RIOT ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

The riot on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is of the most serious character, and without excuse, that we can perceive, on the part of the rioters. It appears that numerous thefts of articles committed to the care of the line, the perpetrators of which could not be discovered, induced the Directors to resort to the expedient of sealing the cars. This detective policy was strongly resisted by the various Conductors and their friends, and as the Directors would not yield, the rebellious employees determined to prevent the running of the cars.

The aspect of affairs was so threatening on Thursday, that on Friday the Governor, according to the request of the company, issued an order authorizing the organization of a force sufficient to repel the rioters and protect the cars from interruption or injury.—The proceedings which took place subsequently are thus related by the Baltimore *Sun* of Friday: "Thus armed with extraordinary power, the company at once proceeded to dispatch its trains as usual, and the first tonnage freight convoy trains at about 4 o'clock left the Mt. Clare station with a passenger and mail car attached, (thus constituting it a United States mail train,) containing the sheriff of Baltimore city and a posse of armed men, prepared to put the train through to its destination (Martinsburg) at all hazards, even at the cost of life, if absolutely necessary, and in self-defence.

The train passed the scene of its former detention with safety, but upon approaching Jackson's Bridge, at a good rate rate of speed, where a crowd was assembled, a shower of heavy stones were hurled at the engine and through the windows of the passenger mail car containing the sheriff and his posse. The volley of stones were returned by a volley from United States muskets by those in the car, and also from revolvers loaded with ball and buckshot, and with considerable effect. The crowd recoiled in great confusion, and took to the woods and surrounding hills, and the train passed on and met with no further interruption until about three quarters of a mile beyond the above point, where the train passes through a deep grade.

Here a party had stationed themselves upon the high banks on either side, and as the train approached, commenced pelting the engine and already riddled windows of the passenger mail car with heavy stones. The sheriff and his officers advantageously posted within, returned the fire as before and with great effect, as several were seen to stagger and fall from the embankment.

An attempt was here made to board the train, but deterred by the firing, the party scattered, and the train continued on at an increased rate of speed. The engineer stood at his post manfully, though several shots were aimed at him, it evidently being the intention of the rioters either to kill or disable him, which would necessarily involve the stoppage of the train.

[illegible] when it was rumored that the trains would start out at 4 o'clock, three omnibusses filled with the friends of the strikers, left the city for Ellicott's Mills, and it was here the most determined resistance was anticipated to the passage of the train in question. At the Relay House a dispatch was received by the conductor, from Ellicott's Mills, announcing the fact that the above disorderly parties had arrived, taken possession of the road, avowing their determination to return the approaching train to the city. Notwithstanding, at about 8 o'clock, the train was put under way by the brave Engineer, now armed with a musket. At leaving the Relay House, it moved on at a cautious pace towards the Mills, in order to guard against any obstruction that might be put upon the rails.

Nothing occurred along the line, nor was any riotous demonstration manifested by the various squads gathered upon the route, until the train was approaching the water station near Ellicott's Mills, when a simultaneous attack was made upon it from all sides by persons who, armed with shot guns, pistols and missiles of every description, took advantage of the location, and remained secreted behind the rocks, trees and shedding. The fire was returned in good earnest, a halt ordered, and the sheriff and his posse leaping from the car, pursued the rioters, firing upon them as they ran through the thickets and over the hill. One fell, supposed to be shot dead, but was carried and placed in an omnibus, which was driven rapidly off. One of the rioters, a young man, received a ball through both thighs, and it is thought he cannot recover. Another was shot in the face, while taking aim at an officer from a house. Many more are wounded, and it is thought several fatally.

Robert Smiley, one of the participants in the riot at this point, was seized and held a prisoner within the car until it arrived at Ellicott's Mills. He was then marched between an armed guard to the magistrate's office, and underwent an examination upon the charge of attempting to detain the United States Mail, and also resisting the Sheriff in the discharge of his duty. At six o'clock, without further difficulty the train, with the sheriff and his posse still on board, left Ellicott's Mills for Martinsburg.

Dispatches subsequently received at the Camden Station, furnished the information that no further trouble had been experienced. The armed train had passed Mount Airy and Martinsburg without difficulty. Dispatches from Grafton, Piedmont, Petterman and Martinsburg say that all is growing quiet. Many arrests had been made and the parties held to bail to keep the peace. There was a general disposition on the part of the seceding conductors to return to duty."

Other trains which started at a later hour, without a sufficient guard, were compelled to retire.

The riot still continued on Saturday, the particulars of which are briefly stated in the following telegraphic despatches:

BALTIMORE, May 2.

"The riot on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad still continues. Last evening, the freight trains were sent out with a military guard, three companies of volunteers having been ordered out by the Governor.

At Jackson's bridge the trains were fired upon by the rioters, when the military returned the fire briskly. One of the rioters was shot dead, and others probably wounded.—The trains then passed on.

WASHINGTON, May 3—10 o'clock, A.M.

No train has arrived from Baltimore this morning, though long since due here. It is apprehended that the train has been thrown from the track or obstructed by the rioters on the road beyond the Relay House.

BALTIMORE, May 3—Evening.

The riot continues without abatement, and creates much excitement throughout the city.

This morning the train on which the military guard that accompanied the trains started out last evening, were returning to the city, was thrown from the track by the rioters, and several cars were demolished. Two of the soldiers were injured—one having his leg broken.

Two military companies were sent out to the Relay House, this afternoon, to protect freight trains coming in. They have not yet reached the city, and no tidings have been received from them."

The riots ceased on Monday, and yesterday's *Sun* announced that all war quiet.

TERRIBLE PANIC IN A CHURCH AT LANCASTER PA.

A scene of the wildest excitement occurred on Tuesday evening at S. James' (Episcopal) church, in Lancaster, Pa., which for a time threatened to be very serious in its consequences. It appears that an immense crowd of men, women and children had assembled in the church to witness a double wedding—the two couples being Mr. Fisher and Miss Diller, and Mr. Ehler and Miss Calder. The pews, aisles, galleries and stairways were packed to suffocation and many even scrambled on the backs of the pews and other available places. The Rev. Jacob W. Diller, the brother of Miss Diller, performed the ceremony for the first named couple. The *Express* says:

"The ceremony being over, the bridal party had scarcely retired from the church when an old bench which had been carried into the organ gallery, gave way under the wight of those standing upon it. This crash started a frightful panic. Some person in the gallery cried out that the gallery was falling, and a general stampede commenced in all parts of the church. The lower windows were thrown up and used by many as a means of exit. One young gentleman was so terribly frightened that he quite forgot the lady he had escorted to church, and making a break through the nearest window carrying with him the entire lower section of sash. He was quickly followed by a couple of ladies, and others were prevented from leaping out by those on the inside who had presence of mind sufficient to see that there was no real danger except that which arose from the panic.

Several ladies got out of one of the gallery windows, descending on the vestry roof and from thence into the church yard. A [illegible] screaming and praying, the rattling of blinds and broken glass, presented a frightful spectacle. Those under the gallery supposed to be falling made a sush in the direction of the pulpit, overturning and slightly damaging the baptismal font and carrying away the bannister in front of the chancel. Dr. Atlee who had been sent for to attend to those supposed to be injured, finally somewhat quieted the tumult by announcing that nobody was hurt and that there was no real danger. The second bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where the ceremony was performed by Dr. Bowman.

THE IOWA ELECTION.

Since the declaration, founded on dispatches hastily sent off by some of the heated republican telegraphists, that Iowa was carried against the democracy by twelve or fifteen thousand majority, we have not seen one word in any of the Republican papers of this city respecting the late election in that State. And while this is of itself pretty good evidence that a revolution disastrous to that faction has occurred there, we fortunately have far better and perfectly conclusive evidence of that glorious fact.—All the Iowa papers, both republican and democratic, appear to concur in the opinion that the entire Democratic ticket is elected. This was not an election for governor, but yet was one for officers of State importance. Party lines were distinctly and rigidly drawn. The republicans strove to hold the people to the tension of excitement about "Kansas and slavery," which proved fatal to democratic success last fall, and also sought to create a fresh tempest over the Dred Scott decision.—But, it seems, all to no purpose.

The issues presented by their political enemies were promptly, fearlessly met by their gallant and never to be conquered democrats. The result is now before the country, and shows that the masses will hear to reason, that they are still patriotic, and that they cannot long be humbugged into support of Black Republican excesses.

If we remember rightly, the opposition carried Iowa last fall by about nine thousand majority. Now, after the expiration of only five months, the democracy carry the State by majorities. This change in the public sentiment portends something: and what is it, if not that the West, no less than the East, is preparing to hurl Black-Republicanism from power? The people, evidently, are fast coming to think it high time that that prodigal incubus or misrule—that recklessly defiant organization for "treason, stratagem, and spoils"—should come to an end.

The latest returns from Iowa give an average majority of about twenty-five hundred for the democratic State ticket.—ED.

RAIL ROAD LETTING.—On Last Thursday the grading and masonry of the Railroad from this place to Tyrone, was allotted to Mr. Samuel Brady at the sum of $95,500. We are informed that the work will be commenced immediately upon the line of the road, and we may expect before a year rolls round to hear the whistle of the Locomotive within the limits of our Borough.

The Watchman.

EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL.

BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 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.

THE GREAT WILLMOT OUT POURING.

On Tuesday night of Court week, in pursuance of previous notice, there was quite a stir among the Abolitionists of the county. The bell was rung and an effort made to assemble the masses in the arbitration room. At length a row of antiquated Democrats with Judge Hale at the head, with a slight admixture of old "Dyed in the wool," free soilers and black cold blooded Know-Nothings as Arthur Foreman, were seated along the back end of the room.

The capacious hall was crowded to overflowing, *near the door*, but lo, "there was no people where the people ought to be," and the entire centre of the room was a vacant void. Judge Hale appeared to be the moving spirit, and with all his dexterity and cunning, it was feared for some time that they would not be able to get the steam up to anything like travelling speed. However after the Judge had made several incidental motions, and called on several persons to speak who were either absent in person or absent in mind, some one who had sagacity enough to know that the Judge was the only man that could awake the latent fires that burned in the bosoms of that vast multitude, called on him to make a speech.—And so he did. He travelled away into Mexico, Central America, Lower California, South America and Cuba, with as much apparent feeling and candor as though he really believed that this genius of a Dary was that night to be elected supreme ruler of the whole Western Hemisphere. The Democracy he said was an "orful" party, but when all come to all, there was nothing so objectionable about what it had heretofore done as what he was afraid it would do, and he appeared to be particularly fearful lest it would elect General Packer Governor next fall. In short the Judge went over one of his stereotyped philippics against the Democratic party, condemning it in the most severe terms, but failing to show wherein it had erred in times gone by. But really we do believe that the Judge thinks this great party is going to do something dreadful in the future unless it is checked in its rapid and triumphant progress. The Judge sat down, and their Abolition feet stamped upon the floor in approval of his impracticable tyrade, but still the entire audience was in the corner of the room near the door.

Another motion was now made for a speech from a distinguished individual who did not respond, and upon his default a certain *thing* was permitted to display his graceful proportions, upon the floor, while reading something they called resolutions, we would call them equivocations and falsehoods. This performance being ended, a happy thought struck some wise one. Gen. James Irvin, who had himself once been a candidate for Governor was in the room and would be fully enabled to sympathize with Davy. He would make a great speech, and his influential family connection, and powerful personal influence would at once harmonize all factions of the opposition. We were not prepared for what followed. The general has had always the repetation of being a kind man, and it was not expected that he would disregard the feelings of the audience that had honored him, and stab their great party in so auspicious an hour. But the General has the misfortune of saying just what he thinks, and so he made the following eloquent speech.

"Mr. President I am honored by this call but there are something about Mr. Willmot that I dont exactly like, and I believe I wont say anything."

By this time the atmosphere of the room became too cold for the woolly heads, and they shivered like hottentots in the regions of perpetual snow, while the Know-Nothings were chuckling at the fun and nudging each other under the ribs with manifest delight. The leaders saw the mismanagement, and knew that some kind of a "machine" must be put at once in operation to produce a reaction, and impart new life into the grand ratification meeting of the masses. The *something* that read the manifesto, was then called out, and taking possession of the unoccupied portion of the room (being at that time fully one half) he pitched and reared like a Spanish bull in a fighting ring, and of course he "made the Locos tremble in their boots"—but what effect he had upon the others deponent saith not. We presume he felt as though he were in clover, because it was the first time that his masters would ever allow him to display his gymnastics in public at the county seat, and we have heard it whispered that they would not have done so then, only that all the other animals had left the cages and became intractible.

The meeting then adjourned the belief being pretty generally prevalent that it was the grandest fizzle that ever did fizzle.

We were gratified on the arrival amongst us a few day since, of our old friend and former townsman, J. G. Lowrey, Esq., (now a resident of St. Louis, Mo.) Mr. Lowrey was one of the earliest citizens of this place, and having been many years in public business here and very generally known and respected, his reappearance amongst us is hailed with undisguised delight by our citizens.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL DISEASE.

The Washington *States* of May 2d, in an article urging a thorough investigation into the causes of this National Hotel sickness, of which several have died, and from which many are yet suffering, remarks:

"We have looked with deep interest, into some of the circumstances connected with this singular affair. All the testimony that has fallen under our observation goes to prove that the sickness resulted either from drinking the water of the hotel, or from eating at its table. The waiter at the ladies' entrance declared that, having been on duty many hours without food, he went into the kitchen and took a small plate of soup, and that he was shortly afterwards attacked with violent pains and paroxysms, which confined him to his bed for several days.—Most of the physicians in attendance on patients at the Hotel concur in the statement, that all the symptoms indicated *poison taken in the stomach*. Under this theory the whole matter may be explained. If poison was mixed in greater or less quantities, with the food, some persons, of course, received more of it than others. Those who received most were most dangerously ill; those who were fortunate enough to avoid the poisoned disher, either escaped altogether or were but slightly assailed. Thus, too, we can account for the intermittent nature of the disease. Sometimes whole days would pass without any fresh victim; and then the sickness would breakout again with renewed force.

"Whether the poison was accidentally introduced into the food; whether it was a reckless system of wholesale slaughter; or whether it was aimed at some particular form, must, as yet, be undermined. But each of these suppositions is, to say the least, probable; and there are a thousand suspicious circumstances that may hereafter be developed. The astounding atrocities brought to light on the trial of the murder Palmer, in England, but few months since, point out the necessity of bringing to the discovery of the truth, not theoretical opinions merely, but the aid of the best practical chemical and medical science."

A meeting of the Merchants' Association, was to be held (May 1st.) at eight o'clock P. M. "to discuss the subject" with a view of creating a proper interest in the public mind.

THE NEW CENT COIN.

We have received from the Director of the Mint of the United States, James Ross Snowden, Esq., a circular relative to the issue of the new cent, in exchange for Spanish silver, from which we make the following extracts:

On or after the twenty-fifth day of May, applications may be made at the Mint, for cents of the new issue, in exchange for "the pieces commonly known as the quarter, eighth and sixteenth of the Spanish pillar dollar, and of the Mexican dollar," at the nominal rates of 25 cents, 12½ cents and 6¼ cents respectively; or in exchange for the copper cents heretofore issued; and the persons so applying will be attended to in their order, daily, between the hours of nine and two o'clock.

The silver or copper coins thus offered must be in even sums of five dollars, by count, and, for the present, not exceeding fifty dollars; and in the case of silver, the sizes or denominations must be assorted and kept separate, so that any one package shall contain exactly five dollars (or a multiple thereof) of quarters, or of eighths, or sixteenths. Care must be taken to exclude from the silver assortment any kind of coin than those specified in the law. A memorandum or label must be presented, showing the value by count, of the pieces offered and the denomination thereof; and in the case of copper, it must state that they are lawful coin of the United States. Such pieces of silver as are mutilated or so much worn as to be illegible, or as have any appearance of being counterfeit, will not be received for the new cents; but packages containing the same may be exchanged at another office in the Mint for silver coin of the United States. To prevent uncertainty as to what parcels (containing mutilated pieces or such as are worn smooth) will be rejected, it may be stated, that if five dollars, by count, of *quarter* dollars shall outweigh 84.86 of United States silver coins of the present standard; or if the same amount by count, of *eighths*, shall outweigh 84.60; or if the same count of *sixteenths* shall outweigh 84.30, they will be received at their nominal value in exchange for the new cents: and it may save disappointments if holders will ascertain this before offering them, which may readily be done by the use of an ordinary balance.

THE MORMONS—TROUBLE AHEAD.

We publish on our first page a letter from the *National Intelligencer*, which presents some startling views of the power and designs of the Mormons. It is written by a gentleman who is said to have spent twelve months in the Salt Lake Valley, engaged in the transit of the mails through the Territory, and to and from the Pacific, and, who, while thus residing in the Mormon community, studied attentively the character and government of Brigham Young, the supreme head as well as the customs, habits, morals and laws, if laws they can be called, which consist simply in the will of a despot. He confirms fully the statements and apprehensions of Judge Drummond, whose letter we published two weeks ago, and insists upon the necessity of taking some very prompt and decisive measures to protect the country from the dangers which threaten it from this quarter. He says the Mormons are 100,000 strong in Utah, besides having 200,000 spies and agents scattered throughout the country, and being in close alliance with 300,000 Indians upon our western border. The statements of this letter are entitled to the most careful attention, and have no doubt ere this attracted the attention of the Government at Washington.—ED.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—During Court week on motion of Ira C. Mitchell, Esq., our talented friend D. G. Bush, Esq., was admitted to practice law in the several courts of Centre county. The committee of examination appointed by the Court consisted of Messrs. Jas. T. Hale, Edmund Blanchard and D. C. Boal, Esq., and from all that we can learn Mr. B. passed a very creditable examination. During his short residence in our county he has made himself quite well and favorably acquainted, and we doubt not that with his energy and application, he will secure a competent share of practice. May his star ever be upward.

FOR SALE.—The *Lebanon Advertiser*, a Democratic paper, is offered at private sale. The establishment is in a prosperous condition. To an energetic practical printer, this would be a profitable investment.

THE IOWA ELECTION.

The latest news from Iowa hardly leaves a doubt that the Democrats have carried the State by a good majority. Like in Connecticut, a revolution has taken place there in the short space of five months which would be astonishing were it not for the emptiness of the Abolition cry of "bleeding Kansas," which served to momentarily carry away their better judgment last fall. The people of those States have since had time to examine into the truth of the Black Republican alarms about the subjugation of the United States by the slave power, and to reflect upon the consequences which would follow the success of a party based upon such a purely sectional issue—a war of the North upon the South. In the calm which succeeded the late Presidential campaign, sober reason has returned, and the result is clearly manifested in the results of the elections in those States. They have set a noble example and one which few of their sister States will fail to follow.

In Connecticut there has been a change of ten thousand votes in favor of the Democratic party, while in Iowa, where Fremont had a majority of nearly eight thousand, the returns indicate an equally great change.—About half the State has been heard from, which shows a Democratic gain of almost seven thousand, which will probably be increased to ten or twelve thousand. Black Republicanism is dead, and as each State holds an election its carcass is indignantly kicked out by the people. The attempt to galvanize the corpse of that effete humbug for use in the coming campaign will only subject it to the same treatment at the hands of Pennsylvanians that it has received in Connecticut and Iowa. The voters of the old Keystone will repudiate the attempt to deceive them, and throw back to infatuated Massachusetts the carcass of the monster to which she gave birth.

THE ARRIVAL OF MORMONS AT BOSTON.—It has already been stated that a ship arrived at Boston last week, from Liverpool, with 800 Mormons. The *Courier* says:

Many of the families were possessed of considerable property. The captain estimated the amount of British gold upon the passengers at £20,000, and he said that he knew of more than one person who had $1,000 for his own use and that of his family. Several had left friends and relatives behind them. One woman had left her husband that she might go to the land of the saints; and there was another beautiful dark eyed woman with a young infant, whose story, as told by the captain, was quite touching.

The captain noticed her when they started, as possessed of great beauty, but lost sight of her in a day or two, and, supposing she had changed her quarters, did not enquire for her for eight or ten days. He was then told that she had been very sick, and was still quite feeble. He had her brought from between decks, and laid on a mattress, got her some port wine and cake, and tried to bring her back to health. Under this treatment she improved much, and in reply to his questions told him that she had left a pleasant home, in a quiet village in England and a husband to whom she had been married but a year or two, for this journey.—He asked her reasons. She replied that she had done so for Christ's sake, who had promised that if one forsook father and mother and husband for him, she should receive more abundantly in this life, and in the world to come everlasting life.

The conduct of these Mormons on board the vessel was exemplary. In their personal habits they were cleanly, only four using tobacco.

As soon as the emigrants had left Liverpool they formed themselves into eight divisions, with about one hundred in each division, and chose a bishop and an elder to preside over each company. They had morning and evening service—prayer and singing—and in the evening generally a sermon. On Sundays a sermon was preached to each section.

FOREIGN EMIGRATION AND FREE SOIL.—Some of the Republican journals of this country are opening their eyes to the fact, that the clamor against foreigners, and the disabilities which some of the Eastern States have attempted to impose upon them, are likely to cripple the Republican efforts to convert the Territories into Free States. It has been foreign imigration that has peopled the West and north western portions of the Union, and planted an industrious and hardy race of freemen over that broad section of the country. Yet Massachusetts, which appropriate money, through its Legislature, to settle Kansas with free labor, is one of the most rabid States against foreign imigration, whose labor is the very kind wanted in Kansas. Religious sectarian prejudice has probably a great deal to do with this mental blindness. In the Southern States this attempt to reduce men born free to a state of political slavery, would be excusable on account of the interest at stake; but in any northern State, professing republican principles, it is an inconsistency not very creditable to its intelligence. The present naturalization laws rigidly enforced, as they should be, are a sufficient protection to the rights of American voters. Unscrupulous partisans may violate these laws, but the remedy is against them and their punishment would soon correct the mischief.

OH! YE BALD HEADED.—We invite the attention of those who are bald headed, and those who are afraid of becoming so, to the advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in to-day's paper. We are not in the habit of puffing every quack nostrum that is advertised in our paper, but we feel it our duty, when we come across an article that is good, to let the people know it. We have no fears of having soon to "scud under bare poles," and therefore have not used the Restorative, but think, if the certificates of honest men can be relied upon, that it must be a first rate article. Try it, ye whose natural wigs need rejuvenation.—*Rockville Republican.* 21-2t.

A NEW custom house is about to be built at Perth Amboy, N. J.

TWIN MONSTROSITY.—Eddinburg paper furnishes the following particulars of a most extraordinary birth which now attracts considerable attention in Europe.

"Two living, active and intelligent girls now about 5½ years old, are united inseparable together, back to back, by the termination of their bones. This freak of nature is attracting much attention in Edinburgh, Scotland, and is certainly one of the most extraordinary living specimens to be met with. The oldest children are named respectively Christiana and Miley and Makoi, they are gaily dressed, and frankly converse with their visitors, and sing to them little songs in duet sweetly enough. On the occasion of our visiting them the elder one, in reply to a question, announced that she was considered the prettier one, but her sister very quickly put in the claim of being the gooder one.

Although so closely combined, they have their likes and dislikes, and occasionally like other children a bit of a quarrel, which they can carry on by heel kicking, and finger pinching, elbowing, and dancing heads; but they seem, the whole, good tempered creatures, and soon make amends with a mutual kiss. They are accompanied by their mother 'Montmo,' who has been lately freed from the bondage of slavery, and the proceeds of exhibition, after paying expenses, are to be applied in rescuing also from the galling yoke, the father and the other sisters and brothers, of whom there are eight. To the medical profession this natural curiosity is particularly interesting for various reasons. It may be mentioned that some of the viscera are found not to occupy their usual places; the heart of one for instance, beats in its proper place, while that of the other beats in an abnormal position. As to the origin of the issue, it is a mystery of mysteries.

TRIAL OF MCKIM.—On Thursday afternoon last, the trial of David Bringer McKim, for the murder of S. T. Norcross, at Altoona, commenced at Hollidaysburg, District Attorney Hammond and Will A. Stokes, appeared for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Hoffius, Banks, Bigler and Jolly, for the prisoner. When the first juror was called the counsel for the accused put the following question:—"Have you formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar?" The counsel of the Commonwealth objected to this, and argued the question at length. The counsel of the accused replied; when the court decided that the proper questions to be put to jurors were:

1st. Have you any such opinions as to the prisoner or his cause as would influence your verdict?

2d. Have you any prejudice, ill-will or malice, against the prisoner?

3d. Are you entirely impartial between the Commonwealth and the prisoner, so that your verdict will be formed from the evidence alone?

In every instance the objections of the counsel for the Commonwealth, were sustained by the Court. The trial excites great interest, and the town is crowded with people.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER—ROMANCE AND CRIME IN MEMPHIS, TENN.—A short time since a young man by the name of Tanner, Memphis, Tenn., of the most blameless life and manners, was assassinated in the street, at night. It was not known that he had an enemy in the world, and no motive of plunder could have prompted the deed, as his person was not robbed of the most trifling possession. A deep dark mystery enshrouded the assassination, which is now being lifted, to reveal a new phase in social shame, and crime fatally mistaken in its aim.

A clue has been obtained which promises to develop the fact that young Tanner was killed by mistake for another man—that other man the husband of a wife, for whom the assassin had conceived a passion; and the murder was to remove the husband from between him and the object of his guilty love.

A negro man was the tool selected to commit the murder. He mistook the man; and poor Tanner fell, instead of the doomed husband. Such is life!

HOVER'S INK, made in Philadelphia, is a great comfort to editors, and we suspect even greater to compositors, seeing that its fluidity leaves no excuse for bad or charred writing—the great foes of type setters. It is really quite a pleasure to write with such ink, especially with a good steel pen, for which mainly it is prepared.—*New York American.*

We cheerfully add our testimony to that of the Editor of the *American*, in favor of Hover's Ink. It is all that can be desired.—*New York Courier and Enquirer.*

Hover's Philadelphia Ink, is a beautiful article, well calculated for metal pens, as it does not corrode them.—*Brother Jonathan, New York.*

HARRISBURG *Patriot and Union.* We understand that Andrew Hopkins, Esq., has sold his paper, the "*Patriot and Union*" at Harrisburg to R. J. Haldeman, Esq. Mr. Hopkins is about leaving for Nebraska to take upon himself the duties of Register of the Land Office for the Nebraska District to which he was recently appointed by the President. Kind wishes of many friends go with him. His successor Mr. Haldeman, is a young gentleman of ability and of earnest devotion to the Democratic cause. We bid him welcome to the editorial ranks and wish him complete success.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Governor has nominated Henry C. Hickok, Esq., or Superintendent of Common Schools, for three years from the first day of June next, under the recent act of the Legislature. The Senate confirmed the nomination *unanimously*. This is a well deserved compliment to Mr. H., who has shown himself fully capable to become the head of that important office.

THE Mechanics' Bank of Augusta, Ga., has declared a semi-anual dividend of six dollars per share.

ADDRESS OF HON. F. P. STANTON, SECRETARY AND ACTING GOVERNOR.

To the people of the Territory of Kansas:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Hon. Robert J. Walker, present governor of the Territory, accepted his appointment from the President on condition that he should not be required to leave Washington untill the 11th of May next. Circumstances beyond his control, rendered it impossible for him to start before that day: he may, therefore, be expected here about the middle of next month, and will then assume the executive authority of the Territory.

During the absence of the governor, by the organic law of the Territory the whole duties and responsibilities of the executive are devolved upon me by virtue of my commission as secretary. In assuming to exercise the functions of this high office at this critical juncture in the affairs of the Territory, it is not inappropriate that I should briefly indicate the course which I shall feel to my duty to pursue.

The government of the United States recognizes the authority of the territorial government in all matters which are within the scope of the organic act of Congress and consistent with the federal constitution. I hold that there can be no other rightful authority exercised within the limits of Kansas, and I shall proceed to the faithful and impartial execution of the laws of the Territory by the use of all means placed in my power, and which may be necessary to that end.

The government especially recognizes the territorial act which provides for assembling a convention to form a constitution with a view of making application to Congress for admission as a State into the Union. That act is regarded as presenting the only test of the qualification of voters for delegates to the convention, and all preceding repugnant restrictions are thereby repealed. In this light the act must be allowed to have provided for a full and fair expression of the will of the people through the delegates who may be chosen to represent them in the constitutional conventional convention. I do not doubt, however, that, in order to avoid all pretext for resistance to the peaceful operation of this law, the convention itself will in some form, provide for submitting the great distracting question regarding their social institution, which has so long agitated the people of Kansas, to a fair vote of all the actual *bona fide* residents of the Territory, with every possible security against fraud and violence. If the constitution be thus framed, and the question of difference thus submitted to the decision of the people, I believe that Kansas will be admitted by Congress without delay as one of the sovereign States of the American Union, and the territorial authorities will be immediately withdrawn.

I need scarcely say that all the of the territorial executive will be exerted, with entire impartiality, to prevent fraud, to suppress violence, and to secure to every citizen a fair opportunity for the safe and peaceful exercise of his elective privilege. It will be no less the duty than the earnest desire and great pleasure of the governor, or acting governor of the Territory, to carry out in good faith the policy avowed by the President of the United States in his recent inaugural address, in which he declares it to be "the imperative and indispensable duty of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved," and that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

Nothing is wanting but to secure the confidence of the people of all parties in the sincerity of the declared intention of the territorial executive to carry out these principles in good faith, in order to induce the cooperation of all good men in the pending measures for adopting a State constitution. The principles themselves cannot fail to be acceptable to the sober judgment of the people; and I ardently hope, for the sake of the paramount interests involved, that the necessary confidence will not be withheld.

The deplorable events which have marked the history of the Territory up to this have doubtless left their natural results of enmity and heart-burnings among the people, and also upon the criminal records of the territorial courts. Indictments have been found against many of those who acted in a military capacity, under the authority of the territorial government, for acts and excesses alledged to be wholly illegal and unjustifiable. On the other hand, similar prosecution have been instituted against those who resisted the territorial authorities, and who undertook to retaliate for the alledged wrongs committed against them. It is my deliberate opinion that, in order to promote peace and harmony, and to secure the future repose of the people, there ought to be a general amnesty in reference to all those acts on both sides which grew out of the political contest, and which were not strikingly and feloniously committed for personal gain, and to gratify individual malignity.

This measure, if adopted at all, must be adopted generously and without any distinction of the origin of the difficulty, and beyond question as to the party which may be responsible for the wrong. It will involve no concession or advantage to either party, but will be merely an act of clemency, designed to obliterate, as far as possible, from the people all memory of the disastrous and lamentable contest which has heretofore desolated this unhappy Territory. If it shall have the effect, though it may pardon some instances of gross wrong and outrage, it will tend to calm the excited passions of the people, and to prevent similar occurrences in the future, so that they can secure to themselves to these important labors which are destined to make this Territory a great prosperous and happy State.

FREDERICK P. STANTON,
Secretary and Acting Governor.

LECOMPTON, April 17, 1857.