From the Pittsburg Dispatch of Saturday.

HORRIBLE MURDER NEAR M'KEESPORT

A Farmer and his Sister murdered and robbed—The arrest of three suspected persons.

A most atrocious and cold blooded murder was perpetrated about two miles above M'Keesport, Allegheny county, on Thursday night. George Wilson and his sister, Mrs. Betsy M'Masters, who was living with, and keeping house for him, were deliberately butchered.

Friday morning, about seven o'clock, a little girl, named Elizabeth Peterman, went to the house, and finding the east door open entered and spoke to Betsey, who she saw [illegible] and seeing Mr. Peterman and John Gamble, told them that Betsey must be dead, for she spoke to her and she did not answer. They immediately ran over and saw her lying in a pool of blood, and without further examination gave the alarm, which spread rapidly over the country. Immediately the people from all quarters came pouring in, notwithstanding the inclemency, and the excitement was at such pitch as was never known in that section.

When the east door was opened Mrs. McMasters was found lying in her night clothes with her face down—her feet towards the door, and her head towards the foot of her bed. The back of her head was completely mashed in, portions of the skull lying about on the floor, holding in her left hand part of a knife blade, which in the struggle she had grasped so firmly as to break it. When the body was turned over, the blood was found coagulated upon her face so as to conceal her features entirely. When washed off her right temple was found broken in, and her face considerably bruised. Her right hand was literally hacked up—no less than 12 gashes being found on it. The arm was also scratched in various places, and her breast gashed with the knife. Her under jaw was also broken on both sides, a tooth from which had been knocked out and was found on the floor. Besides these frightful mutilations, the jugular vein was severed on the left side of her neck.

Wilson was lying on his back, parallel to and near the west door, his head to the north. He had four wounds in his breast one near the breast bone, two inches wide and penetrating the left lobe of the lungs, sufficient to have caused death. Another large gash was on his left shoulder.

When the report of the murder got abroad suspicion rested immediately on Charlotte Jones, a niece of Mr. Wilson. Friday of last week she was seen to enter the house of Wilson. She staid there till Sunday morning. She was often seen prowling about the neighborhood in company with two men, at unusual hours. About day dawn she appeared in M'Keesport and stated (at Alexander's tavern) that she had just come down the Youghiogheny in a skiff with marketing. No such skiff, however, was known to have come down. She farther remarked that a murder had been committed in Elizabeth township. This was before the murder had been discovered by the neighbors of Wilson.

At M'Keesport she got on board the Stephen Bayard, for this city, just as she was putting off. She stated to the clerk that she had got on the wrong boat, and wanted to go to Elizabethtown. She then got off at lock No. 2, and when the Luzerne, for Brownsville, came along, she went on board and paid her passage to Monongahela city. Constable Cook, of M'Keesport, boarded the Luzerne in search of her, about half a mile below Gamble's landing, but not finding her and hearing that she had gone down on the Bayard, he was landed on the opposite side of the river, to come to this city.

Capt. Bennett, of the Luzerne, soon after heard the particulars of the murder, and identified the woman on board as the one implicated. A Culbertson of this city, was on board the Luzerne, and on her arrival at Monongahela City, in company with Esquire Clemens, followed her to the residence of her sister, in the vicinity and arrested her. She offered no resistence, but went to the office of the Squire, when an examination was instituted.

STATEMENT OF CHARLOTTE JONES

She stated that, Thursday, at noon she took the Lost Monongahela City and went to Elizabeth; walked thence to M'Keesport. There she, Henry Fife, and Monroe Stewart, stopped at Wolf's. They all slept in the same bed. Some time in the night the men got up and went away, and returned before morning in great glee, saying they had plenty to spree on. In the morning she saw that Fife's hand was covered with blood.—She asked him how it came there. He replied that his nose had been bleeding. She couldn't remain there any longer, and they took her to a tavern on the Youghiogheny river, where they left her and she saw nothing more of them.

This was her first statement before Squire Clemens. We learn that a second examination was had at which she divulged the whole affair, implicating not only the two persons under arrest, but two others—one of them her own brother. She stated that they took about $150 from the old man.—She had seventy-five cents which they had given her. A watch—a small English bull eye—was found on her, which was identified by some one as belonging to the old man Wilson.

Charlotte Jones is now in Monongahela city, and will be brought to this city today.

In the meantime M'Keesport was alive with excitement. Suspicion fell on the shoemaker Henry Fife. It was rumored that Charlotte Jones said she was married to Fife—that they were expecting to reside in that place. Mr. Wolf with whom Fife boarded, stated that the night previous another man, named Monroe Stewart, told the bar tender to leave the back door open—that Fife had got on a spree, and he did not know at what time in the night he would come in. He was asked why he did not bring him in then, to which he replied that Fife would spew all over the floor.

Fife [illegible] about noon, he was in bed at the time) by the citizens and his person searched. Spots of fresh blood were found on his coat skirt, the largest of which he had attempted to wash off, but several small spots remained. Blood was also found on the lining of his coat sleeves, near the wrists. Stains of blood was also found on his shirt bosom. A letter was found in his pocket, addressed to Monroe Stewart, by a sister of Charlotte Jones, residing in Monongahela City, in which she expressed great admiration for Stewart, because he was "so devilous," and desiring to see him and have a devil of a time, or something to that effect.

Stewart who was in the room at the time, was placed under arrest immediately. Blood stains were also found on the skirt and lappelle of his coat. A closer search showed that he had attempted to tear out his pants pockets, in which he was but partially successful. There was blood in it, and finger marks on it, as though a bloody hand had been thrust in and withdrawn. No money was found upon the person of either. They were placed in confinement, in the care of officer Job Patterson, and brought to this city on the Luzerne on Friday night.

THEORY OF THE MURDER.

From the position of the bodies of Wilson and his sister, the following is the most plausible theory of the committal of the murder. Charlotte Jones, having visited Wilson's house, and becoming acquainted with the locality of every thing in it, piloted her friends to the place, and spoke to the old man to let her in. He must have arisen deliberately, put on his pantaloons which were found on him, and walking across the floor, opened the door—when he was assaulted by the men without. He retreated before the blows to the opposite side when the fatal stroke was given, and he fell near the door at the east end. The coverlids and sheet of his bed were turned down, as when one arrises in the morning. There was no blood on or near it. He evidently did not make much resistance, more than to ward off the blows.

Mrs. M'Masters probably sprang from her bed to render him assistance. The bed looked as though she had arisen in great haste. She was assailed by some one from behind, who seized a poker from the hearth and struck her on the back of the head.—Her resistance must have bee desperate. As she turned on her assailant from behind, a blow that chrushed her temple most probably was given, while with her left hand she grasped the blade of the knife which had been used in buthering her brother. It is probable that her right hand was gashed and cut up while she fought for her life. The blows were repeated on the back of her head after she had fallen on her face. The gashes on her breast and arms were produced by the knife glancing in its stroke, as none of them seem to have been direct. The jugular vein in her neck was served deliberately, to make doubly sure of her death.

The murderers must have then used a poker to pry open Wilson's chest, which stood at the foot of his bed, and which was rifled of its contents. The fact the point of the poker was bent, could not be accounted for otherwise, for in knocking her down the head of it was used—when found the next morning, that part of it being dabbled in blood, and a long lock of her hair adhering to it. It must have been a terrible conflict—that of despair against brute force. From the horrible manner in which the bodies were mutilated, the murderers seem to have been determined to do their work with deadly certainty.

THE ALLEDGED MURDERS.

Charlotte, or Mrs. Fife, is about fourty years old—tall, muscular and large framed—black eyes and dark coarse hair, with an Indian cast of features. Her friends reside in Washington county, not far from the scene of the late White tragedy. She has been noted as a disreputable woman, and disowned by many of her relatives. She claims to have been married to Fife, and was about taking residence with him at M'Keesport.

Henry Fife is about twenty-five years of age—small in stature—blue eyes and brown hair, with a cast of countenance decidedly unprepossessing. He is a native of Montreal Canada, where he was raised and learned his trade of shoemaking. He came to the States six years ago, and during that time has worked at his trade mostly in Washington county. About three weeks ago shortly after the murder of Samuel H. White, he came to M'Keesport, and was in the employ of Samuel Stroh, at the time of his arrest. When arrested, he manifested considerable agitation but became composed soon after, denying all knowledge of the murder, and a marriage with Charlott Jones. Some one informed him that she confessed the crime, and he was implicated. His countenance fell, and he remarked that Stewart would get clear, but he would have to suffer.—Some one asked him where a dirk, which he was known to have, was not to be found.—He said he had thrown it into the river.—On being asked which river, he refused to answer. He said he had a bad heart, and was afraid it would get him into a scrape and so he threw it away. After a time he remarked that his mother "told him he would be hung, and he believed it would be so, as sure as there was a God." He affected composure, but it illy concealed the agitation within, which revealed itself in twitchings of the fingers and a restless desire to be moving.

Monroe Stewart is not more than thirty years old. He is a tall well formed young man, with hair and eyes nearly black, and a rowdyish bearing that is unfavorable. He looks the villian. He is a native of Ohio and his parents now reside in Harrison or Jefferson county, in that State. He learned his trade (shoemaking) in Steubenville. During the past winter he has worked in Monongahela city, and was engaged in a row there on election day. He but recently came to M'Keesport, and was working in the same shop with Fife. He was taciturn after his arrest, refusing to answer only in monosyllables. He put on a bold air when on the brak, and manifested indifference to the momentous scenes transpiring around him, and so nearly affecting his welfare. He denies all knowledge of the affair.

Another shoemaker, a Scotchman named Gardner, at work in M'Keesport, packed up his kit and left for parts unknown, soon after the news of the murder got abroad.—What connection if any, he had with the parties of the murder, is unknown.

THE MURDERED.

George Wilson was about seventy-five years of age. He was a tenant of Mrs. Gamble, and lived by making toothpins, for which he found extensive sale along the river. He was a very industrious, economical, and inoffensive man, greatly enfeebled by age and ill health—his hair was almost white—"blossoming for eternity." He was respected by all his neighbors, as a good neighbor and useful citizen, and had resided in the neighborhood for a score or two of years and in the house where he was murdered five years. His body presented a most horrible spectacle—dabbled in blood—the eyes staring fearfully—the mouth open, and the whole muscular frame contracted with the last agony.

His sister was a "grass widow," her husband having left her years ago. She resided with her brother, kept his house, attended to his personal wants, and assisted him in various way to add to their income. She was seventy-eight years of age, but in better health than George. Her face was bruised and blood issued from her mouth and nose. The neighbors often insisted that they should have some one to live with them.—But they refused as it would only add to their expenses. Prudent in their management, they had laid by little by little, till it became known that Wilson had money loaned out, and considerable by him. It does not yet appear that there was much in his chest at the time of the murder—not more than $200—and a few worthless bills, either counterfeit or on broken banks.

The Watchman.

EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL

BELLEFONTE, PENNA

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 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

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE

Perhaps no former Pennsylvania Legislature has equalled in infamy the one now in session. They have in various instances betrayed the confidence of their constituents and sacrificed the interests of the people to base venality and corruption. To bribe a member of our State Legislature has become a task so easily performed that its accomplishment excites no suspicion. But beyond all doubt the greatest enormity ever been perpetrated upon the people of the Keystone State, is to be effected by the bill recently passed donating the Main Line of our public works to that powerful aristocratic monopoly, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The provisions of the bill are partially given to our readers in another portion of this weeks issue, and it can be demonstrated by actual calculation that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are not only attaining the public works for nothing, but are receiving an actual bonus from the Commonwealth of over three millions of dollars.

Against a fair sale of the public works to any other purchaser than the Pennsylvania Company we would have no serious objections, but it is certain that growing in power and influence, as that corporation is and has been doing, it will evidently be but a few years until our State will be entirely under its control, and no Legislative, however important, can be obtained that conflicts with their interests,—no Legislative measure prevented no matter how grevious the wrong it may inflict,—if that company desire its passage.

The influence of monster corporations is dangerous in any government, and one that Republics should more particularly be awake to,—or the ruling power which is constitutionally vested in the people will be stolen from them, and wielded by the few, against the manifested interests of the many, and will have a tendency eventually to entirely overthrow and destroy our free and equal institutions. The State of New Jersey has for years been under the control of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and the people of that State have sensibly and painfully felt its aggression, and seen there sovereignty immolated upon the alter of aristocracy.

The sale of the Main Line is one of the hobbies of the opposition, being set forth in their Harrisburg platform, and in the bill now passed we have the embodiment of their scheme to rob the people of the State of their wealth and give it to that pampered mammoth company that scruples not to purchase the votes of our representatives, with gold; and to glut over their illy gained spoils.—Let the people rise up in the vindication of their own rights and rebuke the men and the party that have inflicted this irredeemable wrong upon them.

We are informed by John McMeen, Esq., chief Engineer of the Tyrone and Bellefonte Railroad, that on Saturday the 9th instant the contractor and Dr. Wm. Underwood, the President took formal possession of the ground and graded one hundred feet of the road. This looks as though the work would go on, and we may expect in the course of a year to ride along the Bald Eagle valley behind the iron horse. Our citizens must not deceive themselves, however, by the belief that because the road is commenced the stock is all taken.

There is still an opportunity to make investments, and we advise all who desire their money to be in a safe place, and to be used so that our county will be benefited by it to subscribe at once. Delays are dangerous and the stock may be all taken, unless the opportunity is embraced soon, before many that desire to have availed themselves of it.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT IN OUR COUNTY.

Centre county, richer in natural resources probably than the same extent of territory in any other part of the United States, (the California gold region not excepted,) is is so far behind the age of improvement in which we live, that it requires more time, and is attended with more labor and fatigue, in passing from one side of it to the other, than from the borders of our territory, to the cities of Philadelphia, New York or Baltimore, or even through several of our western states to the shores of the Mississippi.—Might it not be well for us to ask ourselves the question, why is it so? The great bulk of our citizens do not seem to lack in intelligence, or even in the art of accumulating wealth, for many of them have grown rich: then why are we so far behind our neighbors in the way of public improvements.—Certainly we have no good reason for charging nature with being in default toward us, as our fine extensive vallys are proverbially rich in soil, producing more per acre brought under cultivation, than any other county in our State whilst beneath the surface we have an abundance of very superior Iron ore, and inexhaustable beds of Bituminous coal, thus combining within the area of a few miles distance, everything necessary to properly developed to enrich the whole nation. Yet with all the natural advantages a kind Providence, has thrown around us apparently with a lavish hand, we lag behind our less favored sister counties, in all kind of public improvement. But whatever cause or causes combined, have heretofore kept us on the back ground, we rejoice to see in the present signs of the times, unmistakable evidence of a change for the better, who among the goodly citizens of our borough a few years since, would not have smiled at the proposition to erect Gas works, to light our houses and streets. Yet through the laudable and energetic exertion of a few individuals, (prominent among whom was our friend E. Blanchard, Esq.,) we now have our dwellings and public buildings lighted up with quite a superior quality of gas; and last week the Western section of the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad (extending from Bellefonte to Tyrone,) was contracted for on very favorable terms, and we have no doubt that in less than two years hence the snorting of the iron horse will surprise some of our slow motioned anti-go-a-head citizens who think the old path round the fence is the nearest way home.

And now as we have an auspicious beginning made, should we not keep the ball in motion, so that our pleasant little town which has been finished apparently for the last twenty-five years may receive a new impetus, and increase its dimentions and influence at least so far as that our next Governor of the State, may find out there is such a place as Centre co. and that Bellefonte is located in it. Our imp. here suggests that our next Governor will be a native of Centre county, so that he may expect even handed justice from him.

WHERE DOES WOOD COME FROM

If we were to take up a handfull of soil and examine it under the microscope, we should probably find it to contain a number of fragments of wood, small broken pieces of the branches, or leaves, or other parts of the tree. If we could examine it chemically, we should find yet more strikingly that it was nearly the same as wood in its composition. Perhaps, then, it may be said, the young plant obtains its wood from the earth in which it grows?

The following experiment will show whether this conjecture is likely to be correct or not. Two hundred pounds of earth was dried in an oven, and afterwards put into a large earthen vessel; the earth was then moistened with rain water, and a willow tree, weighing five pounds, was planted therein. During the space of five years, the earth was carefully watered with rain-water or pure water. The willow grew and flourished, and, to prevent the earth being mixed with fresh earth, or dirt blown upon it by the winds, it was covered with a metal plate full of very minute holes, which would exclude everything but air from getting access to the earth below it.

After growing in the earth for five years, the tree was removed and, on being weighed, was found to have gained one hundred and sixty-four pounds, as it now weighed one hundred and sixty-nine pounds. And this estimate did not include the weight of the leaves or dead branches which in five years fell from the tree. Now came the application of the test. Was all this obtained from the earth? It had not sensibly diminished, but, in order to make experiment conclusive, it was again dried in an oven and put in the balance. Astonishing was the result—the earth weighed only *two ounces* less than it did when the willow was first planted in it! yet the tree had gained *one hundred and sixty-four pounds*. Manifestly, then, the wood thus gained in this space of time was *not* obtained from the earth; we are therefore compelled to repeat our question, "Where does the wood come from?" We are left with only two alternatives; the water with which it was refreshed, or the air in which it lived. It can be clearly shown that it was not done by the water; we are, consequently, unable to resist the perplexing and wonderful conclusion, that it was derived from the air.

Can it be? Were those great, mean-spaces of wood, which are as old as man's introduction into Eden, and wave in their vast but solitary luxuriance over the fertile hills and plains of South America, were they all obtained from the thin air? Were the particles which unite to form our battle-ships, Old Englands walls of wood, ever here the world about, not only on wings of air, but actually as air themselves? Was the firm table on which I write, the chair on which I rest, the solid floor on which I tread, and much of the house in which I dwell, once in a form which I could not as much as lay my finger on, or grasp in my hand? Wonderful truth! all this was air.—*Life of a Tree.*

KANSAS—WHAT IS RIGHT AND WHAT IS WRONG.

We published yesterday, says the *Pennsylvanian*, another letter from Acting Governor Stanton to the quondom Gov. Robinson and others, on the subject of the approaching election in Kansas. It will not fail to strike the reader, in looking at affairs in Kansas, that the Free State party there are refining folly and absurdity somewhat beyond the point they have been heretofore known to have reached. The object which the Free State men had in view, in addressing Mr. Stanton, was this: to procure his assent to a plan of conducting the registration of voters and elections, which should slightly change the mere process of action, without, in fact, changing the results—that is, to draw of Mr. Stanton from existing territorial laws, and to make him, for the sake of peace, assent to the practical nullification of those laws. To the proposition, for instance, that there shall be four Inspectors of Election appointed, two by the government and two by the Free State men, Mr. Stanton replies with admirable point and fairness, that the laws authorize only three, but if they did, the Acting Governor says:

"*I would, in every instance, appoint as Judges of Elections, one Republican of your party, one National Democrat, as a favor of a free State, and one National Democrat in favor of making a slave State.*"

There is a world of commentary in this short sentence: there is in it—coming from Mr. Stanton, a Southern gentleman, a border ruffian of course, acting Governor—a few burning coals of fire, which, if they do not fall upon the heads of Mr. Greeley and other Kansas agitators, it shall not be the fault of the *Pennsylvanian*.

For more than twenty-five years this paper has never ceased to be engaged in the political reviews of the country, and in all that time, in or out of the range of more parties, in finances, in criminal records and in social life, a greater crime and fraud, a more pregnant villiany, a deeper laid scheme to mislead the people, to impair their love and confidence in the Union and to produce wide-spread disaster without a hope of compensation to any save the agitators themselves, than this Kansas embroglio has never appeared to degrade the people of the United States.

We do not mean to say that all parties who have "screeched for Kansas" are guilty of wilful deception. The great masses have been, in fact, the most and the worst deceived. Their very benevolence has been the stock on which the political gamblers have played the game "Heads, you loose, tails I win." It was the Presidency, not Freedom; offices, not Justice, that brought into the field in the late elections, that conglomerate mass of political remnants of old and new fashions, and textures, which ought to make the great struggle of 1856 a national warning and advertisement against all political confidence man in the future. In the whole country there is not a Congressional district in which their candidate for the Presidency could have been returned to the National Legislature; and we are clear that there are not ten such districts which could not furnish much better men. He was then the Kansas candidate—a mere political victitude; and we point now to the Territory in question, rapidly growing into political manhood, and destined, at an early day, to repudiate its managers, in proof of the justice of these observations.

That "full and fair vote, without fraud or violence," as the principle endorsed, first by Congress, secondly by the Supreme Court of the United States, thirdly by Mr. Buchanan and his cabinet, fourthly by Mr. Walker, and fifthly by all honest men in and out of Kansas, by which a Constitution is to be adopted as the organized law of the new State, is the key which will unlock and expose the secret machinery set in motion to sacrifice the peace of the country to gratify an insane ambition.

FIX BAYONETS.—The Block Republicans in the Legislature of New York passed several unconstitutional laws, with the view of crushing out the Democracy of the great commercial city. The authorities and people of the city are attempting to resist these invalid and tyrannical laws in the courts.—One of the counsel in behalf of those who seek to execute these oppressive edicts, having been accustomed to denounce a decision of the United States Supreme Court, attempted to operate on the fears of the State Judiciary. Failing to induce a City Judge of the Supreme Court to vacate his seat, to permit Judge Harris of Albany, the personification of Black Republicanism and Anti-Rentism, to be foisted in his place, he used the following threatning language, showing that if the City Judiciary are not as observant as is desired, country bayonets would make them so, or drive them from the halls of justice:

"He counselled the court finally not to extend its power to *doubtful or unusual grounds*, as the judiciary was the weakest department of the government, and had always fallen when brought into conflict with the executive. I care not, said he, about the threatened conflict between the city and the State; we are told that in such a conflict one or the other must give way. I leave you to imagine which it will be. I know well the power and wealth of this city, throned on its island of rock; I know also other men who control the action of the State, and if there is a conflict between the city and the State, depend upon it that the *men of the interior, whose minds are not clouded*, by the vapors which arise from our teeming streets, will stand by the government of their choice and by our noble State, firm as the granite of our ever-lasting hills."

We ask the freemen of the Union whether this is language appropriate to address to judicial tribunals? Is it not easy to see that this party of fanatics have resolved to rule or ruin? Can peace-loving, law abiding citizens sustain a party impelled by such motives?—*Wash. Union.*

THE hog cholera still prevails with great fatality in Bourbon county, Ky.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The bill for the sale of the main line was taken up in the Senate on Monday, it being the order of the day for final passage.

Several motions were made for further amendments, which were all negatived.

The bill was then passed finally by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Coffey, Crabbe, Finney, Fenniken, Frazer, Grigg, Harris, Ingraham, Jordan, Killinger, Lewis, Meyer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Taggart, Speaker—18.

Nays—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Creswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Gazzam, Knox, Laubach, Steel, Walton, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—14.

On Tuesday the bill was taken up in the House and the Senate amendments agreed to, so that it but now wants the Governor's signature to become a law. After providing for the sale of the main line at public sale, &c., the bill as passed provides as follows:

"*And provided further*, That if the Pennsylvania railroad company shall become the purchasers of said main line at said public sale, or by assignment as aforesaid, they shall pay in addition to the purchase money at which it may be struck down, and which shall not be less than seven and a half millions of dollars, the sum of one and a half millions of dollars, the whole amount of bail to be paid in the bonds of the company, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi annually on the thirty-first days of January and July of each year, and which bonds without further record, shall remain a lean upon the said main line, one hundred thousand dollars, of which said bonds, to fall due on the thirty first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight and one hundred thousand dollars thereof annually thereafter, until the thirty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, when one million of the residue shall fall due, and one million annually thereafter untill the whole is paid; and upon the execution and delivery of said bonds to the Treasurer of the State, the Pennsylvania railroad company, and the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster railroad company, shall, in consideration thereof, be discharged, by the Commonwealth, forever from the payment of all taxes upon tonage or freight carried over said railroads; and the said Pennsylvania railroad company shall also be released from the payment of all taxes or duties on its capital stock, bonds, dividends or property, except for city, borough, county, township and school purposes, and that it shall be lawful for the purchasers, or their assigns either to purchase or lease, hold, and use the railroad of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster railroad company and to straighten and improve the said Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, and to extend the same to the Delaware river, in the city of Philadelphia; and it shall be further lawful for them to alter, enlarge and deepen the canal portion of said main line, and to make such additional locks and dams, and to make in whole or in part a slackwater navigation as may be deemed expedient, and in the event of a sale or lease as aforesaid, by the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster railroad company, the said company shall have the power to sell or lease, and the said purchasers, or their assigns, to buy or take on lease said road, and to make and receive respectively all such contracts deeds or assurances, as may be necessary to carry the same into effect: *Provided*, That the right of the Commonwealth to enter upon, resume and purchase the road of the Pennsylvania railroad company, as provided in their charter, shall thereafter cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in case of the refusal of any stockholder or stockholders of said company to comply with the provision of this act, after the same may have been accepted by a majority of the stockholders of said company it shall be lawful for said company to pay to the stockholders so refusing, full market value of his, her, or there share or shares of stock and such share or shares shall enure to the benefit of the company, to be disposed of by directors for the benefit of the balance of the stockholders.

SEC 4. That if the said main line of public works shall be sold to other parties than the Pennsylvania railroad company the purchaser or purchasers shall be entitled to a like credit upon the amount of said purchase money, and for the performance of the conditions of said sale, in behalf of the purchaser, and for the security of the purchase money to the Commonwealth, the said purchase money, until paid, shall remain a lien on said works; and the individuals or company purchasing as aforesaid, shall within sixty days after said sale, give a mortgage on said main line of the public works, and bonds for the amount of the purchase money, and in addition thereto, shall deliver, within ten days after said sale, to the Governor, for the use of the Commonwealth, bonds of the State of Pennsylvania or of the city of Philadelphia to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and within sixty days the additional amount of one million nine hundred thousand dollars, or in lieu thereof a like amount of first mortgage bonds of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and payment of the principal of such purchase money shall be made in certificates of loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at par or in cash, and of the interest in cash semi-annually on the thirty first days of July and January in each and every year upon any balance remaining due.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—During Court week on motion of Jas. 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. O. Heal, 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.

THE NEW CENTS.

The new cents will make their appearance about the first of June. Col. Snowden, Director of the Mint, has issued a circular containing a series of regulations for carrying into effect the new coinage act as follows:

1. On and after the 24th day of May next 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 silver 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 allowed to make the exchange, daily, between the hours of nine and two o'clock.

2. The silver or copper coins thus offered must be in even sums of five dollars, and in the case of silver, the sizes or denominations must be assorted or 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 also be taken to exclude from the silver any other kinds of coin than those specified in the law. A memorandum of label, must be presented, showing the value by count, of the pieces offered, and the denomination thereof; and in 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 coins 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 $4.80 of U. States silver coins of the present standard, or if the same amount, by count, of eighths, shall outweigh $4 50; or if the same count of sixteenths shall outweigh $4.30, they will be received at their nominal value in exchange for the new cents: and it may save disappointment if holders will ascertain this before offering them, which may readily be done by the use of an ordinary balance.

3. The reasonable expenses of transportation of the new cent, in sums of fifty dollars, to any point accessible by railroad and steamboat, will be paid by the mint.

4. Provision being made by the act for the receipt of the kinds of silver coin already specified, at the Treasury of the United States and its several offices, and at the several post offices and land offices, at the rate of twenty cents for one quarter of a dollar, ten cents for one eighth, and five cents for one sixteenth, with a view to their transmission to the mint for re coinage, the coins so transmitted will be received at the mint at these rates, the silver coins of the U. States returned therefor, and the expenses of transportation both ways will be paid by the mint.

5. In compliance with the sixth section of the act, whenever, the Treasury department shall designate any "Assistant Treasurer, Depositary, or other officer of the United States," who shall be charged with the business of making exchanges of the new cent, and shall issue a draft on the Treasurer of the mint in favor of such officer, payable in cents of the new issue, the same will be transmitted in the order of the application, and the expenses of transportation will be paid by the mint.

6. To avoid an undue pressure at the outset, and to further some of the main objects of the law, the exchanges for the present will only be made for the silver coins specified, and for the copper cents heretofore issued; and due notice will be given when the mint is ready to receive the gold and silver coins of the United States in exchange for the new cents.

7. The Spanish and Mexican silver coins will still be received as heretofore, by weight, at the rate of 122¼ cents per standard ounce, in exchange for silver coins of the United States, at the option of the holder, but not in less sums than five dollars; except that if a less parcel be presented when offered for cents, it may, to save trouble to the holder, be presented for exchange for silver.

DOES ANY of our high livers ever eat too much dinner? If any of our readers have cooks who tempt their appetite a little too far, I will tell a secret that will lead to the enjoyment of their dinners without a visit from that gouty old gentleman—Dyspepsia: *Take a dose of Dr. Sanfords Invigorator after eating, and you will never be troubled with indigestion;* but on the contrary, before the next meal time approaches the appetite will be sharpened to appreciate any kind of food. If the food rises or sours, the Invigorator will fix the matter right at once, for there is something in it that, to use the expression of a friend, will let a man eat gravel stones, and take the Invigorator and they will digest. We have tried it in double doses, on one or two occasions, for bilious headache, and it acts like a charm.

What we want to say to you, whether old or young, if any thing ails you, go without delay and get a bottle of Dr. Sanfords Invigorator, and it will cure some and relieve others, and if it does not cure some and relieve others, it will not benefit. 26-4t

ON THE 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 "[illegible] bare poles," and therefore have no need of the Restorative, but think, if the certificates of honest men can be relied upon, that it must be a first rate article. Everybody, whose natural wigs need refurbishing, try it.—*Rockville Republican.* 21-2t

THE Receiving ship, Union, sunk by the ice at Philadelphia, has just been raised.