

within the boundaries of this commonwealth, as described in the charter, and settled between this State and Virginia: such person or persons, being thereof legally convicted, in any court of oyer and terminer, shall be adjudged guilty of high treason."

"SECT. 2. If any person or persons shall set up any notice, written or printed, calling and requesting the people to meet together for the design or purpose of forming a new and independent government as aforesaid, such person or persons and all others who shall assemble themselves for that purpose, in consequence of such notice, shall be adjudged guilty of high treason."

Now I will refer to some evidence on this subject. It is this, from the Secretary's address immediately after the election: "But fellow citizens until this investigation be fully made and fairly determined, let us treat the election of the ninth inst., as if we had not been defeated, and in that attitude abide the result." I will also read a paragraph from the Harrisburg Chronicle, edited by a man designed by nature and selected perhaps by contract, to write the Speaker's biography. The paragraph is as follows:

"THE COUNTRY MEN.—The loco focus are most dreadfully alarmed about the members from the county of Philadelphia, seeing that they cannot frighten the democrats out of their rights, by threats of fraud or violence. The Keystone and Reporter both founder dreadfully; but it won't do; THE DEMOCRATIC [Federal] MEMBERS FROM THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA WILL HAVE THEIR SEATS—PHACRABLY, IF POSSIBLE—BUT FORCIBLY IF OTHERWISE. No threats of violence can intimidate. They will maintain their rights as democrats, as patriots, as free, independent and HEROIC MEN; they will defend themselves and that which belongs to them at ALL HAZARDS. And as for the threat that they will be ousted out of their seats by the commission of a fraud on the part of the Clerk, it is perfectly ridiculous. If such a thing is attempted, it will be RESENTED with a spirit that will make locofocoism and its hired instruments of rascality, regret it AS LONG AS THEY LIVE."

These proclamations had been issued from the public press under the direction of the late Executive, and more particularly the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and in addition to this, it was asserted publicly by Thaddeus Stevens, that their object was to form a legislature of minority members, elected by a minority of the people, or in other words not elected at all; and that the Secretary was to withhold the majority returns. I ask if this is not evidence of an intention to form a new government? I ask if there is not a black design at the bottom of all this? It was known by these persons that within five days the governor must contest his election. These five days were to be permitted to roll round, and then the votes were to be counted, and the election given, who took upon themselves to decide on all returns, to defeat Governor Porter's election. Even as the returns were counted up, was there not more than five thousand votes thrown out, and by whom? By the Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania. These facts were before the public. All these schemes of Burrows were to effect some particular object, and that object was to form a legislature not legally elected by the people. Was not this setting up a separate and independent government? And if he had been convicted of this, would it not have been treason? Ah! but, says the learned Speaker, a lawyer who would maintain such doctrines as these, must sell physic in a village and expound constitutional law to his patients, and Dogberry is quoted by the gentleman to the great amusement of the audience, as good authority on this head. Let me say to the Senator, if he had studied the principles of the law, as much as he has the decisions of Dogberry's court, he would have come to the conclusion that under the existing laws of Pennsylvania, with these facts established, even the immaculate Secretary of the Commonwealth could have been convicted of treason, for endeavoring to establish a new government, the head of which I believe was to be the late Executive. But I have since learned that there was another project in view. I believe no one doubts but that the Speaker of the Senate has very high aspirations, and I presume this project was to gratify him. The plan was this—

Porter was to be defeated by throwing out a sufficient number of counties to effect this object, and Rittenor did not desire to contest the election; consequently for one year there would be no legally elected governor, and during that time the Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania was to rule supreme in the chair of State! This was the plan, and this no doubt would have been the result, if the people had not risen in their strength and thrown it down. I do not know whether the Speaker was afraid of the butchers, because they smelled of blood, but I will tell him, if his scheme had been carried out, he would have seen blood flowing, if he had had the courage to look on.

The speaker has referred to the revolution of France, and I am glad that he has, for if any one will take up the history of that revolution and compare it with the attempt at revolution in Pennsylvania, he will see that there is a great similarity. France had her Robespierres, her Dantons and Marats, and Pennsylvania had her Burrowses, her Stevens and Penroses. The conspiracy of the former was to destroy beautiful France. The conspiracy of the latter was to destroy the Keystone State—the pride of the Union. The hand of Providence, however, has saved this commonwealth. We have on more than one occasion been providentially preserved, and it would seem, that on the late occasion, the hand of Providence was upon us. If there is a providential circumstance, that the people came here at the commencement of the session and arrested the treason, which was concocting. The committee of safety

too, performed its part in this emergency, and when the history of the affair comes to be written, the course of the democratic party will be decided to have been the correct course, and the speaker of the senate will be held up to posterity as a violator of the constitution and laws of his country.

The speaker has told you that he had a family, and he desires to hand down to his children a reputation untarnished. I will say to him, if the transactions at the commencement of the session, are to be chronicled and go down to posterity, he will not appear in a very enviable light; and the day will arrive when his children will blush at the conduct of their father on that occasion. I hope it will never be published, and it will never meet their infant eyes. If the history of these transactions does go to future generations, the character of the speaker of the senate, instead of being exhibited in that high point of view, so eloquently described by the senator from the city, will be marked with the blots of darkness. It will have a black cast upon it, that even the waters of the Lethe will never wash out. He will have a mark fixed upon him, like that of Cain of old, and every man will see it. This is public opinion. This is the opinion of three fourths of the people of Pennsylvania, and if gentlemen will read the publications on the subject in other states, they will see that pretty much the same opinion is held throughout the Union.

The Speaker has denounced my county and my constituents. Although the gentleman has said that I come from the wilds of Lycoming, I will tell him that that the people of that county are as intelligent and high minded as in any other part of the state, and they are always awake to their true interests. The gentleman has ridiculed the meeting in that county, and said that a committee of seven was appointed with me at their head, to come to the seat of government, and that I never came here. It is true, I did not come here at the head of seven: I waited a little and the people sent me here at the head of three thousand. The speaker has said that I reside in the wilds of Lycoming. Let me say to that senator that nature has cast that country in her finest mould. There is no more beautiful scenery in Pennsylvania, or I might say in the U. States. There is every thing to gratify the eye, and satisfy the mind in the county where Providence has cast my lot, that could be desired. I know it is fashionable for those who live in cities to denounce those as poor, ignorant and friendless who are not situated as they are. I would ask of the speaker, however, to reflect on the time when he first went to Cumberland county. If he reflects on that he will not denounce others for their origin and local situation.

In a lengthy discussion which has taken place the question before the senate has been almost entirely lost sight of. When I last addressed the senate, I gave the reasons which would justify the election of another member. I say, in point of law and in point of justice, those troops should be paid. It is due to their patriotism, to their love of country, and to the honorable and soldier like feeling which seemed to actuate them. They left their homes at a moment's warning, in an inclement season and on a most ungracious errand. Higher evidences of patriotism are seldom to be found, and I now say, that so long as such men can be found, the liberties of the commonwealth will be preserved, the laws sustained, and this republic be safe and happy. The speaker has seen fit to denounce an officer brought here on that occasion. He called him a two penny post boy, and every other epithet was applied to him which his intelligent but debased imagination could invent. That gentleman, however, regards it not. He may trace the private character of that man from the cradle to the present time, and his political conduct from the years of maturity up to this moment, without being able to find a dark spot in either. There are others whom the speaker has seen proper to denounce, but it is unnecessary for me to defend them. They came out boldly and firmly to sustain the laws, and when they were brought here in their military capacity, they conducted themselves like true soldiers. Although the call on those troops was a disgrace to the commonwealth, still by coming, they saved their reputations as citizen soldiers, performed their duty and are entitled to their pay.

I am under obligations to this committee for permitting me to address them during the period I have, it being so near the close of our labors, and I hope during the short stay which I am to make here, that I may never again be called upon to embark in a debate of this description. Such discussions are not congenial to my feelings, but I will say that no man shall challenge me to a discussion of my political principles without finding me willing to endeavor to sustain them. In all matters in which the public good is concerned, I will meet gentlemen fairly and honorably in debate. I will reason with them and listen patiently to their arguments; but I hope that this will be the last time when the senate of Pennsylvania shall be disgraced by attacks on private character, such as has been exhibited in this debate. It was not called up by me, and if it is said that I embarked in it also, I have only to say, that it was in self defence, and I will leave to the public my justification.

Mr. Penrose said: I hope this will be the last time—and I concur in this with the individual from Lycoming—that the Senate of Pennsylvania shall be disgraced, as it has been by the low personalities of that senator. I should be unworthy of the seat I have occupied here for six years past—I should be unworthy of the confidence reposed in me by a majority of the senators on this floor—I should be unworthy of the private friendship which I have enjoyed; of every individual in this body, I know not a single exception, did I condescend to engage in a reply to the low billingsgate of a vulgar blackguard.

But I owe it to myself—I owe it to the senate—I owe it to those who have honored me with their confidence and friendship—I owe it to the community in which I live—I owe it to the friends and relations by whom I am surrounded—I owe it to every consideration of justice among men, and to Him who judges of the designs of men—I owe it to all these considerations, solemnly, and in the presence of the senate, to say that the charges made or insinuated by the senator from Lycoming are foul, malignant aspersions, contradicted by evidence adduced before a committee of his own party, and it remains only for me to say that the calumnies are as foul as I condemn the calumniator base and unworthy.

I regret the necessity of this reply—I make it with reluctance—I make it with no design to provoke feelings here or elsewhere—but I make it under the full consciousness of my responsibility; and sir, were I to forget that the searcher of all hearts was a being of infinite justice; and to follow the dictates of humanity alone, and permit my feelings to govern my course of conduct, the Senator from the county of Lycoming would soon discover whether the blood of the Biddles, which courses in my veins, was disgraced or not. But the Senator from Lycoming knows full well—and hence the personal attack which has been made on me—that I hold connections which forbid me pursuing the natural dictates of my feelings. The Senator in the course of his remarks has assumed arguments which I did not advance, and has misrepresented those which I did use, and drawn conclusions from the one and the other, neither justified by the events which he has referred to, nor by any thing which has taken place. I now leave the subject. I am perfectly satisfied that the Senators argument—if argument he pleases to call it—should go to the public. I am perfectly satisfied that my whole connexion with the transaction referred to by the Senator should be published, in any way that may be desired, either by my friends or my enemies. I feel that I have discharged my duty as Speaker of this body, and on the floor of the Senate, and by my acts am I willing to be judged.

MR. PARSONS.—One word Mr. Chairman and I am done. I stated nothing on the floor of the Senate but what I religiously believe to be true, and which I believe can be proved satisfactorily, and if it has had the effect which the Senator from Cumberland represents, it is because the truth tells tales of disgrace and dishonor which the Senator wishes to have forgotten—because the last ever makes "the gall'd jade wince." With regard to the language being of a low and billingsgate cast, as the Speaker represents it, I will only say that it was in reply to his remarks, and in the language of scripture.

"I answered a fool according to his folly." (Here the debate on the pay of the troops ended for the present.)

**Death of General Smith.**  
DIED.—In Baltimore on Monday the 22nd ult. General SAMUEL SMITH, aged about 87 years.

The following biographical sketch of the life of the deceased will exhibit some interesting particulars: Samuel Smith, the grandfather of the deceased, emigrated at the age of about 35, from Ireland, to Pennsylvania in 1728. Gen. Smith's father, John Smith, came from Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, to settle in Baltimore, in September 1760, was a member of the Convention that formed the State Constitution, and for many years represented Baltimore in the State Senate. Gen. Smith himself, was born at Carlisle, in Pa., on the 27th July, 1752. He was early destined by his father—who was himself a merchant—for a mercantile life, and was sent by him to England, to be brought up in an English counting house. He was then about 19; not liking the form and restraint under which he observed that the clerks in the House lived, he determined not to obtain his mercantile education there; but freighting the vessel in which he had gone out, he sailed for a port in Italy, and the vessel being cast away on that coast, and the voyage broken up, he travelled over most of the continent, and returned to the U. S. in the same vessel in which the accomplished but unfortunate Major Andre, was a passenger, between whom and himself, was formed a friendship which ended only with the life of that lamented victim of Asnold's treason.

Gen. Smith, then a very young man, was selected by the Committee of Safety of Baltimore, to command a company, sent down by water to Annapolis, to arrest and capture Provincial Governor Eden. The Governor made his escape. He engaged in the revolutionary struggle at its commencement—entering the service as a Captain. He was in the battle of Brandywine—in the battle of Monmouth—in the battle of White Plains—and his company covered the retreat of the army through the Jersey—the battle of the Long Island, and commanded at Mud Fort; where such gallant and desperate defence was made against the British fleet—blowing up two of their frigates. In this engagement, he was disabled by a spent ball, which gave him a shock to his whole frame, from which he did not soon recover. After the close of the Revolutionary struggle, he entered actively into commercial pursuits, and may be said to have been the founder of the Commerce of our city; and was the main stay of the Commercial interests of the whole country in Congress for forty years. He, for one year, represented the city in the Legislature of the State, after that he was in Congress, or other House of Congress, until the 4th of March, 1833. When Mr. Jefferson came into the Presidency, he pressed Gen. Smith to accept the office of Secretary of the Navy; which he declined; consenting, however, to act in that capacity until Mr. Jefferson could select some one to fill it permanently. He served as Secretary of the Navy for half a year or more, but would receive no compensation for his services. He generally while in Congress filled some high station, Chairman of Committees on Ways and Means in the House, and of that of Finance in the Senate. When Baltimore was threatened with attack, his fellow citizens called on him to take the command, which he did, upon a pledge of his own private fortune, and that of a friend, who went before him to his great account,—the necessary repairs and preparations of Fort M'Henry were made. During all the time of command here, neither he, nor his staff, received any pay. He went into Congress in 1793, and continued without intermission, a member up to the 4th of March, 1833. Congress voted, and presented him, a sword, for his gallant defence of Mud Fort. His last public service to his fellow citizens, was in the capacity of Mayor of Baltimore.—Republican.

**Funeral of General Smith.**—The following account of the funeral of this aged revolutionary veteran, we copy from the Baltimore American of Saturday last: The funeral obsequies of the late General Smith took place on Thursday afternoon, in accordance with the order issued by the Marshal of the day. Half-past four being the time named for the commencement of the procession, immense crowds of citizens were seen early in the afternoon moving from point to point, whilst the members of the Cavalry and other Military Corps, the City Guards and the Fire Companies hastened to their respective places of rendezvous, eager to join in manifesting respect to the memory of one who had so long been identified with the fortunes of our country.

The Procession left the dwelling of the deceased in Exchange Place at the appointed hour, and moved up Gay to Baltimore street, the cavalry in front, followed by the infantry regiments and companies of artillery. In compliance with the invitations which had been sent to them by the municipal authorities, the President of the U. S. and Heads of Departments at Washington, His Excellency the Governor of Maryland, and other distinguished personages were in attendance, the President riding in an open barouche, accompanied by his Excellency Governor Grason, the Mayor of the city, and the Hon. Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States. A second barouche followed, in were seated the Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the Hon. J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War and the Hon. Felix Grundy, Attorney General of the United States.

The Hearse containing the body was drawn by four white horses and flanked on either side by mounted dragoons. It was followed by a long train of carriages, containing the Pall Bearers, the Committee of Arrangements, the City Council, and other distinguished persons. The procession moved on to the City Hall, where the body was deposited in the vaults of the City Council, the Judges of the Courts and members of the Bar, the Professors of the University of Maryland, Officers of the Army and Navy, Officers of the Customs, Members of Congress, and Members of the State Legislature, Consuls, and others.

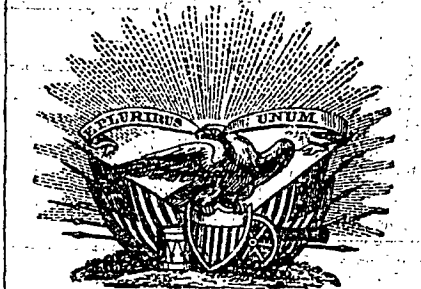
On entering Baltimore street, the portion of the procession which had started from the late residence of the deceased was joined by the Fire Department, dressed in the uniform of their respective companies, the line being swelled as it proceeded west ward by the addition of crowds of private citizens. During the ceremonies the bells of the churches were rung, minute guns were fired, and the flags of the shipping in the harbor and on the public edifices were displayed at half-mast high throughout the day, as they had been the day preceding. A deep and heartfelt interest in the mournful scene seemed to pervade all classes in whose minds the name of the venerable citizen, whose remains were passing to the "cold narrow house appointed for all living," had been associated with the advancement of the city, during more than three fourths of a century.

**THE FATE OF A GAMBLER.**  
We extract from a foreign paper the following account of the melancholy consequences of indulging a propensity for gambling, as illustrated in the melancholy fate of a Bohemian nobleman:

"The dreadful passion for gambling has lately made another victim in Bohemia. The young Count J. B. Gravalasky, had two years ago inherited fifty millions of francs; he was then in his twenty-fifth year; and always in gaming houses—he lost at Milan, 300,000 florins—at Vienna, 800,000—at Prague, 300,000 florins. This severe lesson, instead of tempering his passion, made it still stronger. He sold his furniture, and his estates, and even the revenues to arise from the dominions composing his birthright, for one hundred years, which property could not be alienated. All this money he lost also. Reduced to misery, and always dreaming of the possibility of winning back the immense fortune he had lost, he committed the serious crime of forging bills of exchange. He was at Gratz, and there he found means to negotiate, to Messrs. Churchman & Co. in that town, bills, on which he had affixed the false signatures of the bankers, Reyenberger & Brothers, at Vienna. One of the partners of this rich house arrived the same day at Gratz, and informed the Messrs. Clarenheim that they were the dupes of a sharper. Next morning the count Gravalasky was arrested, but a short time after he found means of escape. He left Gratz, and went to Beraun, where he assumed the name of Karner, and passed as a cabinet-maker. He lived there in quiet retirement, but being discovered, he was put in confinement, and on the night of the nineteenth, or morning of the twentieth December, he strangled himself with a silk handkerchief."

## AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY SANDERSON & CORNMAN.



**CARLISLE:**  
THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1830.

We conclude this week the admirable speech of Col. Parsons, and once more invite for it a careful and attentive perusal.

Tuesday next is the day for our citizens to assemble in town meeting, for the purpose of voting the additional school tax for the ensuing year. As it is a subject in which all are deeply concerned, we trust that a general attendance will be given.

**Suicide.**—A German residing in the east end of Louth street, committed suicide on Tuesday morning last, by hanging himself in the cellar of his residence. This same individual attempted to kill himself about two weeks since by cutting his throat, but was prevented from accomplishing his design by the timely arrival of his wife who happened to be out of the house. On Tuesday morning she was engaged in the garden, and taking advantage of her absence, he went to the cellar, fastened the door with a thin rope hung himself. He was cut down a few minutes after, but the vital spark had fled. The cause of this rash act it is said was jealousy of his wife.

**Public Improvements.**—The tolls collected on the Pennsylvania Canals & Railways, for the month ending 17th ult. amounted to \$144,667 17, being an increase of \$35,562 83 over the corresponding period of last spring.

Gov. PORTER'S CABINET, has been completed by the appointment of the following gentlemen, who will enter upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices on the 10th inst.

Hon. JOHN KLINCKENBETH, of Westmoreland, Secretary of the Land Office.

Dr. GEORGE R. ESPEY, of Venango, Auditor General, and

Dr. JACOB SALLIDAY, of Berks, Surveyor General.

A federal antimasonic frolic came off at the tavern of John Paul, in West Pennsylvania township, on Thursday last, at which ex-governor Rittenor was "chief" cook and bottle-washer." What the object of this "spree" was, we are at a loss to conjecture, unless it was to put Joseph Rittenor in a course of training to run the heats as a candidate for a seat in the Legislature at the next general election. A friend at our elbow, who pretends to know a thing or two, suggests that it must have been gotten up for the purpose of enabling the talented Door Keeper of the Senate to show off to advantage—it being understood that he is to be likewise placed on the ticket for the next Legislature. At all events, the liquor was drunk and the dinner swallowed by some 70 or 80 of the real ring tailed rovers, (a slim turn out, by the way, after so much exertion to get it up!) a number of whom were from the Borough of Carlisle—and the company dispersed, in the best manner they were able, to their respective places of abode, without having done any thing calculated to turn the waters of the Susquehanna up stream, or (which would have been more agreeable to their wishes,) converted a single democrat to the antimasonic faith. We understand, however, that, taking it altogether, it was rather a spirited affair, and was worthy the occasion which called such a host of patriotic souls together. The principal speakers, we learn, were his ex-Excellency, and another gentleman who was a candidate for Congress last fall; but whether our friend Dax astonished the natives with his eloquence, we are not informed. For further particulars, see Herald of this week.

Although the dinner at Paul's was a spirited affair, some of the guests appeared rather spiritless next morning. They had not the foresight of Thaddy, who wisely took beforehand in order to save a doctor's bill afterwards. Perhaps, as he is well aware of the evil of seduction, he wisely avoided a place where the temptation to indulgence would doubtless be very strong.

Neither of the great guns of federal antimasonry, were present at the frolic on Thursday last. Penrose was in Philadelphia—Thaddy was taken suddenly sick in Shippensburg that morning—and Burrows had to stay at home, and mind the children!

Gen'l. SAMUEL SMITH, whose death, funeral, &c. are announced in the papers, was a native of this town, and was born, we believe, in the house now occupied by Maj. Robert Lamberton, Post Master.

On Dit.—Rumor with her thousand tongues has it, that Mr. PHILLIPS is shortly to evacuate the chair editorial of the Herald and give place to Mr. CHAB. If this report be correct, (and we have no reason to doubt it,) we may well exclaim—"wonderful, the swoops and changes!" Another rumor is, that, after the new arrangement is entered into, the Harrison flag, which has so long decorated the columns of that paper is to be struck, and the banner of HENRY CLAY unfurled at the mast head.—Be this as it may, we believe that the leaders of the federal party in this county are in favor of Clay, whatever predilections a few hot-headed antimasons may have for the petticoat hero, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The Legislature of this State re-assembles at Harrisburg on Tuesday next—and will, without doubt, have a stormy session, as the "buckshot war" bill is not yet finally disposed of. We hardly think, however, that Mr. Penrose will venture to make another attack upon Col. Parsons, after the severe drubbing he received at the close of the regular session.

"Southern Literary Messenger."—This excellent periodical still maintains the high character it has heretofore attained in the reading community. The April number contains 72 pages of closely printed matter, in prose and poetry, all of which are original. Amongst the contributors to the Messenger may be ranked some of the best literary writers in the country. The work is furnished to subscribers at the low rate of \$5 per annum. Those of our readers who desire to furnish themselves with a monthly, could not do better than by subscribing at once for this valuable periodical.

TURNING THE TABLES.—The Harrisburg Keystone of Wednesday last, says:—"The obstinate perseverance of the federal conspirators in prosecuting the Democrats who frustrated their treasonable designs in December, seems to demand that steps should be taken, for the infliction of retributive justice. Stevens, Burrows, Penrose, Rittenor and Wm. B. Reed, should be proceeded against for their treason, in attempting to defeat the decision of the people at the ballot boxes, and thereby overturning our republican form of government. There is no doubt but that they would be convicted on a fair trial and condemned to suffer the ignominious punishment inflicted by the laws for the crime of treason." The public voice indignantly calls for proceedings to be at once had against these notorious offenders."

Murderous Affair.—The Louisville (Ky.) Journal of the 13th ult. says: "We learn by a private letter, that MARCUS DESHA, a son of Ex-Governor Desha, was killed at the post of Arkansas on the 2nd inst. by Eugene Notribe. Desha rushed on Notribe with a Bowie knife, when Notribe shot at him with a pistol, but missed him. Notribe's brother then handed him a second pistol, with which he shot him down on the spot. Notribe has been held to bail in the sum of \$10,000."

Gov. Desha is peculiarly unfortunate in his children. In addition to the above, many of our readers will doubtless recollect that several years ago another of his sons was convicted of murder and came near forfeiting his life, and that, too, at a time his father was the acting governor of Kentucky.

Land Sales.—The sales at Milwaukee, [Wisconsin], from the 19th of February to the 16th of March, when the sales terminated, amounted to \$567,339.47. The Chicago American states, that nine-tenths of this land is sold to actual settlers, and, with the exception of half a section, at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre.

Fire in Albany.—We learn from the Albany Argus, that on Saturday evening, the 20th ult., a fire broke out in that city which destroyed not less than 45 buildings, besides outhouses—among the number a new Methodist church which cost \$12,000. The total loss is estimated at upwards of \$80,000.

Fire at Ogdensburg.—A destructive fire occurred at Ogdensburg, [N. Y.] on the night of the 17th ult. The property destroyed is estimated at from 50 to \$70,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fire in New Orleans.—Several large store houses in New Orleans, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 9th ult.—Loss \$30,000.

Two fires occurred in Harrisburg during the last week—both supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. Considerable damage was sustained.

The Hon. ISAAC DARLINGTON, President Judge of the Chester District, Died after a short illness at his residence in West Chester, on Saturday evening last.