GEN. WILLIAM F. PACKER,

Was born in Centre county Pa., on the 2d day of April, 1807. At an early age he was apprenticed to the printing business in the office of the Bellefonte *Patriot*, published by Hon. Henry Petriken, Deputy Secretary of State under Gov. Shunk, a distinguished and able Democrat, and in 1827 became the editor and proprietor of the Lycoming *Gazette*, which he published for many years. In 1822 he was appointed Superintendent of the West Branch Division of the Pennsylvania canal, the duties of which he discharged with entire satisfaction to the appointing power and to the public. He held this post three years, disbursing more than a million of dollars, and promptly accounting for every cent. In 1833 he was unanimously nominated State Senator by the Democracy of his district, but was defeated by a small majority in consequence of the unfortunate division existing in the party at the time in reference to the gubernatorial candidates, Messrs. Wolf and Muhlenberg. In 1836, the Democratic party being again united, its interests demanded an efficient organ at the seat of government which would command the entire confidence of the party. Gen. Packer and Messrs. Barrett and Parke commenced the publication of the Keystone, which at once became the leading organ of the party, and rendered great service in arresting the State government from the Anti Masonic dynasty of Ritner and Stevens. Immediately after his inauguration, Gov. Porter appointed General Packer one of the three Canal Commissioners, which position he continued to hold until 1842, when he was appointed Auditor General, which appointment he held for 3 years. In both these position he gave great satisfaction, introducing important reforms, and husbanding the means of the State in such manner as to effect large savings to the Treasury of the Commonwealth. He continued to discharge the duties of the office of Auditor General until May, 1845—a period of three years. His office gave him a seat in the cabinet of the Executive, and thus called into action his knowledge of men, of measures, and of the diversified interests of the Commonwealth. Holding jurisdiction over all the public accounts, the large expenditures of money for public improvements, and all the numerous difficult questions and complicated cases which arose for adjudication, called for the exercise of the soundest judgment; and no mind, save one enlightened by an extensive acquaintance with common law and equity principles, as well as with the statutes of the Commonwealth, would have discharged the duties of this exalted station. The settlement of the claims of the domestic creditors, with the other business of the office arising from the increased public expenditures for improvement and other purposes, rendered the duties of the Auditor General far more burdensome than they have been since, or had ever been before at any former period in the history of the government. And the ability displayed by Gen. Packer, his perfect mastery of every question which arose, and his impartiality in the discharge of his high duties, in the settlement of these questions, are acknowledged by men of all parties.

At the expiration of his term of office expired, he removed to Williamsport, and in 1847 was elected to the Legislature by an overwhelming majority, from the district composed of the counties of Lycoming, Clinton and Sullivan. Although his first session, he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives with rare unanimity, and discharged the duties of the position with his usual efficiency. The selection of a new member to a post of such great responsibility, and requiring such varied and extensive abilities, may be regarded as a high honor in which Gen. Packer stands, as the sole recipient in his native State. In 1848 he was re-elected by an increased majority, and again nominated by his political friends for Speaker.—The House was equally divided between the political parties, but after several ineffectual ballots, some of the opposition members voted for him, and he was again called to preside. In 1849 he was elected to the State Senate, from the district composed of the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Centre and Sullivan, beating his opponent, Col. A. G. Curtin, the present Secretary of the Commonwealth, in every county of the district. He proved one of the most efficient Senators who ever held a seat on that floor, and confirmed his reputation as a sound and practical statesman.

From the expiration of his term as Senator until his friends presented his name as a candidate for Governor, he remained in private life. By reference to the proceedings of the 2d of March Convention, it will be seen that, although several able and favorite champions of the Democracy entered the field as competitors for the nomination, Gen. Packer received the highest vote on the first ballot, and maintained that proud position throughout the eventful and energetic struggle, on every ballot, from the first to the twenty-fourth, when the nomination was effected. The demonstration which followed the announcement of the nomination, and the enthusiastic expression of approbation which have reached us from every quarter, sufficiently indicate the heartfelt satisfaction with which the nomination is received, and the deep hold the nominee has upon the affections of his political associates.

With truth may it be said of Gen. Packer, that he is indebted to his own industry for the education and knowledge he has acquired, and to his own merits for the distinction to which he has attained. He is thoroughly Democratic in his principles, and is always ready to devote his talents and his means to the success of these principles.—He is no empty talker about names and forms, but an energetic actor, following the substance and not the shadow. Springing from the people, he is always ready to do battle for their rights. Looking to them as the legitimate source of all political authority, he is ready to trust them with every power consistent with representative government. Aware of the nature of the political compact, and of the unwillingness of the early statesmen of the Democracy to trust the central government with any but a limited authority, he is ever ready to stand by the State sovereignties in confining the general government strictly within the powers granted by the Federal Constitution.—Men of eminence in the party to which Gen. Packer belongs, may occasionally differ in the application of principles to particular cases; but all politicians, of the genuine Democratic school, subscribe to the great fundamental doctrine of the party, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." Upon this great fundamental principle hang all the doctrines of the Democratic party. Upon the steady support of this principle the permanency of the Union and the liberties of the people depend. Every extension of territory, and every increase of the great sisterhood of nations of which our glorious confederacy is composed, is but a new demand upon the patriot for a vigilant and energetic support of the ancient, safe, and chief principle of the Democratic party, a *strict construction of the Federal Constitution*. So long as this principle of construction be adhered to by our public authorities, and by those who clothe them with power the rights of the people and of the States will be protected against the usurping tendencies of a great central government. With this principle constantly before us, and with our public men able and willing to mantain it, either in the legislative hall, or in the judicial forum, we can have no fear of nullification or consolidation, but our great and glorious Union, standing as an illustrious example of the capacity of the people for self government, shall not only secure its own greatness and perpetuity, but shall light all the nations of the earth in their onward march to freedom.

Gen. Packer is about six feet in height, well proportioned, open, frank, expressive features, cordial and kind in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, very popular wherever well kdown, and enjoys an unspotted reputation for morality and integrity among his neighbors and acquaintances. He is an able and experienced statesman, thoroughly versed in all the measures of State policy which have agitated the public mind for the past twenty five years. He is a fine orator, and as a stump speaker always exhibits great power, and in that capacity has but few equals. Gen. Packer's large experience in State affairs—his thorough knowledge of everthing partaining to the interests and the legislation of the State, and of the duties which devolve upon its chief magistrate, together with his great capacity, his services to the State and his party, and his fitness as a candidate at this juncture, are overpowering reasons for his election.

Of all offices in the Commonwealth, that of Governor is the most important—more so even than the Legislature, or all other departments of the government combined, for he controls the whole. His veto gives him power over the Legislature, and in these days of corruption and incompetency, is about the only sure protection the people have against bad laws and extravagant expenditures. Unless the incumbent of the Executive chair is thoroughly versed in legislation and understands how the interests of the people may be sacrificed by complicated devised executive provisions, much injury will inevitably be done without anything being known about it until it is too late to apply a remedy. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been filched from the State Treasury by acts of Assembly which scarcely attracted attention, and which could not have passed, had any considerable portion of the members comprehended them. Hence the grave importance of placing a man in the Gubernatorial chair who is thoroughly versed in legislation, and who has long made State legislation his study. No matter what a man's other acquirements or talents may be, if he has not this knowledge and experience, he will inevitably prove an indifferent Governor, powerless for the most useful and salutary purposes of his office, and but a bauble.

In a party point of view, we require such a Governor, because a party can only be strong when it governs well. That party which governs best is entitled to public support in preference to all others, and will of course receive it. Hence it should be a leading purpose with every party, even if for no higher purpose than self preservation, to place no men in positions of responsibility and power who are not peculiarly fitted to discharge all the duties pertaining to them. As far as the foregoing considerations go, Gen. Packer has no superior, all will admit, and but few equals.

A proper candidate is a consideration of the first magnitude with any party. The nomination of Gen. Packer secures to this advantage. When nothing can be said against the fitness of the candidate, the party supporting him already have a hold upon the voters which it is always difficult and often impossible to resist. To be a proper candidate for Governor of this Commonwealth, the qualifications noted in the foregoing are essential. In addition, he must be known to the public as possessing them. In the peculiar circumstances of the State, another important qualification is that he be an orator, a public speaker, of undoubted power, combined with good personal appearance, and physical ability to endure any possible amount of continued effort. In all these respects, we believe Gen. Packer has scarcely an equal.

Our candidate, then, has all these positive qualifications. Are there any negative ones? We have heard none suggested—we know of none—and there are none. His long and prominent career has exposed him to every species of attack, yet he stands untarnished and invulnerable.

It will be a pleasant task to Democrats in the State to support such a candidate—every voter of his party, and many others, will rally around him with stern devotion and enthusiasm, with the heart-felt assurance that if elected, he will be a credit to the State and a sure protector of her best interests. With such a candidate, success cannot be problematical, and triumphing with it honor, and profit, and public benefit.

The Democrat.

HONEST AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL.

BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1857

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM F. PACKER,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NIMROD STRICKLAND,

OF CHESTER COUNTY.

SUPREME JUDGE.

ELLIS LEWIS,

OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

FATAL AND DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A Miss Hoover, of Gregg township, aged about 18 years, was killed by the falling of a tree during the storm on Wednesday last. She had been to Fisher's store, and on her way home met with her unexpected and untimely end.

WE WOULD respectfully call the attention of persons, either engaged in, or intending to engage in the foundry business, to the sale of the patterns, castings, &c., of the "Bellefonte Foundry," published in another column of our paper.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Our friend, T. F. Boalich, desires us to call the attention of the public to his large and excellent stock of boots and shoes. He has just returned from the city, and brought with him a stock not to be equalled in this borough. Give him a call.

A MEETING of Forgemen was held in our borough on Friday last, and we are informed it was well attended by persons from Centre and Clinton counties, who are engaged in the business. Ira C. Mitchell, Esq., delivered an address of nearly an hour in length, which is said by those who heard it, to have been an able and eloquent vindication of the rights of the laboring men of our country.

THE DOVER cow exhibited by Mr. Samuel Gilliland at our county fair last October, and which took the first premium, had a calf about two weeks ago which weighed 107½ lb when three hours old. When one week old it weighed 126 pounds. It is a male calf and very handsomely formed.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT'S NEPHEW.—The President received yesterday, by telegraph, says the Washington *Union*, the melancholy intelligence of the death of his nephew, Col. Elliott Eskridge Lane, of Lancaster, Pa. He died at his residence, in Lancaster, yesterday morning, in the prime of early manhood, about 32 years of age. He was unmarried. Col. Lane was a native of Harrisburg, in that State, but has resided in Lancaster for the last ten years, where he has won universal esteem and respect by his amiable disposition and his generous and manly qualities.

His death was very sudden, for although he had been ill for a day or two, with inflammation of the bowels, his condition was not thought to be dangerous until a few hours before he died. Of course, this sad intelligence interrupted all official business yesterday at the Executive Mansion; and the President and his family, we are sure, will have the warm sympathy of the country in the loss which has thus suddenly befallen them, of a near and dear relative.

THE BLACK-REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The long looked for, "opposition" convention has had its sitting, and the result has proven what we have already avowed that there is no large a remnant of Know-Nothingism worthy of consideration by any political body. The candidates placed in nomination are known, but their notoriety is such as renders them most obnoxious. In placing David Wilmot in nomination for Governor, we are sure they can not have pleased their own party better than they have the Democratic party. We asked them sometime ago to give us Davy for our mark, but had no idea they would be so magnanimous as to gratify us in our request. He is a fit man to represent the idea of Abolitionism—of opposition to the Constitution, and disregard for the Supreme Court of the land.

There is one difficulty, however, that we cannot exactly see how our old opponents on the tariff question are going to get over. Wilmot has always been an advocate, and was at one time the only member of Congress from Pennsylvania that cast his vote in favor of free trade. He is nominated for Governor by those whose battle cry was tariff and protection—long faces, closed iron works, and impoverished hands—some of them must be in a dilemma, but we doubt not their hatred to the Democracy is sufficient to induce them to swallow any pill their leaders may manufacture for them, no matter how bitter. Relative to the candidates on the ticket, we copy the following from the Philadelphia *Daily News*, a Know-Nothing paper. From the mouths of their witnesses we condemn them:

"Wilmot and Lewis are well known as out and out Republicans, of the most ultra stripe, who, are, in truth, nothing more nor less than Abolition demagogues. Both are Loco Foco radicals, in favor of free trade, and have not a single sentiment of feeling in common with the conservative views of the American party. Veech was formerly a Whig, then an American, and is now a Republican, having acted with that party for Fremont last Fall. As for Millward, an apostate, he is known here, and wherever he is known, it will be fully understood that his nomination for an office for which he is notoriously unfit, is his reward for base treachery to the Fillmore cause, and a shameless attempt to betray the American party into the hands of Black-Republicanism.—His selection, as a pretended peace offering to the Americans in this community, is a flagrant insult, and will be so treated by them."

EX GOVERNOR John Bigler has been appointed Minister to Chili.

WITHDRAWAL OF JUDGE LEWIS.

It is with unfeigned regret that we to-day publish the letter of Chief Justice Lewis to the Democratic State Central Committee, declining the nomination so recently given him for a position on the Supreme Bench of the State, which he has so long filled with credit to himself and benefit to the community.—In expressing our regret, we but speak the sentiment of the whole community. As a gentleman, scholar and jurist, Judge Lewis has few equals, and we sincerely trust that when the Convention re assemble, he will be induced to withdraw the letter, prompted by the most magnanimous sentiments, declining the nomination.

We hope yet to have the privilege of laboring to secure his election with the rest of the gentlemen whose names are found on the Democratic ticket:

WEST PENN SQUARE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25th, 1847.

TO CHARLES R. BUCHANAN, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee:

DEAR SIR:—At the late Democratic State Convention, the local claims of the different sections of the State were generously waived for the purpose of securing my continuance in the high and important office of Supreme Judge. The energy with which those claims are now urged for the office recently vacated on the Supreme Bench, shows the extent of the sacrifices then made, and the nature of the dissatisfaction which may exist after one section shall be gratified and the other disappointed by the anticipated nomination. The Convention, when re-assembled, might be able to harmonize these claims, if that body had two nominations to make instead of one. I therefore feel at liberty to decline, as I now do, the re-nomination tendered me by the Democratic State Convention. In thus promoting harmony, I consult my own earnest desire to retire from judicial life, and at the same time to put the delegates to no inconvenience, as they will be obliged to come together again for the purpose of nominating a candidate to fill the existing vacancy.

I have been laboriously engaged in judicial duties nearly twenty-four years—a longer period of service than that of any living Judge in Pennsylvania. I have been thus engaged under three changes of the Constitution. I have aided to the extent of my abilities in bringing up the arrearages of business, in replacing upon their ancient foundations some of the landmarks of the law which had been inadvertently removed, and in maintaining the purity and the independence of the Judiciary. I have constantly endeavored to do justice without delay, fear, favor, affection, or ill will. I now occupy, by the voice of the people of my native State, the highest judicial position in it.—My long career as a Judge has received the approbation of the Democratic party in the renomination so generously and unanimously made by the State Convention. Ambition is satisfied. I have but one wish left, and that is to return to the freedom and independence of private life. I do this with a grateful heart for the long continued confidence of my fellow citizens, and in the full trust that they will appreciate and approve of my motives.

Very respectfully yours, ELLIS LEWIS.

ABOLITIONISM SEVERELY REBUKED.

The following extract from the proceedings of the Baltimore Conference will be read with intense interest throughout the land. Thanks to the giant mind of John A Collins for not suffering these important resolutions to be voiled. He deserves and will receive the thanks of the Church everywhere for causing a prompt vote to be taken on the question, requiring every man to speak his sentiments:

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.—The Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church held in Baltimore city, adjourned on Tuesday night last, after a session of twelve days.

In the report of the proceedings of the last day we find the following:—

Rev. Isaac Gibson and N. Wilson submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the Baltimore Conference, in Conference assembled, that we highly appreciate the agitation of the slavery question, which has already resulted to the great determent of the political and religious interests of the country.

Resolved, That as heretofore we will oppose with zeal any aggression which shall be a tempted by the abolition agitators of the country.

Rev. Jas. H. Brown moved to lay them upon the table. Adopted.

Rev. John A. Collins depreciated such action, as it placed the Conference in an indecd equivocal position. He would therefore ask that they again be taken up, with a view to a direct vote thereupon. Agreed to by the following vote—yeas 210, nays 4.

They were then put upon their passage, and the first resolution adopted by yeas 820 nays 3.

The second one was taken up and also adopted by a vote of yeas 197, nays 14.

THERE is an article selling throughout the country that has attained the widest celebrity ever known as a remedy for Liver complaints. We have reference to Dr Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy, that has performed cures almost too great to believe, were it not for the undoubted evidence that accompany the testimonials. It is, in truth, the greatest remedy known for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, or a general debility that so often baffles the skill of our most eminent physicians.

Dr. Sanford has been for a long time one of the eminent physicians of New York, and it is said most of his cases were treated with the Invigorator with such invariable success that he has been induced to offer it as a family medicine, and let the world have the benefit of his discovery. If those who are troubled with debility, headache, languor, or slow, lingering fever, will try a bottle, we think they might save physician's bills, and days, perhaps years of suffering.—16

GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.—Hon. Robert J. Walker, a former resident of our borough, has been appointed Governor of the disputed Territory, and we have every reason to believe that he will resort to severe measures if necessary, to punish and restrain those who are the cause of strife and bloodshed upon the plains.

MR. ZIMMERMAN, who was killed in Canada last week, owned one-half of the falls of Niagara.

THERE is said to be a great scarcity of tobacco seed in Kentucky, much of it being killed by the late "cold snap."

THE PROSPECT IN EUROPE.

There is, says the Philadelphia *Journal*, a general peace in Europe. Some of the elements of Mahomedan political dissolution seem to be at work in the Ottoman Empire. In the Crimea, the Czar, rejecting the diplomatic compromise of the Congress of Paris, has taken up the sword. There has been no difficulty of serious importance, and life and property have not been put in jeopardy by the "last argument of kings." Under this state of things it is not surprising that those who feel security in regal authority, or look the gilded hand of power, that "thrift may follow fawning," should congratulate themselves. But those who observe attentively the signs of the times can hear the muttering of coming thunders, and see the small clouds from which the storm will burst.—Let us look! Prussia and Switzerland are said to have agreed upon a settlement of the Neufchatel question, but that is by no means certain, and, if it were, the embittered feeling stirred up by the quarrel, and the antagonistic positions resulting from a radical difference in the institutions of the two countries will remain. Here is dry straw, ready for a kindling spark. Again, Piedmont, while it is the hope of Italy, is a kind of eye-sore to Austria, and there are evident indications that a rupture between the Kaiser and Victor Emanuel cannot be long avoided. The young and gallant monarch of Sardinia has with him the sympathies of the liberals throughout Europe, and any such quarrel as that to which we have referred would undoubtedly lead to a general conflagration, amid which, perhaps, Italy would be regenerated, and the friends of civil and religious liberty achieve a permanent victory over the continent. Then the ambitious designs of Russia have scarcely met with an effectual check by the termination of the struggle at Sebastopol. On the contrary, there is all needed evidence that the conflict in the Crimea—the first in which the Czar dared to encounter the combined forces of the West, and in which the contest was for a long time exceedingly doubtful—has rather raised than depressed the Russian desire for increased dominion. The Muscovite empire is stronger to-day than before the late war. Within a short time, marvellous improvements in the facilities of communication have been introduced, the navy has been thoroughly re-organized, the army placed upon a more formidable footing, and a new vigor imparted to the administration of all matters under the control of the government. The genius of various countries is purchased to aid in the development of Russian resources. The faults made manifest during the struggle in the Crimea have been corrected. Sebastopol will be restored and fortified beyond its original strength.—New arsenals and dockyards are in course of construction at the most favorable points. These immense works are conducted with a view to that struggle which the Ministers of the Czar know is the natural consequence of their sovereign's schemes. He will not abandon the traditionary policy of obtaining possession of Constantinople, which carries with it the mastery of the Mediterranean, and that cannot be reached but through a bloody conflict. There is a continual seed of war which may break out whenever those who hold the helm of State see fit to give the signal. Last, but not least, the infamous rule of King Bomba is a fire brand, which, may kindle the great and general conflagration, which has come at all events, and which, we believe, is destined to result in the triumph of the European masses over the sceptres of tyranny. Are not these indications sufficient to lead to the anticipation of a breach of the "general peace" at no distant day?

DEATH OF SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN.

Telegraphic despatches brought accounts of the sad accident which terminated this gentleman's life, to this place on Friday last. A full account of the accident will be found in another column. We clip the following from the Appendix to the "History of the early settlement of the Juniata Valley:"

"Less than sixteen years ago, a gentleman named Zimmerman was a bar keeper at the hotel of Walter Graham, Esq., at Yellow Springs, in Blair county, afterwards a "mud boat" on the Pennsylvania Canal, and subsequently a teamster at Allegheny Furnace. At the present day the said Zimmerman owns hotels, palaces, a bank of issue, farms, stocks, and other property, at Niagara Falls, in Canada, which swells his income to $150,000 per annum. He is but thirty-eight years of age. Should he live the length of time allotted to man, and his wealth at ably increase, at the end of three score and ten years, he can look upon ordinary capitalists, who have only a few billions at command, as men of limited means.

Let it not be presumed, however, that we notice these capitalists from any adoration of their wealth, or homage to the men, but merely because the history is partially identified with the valley, and show in what a singular manner the blind goddess will sometimes lavish her favors; for hundreds of men without money, but with brighter intellects and nobler impulses than ever were possessed by Zimmerman, Law, or Shoenburger, have gone down to the grave "unwept, unhonored, and unsung," in the Juniata Valley. Neither will the sighing of the great wind, as it sweeps through the valley, disturb their repose any more than it will that of the millionares, when resting from life's fitful fever' in their splendid mausoleums."

Little did we think, thirteen months ago, when we penned the above, that Zimmerman would so soon be numbered among the dead. He was killed on a railroad built by himself, and where he amassed a great portion of his wealth. His wealth was no doubt overrated; yet it appears that but a few weeks ago, a tremendous run was made against his bank, but it withstood all, and Mr. Zimmerman was in the full flush of triumph when the accident befel him. He married his second wife some five or six months ago.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

CALIFORNIA.—The news from California is of no great moment. Murder and arsons are yet numerous in the rural districts. The State Treasurer has been impeached for failing to know what disposal of the sum of $124,000. The copious rains cheer the miners with a prospect of plenty of water during the summer.

From the Pittsburg Post.
KANSAS.

The opposition presses seem extremely anxious to have the old story of intimidation concerning Kansas, from which they derived so much aid and comefort during the last presidential campaign. For this purpose, they have seized upon the retirement of Governor Geary from that Territory, in order to represent it as a compulsory retirement while they profess to sympathise deeply with this gentleman under the disastrous circumstances which they assure the country, have led to his resignation. Under their influence, the impression has prevailed to a considerable extent, that Governor Geary's farewell address was a mere statement by him of personal grievances and of public disorders, which all combined to expel him from his late field of official duty. Yet there is nothing in this valedictory address to justify any such impression, or to call for any such sympathy. On the contrary, while he asserts that his gubernatorial office was unsought by him, and accepted at great personal sacrifice, Governor Geary conveys fully the idea that his retirement from it has been purely voluntary, and the result of considerations affecting his health and comfort: and so far is he from countenancing any representation of existing disturbances in the Territory, that he presents a glowing picture of its prosperity, and describes the great majority of its people as "conservative, law abiding, and peace-loving men." The troubles which formerly agitated the Territory were occasioned, he insists, by comparatively few persons, and these, for the most part, persons who had no especial interest in its welfare, and were governed by mercenary motives rather than any considerations of philanthrophy or any peculiar views concerning the institution of slavery. He says:

"You are well aware that most of the troubles which lately agitated the Territory were occasioned by men who had no especial interest in its welfare. Many of them were not even residents, whilst it is quite evident that others were influenced altogether in the part they took in the disturbances by mercenary or other personal considerations. The great body of the actual citizens are conservative, law-abiding, peace-loving men, disposed rather to make sacrifices for conciliation and consequent peace than to insist for their entire rights, should the general good thereby be caused to suffer. Some of them, under the influence of the prevailing excitement and misguided opinions, were led to the commission of grievous mistakes, but not with the deliberate intention of doing wrong."

The present condition of the Territory he describes as follows:

"When I look upon the present condition of the Territory, and contrast it with what it was when I first entered it, I feel satisfied that my administration has not been prejudicial to its interests. On every hand I now perceive unmistakable indications of welfare and prosperity. The honest settler occupies his quiet dwelling, with his wife and children clustering around him, unmolested and fearless of danger. The solitary traveller pursues his way unharmed over every public thoroughfare. The torch of the incendiary has been extinguished, and the cabins which by it were destroyed have been replaced with more substantial buildings.—Hordes of lawless men no longer lie in wait in every ravine for plunder and assassination. The storm of hostile armies have ceased, and infuriated partizans living in our midst have emphatically turned their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Laborers are everywhere at work—farms undergoing rapid improvements—merchants are driving a thriving trade—mechanics pursuing with profit their various occupations. Real estate, in town and country, has increased in value almost without precedent, until in some places it is commanding prices that never could have been anticipated."

AN EXTRAORDINARY MURDER TRIAL IN TOLEDO, OHIO.

An extraordinary murder trial is now going on in Toledo, Ohio. One J. M. Ward has been indicted for the murder of his wife, in Sylvania, near Toledo, under circumstances of a peculiarly atrocious and horrible character. We recollect of but one case that bears an analogy to it, which was that of Hugh Corrigan in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, who was convicted of murdering his wife, and then burning her body in a fire. The body was never found, and the evidence of guilt, though strong, was entirely circumstantial.

In the present instance, the evidence against Ward consists in his wife's disappearance—his contradictory statements as to her whereabouts—the fact that in an ash pile some bones have been found, evidently belonging to a human being, as well as a lock of hair of the color of Mrs. Ward's, and that stains of blood have been found on the prisoner's bed, and that the neighbors heard somebody chopping something, which sounded like the cutting of meat. In the clock case was found a vial containing a powerful acid, which, upon being applied to iron, eat it immediately. It is surmised that with this acid he made away with the body. The dresses and clothes of the deceased were also found in the house, which contradicts the idea of her going off voluntarily, that is advanced by the prisoner in his defence.

These are some of the points of testimony on the trial, the result of which will be looked for with much interest. If the prisoner is guilty, his crime is one of the most atrocious and bloody recorded in the criminal calendar. In noticing the case, the Toledo *Blade* says:

"The prisoner is, of course, the object of chief interest. He appears to be a man of force, rather tall, straight and well looking. He is dressed in a good suit of black, with a black silk vest, and has a black beard and black hair, which last appears to have been considerably thinned out by the course of nature, and the want of Ross' Hair Tonic. His countenance has not a vicious appearance, and murder is not written there as more legibly than on a hundred other faces in the court-room. On the table in front of the Prosecuting Attorney, this morning, were the bones which had been collected from the ash heap and the stove. They consist mostly of small pieces, and might, together, fill a quart measure. The irons of the trunk, the finger rings, the parasol ribs and braces, and a variety of other articles, are also to be seen there. The prisoner seems quite indifferent at certain stages of the proceedings, but in the main bears himself with as much indifference as the other spectators."

Mutiny and Murder at Sea.
THE AMERICAN BRIG GEN. PIERCE.
THE CAPTAIN AND COOK MURDERED.
Shocking Particulars of the Tragedy.

From the New York Herald.

Four of the crew of the brig Gen. Pierce, named John Ned, John Brown, John Smith and John de Caste, were brought to this port from St. Thomas on board the ship Centurian, charged with the murder of Capt. Lawson, of the brig Gen. Pierce, and of C. L. Groves cook of that vessel.

A letter was received by the United States District Attorney from Charles J. Helm, dated at the Commercial Agency of the United States at the Island of St. Thomas, 4th March, 1857, in which he says:

"I have the honor to inform you that the brig General Pierce, of Baltimore, which sailed from New York on the 21st of January last, bound for the coast of Africa, arrived at this port on the 27th ult. The crew or a part of the crew, mutinied, and murdered, the captain and cook, and brought the vessel to this port (St. Thomas.) Immediately upon the arrival of the vessel, the first mate, C. H. W. Petraus, come on shore and reported to me the facts, very nearly as narrated by him afterwards in his deposition.—I then applied to the authorities here, and obtained a sufficient force, and had all the seamen six in number, arrested and placed in prison. On the following day I had them brought before me and took the deposition of the two mates, the second mate not being present when the first mate gave his deposition.

On the following Monday I had the boy Henry Kirthy brought before me, and his examination took place without any of the crew being present. He is a very intelligent boy, gave a very clear and I doubt not truthful statement of the facts as far as he knew or remembered them. These men by the ship Centurion the entire crew to you as prisoners. The depositions taken by me exhibit, in my opinion, the perpetration, by four of the crew, of the most cold blooded, awful and atrocious murders on record.

CH. J. HELM.

The deposition of Christian H. W. Petraus, a Dane by berth, taken at the Commercial Agency, at St. Thomas, before C. J. Helm, commercial agent, exhibited the following statement of facts:—

On the tenth of February while upon the high seas, John Smith, by direction of the captain, was sent to the wheel; John Morris was sent to the forestay to set up some rigging, and I went with him: when I came aft and saw the captain strike John Smith with his fist or open hand: I cannot say which the captain had complained of Smith's bad steering: at 12-o'clock I told the mates to go to dinner, and I went into my state room to work up my day's work: about 15 minutes after I came out of my room on deck and saw the crew surrounding the captain, and talking loud, my intention was at the time to go into the cabin, but when I came to the door I saw John Smith stab the cook, Charles L. Graves, in the side with a dagger, and then I could not go in there on account of my own life, he then came round to where the captain was: the captain had been struck already, although I did not see it, the captain asked me where the second mate was I told him he was standing behind him, I then spoke to the crew and asked them what was the matter, and begged them to be quiet, by this time the captain, myself and the crew, went a little way aft, the object of myself and the captain was to get into the cabin, but the doors were blockaded by the crew, I tried to parley with them, but John De Caste held a large piece of wood over my head and threatened to strike me, but did not; the captain was talking loud with them, and told them they had taken the ship from him—they might put her ashore on the rocks or do whatever they liked with her, the crew said they would do no such thing, but demanded that I should bring her to the nearest port, the captain said "No" that neither he nor myself would have anything to do with the ship; that if there was a navigator among them he might take charge the captain bled very fast; he said, "Oh, help me," and turned pale, I ran up to him and Brown held a dagger to my breast saying, "I will kill you." I was unarmed and drew back, the captain was lying insensible on the deck, John Brown then run the dagger into the captain's left side, the captain then lay two or three minutes on deck, they all ran to him and said they would leave him into the water, some one cried out, "all hands take hold," but none except John Smith, John Brown, John De Caste and Jno. Ned took hold of the captain, when he was thrown overboard, after the captain was thrown overboard; they said, "Now the cook," and the same four men ran into the cabin and threw the cook overboard; they then said, to me, you are captain, and you must navigate the ship for St. Thomas, they then washed the blood off the cabin floor and off the deck.

The depositions of the second mate, Gen. Munday, taken also at the Commercial Agency at St. Thomas, corroborate the details of the first mate. The accused are Swedes or Portugese, and are held in custody. The mates are retained as witnesses. The investigation is set down for Friday (this day) at 12 o'clock.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Prof. Wood, the renowned discoverer of the invaluable Hair Restorative, still continues to labor in behalf of the afflicted.

His medicines are universally admitted by the American press to be far superior to all others for causing the hair on the head of the aged that has been silvered for many years, to grow forth with as black vigor and luxuriance as, when blessed with the advantages of youth.

There can be no doubt that this is one of the greatest discoveries in the medical world.—It restores permanently gray hair to its original color, and makes it a natural, beautiful, silky texture, which has been very desirable in all ages of the world.—*St. Louis Morning Herald.*