

different grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c. and all toll bridges, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such grounds, can be considered; nor for bridges destroyed, or other obstructions, increasing distance, occurring during the contract term. Offices established after the advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be supplied with extra pay if the distance be not increased.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, any thing whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract.

12. A bid received after time, or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, reasonable in amount.

13. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, separately, for different services; and if the regular bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, (that is, his usual post office address) and those of each member of a firm where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "star bid." When a "star bid" is intended no specific conveyance must be named.

16. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

No altered bid can be considered, and no bid once submitted can be withdrawn.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted.

17. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "mail Proposals, State of ——" addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by mail, not by or to an agent, and Postmasters will not enclose Proposals, (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

18. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the first of July, 1856, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department.

19. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 10th of April next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail messenger supply from the first of July next.

20. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1846, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "star bid," and they will be construed as providing for the conveyance of the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode necessary to insure its celerity, certainty, and security.

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted, if duly guaranteed, in preference to a "star" or specified bid.

When the lowest bid is not a "star" bid, and specifies either no mode or an inadequate mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

21. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

22. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them. (See 27th section of the act of July 2, 1836.)

23. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions.

24. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster at one of the places before named, or a Judge of a court of record.

James Campbell,
Postmaster General.
Feb. 15, 1856.—10w.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Feb. 15, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Democratic Meeting of last Monday evening was one of the largest, most respectable, and enthusiastic, ever held in Bedford county, and the entire unanimity of feeling which prevailed, gives the strongest assurance of a handsome democratic majority at the next election.

On the subject of the Presidency, there is but one opinion in Bedford county. Whilst the entire Democracy accord to President Pierce the character of an able Statesman, an accomplished Gentleman, and a true Democrat, they are unanimously of opinion that the time has arrived when JAMES BUCHANAN should be selected to preside over this mighty Republic; and, entertaining this view, they have given the most pointed instructions to our Delegates to the 4th of March Convention to select such Delegates only to the National Convention as are known to be the uncompromising friends of James Buchanan.

In accordance with the will of the people, thus emphatically expressed, we this day raise to the mast-head of the Gazette, the name dear to every Democrat in the Commonwealth—and have the most abiding confidence that he will be the choice of the Convention which will assemble at Cincinnati in June next.

We have never before known Pennsylvania so decided for any candidate as she now is for Mr. Buchanan. Whilst the Democrats go for him to a man, thousands of old line Whigs are anxious to have an opportunity to vote for him.

With James Buchanan as our leader, Pennsylvania is good for Thirty Thousand Majority against any man or any combination that can be brought into the field against him.

We are under obligations to Hon. WM. BIGLER, of the U. S. Senate, for a very valuable Public Document.

BEDFORD BAR.—In comparing our Bar with others, we are decidedly of opinion that it is equal to any other in Pennsylvania. Better Lawyers—better looking men—more accomplished gentlemen than those composing the Bar in Bedford, cannot be found any where.

As a citizen of the place, we feel an honest pride in having such a Bench and such a Bar.

We invite the especial attention of our readers to the remarks of Mr. SMITH, of Cambria, which will be found in another column. They are pointed, forcible, and true, and will carry conviction to the minds of all candid men. Our members, Messrs. SMITH and BERNHARD, are doing their duty like men, for which they will be triumphantly sustained by their constituents.

The Democracy of Bedford County are unanimously opposed to the "Jug Law," as will be seen by the resolution passed on this subject at the late meeting.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.—The Pennsylvania publishes an extract from a private letter to a gentleman of this State, in which, referring to the connection of his name with the Presidency, Mr. BUCHANAN says:

"This I neither desired nor expected. The movement in my favor has, therefore, originated without my previous knowledge or consent, and I should be quite satisfied should another be selected. The next will be the most important and responsible Presidential term since the last war with England, or, perhaps, since the origin of the government. Both our foreign and domestic affairs will require the guidance of an able, firm and skillful pilot to steer the vessel of State clear of the breakers. I pray Heaven that the best man may be selected for the crisis, and to me it is a matter of indifference whether he comes from the North or the South, the East or the West."

The entire Union will respond "Amen" to this prayer, and that the best man may be selected in view of the delicate position of our affairs both at home and abroad.

BAD NEWS.—On Friday a dispatch from Washington informed us that Col. JOHN W. FORNEY was lying dangerously ill of inflammation of the bowels; and on Saturday, a similar dispatch announces that Gen. Cass fell on the steps of the Patent Office, and was seriously injured. We trust that both these reports were exaggerated, and that the Nation will be spared the loss of these eminent citizens.

We have learned that Gen. Cass is improving—and it is also hoped that Col. FORNEY is better, from the fact that no additional dispatch is received concerning him.

NIMROD STRICKLAND, Esq., of West Chester, is strongly urged in several quarters for the nomination of Canal Commissioner.—Mr. S. is an honest, upright man and a good Democrat, and possesses the requisite business qualifications for a faithful discharge of the duties of the office. He made a good Editor, and we have no doubt would make an excellent Canal Commissioner.

We are indebted to the Hon. Wm. M. PIATT, of the State Senate, for valuable public documents, for which he has our thanks.

CONFEREE MEETING.

Senatorial Conference met at the Hotel of Mr. John Hafer on last Tuesday morning and organized by electing Mr. Daniel Fore, President, and John P. Reed, Esq. Secretary.

Conferees for Bedford county—Maj. Saml. Davis, John Hafer and John P. Reed.

Fulton County—Messrs. Daniel Fore, Saml. Michael, and George Whitstone.

The names of Wm. M. Hall and John S. Robison, Esqs., having been put in nomination, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq. WM. M. HALL, Esq. was unanimously chosen the Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

DANIEL FORE, President.
John P. Reed, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

GREAT OUTPOURING OF THE PEOPLE.

In accordance with previous notice given, an immense Meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county assembled at the Court House on last Monday evening, and organized by electing ISAAC MENGEL, Esq. President—General James Burns, Jr. Thomas Robison, Cadwalader Evans, Isaac Kensingler, Thomas Speer, Esq. Maj. James Patton, Col. F. D. Beagle, Major Moses McLwaine, John Sill, Archibald Blair, Esq. Archibald Perdue, Esq. and Josiah Miller, Esq. Vice Presidents—and Messrs. John P. Reed, J. H. Scheil, Capt. Wm. States, and Jno. W. Crisman Secretaries.

The meeting thus organized, a committee of two from each township and borough in the county were selected to go into Convention to report resolutions and select conferees.

The Convention having retired, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. William P. Scheil, John Cessna, Geo. W. Bowman, and Wm. M. Hall.

Mr. WM. M. HALL, Chairman of the Convention, made the following report, unanimously adopted by that body, which also received the unanimous endorsement of the meeting.

John P. Reed, Esq. then made report of a plan for the future organization of the party, which he prefaced with some appropriate and forcible remarks. The plan suggested was unanimously adopted, and will be published hereafter.

It is due to Judge Scheil to say that he opposed the resolution for the repeal of the Jug Law, but in this he stood solitary and alone.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the course and policy of the Administration at Washington merit and obtain our earnest, honest approval. Putting aside all local prejudices which were sought to be forced upon him, and acting full up to the great Democratic and truly republican principles of popular sovereignty, State Rights, and a Constitution strictly construed, FRANKLIN PIERCE has manifested himself the President of the Nation, not of a party. He lives in the hearts of all national men. He will live on a bright page in our country's history, as a statesman, who, despite the fanaticism and false patriotism raging wild around him, with cool deliberation and calm judgment, marked out his course, and, with fixedness of purpose, pursued it.

Resolved, That the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN is a Statesman of whom, as Pennsylvanians and Americans, we feel a worthy pride, and that the Pennsylvania Democracy owe it to themselves, and to their noble Keystone state, to send to the Cincinnati convention a united delegation to support for the Presidency, first, last, and all the time, James Buchanan.

Resolved, That the selection of the Hon. G. M. DALLAS to represent our republican empire of the west, near the Court of St. James, merits our hearty approval. A worthy successor of James Buchanan, he will support our National rights and national dignity, with personal dignity, ability and zeal.

Resolved, That we congratulate Pennsylvania and the Union on the election of the Hon. WM. BIGLER to the United States Senate. Not depreciating the merit of others, the choice could have fallen on none more worthy the high position. He will prove himself, as the Democracy of the State has proved herself, free from fanaticism and sectionalism.

Resolved, That we approve of the Kansas-Nebraska enactment of 1854, and recognize as a truly Democratic and safe principle the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. Citizens of a free and Sovereign State, we hold the faith that we, the people of the State, and we only, have the right to determine our institutions and laws, and we freely yield to the people of other States and Territories the same right of determining for themselves.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania now has Legislators for whom she need not blush; whose characters and abilities bring no tingle of shame to her brow.

Resolved, That we are earnestly opposed to any further increase of the number of Banks of issue of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, As the unanimous sense of this meeting, that the "Jug Law," odious in itself, yet more odious as having been enacted contrary to the wishes of the people fairly expressed at the ballot-box, ought to give place to a judicious license law.

Resolved, That for the bastard, and false Americanism, styled know-nothingism, we have no sympathy. We look upon it as the child of bigotry and craven fear; as anti-American, anti-Republican, anti-Protestant, unchristian, and against the spirit of the Constitution. We need not war against it. It wants but to be let alone to die a speedy death. The icy fingers of the grim monster are already grappling with its heart strings—if it has any.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the election of HENRY S. MAGRAW to be State Treasurer; an able Lawyer, and a man of sterling integrity, he is eminently suited for the position.

Resolved, That for the Hon. ISAAC HIGGS, we feel a warm regard, as an unflinching Democrat, and clever gentleman, and an honest man, worthy to fill any position in the gift of a free people.

Resolved, That in GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Bedford County has a good citizen, Pennsylvania an able Adjutant General, and Democracy a fearless champion.

Resolved, That Wilson Reilly fought a good fight in the last Congressional campaign, and we are "to the fore" when he tries it again, and that S. H. TATE, D. A. T. BLACK, and THOS. H. MERRAY be conferees in connection with conferees from the other counties of the district to nominate a candidate for Congress, and that they be instructed to support WILSON REILLY.

Resolved, That JOHN P. REED, Maj. SAML. DAVIS, and JOHN HAFER be conferees to meet those from Somerset and Fulton to select a Senatorial delegate to the ensuing 4th March convention, and that they be instructed to support Wm. M. HALL as Senatorial Delegate.

On motion of G. W. Bowman,

Resolved, unanimously, That copies of the resolution this evening passed on the subject of the Jug Law, be forwarded to the Hon. Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, with the request that they lay the same before the respective bodies over which they preside, as the deliberate judgment of the Democracy of Bedford county—and that

Wm. M. Hall, Esq. be requested to perform this duty.

Resolved, That our Delegates to the 4th of March Convention be instructed to support Hon. THOS. J. REARER, for Surveyor General. [Signed by the Officers.]

The Municipal Election.

The election in this City, on Tuesday last, resulted in the almost entire prostration of the Know-Nothing party. We carried our candidate for Mayor, Mr. ZIMMERMAN, by a majority of 206 votes, three of the five Select Council, and thirteen of the fifteen Common Council, which gives the Democrats a large majority on joint ballot; we also elected one Alderman, three Assessors, three Judges, three Inspectors and two Constables—thus reversing the whole order of things as they have existed here for the last twelve months.

Had the vote been larger, our victory would have been still more complete and overwhelming; but the extreme severity of the weather kept many of our voters from the polls. As it is, however, our Democratic friends did a good day's work. The Know-Nothings are now prostrated in the city of Lancaster, and hereafter we shall have no trouble with them. In redeeming the City from the dominion of the Night Watchers we had the hearty co-operation and aid of a number of patriotic Whigs, who came forward boldly and fearlessly to assist in defeating the unscrupulous enemy. These gentlemen deserve the gratitude of our Democratic friends—and we trust that hereafter they will be found in the Democratic ranks fighting shoulder to shoulder with us in opposition to intolerance, proscription, black republicanism, and every other ism that has cursed our country for the last two years.—Lancaster Intelligencer, Feb. 12.

Sale of State Arsenals.

Mr. CRESSWELL read in place, a few days since, the following bill:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Adjutant General be and he is hereby authorized to sell and convey to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in fee simple, the arsenal property at Meadville, and all and singular the lot of ground and real estate thereto belonging, and pay into the State Treasury the proceeds thereof.

Sec. 2. That the Adjutant General is hereby authorized to remove the stores and arms in the arsenals in Philadelphia and Meadville to the arsenal at Harrisburg.

Sec. 3. That that part of the fifty-fifth section of the act of Assembly, passed the nineteenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty three, entitled an act "to provide for the ordinary repairs of Government, the repair of the public canals and rail-roads, and other general and special appropriations," that authorizes the Governor to purchase a lot thereon to erect an arsenal, be and the same is hereby repealed.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives, Wednesday, Feb. 6.—Mr. SMITH, of Cambria, moved that the House take up the bill to incorporate the Franciscan brothers, of Cambria county, which was agreed to.

The bill was read in committee of the whole, when Mr. Mumma moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. Mr. Mumma called attention to the fact that the courts have power to incorporate this company, and that under one of the joint rules its consideration was out of order.

Mr. SMITH said:—Mr. Speaker, this bill was among the first read in place this session, and I have deferred calling it up out of order, hoping that after a number of bills of the same kind had been passed, the gentleman opposing it would withdraw his objections, and allow it to pass also; but in that I have been mistaken. He has had it struck off the calendar; and I now ask to have it acted upon.

This school has the reputation of being a most excellent one. A large number of orphan boys are kept and educated there; indeed, the essential purpose of the institution is the care and education of friendless orphan boys. The court has not the power to incorporate this society and exempt it from taxation, or they would not have applied to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. Almost every academy of learning in the State is exempted from taxation. Bills of the same character have been passed by this House this session, and why should not this bill pass? If there was any thing unusual asked for in this bill—if there was any thing wrong about it I would not have introduced it—but it is right, it is just, and I hope the House will pass it.

Mr. McComb said that one of the joint rules provided that no company should be incorporated by the Legislature which the courts had the power to incorporate. The clear income of this corporation, it was provided in the bills should not exceed \$3000 yearly, which was clearly within the purview of the court. The courts had not the power to release from taxation, and he hoped this House would not adopt this principle.

Mr. Wright, of Luzerne, said he could not vote for this bill in its present shape. It did not specify the number of acres the corporation may hold. The courts have not the power to incorporate this company, for its progress was different from those specified in the act giving the courts power. It combined several of these purposes, and was of course beyond the reach of the courts.

Mr. Smith could not state the number of acres the association held or desire to hold.

After further remarks from Mr. Foster, Mr. Mumma withdrew his motion.

Mr. Wright moved to limit the land to be held by the company to five hundred acres, which was agreed to.

The bill was further debated by Messrs. Mumma, Getz, McComb, and Ingham, when the first section was agreed to.

The second section was read, when

Mr. Augustine moved to add to it a proviso that no one shall be excluded from said institution on sectarian grounds.

Which, after some remarks from Messrs. Wright and McComb, was accepted by Mr. Smith. The section as amended was agreed to; also the remaining section. The bill was reported to the House as amended, and was taken up on second reading, and the question being on the first section,

Mr. Phelps held that the court had complete power over the question, and quoted various acts of assembly to prove it.

Mr. McCalmont opposed the passage of the bill, and stated that he believed the society as-

king to be incorporated was a society of Jesuits—a den of VIPERS—instilling the worst kind of Anti-American feelings and sentiments into the minds of the youths.

Mr. SMITH, of Cambria, replied:—Mr. Speaker—I cannot suffer the unjust imputations which have been cast upon the character of a certain class of my constituency, by the gentleman from Venango, to pass unnoticed. The gentleman has seen fit to wander out of his way, to indulge in an uncalculated, illiberal, and, I must say, most unmanly fling, at a certain religious class of my constituency.

[Here Mr. McCalmont explained.] I understood the gentleman that this institution was a viper in our midst—an institution where the most dangerous anti-republican doctrines were instilled into the minds of our American youth.

Mr. Speaker—That class of citizens at whom the gentleman is driving, and whom I have the honor to represent, are in every ennobling attribute, as far above the illiberal bigot who would traduce them, as it is possible for the most exalted, virtuous mind to be above the lowest grovelling panderer to notoriety.

Mr. Speaker—No county in our glorious old commonwealth can boast a community of men with braver hearts—with a greater reverence for our republican institutions—with a more steadfast devotion to the principles of our Government—or who are characterized for more meritorious deeds, than the Catholics of Cambria county. Reared in the valleys and upon the bill tops of the cloud-rapped Alleghenies, their hearts are as pure, and their spirits are as free as the healthful breezes which dance upon their mountain summits.

Mr. Speaker—I feel proud of my entire constituency, and none the less of that portion whom the gentleman has contemptuously stigmatized as vipers, as men who were instilling their anti-American feelings and principles into the minds of our youth.

Mr. Speaker—When our country was at war with a Catholic enemy, Catholic Cambria sent a greater ratio of daring spirits to defend our country's honor in that war, than any other county in this State, or than any county in any other State in the Union, who, among the bravest of the brave, carved their way in blood from Vera Cruz into the very heart of the proud Capital of the Aztecs. There are gentlemen on this floor who can corroborate all I have said of the loyalty and bravery of the Catholics of Cambria county.

Mr. Speaker—As I said before, no braver or more loyal subjects can our country boast than the Catholic sons of Cambria, and as long as the banner of freedom floats in triumph over any portion of our broad domain, will its bright folds be unfurled to the breeze on the lofty peaks of the eternal Alleghenies, the home of the Catholics of Cambria. Republicanism and constitutional liberty will ever find a dwelling in their noble hearts, and the lustre of their character will brighten with every new occasion that may call their loyalty and chivalry into action.

Mr. Speaker—I regret that anything should have been said to force me in the defence of any portion of my constituency; but I could not sit still and hear their characters so willfully malign.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. LOTT, MORRIS, M'COMB, BALDWIN, and M'CALMONT up to adjournment.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Feb. 5.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

The Express train for the west, which left the depot at Eleventh and Market streets, at eleven o'clock last night, met with a disastrous accident about half a mile from Hestonville, in the 24th ward. The train, which consisted of the locomotive, baggage car and two passenger cars, was going up a heavy grade at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour, when a rail that had probably been rendered brittle by the intense cold, broke in three places, throwing the front wheels of the forward car off the track. The car, and this car afterwards obtained its position upon the track.

The second car was thrown from the track, and the forward axle breaking, the car with all its occupants, was precipitated down an embankment about thirty feet high. The car in its descent, struck a large tree at the bottom. The concussion split the car open and threw many of the passengers to the ground, and enabled most of the others to escape from the wreck. Had the car not broken to pieces the consequences would have been more frightful, as there was a very hot fire in the stove. The blazing contents of the stove were scattered through the car in its descent, and in a few minutes the latter was in flames.

A great number of the passengers were more or less hurt. Out of about fifty in the car, twenty-seven were wounded. But one passenger was killed. He was found lying upon his back with a portion of the wreck pressing heavily upon his neck and the upper part of his breast. He lived for about an hour after being extracted from the ruins, but was insensible during this period. The deceased was not known, but from papers in his pocket, and the initials upon his shirt, he is believed to be Mr. Abraham B. Hart, of the firm of Wm. B. Hart & Son, merchants of Cincinnati, Ohio. The name of A. B. Hart also appears on a trunk among the baggage, which is supposed to have belonged to the deceased.

As soon as possible, the wounded, and the passengers who escaped unhurt, were got into the remaining passenger car and the baggage car, and brought back to the city. Every possible attention was paid to the wants of the wounded. The latter were taken to the different hotels and to private houses, and it is therefore impossible to obtain a correct list of those who were injured or of the extent of their injuries; we have procured, however, the names of those who have been most seriously hurt.

Mr. T. S. Watson, merchant of St. Louis, was badly hurt. He was taken to the Girard House where it was found that his right leg and thigh were broken, and he was also cut and bruised in almost all of his body. It is thought he will recover from his injuries. Mr. Watson was among the wounded at the recent frightful accident on the Gasconade river, on the line of the Pacific railroad. He was just recovering from the injuries received upon that occasion when he met with this mishap.

Mr. D. A. Finney of the State Senate, was also in the car that was broken. He received some severe external bruises, but his injuries are not considered dangerous. He is also at the Girard.

Mr. E. G. Fahnstock, of Gettysburg, was badly bruised. He received a wound under the right eye, which extends down to the neck, cutting through the flesh and laying bare the bone. He was taken to the house of his bro-

ther-in-law, Dr. John Cox, in Arch st., near Sixteenth. He was doing very well this morning.

The Rev. Anson Rood, of this city, was among the wounded. He received a cut in the head, and was considerably bruised. He was taken to the Allegheny House, but he was able to be out this morning. From Mr. Rood we obtained many particulars of the disaster.

Another of the wounded was taken to the Allegheny House, but he was well enough to start West this morning.

A German, named Nicholas Scherer, who was a passenger on the train, had his arm cut, and was bruised about the hands and head. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The body of the passenger who was killed was taken to the residence of Robert R. Bringshurst, undertaker, No 20 North Eleventh st., where it was placed in ice. The coroner had an inquest on the remains, and after the examination of several witnesses, a verdict was rendered, which set forth that the death of the deceased was caused by the overturning of a car from the breaking of a rail, &c.

The deceased appears to have been about twenty-eight years of age. He was a stout, thick set man, not over five feet six inches in height. He has light brown hair, and wore no beard or whiskers. His clothing consisted of a dark frock-coat, black overcoat, black cassimere vest, fancy cassimere pants, and double-soled pegged boots.

The conductor on the train, and most of the passengers who were uninjured, exerted themselves to the utmost to render aid to the wounded. Among those whom we have heard spoken of as rendering very efficient service, were Mr. Hambricht, the conductor, and Mr. Stokes, of Pittsburg.

The persons in the first car escaped the slightest injury. The coupling of the cars fortunately broke, or the consequences would have been still more disastrous.

Those who were present at the scene, speak of the rapidity with which the flames spread through the broken car. In two minutes from the time of the accident, it was wrapped in flames, and the light caused by a gas rise to a general alarm of fire in West Philadelphia.

The intensity of the cold heightened the sufferings of the wounded. There was no house near the spot, and the only place of refuge was the remaining passenger and baggage cars.

MORE PARDONS.

Some time ago three Philadelphia policemen, named Gregory, Barr and Fearheller, were convicted of grossly assaulting several men at the polls on last election day, and sentenced to the Penitentiary by Judge Kelly, of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Hon. Robert M. Fost, Hon. Wm. Milward, Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst and John P. Verree, Esq., prominent Know-Nothing politicians in the Quaker City, represented by letter to Gov. Pollock that Gregory and Barr were unjustly convicted, when his Excellency pardoned them, but allowed Fearheller to remain in limbo. The two former are young men without families, and are said to have been the most guilty, while the latter has a wife and several small children dependent upon him for support.

In view of these facts the counsel who procured their conviction on Saturday week made a motion that Judge Kelly should reconsider his sentence of Fearheller; but his Honor declined, alleging that two wrongs never make a right. He, however, commented in severe terms on the action of those "honorable men" who wrote a letter stating the conviction to be unjust and illegal, when in reality they had not been in the court room during the time of the trial. The Governor in these cases, as in the pardon of Dr. Beale, gave as a reason for the exercise of his clemency that it had been represented (and he was satisfied of its truth) that the prisoners had been wrongly convicted.

Such imputations on the justice of Judges and juries will have a tendency to impair confidence in the administration of the laws; for will not every whistler debate the fairness of this or that judge whose action has been held up to reproach by the highest official in the Commonwealth? It is right enough to exercise the Executive clemency sometimes; but the propriety of the Governor declaring a party to be unjustly convicted is very doubtful.

ONE of the queerest freaks of the present very queer Congress, was the re-election of Mr. A. J. GLOSSBERNER, of York, as Sergeant-at-Arms, by a vote of 103 to 98. He is a thorough, unscrupulous Nebraska Democrat—a firm disciple of President Pierce, whose party cannot poll over one-third of the House on a strict party issue; and yet he is chosen to one of the most important and lucrative positions in the gift of the House. What reason will be assigned in justification of this singular vote, we cannot conjecture. Congress will hardly desire the public to believe that they re-elected Mr. GLOSSBERNER because he advanced them money liberally before they could draw any from the Treasury, for that would be a confession of the weakness of Congressional virtue of which few would be proud; and if it is added that Mr. GLOSSBERNER shaved their bills and made a "good thing out of it," while his money cost him nothing in the way of interest, the aspect of the case is not materially improved. And yet some such explanation must be accepted, or the House must be regarded as largely anti-administration one day, and soundly administration the next. How is it?—From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. Charles Hillgas, of Montgomery Co. Pa., and Miss Amanda Sprout, of Somerset Co. Pa.

On the 5th ult., at the house of J. B. Blackburn, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. James Hughes, of Harrison tp., to Miss Sarah Miller, of Napier township, Bedford