

Meeting of the Democratic State Convention. HARRISBURG, March 9.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, met this morning at 10 o'clock in the House of Representatives, pursuant to the call of the State Central Committee. The attendance was very full; almost every county in the state being fully represented.

Wm. L. Hirst, Chairman of the Central Committee, occupied the Chair temporarily, pursuant to a resolution of former conventions, and their credentials severally presented.

The seat of Charles B. Manly of Delaware, as Senatorial Delegate from Chester and Delaware, was contested by Alexander McKeever, but after a full examination of the case, Mr. Manly was admitted.

On motion a committee of one from each Senatorial district was then appointed to nominate and report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

Mr. Chase (Speaker of the House) moved the appointment by the delegates of a committee to report a series of resolutions expressive of the views and sentiments of the party.

Considerable discussion arose, and the resolution was finally postponed until the organization of the Convention.

The Convention then took a recess until 12 o'clock.

NOON SESSION.

The Convention assembled at half past twelve o'clock, when the committee on the selection of officers made report.

They nominated Judge Shannon of Allegheny county for President of the Convention, assisted by one Vice President from each Senatorial district, and eleven Secretaries.

The nominations were unanimously approved.

The President, on taking the chair, made a very neat and appropriate address, heartily congratulating the Democracy of the state upon the spirit of unity and fealty everywhere manifested. He spoke also of the hopeful and cheerful aspect of affairs throughout the country, and exhorted in every movement a careful regard for the prosperity and permanency of democratic principles.

The Convention then again resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Chase for the appointment of a committee to report resolutions.

It was debated at some length, and on being amended so as to direct the President to appoint was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock after re-assembling a candidate for Governor, was called for. On first ballot the vote stood as follows:

Wm. Bigler,	128 votes.
James S. Bell,	5 do.

Wm. Bigler was thereupon declared duly nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor.

Hobi Jeremiah Black was on motion nominated as a candidate for the Supreme Bench by acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner. The names of quite a number of gentlemen were submitted, and the first ballot then being taken resulted as follows:

Henry S. Mott, of Pike,	56
George Scott, of Columbia,	20
Scattering,	57

Neither candidate having a majority of the votes cast, a second ballot was had which resulted as follows:

Henry S. Mott,	83
George Scott,	20
Scattering,	28

Henry S. Mott, of Pike county, having a clear majority, was thereupon declared duly nominated for Canal Commissioner, amid enthusiastic applause.

The President then announced the committee on resolutions, (Mr. E. B. Chase, of Susquehanna, Chairman,) after which a recess was taken until 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 6 o'clock, when Mr. Chase, from the committee on resolutions, submitted a series expressive of the sentiments of the Convention and of the party in the present posture of affairs, and re-affirming the established principles of the democratic creed.

The resolutions, after some little discussion were adopted.

An unsuccessful effort was made to introduce resolutions in reference to the Nebraska bill.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the selection of WILLIAM BIGLER by the voice of this Convention, as the standard bearer of the democracy in the next gubernatorial contest, is not only in accordance with the well established usages of the party, but a well merited tribute to his eminent worth, integrity and ability. His entire administration has been characterized by an unselfish devotion to the best interests of the people. The Democracy will hail his re-nomination with delight, and will ratify the action of this Convention by his triumphant election.

Resolved, That the last annual message of Gov. Bigler is a public document of unusual strength and ability; exhibiting with the greatest candor and fidelity, the actual financial condition of the Commonwealth. In this frank and manly exhibit, we have assurance that the public interests of the people are entrusted to a safe and competent executive.

Resolved, That while there is so much in the message of Governor Bigler to excite our admiration and pride for the extent of our wealth of the state, and the high degree of prosperity enjoyed by the people, we should not be inconsiderate to the importance of a rigid economy in every department of the government. It is in this that we have the assurance that the public money is not misapplied, and a just founda-

tion for the confidence that public engagements will be cheerfully met by the people.

Resolved, That upon the subject of the currency, the views of Gov. Bigler are perfectly sound and democratic. That whilst it has never been the aim of the Democratic party to "uproot entirely the system of banking we have," it is not less our true policy to restrain the aggregate amount of capital invested in banking to the demands of a healthy trade and the actual business wants of the community, and not run the risk of great commercial embarrassment and distress by an undue expansion of paper circulation. Old and chartered banks should be re-chartered with great caution, and only after a most thorough examination of their condition; whilst new ones should only be established when absolutely necessary and demanded by the exigencies of trade.

Resolved, That the evils of omnibus and special legislation has become intolerable, and the former especially calculated to produce incalculable mischief and injury to the public. We therefore heartily commend and approve the position assumed by Gov. Bigler, against this species of legislation.

Resolved, That in the adjustment of the difficulties at Erie, and with the Franklin canal company, Gov. Bigler displayed great skill, prudence and ability; and that he is justly entitled to the praise of all for his conduct throughout the entire controversy.

Resolved, That this convention presents with entire confidence, the name of JEREMIAH S. BLACK as the candidate of the Democratic party for Judge of the Supreme Court. The high character and distinguished ability of Judge Black are too well known to every citizen of the Commonwealth to require endorsement by this convention. The time he has already occupied that eminent position, has been sufficient to leave the impress of a great mind upon the jurisprudence of the country, and he has shown himself a worthy successor of the strong minds who filled the bench before him.

Resolved, That in the selection of HENRY S. MOTT, as our candidate for Canal Commissioner, we believe the democracy are peculiarly fortunate; recognizing in him as we do, a man of the strictest integrity, great personal popularity, and eminently qualified to fill the responsible office for which he is nominated.

Resolved, That the election of General FRANKLIN PIERCE to the Presidency, was a triumphant vindication of the attachment of the Democratic party to the constitution and the Union; and that so far his administration has displayed great ability, been eminently judicious and consistent with the principles upon which he was elected, and the doctrines contained in his inaugural address.

Resolved, That the public services of the Hon. JAMES CAMPBELL, and the ability, fidelity and integrity with which he has discharged the duties of Postmaster General, entitle him to the thanks of the people of the United States, and that he possesses the confidence and merits the support of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Hon. R. BROADHEAD, our representative in the Senate of the United States, entitles him to the entire confidence and support of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania are in favor of a liberal disposition of the public lands by the general government, and of the Principles of a well devised Homestead Law, which would encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every free white male citizen of the United States, who is the head of a family, a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same for a certain specified period.

Resolved, That the democracy of Pennsylvania adhere with unshaken fidelity to the Constitution and Union of the States; and relies upon the compromise of 1850 as the final adjustment of the vexed and dangerous question which then agitated the country, and menaced the existence of the Union. Upon this rational principle Gov. Bigler entered upon the contest of 1851, and with a distinct avowal of his adherence to its provisions was adopted in 1852, as a distinctive feature in the national platform, and President Pierce was elected by an unparalleled majority, thus manifesting the popular assent to the terms and conditions of the compromise. Regarding it as we do as a solemn and deliberate settlement of controversy, consecrated by the efforts and energies of the ablest and best of both great political parties at the time of its adoption, and since twice ratified by the people of this state, we therefore ratify and adopt the principles laid down in the Baltimore platform of 1852. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

NORTH WESTERN RAILROAD.

The Council of Philadelphia, on Thursday last by a unanimous vote, authorized the Mayor to subscribe \$750,000 to the North Western Railroad. This, we presume, secures the construction of this road, as, with other subscriptions previously obtained, it covers the estimated cost of grading; and when progressed thus far, the amount required to complete it can without doubt be procured.

This road commences at New Castle, runs through Butler, and connects with the Pennsylvania Central road near Blairsville. The Cleveland and Mahoning road connects at New Castle, and thus through line is furnished from Cleveland to Philadelphia, avoiding Pittsburgh.

Mercer Freeman.

THE REPUBLICAN.  
CLEARFIELD, MARCH 15, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
WILLIAM BIGLER.  
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,  
JEREMIAH S. BLACK.  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
HENRY S. MOTT.

RIVER NEWS.—For near a week past, The Susquehanna has been in excellent order for rafting, and immense quantities of lumber have been run to market. The water is falling fast, and is now, or will be after to-day, too low for navigation.

For the last few days we have been absent assisting our lumbermen to run their productions to market, and the paper has been under the charge of other persons, who are entitled to the credit of any improvement which may appear in the present number.

During the recent flood, it is said by the oldest inhabitants, there has been more lumber run down the river past this place for market, than ever before known in the same length of time.

HOMESTEAD BILL.—This bill, which has been under consideration in the National House of Representatives, for some time past, has at length finally passed through that body, by a vote of 107 to 72. It makes a donation of 160 acres of the national domain, in any of the states or territories, where we have public land, to each actual settler, (he or she being a free white citizen and the head of a family,) on condition of residency and cultivation for five successive years.

We understand that one of the provisions of the bill is—that this donation is to be forever exempt from levy and sale for preceding debts.

We consider this Bill as one of the most beneficial measures which has yet been before the present Congress—probably altogether so—inasmuch as its effect will be to provide homes for perhaps hundreds of thousands who are now homeless, and at the same time will ensure the rapid settlement and cultivation of those vast fields of forest and prairie land which now lie dormant and fruitless for want of husbandry.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—We publish to day the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, which met in Harrisburg on the 8th instant. The proceedings, and resolutions in particular, will, we think, meet the views of the democratic party generally. It will be seen that our present talented and energetic governor, Wm. Bigler, has been re-nominated almost unanimously by acclamation, only five delegates dissenting. Judge Black was nominated by acclamation, and Henry S. Mott, of Pike county, was nominated on 2d ballot as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner. The Democratic party in this state never was more united than at present—nor victory more certain than at the approaching election. The feeble opposition to Wm. Bigler of five dissenting delegates and their constituency, will, ere the election comes, melt away, and harmonize with the overwhelming voice of the party, which is now, and will be, for Gov. Bigler. There cannot be a doubt of the election of all our candidates by a majority of from twenty five to thirty thousand, at a moderate estimate.

OPENING OF CANAL NAVIGATION.—The Lewistown Gazette of March 9, says—"The Canal was filled with water on Monday last, since which a number of boats have arrived and departed."

DECLINED.—Gen. WM. H. IRWIN, who has been generally spoken of as the probable candidate of the whig party for Governor, has announced his determination not to be a candidate for nomination.

APPOINTMENT.—The Post Master General, on the 1st instant, appointed Isaac T. James, Esq., a route agent on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, in place of John C. Myers, removed. The removal of Mr. Myers was demanded by a large number of the Democrats of this city, out of considerations affecting the welfare of the party, and the promptitude with which the Postmaster General answered their demands, shows that he fully acknowledges its propriety and justice. Mr. James is a Democrat whose political consistency and fidelity have stood the test of years service in the Democratic ranks, and his appointment gives general satisfaction.

Postmaster General Campbell has, indeed, acted promptly and justly in the above matter, and it has turned up just as we predicted. It would be a waste of ammunition to extend a "parting salute" over a few words on a "fallen foe," as small as Col. John C. Myers! We merely give place to the fact that retribution has annihilated a traitor, who, had he lived in the days of Benedict Arnold, would have suffered an ignominious death! Let his fate be a warning in future to all political traitors!—Pennsylvanian.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.  
WASHINGTON, March 9, 1854.

The passage of the Nebraska bill in the Senate, will long be remembered as one of the most important events in the legislative history of our country. On Thursday last that body did not adjourn until about 10 o'clock P. M., and they sat all night on Friday, taking the vote about 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, when the bill passed by a vote of 37 to 14—14 northern, and 14 southern Democrats, and 9 southern whigs voting for it—whilst every northern whig and abolitionist, and only one southern whig and one southern democrat opposed it. Of the absentees, two-thirds would have voted for it had they been present.

The abolitionists look upon the passage of this bill as a "final settlement" indeed, of the slavery agitation. They know that if it is suffered to become a law, the country will settle down in a peaceful acquiescence to the measure, and thus take away every effort in their power to defeat it in the Senate, or to throw obstacles in the way of its passage. They assailed it in every shape, fair and foul; but among the most potent objections they raised, and the one which caused many northern democratic statesmen to hesitate, was, that, by repealing the Missouri Compromise, slavery would legally exist in those territories under the operation of the French law existing in Louisiana before its session to the United States. To silence that battery, Senator Badger of Georgia, offered an amendment expressly repealing said law, which was adopted by a very large majority. The bill, thus amended, does not more than give to the people of these territories the plain and undisputed right to make their own laws. Nothing more. Who, then, can say one word against it? Certainly no one who believes the people are capable of self-government, or who believes the British parliament was wrong in making laws for and taxing the Colonies against their consent, and that the Colonists were right in resisting such tyranny.

Your readers have doubtless heard of the tragical termination of the Gardner trial. The second trial of George A. Gardner terminated last week in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was immediately sentenced to the penitentiary for 10 years. This was on Friday, the prisoner was first taken to the city prison, where he called for pen and paper, and wrote one or two letters. Soon after he was seized with convulsions, and died in about two hours. The general opinion was that he had taken Strichnine. A postmortem examination was made, and the stomach is now in the hands of a chemist, and the result of the analysis of its contents will be made known to the jury of inquest which will meet again to-morrow.

Gardner had obtained \$428,000 from the government, on a claim which is now fully ascertained to have been fraudulent. Some \$200,000 is believed to have been secured. His brother is also under indictment for participating in the same offence. The deceased displayed many evidences of the highest order of talents and capacity, had they been exercised in works of virtuous usefulness. He acted well the part of an innocent man; for, after his claim had been awarded by the board on Mexican claims, he went to Europe, and after spending a season there, voluntarily returned to this city, where he mixed in the best society, and had many friends who considered him a wronged and innocent man, some of whom even yet assert his innocence.

Gardner was about 37 years of age.—Went to Mexico as a practical dentist.—He there made the acquaintance of an old offender named Mears, a refugee from justice, who was the first to conceive the idea of presenting a claim on the U. S. under the treaty with Mexico, for losses sustained by occasion of the war. Gardner was employed by Mears to prosecute his claim and in preparing the papers, &c., to sustain this claim, seems to have conceived the idea of setting up a claim on his own account, and for a much larger amount.—Mears's claim being for a quicksilver mine valued at \$134,000—and Gardner's for a Silver mine, with the appearances, &c., valued at over \$700,000. Gardner came on to Washington, and after employing Hon. Thos. Corwin, Gen. Waddy Thompson and Edward Curtis as his attorneys, went before the Board of Commissioners, headed by Hon. George Evans of Maine, and secured an award for the whole amount of both claims—the former of which was paid to the full amount, and some \$400,000 on the latter. The fraud is said to have been discovered by a Dr. Davis, of this city, who was afterwards appointed Secretary of the Board, by having his suspicions aroused whilst overhauling the papers preparatory to filing them away in the office of the Secretary of State—his (Davis) having spent several years in Mexico where he attained a knowledge of the true character of Mears.

This fraud is without a parallel in the history of our government, as well in regard to the amount of the swindle, the respectability of the parties and their agents, and the magnitude and ingenuity of the devices, resorted to to accomplish it. Its exposure cannot fail to teach a salutary lesson, and to show the people the transcendent importance of keeping a constant eye of watchfulness upon their public servants, demanding the closest scrutiny into their official conduct, and requiring in all cases, the very brightest order of excellence in those entrusted with these high responsibilities.

A ship built entirely of zinc at Nantes, has made a successful outward and return voyage from Rio Janeiro to that port. She proved an excellent sea boat in the repeated gales which she encountered. Her compasses were not affected, as in the case in vessels where iron is largely present.

The Passage of the Nebraska Bill in the United States' Senate.

The abolition agitators are in a great rage at the passage of the Nebraska bill. The great majority which it has received is like a knell to their ears. Let it pass the House by a decisive vote and their occupation gone—slavery agitation in Congress at an end. We give below the vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Broadhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Hunter, Johnson, Jones, (of Iowa,) Jones, (of Tennessee,) Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Sill, Stuart, Thompson, (of Ky.) Thompson, (of New Jersey,) Toucey, Weller and Williams.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bell, Chase, Dodge, (of Wis.) Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, Houston, James, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade and Walker.

For the bill,  
Against it,

Majority for the bill,  
Messrs. Bright, Toms and Mallory, of whom are in favor of the bill were absent in consequence of sickness. Messrs. Pearce, Clayton and Wright, friends of the bill, were also absent. The following absentees would have voted against the bill:

Messrs. Phelps, Cooper, Everett and Allen. So that a full vote would have stood thus:

For the bill,  
Against it,

Majority for the bill  
Messrs. James and Allen voted against the bill under instructions, otherwise they would have gone for it, which would have made the majority 27, and if the vacancy from South Carolina had been filled, the majority would be 28.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.  
HARTFORD, Conn. March 3.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the steam boiler in Fales & Grey's car factory, exploded, destroying the blacksmith shop and engine room, and badly shattering the main building. Over 100 persons were in that part of the building at the time of the explosion, which was most terrific, wrenching the powerful machinery breaking the timbers and prostrating the walls and roof, burying the workmen beneath the ruins. The citizens and firemen were quickly on the spot to rescue the sufferers; nine of whom were instantly killed and died subsequently. Many others are badly injured, some of whom will probably die. The boiler was a new one of fifty horse power, built in the best manner. Over three hundred persons were employed in the building. The killed were chiefly killed in the blacksmith shop.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—The scene was heart-rending. Hundreds of the wives and children of the workmen rushed to the spot, and the excitement spread to the schools in the south district, attended by the workmen's children; the school was at once dismissed, in consequence of the distress of the children.

The victims are horribly mutilated, and in some instances hardly recognizable.—At 5 o'clock all were extricated. The number wounded is supposed to be over fifty.

A Coroner's jury was summoned immediately and proceeded to inquire. The loss to the buildings and machinery is estimated at \$30,000.

NUMERICAL LAWS OF THE SEXES.—The last census develops some curious facts. It fixes the numerical laws of the sexes thus:

1. There are more males than females born by about four per cent.
2. At 20 years of age this preponderance is entirely lost, and there are more females than males.
3. At forty years the balance is again the other way, and there are more males than females.
4. At 70 the sexes are about even, and the ultimate age of the human being is reached without any decided advantage to either sex.

Between 70 and 100 years of age, there are 15,311 more white women than there are males, being more than five per cent. of the whole number. Beyond the age of forty years, the probabilities of longevity are much greater for American women than for men. This contrasts singularly with the fact, that the physique (relative) of American women is inferior to that of American men. That fact, as is shown, however, tells tremendously on women between the ages of twenty and forty, when their mortality is very great.

The longevity of some women is very extraordinary. There are four hundred and thirty American women above one hundred years of age.

Hon. John L. Dawson, in the House of Representatives, on the 14th ult., made an eloquent and lengthy speech, in support of his Homestead Bill. He takes the position which every American Statesman should avow himself in favor of, viz: that it should be the policy of this Government, so far as liberal legislation can affect it, to give land to the landless, and bread to the breadless. With an area of 1,360,070,651 acres of public domain, unsold and unappropriated; it will require all the learning and ingenuity of honorable members of Congress, to vindicate their opposition to this bill, before the "bono and senso" of the country.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 6.—The steamer Canon arrived this morning from Havana on the 1st, with despatches for government, detailing the seizure of the steamer Black Warrior, for an alleged infringement of the revenues, having cotton not included in her manifest. The Captain abandoned the Warrior and went on board the Fulton.

THE BATTLE OF CITALE.

The London Times gives the following particulars of the battle of Citale from a private letter:—

On Friday the 9th of January, the Turkish troops, under the orders of Ismail Pacha and Ahmed Pacha, marched to attack the Russians, who had fortified themselves in the village of Citale, which is about five hours march from Kalafat. The force of Ismail Pacha was composed of three regiments of regular cavalry and one regiment of Bashi Bozouks, with six guns. Ahmed Pacha was stationed at some distance from the village, with some reserve troops, consisting of five battalions, and also six guns.

The Russian force in the village consisted of three battalions of infantry, commanded by colonel Bonagard, three squadrons of hussars, and two squadrons of Cossacks, with six guns.

The Turkish troops were superior in number; but the position of the Russians, who were distributed in all the houses of the village, which is of great extent, and which is surrounded by a double ditch, rendered the attack extremely perilous, as the enemy, well sheltered, were enabled to direct a murderous fire upon the Turks, without the latter being able to reply to it.

In spite of this evident disadvantage, Ismail Pacha gave orders for the attack, and threw himself into the village under a shower of balls fired from all the windows. At first the Turks received very serious injury; but, although this circumstance somewhat disorganized their attack, their impetuosity was by no means checked. The greater portion of the soldiers, who had never before been exposed to musketry, nevertheless displayed indomitable courage.

After a desperate struggle, they attacked the houses, and fought hand to hand with sword and bayonet. The massacre was frightful. The Russians in vain begged for quarters. In the fever of the fight the Turks listened to nothing, and slaughtered without pity all who fell under their hands. The Mussulmans of the Crimea, incorporated with the Russian army, in vain appealed to their character of Mussulmans—No quarter was given to them. Gutters of blood ran down the streets from this wholesale human slaughter. To add to the horrors of the scene, it may be stated that a number of pigs which had been let loose were seen eating the dead bodies.

All who could escape the slaughter took refuge in a redoubt at the head of the village, and thence commenced a murderous fire upon the Turks, who returned it vigorously, but not without receiving considerable injury from the Russian guns.

At last the enemy, incapable of any further struggle, decided on abandoning the entrenchments. A number of Russian troops had already evacuated the place, when a colonel of Turkish cavalry conceived the unfortunate idea of endeavoring to oppose their passage.

The Russians, finding themselves surrounded, and having no other alternative but to conquer or die, recommenced the fight with desperation, and in a vigorous sortie succeeded in capturing two guns.—It should be stated that the Turks, upon the first success in the entrenchments, committed the incredible fault of not destroying the enemy's guns.

While the battle was thus going on in the village, twelve battalions of infantry of the Russian army, and a squadron of cavalry, with sixteen pieces of cannon, were brought to the assistance of the besieged, and attempted to place the Turks between two fires. Information of this was given to Ahmed Pacha, who directed his soldiers to the point, in order to prevent the junction of the besieged troops.

The advantage of position was now on the side of the Turks, who were on ground which sloped towards the Russians; but the latter were in three times greater number than the Turks. In spite of this inequality, however, the Russians were entirely beaten, and fled in the greatest disorder. Their losses in these two simultaneous affairs, amount to nearly four thousand, among whom are included fifty superior officers. The Turks had about 300 killed, and 390 wounded.

LIABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL BANKERS.—It has been decided recently in the Supreme Court of the State of New York that an individual establishing a bank is liable in case of failure to the extent of all his private property, &c., as in the case of a common debt. It has heretofore been the impression that when what is commonly known as a Circulating Bank fails, the holders of the notes can only look to the securities deposited with the Comptroller for the redemption of the notes, and if on exhausting the same they should be found insufficient for the final redemption of the whole issue, the holders are the losers.—In the case of Associated Banks, the rules as formerly understood applies.

Ball. Sun.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A destructive fire occurred this morning in Spruce street. Five buildings, occupied by many tenants were burnt down, with all their contents. Among them, Seth Benedict's extensive printing office; the Independent newspaper, (Dr. Beecher's); J. H. Roberts, extensive printers and publishers; J. H. Benedict's paper warehouse; H. C. King, leather and findings store; J. D. Ferry, paper warehouse, and others. Loss heavy.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT.—A letter from Sarajovo states that the concessions made to the Christian population have been something more than mere words. Measures have been taken to have an accurate census of the population, and secure thereby a just and equal distribution of the taxes. More important still is the ordinance that hereafter every Christian community shall be represented by a member at the sessions of the senate.

A "stretch" of the imagination is dreaming you are being hanged.