding in point of strength and health. They cannot deny the fact, and as patriots, should acknowledge and amend it. To realize their true position is half the victory of regeneration; and if the Statesmen of the adjoining Republics will assist in this, the government will result in accomplishing results of the most cheerful character,—results affecting the enterprise of the present age."

But if Walker succeeds, of what avail is all this disposition about the true construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in regard to the Mosquito Coast? Would it not be ridiculous for the two gigantic disputants to submit to be shoved aside, and see the prey upstart of a day cut the knot with his sword? And yet what means can they agree upon towards preventing him?

Walker's policy is evidently that of conciliation; and this is itself well and rightly to be had him to a just and moderate course. In our opinion Nicaragua has no had an administration for twenty years which did not repose on a more unstable basis than that of this Rivas-Walker government, questionable as are its antecedents.—N. Y. Cour. and Eng.

Demolition of Fort Nicholas.

CAMP BEFORE SEVASTOPOL, Feb. 5th.—Yesterday afternoon, at half-past one, Fort Nicholas, which is supposed to have been originally armed with 192 guns in three tiers, was totally and most successfully destroyed by the French engineers, by means of several charges, amounting in all to 54,000 kilograms of powder, or, in English calculation, nearly 119,500 pounds. The mines made use of on the occasion, were mostly those that had been previously sunk by the Russians before the 9th of September, for the purpose of blowing up this battery in as complete a manner as they did Fort Paul, mounting 90 guns in three tiers on the afternoon of the 9th, at about four o'clock. Although the destruction of Fort Nicholas was kept by the French authorities as dark as possible, still it oozed out that their engineers had had a week's notice to prepare, and by eleven yesterday morning a large portion of the allied army at the front of duty, in addition to the staff at the two general headquarters, knew that the explosion was to come off at one. Marshal Pelissier, in his open carriage and four, attended by a large staff and strong escort of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, took up his position near the old siege depot, in front of the Light Division. The Saracine headquarter staff was slightly in advance down the hill. Sir William Codrington was an observer from the right of the Redan. Generals Barnard and Cranford were near Pelissier with a large number of English officers and soldiers belonging to the Light Division. The parapets of the trenches right across 21 gun batteries, 5 and 8 gun Batteries and Redan were covered with officers and men anxious to witness the last of this noble masonry casemated fort. The facade of the White Buildings or terrace facing the sea in front of the barracks, and likewise the Mamelon and parapet around but not inside the Malakoff, appeared to have been selected by different groups for viewing this grand sight.

At about one o'clock the enemy fired from their batteries on the north side, particularly Fort Michael, several shots and shells, their attention having been drawn, it is naturally supposed, to the crowds both on horseback and on foot covering the high spots of ground looking down into Sevastopol and consequently on Fort Nicholas. The charges that first went off were those on the left, looking out to sea of the fort; then the right, or orillon followed; and lastly, after a lapse of a few minutes, the whole of the centre appeared to crumble in. The whole demolition, scarcely second to that of Fort Paul in engineering success; took at least six minutes; this delay was caused by the fuse of Bickford, or Bickford's fuse, not burning regularly, which is often the case in tamping. After the great volumes of smoke had cleared off the town—the wind blew from the north—the Russians lined their parapets to have a look at the damage, but they fired no shot or shell for at least five minutes, when they commenced to burst a few shells over the town and over the Redan and Malakoff. The explosion was audible in the various camps, but not at Balaklava; clearly showing that the quantity of powder exploded by accident on the 15th of November was far greater than yesterday. On the 15th of November several windows at headquarters and Balaklava were broken, and the concussion was felt at the Sanatorium or Castle Hospital for at least two minutes. The difference in effect cannot be entirely accounted for by the difference between Fort Nicholas and the Powder Mill, or any other caldron, except a larger amount of combustible matter; but the French try to make out that the quantity of powder exploded yesterday was nearly double that on the 15th.

Our engineers, now that the docks are entirely destroyed, are ordered to blow in the quays along the Dockyard Creek, and hastily demolish the barrack and hospital buildings, terrace wall, and dockyards and workshops. The French are to blow up Quarantine Battery, and all the principal buildings in Sevastopol proper, such as the Lecture Room, or, as it is called by many, the Theater-Sailor's Home, &c. In the barrack buildings our engineers have found, by slight experiments, that every foot of foundation in length will require 1 lb. of powder, or 100 lbs to 100 feet. Immediately after the destruction of Fort Nicholas—in which during the siege, after the fire became too hot, Generals Oster-Sacken and Tollenbein lived, with most of the engineers and staff officers—a shov got about that intelligence had been received at head quarters that the Queen had declared peace in the House of Lords; but I do not think that these continued explosions although very necessary and advisable, will tend to increase the Russian friendship.

The Presidential Contest—Election by the House.

As it is now quite well settled that we are to have three candidates for the Presidency, there is a strong probability that the election will go to the House, and it is well to enquire what will be the result, if no candidate gets a majority of all the electoral votes before the people.

If the election goes to the House, each State can cast but one vote, and a majority of the delegation giving the vote, and a majority of all the States, is necessary to a choice, being sixteen States. It is supposed that those members of Congress who voted for Banks can be relied on to vote in the House for the Republican candidate. These would give fourteen States for the Republican candidate. The delegation from Iowa, consisting of one Democrat and one Republican, that State would not be able to cast a vote at all. The members casting their votes for Richardson would likely vote for the Democratic candidate, and would give the following States: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, California, and Virginia, in all, twelve States. The members voting for Fuller would likely vote for Fillmore, and would give him the following States: Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri.—In this state of things, no election could take place. The Vice President, when not elected by the people, is elected by the Senate.

The American members might agree to vote for the Democratic candidate for President, if the Democratic Senators would vote for their candidate for Vice President. But while the three highest candidates for President can come before the Senate, for Vice President, and as the American candidate is quite certain to be the third candidate, he could not be voted for at all for Vice President, by the Senate, according to the Constitution. The Americans could have no object in voting, therefore, unless they were promised some of the Executive patronage.

The Constitution provides that in case the House fails to elect a President before the 4th of March, the Vice President shall be declared President.

To elect the Vice President by the Senate, a quorum of two-thirds of all the members is required to be present, and a majority of all the Senators is necessary to elect. The Senate stands thirty-four Democrats, thirteen Republicans, and twelve Old Line Whigs and Americans, and three vacancies. The Democrats having a majority of all the Senators would elect their candidate, and he would become the President. This could only be prevented by a sufficient number of the opposition Senators absenting themselves from the Senate, to leave it without the two-thirds quorum.

As the election would be almost certain to go against us in the House, the only hope for the Republicans is before the people.—The whole number of electoral votes is 296, of which 149 is a majority. Of these, the free States cast 176, and the slave States 120. If we can carry all the other free States, we could afford to give Pennsylvania to the South, and still elect our candidate. Or carrying Pennsylvania, we could afford to give the South Indiana, California and Iowa, and we would still elect.

REPUBLICAN.

PROPOSAL FROM NAPOLEON TO MEDIATE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE U. S.—The New York Post, of the 6th, calls attention to the important intelligence received from its Paris correspondent, in reference to the controversy now pending between English and American Cabinets. The Post states, on the authority of its correspondent, "that a proposal has been made by the French Government to arbitrate the differences existing between the governments of England and the United States," and that the former had assented to it.

The writer says: "It is generally thought here that the differences that are now pending between your country and England, will be amicably settled. It seems, moreover, that France has offered to mediate between you, and there is every reason to believe that, in view of the preponderance this country has lately acquired in the affairs of Christendom, owing in a great measure, to her success in the Eastern war, this mediation, if it is really offered and accepted, will smooth away all the obstacles that now stand in the way of a perfect understanding between the two governments."

He adds, at the close of his letter, written the day previous to the sailing of the steamer: "It is certain that France is spoken of as a mediator between England and the United States, and that the former has positively offered to submit to this arbitration."

Assuming this revelation to be true, the Post remarks: "He does not say that such a proposal has been formally communicated to the United States, but we presume it has, of course.—It would seem from this that Lord Clarendon has made more progress in spreading the evidence of "honorable intentions" among the people of Europe than among those by whom such evidence is needed in the present crisis.

The Hon. Henry M. Fuller, having in the present Congress, assumed a position virtually hostile to the policy of prohibiting slavery in the new Territories, has been complimented therefore by a public dinner in his own district. The Washington Union hints it as evidence of a great change in the condition of public sentiment in Pennsylvania. And to show how radical that change has been in Mr. Fuller himself, it reproduces the following letter written by him in the year 1849; to Mr. F. B. Saxon, when Mr. F. was a candidate for Canal Commissioner: "You State in your letter that the Free Soilers will hold a convention at Hyde Park on the 30th inst. There is a pretty strong probability of my being in the field for Canal Commissioner, and it would certainly aid my prospects very materially to receive a nomination from your party. I am in favor of free soil, free speech, free labor, and free men, being a Wilmut proviso man up to the hilt, and utterly opposed to the extension of slavery."

THE WISCONSIN GOVERNORSHIP.—The Judiciary Committee of the Wisconsin Senate have made a report upon the contested election case between Barstow, the interfering occupant of the gubernatorial chair, and Mr. Bashford, the Republican candidate, in which the whole question is elaborately reviewed. The Committee come to the conclusion that Mr. Bashford is entitled to the office—having received 35,872 votes against 35,523 for Barstow.

UNBRAININESS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.—Judging from the tone of the press of England, so far from any advantage being anticipated in that quarter from deliberations of the peace conference, no disguise is made as to serious apprehensions for the future.—We make the following extracts from an article which appears in the London Morning Herald of the 18th ultimo in regard to the armistice:

"It seems to be now conceded that we are to have an armistice, and from that fact we may safely conclude that peace is determined, as the advantages which will accrue to Russia from a cessation of hostilities are so great that no statesman could be blind enough or wicked enough to accede to such a measure if it be possible that hostilities are to be renewed.

The advantages consist of the following items: 1. A delay which will enable the armies of Mouraviev to be reinforced and supplied with material of war. 2. An opportunity of selling vast quantities of Russian produce for English gold, to assist her in carrying out the war. 3. Perhaps a facility of raising a loan upon the chance of peace. 4. An occasion for disturbing, if not breaking up the alliance with France, and so isolating England in the councils of Europe. 5. A postponement of all military and naval operations to such a period as will render an advance upon Tiflis, the only true strategic point in Asia, difficult, if not impossible, from the sitting in of the unhealthy season in the valleys of Mongolia and Iberia.

Surely if the war is to be renewed, no one can for a moment suppose that all these advantages will be given to Russia, as if purposely to increase our own difficulties. But if peace be made, for what, then, have we sacrificed fifty thousand lives and one hundred millions of money.

Was it for the purpose securing the integrity of the Sultan's dominions. Surely not, for he is to forfeit his Danubian principalities, which we may suppose will become under our controlling care, like the last portion of his territory of which we assisted in despoiling him—Greece—a European nuisance, an anarchical nest of swindlers, pirates, and brigands."

One of the funny things in the political complications of the day is the position which the K. N. candidate for Vice President stands in relation to his candidate for the Presidency, and in which the Union stands relative to the old Editor Donelson, who was his individual whose business during Fillmore's Administration, was to go the Democratic editorial thunder against it. The Union's quotations from itself will be bothersome to the K. N.'s during the Presidential fight. On the 29th of Feb., Donelson in explaining the object of the K. N.'s stated one of them to be "to cut off the dangers to which we are exposed by the immigration of our shores from foreign lands."

The Union says: "It may not be recollected, but we have Major Donelson's word for the fact, that in 1850 the immigration to this country abroad had greatly diminished. Mr. Fillmore's organ, the Republic, alluded to this fact as one of the bad consequences of the democratic tariff of 1842. Mr. Fillmore had not then joined the Know Nothings, neither had Major Donelson. In 1851 the immigration was greatly increased; and Mr. Fillmore's organ, was so struck with it that he described it, in glowing terms, as one of "the phenomena of history." Major Donelson could not afford to let Mr. Fillmore seal Democratic thunder in this way, and he came down upon the Republic and Know Nothingism after the following smashing style: "IMMIGRATION.—The Republic of Wednesday contains a long article on immigration to the United States. It portrays in vivid colors the rapid and unparalleled increase in the number of those who are seeking our shores. The Irish emigration is a great that the court journal classes it among 'the phenomena of history.' We (Andrew Jackson Donelson) are glad to see this emigration from the Old World. It brings to us the physical force we need to fill the forest and to build our improvements. We have yet, and will have for many years, scope and range enough for their industry and enterprise. But it was not our intention to discuss this branch of the subject at the present time. The native party is now prosing, and it will be time enough to commence the discussion when another storm is made by the Federalists to revive the principles of the Alien Laws."

NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.—10s. Bank of North America, N. Y.—The noticeable points are an inferiority of paper, and a slight paleness of the engraving; eye of the eagle indistinct, signature perfect. 5s. Commercial Bank, Burlington, Vt.—female sitting on bale, ship in distance. 10s. Spiritus, Millers River Bank, Mass. Vt. two females sitting; portrait of Washington on right; unlike genuine. 5s. Spiritus, Mechanics Bank, New Bedford, Mass. Vt. eagle on a shield Indian on right; unlike genuine. 5s. Spiritus, Farmer and Mechanic Bank, Connecticut. Vt. female with vase &c.; ship on right; female with rake on right; medalion head on left. 10s. Spiritus, Western Bank, Baltimore, Md. Vt. cupid; in left end, female seated.

10s. Counterfeit, on the Agricultural Bank, Pittsfield, are in circulation. They are of the most dangerous and deceptive species, being altered from the genuine plate of the Havro de Grace Bank, Maryland.—U. S. Mirror.

NEW BANKS.—A bank at Ashland, Green county, Ky., with a capital of \$400,000, having a branch at Shelbyville, with a capital of \$200,000; a bank at Paducah, with a capital of \$400,000, to be called the Planters' Bank of Kentucky; and a bank at Bowling Green, Ky., with a capital of \$250,000, to be called the People's Bank of Kentucky.

Exchange Bank Giffin, Georgia; capital \$500,000. Bank of Columbus, Columbus, Georgia; capital \$250,000. Bank of Cutbert, Randolph county. The Legislature of Nebraska has granted charters for five new banks. Fenwick Bank, Nebraska, N. H. Exchange Bank, Toronto, Canada. Southgate Bank, Milford, N. H. Winnebago County Bank, Neenah, Wisconsin.—U. S. Mirror.

FUSTON.—When Millard Fillmore was President, Andrew Jackson Donelson was editor of the Washington Union. Now their names are on the same Presidential ticket.