Philadelphia Conference.

At the Annual Conference of the Methodis Episcopal Church, held at Smyrna, Delaware, week before last, the following appointments, amongst

others, were made:

North Philachipbia District.—R. Gerry, P. E. St. Georges, W. M. D. Ryan; Trinity, G. R. Crooks; Eighth street, J. Castle; Fifth street, to be supplied; Eighth street, J. W. Mecasky; Kensington, H. St. John street, J. W. Mecasky; Kensington, H. R. Callowy; Port Richmond, W. W. McMichael; Sanctuary, J. Sewell; North Market street, J. W. Arthur; Cohoeksink, H. S. Atmore; Twelfth street, J. Mason; Bethlehem Mission; W. Mullen; North: City Home Mission, G. Quigley; Summerfield, L. S. Prettyman; Zoar, to be supplied; Milestown, J. L. Houston; Lehman's Chapel and Fairview, J. Henry; Frankford, W. Cooper; Bridesburg, W. McCoombs; Attleborough, A. K. Freed; Newtown, M. H. Sisty and R. Owen; Easton, J. L. Taff; Richmond, V. Gray; Stroudsburg, J. A. Watson, W. B. Woods; Mission Second, Jurbin.

South Philadelphia District.—T. J. Thompson, P. E. Union, to be supplied; Nazareth, J. T. Coopothers, were made :

South Philadelphia District.—T. J. Thompson, P. E; Union, to be supplied; Nazareth, J. T. Cooper, S. Higgins, Sup.; Mariner's Bethel, J. Humphries; Ebenezer, J. Ruth; Wharton Street, E. R. Williams; St. Paul's, R. M. Greenbank; Salem David Shields; Western, J. Cunningham; John Wesley, to be supplied; Kelley S. City Mission, to be supplied; Asbury, T. S. Johnson; Haddington and Monroeville, J. Shields; Radnor, J. Edwards, H. A. Hobbs; West Chester, Alfred Cookman; Springfield, E. Reed, P. Hallowell; Lancaster, P. Coombe, J. Dickerson; Columbia, Wm. Bishop; Marietta, H. D. Kurtz, W. H. Burrell; W. H. Gilder, Sup. Principal of Fishing Female Sem; L. Assistant Book Agent, N. L.

Reading District.—E Miller, P'E Ebenezer, W. L. Elliot; St. Peter's, G. D. Bower; Pottsville and

Assistant Book Agent, N. L.

Reading District.—E Miller, P'E Ebenezer, W
L Elliot; St Peter's, G D Bower; Pottsville and
St Clare, 1st church, Colclaiser, J Neill, Sup;
Pottsville, 2d church, J F Ashton; Pottstown, A
Johns and J H Turner; Port Carbon, J McCarter;
Tamaqua, J G Meredith; Schuylkill Haven and
Port Carbon, Miss; H. B. Manger; Minersville, J
B McCullough; Tremont, Miss; John Meredith;
Mauch Chunk, T Murphy; Stoddartsville, F Illman,
Allentown and Bethehem Mission, W H Brisbane;
Harrisburg, William Urie; Dauphin, S Hutton;
Halifax, J Cummings G W McGloughlin; Phoenixville, S Patterson; Norristown, P J Cox; Bethel
and Evansburg, W L Boswell; Germantown, G
Oram; Manayunk, Monnt Zion, W. Barns; Manayunk, Ebeneser, H F Hurn; Chester Circuit, J
Carlisle, D R Thomas; Mount Hope, J B Maddux.

Wilmington District.—J Smith, P E; Wilmington, Asbury, J A Roche; Wilmington, St Paul's,
F Hogdson; Wilmington, Union, A Manship; Wilmington, E Zion, to be supplied; Mount Salem, N
Heston; Delaware, City, E J Way, G W Brindle;
J D Long, Sup; Newark, S Townsend; Newcastle,
JH Leightburn; Elkton, F A Fernley, T S Thomas;
Cecil, E Stork; Oxford, J Bissey, J Thompson;
Zion, J Bayne; Eortheast, J T Boon, J King; Port
Deposite, J. Curtis; J S Cook, to be supplied;
Strasburg, C Karsner, W C Robertson; Cochraville,
W L Grav, J J Jones: Brandywine. H Sanderson

Strasburg, C Karsner, W C Robertson; Cochranville W L Gray, J J Jones; Brandywine, H Sanderson, one supplied; Grove, J H Whythes, J W Boyd, Old Chester, J C Thomas, Agent Dickinson College.

The States and Territories.

THE COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA-PHILADELPHIA CITY. We extract the following table from the Minority Report on the Consolidation Question, made in the State Senate. It will be found useful for reference hereafter, and should be preserved by our subscri-

The Constitution of the United States was ratified

- by the thirteen original States in the following order:

 1. Delaware, December 7, 1787.

 2. Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787.

 3. New Jersey, December 18, 1787.

 4. Georgia, January 2, 1788.

 5. Connecticut, January 9, 1788.
- Connecticut, January 5, 1768. Massachusetts, February 6, 1788. Maryland, April 28, 1788. South Carolina, May 23, 1788. New Hampshire, June 21, 1788.
- New Hampshire, June 21, 1788.
 Virginia, June 26, 1788.
 New York, July 26, 1788.
 North Carolina, November 21, 1789.
- Rhode Island, May 29, 1790
- States admitted into the Union since the adoptio of the Constitution :
- 14. Vermont, March 4, 1791.
- Kentucky, June 1, 1792. Tennessee, June 1, 1796. Ohio, November 29, 1802 Louisiana. April 8, 1812.
- 19. Indiana, December, 11, 1816.
 20. Missis, sippi, December 10, 1817.
 21. Illiction, December 3, 1818.

- 21. hib nois, December 3, 1818.
 22. Alabams, December 14, 1819.
 23. Maine, March 14, 1819.
 24. Missouri, August 10, 1821.
 25. Arkansas, June 15, 1836.
 26. Michigan January 26, 1837.
 27. Florida, Mlarch 3, 1845.
 28. Texas, December 29, 1845.
- 27. Florida, March 3, 1643. 28. Texas, December 29, 1845. 29. Iowa, December 28, 1846. 30. Wisconsin, May 29, 1848. 30. Wisconsin, May 29, 1848.
 31. California, September 9, 1850.
 Territorics for which territorial governments

been established by the Congress of the U.S. New Mexico.

The nation comprises a group of thirty-one States, and possesses besides, an almost boundless public domain, out of which, many additional States will be formed hereafter. COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA-TIME WHEN ESTABLISHED.

1 Philadelphia, 1682. 3 Chester, 4 Lancaster, May 10, 1729.

4 Lancaster, May 10, 1723.
5 York, August 19, 1749.
6 Cumberland, January 27, 1760.
7 Berks, March 11, 1762.
8 Northampton, March 11, 1752.
9 Bedford, March 9, 1771. Northumberland, March 21, 1772.

11 Westmoreland, February 26, 1773. 12 Washington, March 28, 1781. 13 Fayette, September 26, 1783. 14 Franklin, September 9, 1784. 15 Montgomery, September 10, 1784 16 Dauphin, March 4, 1785.

16 Dauphin, March 4, 1785.
17 Luzerne, September 25, 1786.
18 Huutingdon, September 20, 1787.
19 'Allegheny, September 24, 1788.
20 Mifflin, September 19, 1789.
21 Delaware, September 26, 1787.
22 Lycoming, April 13, 1795.
23 Somerset, April 17, 1795.
24 Greene, February 9, 1796.
25 Wayne, March 21, 1798.
26 Adams, January 22, 1800.
27 Centre, February 13, 1800.
28 Beaver, March 12, 1800.

28 Beaver, March 12, 1800.

Butler, March 12, 1800. Mercer, March 12, 1800. Crawford, March 12, 1800. 32 Erie, March 12, 1800. 33 Warren, March 12, 1800.

34 Venango, March 12, 1800. 35 Armstrong, March 12, 1800. 36 Indiana, March 30, 1803. 37 Jefferson, March 26, 1804. 38 McKean, March 26, 1804. 39 Clearfield, March 26, 1804.

40 Potter, March 26, 1804. Tioga, March 26, 1804.

Tioga, March 26, 1804.
Cambria, March 26, 1804.
Bradford, February 21, 1810, by the name of Ontario, but afterwards changed to Bradford.
Susquehanna, February 21, 1810.
Schuylkill, March 6, 1812.
Columbia, March 6, 1812.
Columbia, March 6, 1813.
Lebanon, February 16, 1813.
Union, February 22, 1813.
Pike, March 28, 1814.
Perry, March 22, 1820.
Jurjata, March 2, 1831.

52 Juriata, March 2, 1831. 53 Monroe, April 1, 1836. 54 Clarion, March 11, 1839.

55 Clinton, June 21, 1839. 56 Wyoming, April 14, 1842. 57 Carbon, March 13, 1843. os Elk, April-18, 1843. 59 Blair, February 26, 1846. 60 Sullivan, March 16, 1847. 61 Forest, April 11, 1848. 62 Lawrenco, March 20, 1849. 63 Fulton, April 19, 1850. 58 Elk, April 18, 1843.

63 Fulton, April 19, 1850. 64 Montour, May 3, 1850. THE CITY OF PHIL DELPHIA.

In 1682 the Provincial Government divided Penn

sylvania into three counties.

The town of Philar elphia was laid out in the latter part of 1682, by Wm. Penn, between the rivers "Delaware and Schuylkill, having two fronts on the water, each a mile, and two from river to 1. The charter of "the city of Philadelphia" wa ranted by William Penn, under date of 25th Oc

EXPORTATION OF GRAIN.—The whole amount of wheat imported into Great Britain in the year 1850, was 33,910,785 bushels; of barley, oats and rye, 20,939,093 bushels; and of Indian corn,12,167,100 bushels. Total, 72,771,355 bushels. Of this the U. States, furnished 810,926 bushels of

wheat; 26,544 bushels of barley, rye and oats: and 5,947,776 bushels of Indian corn. Total American exportation, 6,290,776. The quantity of flour exported from this country to Great Britain was This statement does not encourage the boastfu

spirit in which we are wont to indulge, that we can feed not only England but the world, with the products of our agriculture. It is obvious that we cannot compete with the continent of Europe in supplying England with breadstuffs.

An awful and extraordinary accident occur red in the township of Murray a day or two ago by which a steady and industrious young man was suddenly hurried into eternity. He was tending a circular saw mill and in passing near the saw caught a great coat which he had on, threw him log, and in an instant cut him completely in two. We have several times during pletely in two. We have several times during his clothes, same, viz: by the machinery catching his clothes.

New Counterfelts.

BANK OF MIDDLETOWN, PA. described so as to be of as

YORK BANK, YORK, PA. reary isi, 1847, (the genuine are nee of the notes is moderately a tch more nearly to the true bills, o white and of a costree texture, y, in point of fineness of execu-is excellent. In the good bill are a costree of the cost of the cost of the texture of the cost of the cost of the cost is excellent. In the good bill

Intelligencer & Iournal.

Lancaster, April 15, 1851.

GEO, SANDERSON, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

COL. WILLIAM BIGLER, OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention A meeting of "BIGLER CLUB, No. 1," will e held in the Court House, in this City, on Saturday evening the 26th inst., upon which occasion the Democracy present will be addressed by Ron-ERT TYLER, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The Legislrture will adjourn sine die to-day. Persons interested would do well to pay attention to the notice of the Lancaster County Mu tual Insurance Company, published in another column. As Poor Richard says, er a stitch in time saves nine."

Messrs. Pinkerton & Slaymaker have just opened an extensive assortment of Hardware in the old Post Office building, North Queen street, to which they invite the attention of the public. See card in another column.

Dr Several valuable tracts of land, and a Mill property in Juniata county, are advertised for sale in this week's paper—thus furnishing a rare chance to capitalists. The land is some of the very best in that county.

WRIGHT'S PATENT CHURN DASHER.-We direct the attention of our country friends, especially, to this important invention, an advertisement of which will be found in another column. It is highly spoken of by all who have used it.

The Temperance Societies of this city and vicinity contemplate having a celebration here sometime during the month of May, on which occasion the Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, is expected to be present and address them. EMANUEL C. REIGART, Esq., of this city,

left here on Saturday last, for Europe, as a delegate to the World's Fair. He will sail from New York to-morrow, in the Baltic, and expects to return about the 1st of Cctober.

HENRY S. MYERS, Esq., announces himself the last Lancasterian, as a co-editor of that paper. He promises to conduct it in the same manner it has heretofore been conducted. The statement was hardly necessary, after the re-publication of the somewhat celebrated "Bundel Letter" and other slang against Mr. Buchanan.

A Model Speaker.

We paid a flying visit to Harrisburg last week and were forcibly struck with the promptness and rapidity with which the Speaker of the House, Mr. CESSNA, despatched the business of legislation. Always ready on points of order, prompt in his decisions, and thoroughly booked up on all the bills that are laid on his desk, he is at all times ready, and never appears to become wearied from the laborious duties devolving upon the Chair, especially near the close of the session. At the same time he is exceedingly kind and courteous to the members, treating all alike, and making his decisions with the strictest impartiality. He is universally popular withthe members, and is without doubt one of the very best Presiding Officers the House has ever had.

We heard it intimated, while at Harrisb Legislature. We hope this is not so, as his conlose the services of a gentleman whose place could not be easily filled either in the Speaker's Chair or on the floor. The people of his district should

Our neighbor Myers has given his readers a strong dish of Native Americanism. His doctrine is, that "a naturalized foreigner can never become an American in heart-twist it and turn it as you like He is a foreigner by birth, and will remain so to the end of his life, if he should be naturalized fifty times over, and consequently ought to have no right whatever to meddle in our governmental affairs."-He should have proceeded a step farther, and said that they had no right to assist in fighting the battles of our country, although perhaps one-half of our Regular Army, during the war with Mexico, was composed of German and Irish immigrants; yet these are the men-these patriots who so gallantly assisted to bear aloft the stars and stripes to the Halls of the Montezumas-that our neighbor would exclude from the rights of citizenship, and reduce to the level of serfs whilst amongst us, or drive out of the country entirely! And all this in the land of the free and the home of the brave, the boast of which has been that it is an asylum for the down-trodden and oppressed of all nations.

Verily, if the doctrines held by our neighbor were carried out, the Reign of Terror, in a more odious form than characterized the administration of the elder Adams, with its alien and Sedition laws, would be revived amongst us, and we should become the scorn and reproach of the friends of liberty every where upon the face of the globe.

Judge Pansons, of Philadelphia, has made decision affirming the right of an occupant of a house to compel persons to leave the ground in front of his house, and has given the public the right to pass and re-pass over it, but in all other respects it is as much his property as any other part of the premises; that no one has a right to stand or carry on any business in front of any man's house; and that if, on being notified to leave, he refuses to go, the owner or occupant has a right to use sufficient force to compel him to go.

"Goner's LADY's Book" for May is on our ta ble, and a splendid no. it is, containing two beautiful May plates-Fashion plate-A view of the Crystal Palace, and other engravings, besides most excellent reading matter.

"After June 30, the postage on the Lady's Book will only be 2 cents for 500 miles, and 4 cents for 1500 miles. Persons who wish the Lady's Book, will receive it some two weeks earlier than from Dealers, by subscribing directly to the Publisher in Philadelphia-and the postage now is no object."

WEBSTER, the uncle of Mrs. Cosden, an account of whose examination we gave in our last, as confessed that he was the murderer of the Cosden family, in Kent county, Md. So say the Baltimore papers.

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.—The Post Master eneral has made the folllowing appointments in ancaster co., viz: John W. Rambo, P. M. at Kinzer's; Benjamin C. White, P. M. at May; John Myers, P. M. at Rapho.

The new Lutheran Church, in New Holland will be dedicated on Sunday, the 27th inst. Rev. Dr. Kurtz, of Baltimore, and other distinguished clergymen are expected to officiate on the occas-

Standing Armies.

At the present time, although peace prevails i Europe, the military organizations of most of the great Powers are upon the war establishment-France has a regular army of 408,000 men, without counting the National Guards who number more than two millions; the regular army of Russia comprises 674,000 men; Austria has a regular army of 405,000 men; Prussia; one of 121,000. Both Austria and Prussia have also an organization called the Landwehr, similar to that of the National Guards in France. Great Britain, with her colonies maintains a regular army of 104,000 men.

These immense establishments, supported at in nense cost are deemed necessary in a time of peace -necessary to defend the Governments against their own people, and to defend both people and vernments against external attacks. It would e hard to say which danger would be regarded as the greater-that of intestine war or that of outside aggression. The people, however, pay the expenses of guarding against them.

In nothing, perhaps, are the advantages of ou condition as a people more strikingly apparent than in the fact that neither internal nor external dangers require us to maintain more than a nominal standing army. Upon the European scale indeed, our little force of some ten or twelve thous and men would be a mere squad. Scattered abou in posts on the frontier, or occupying recruiting stations on the Atlantic seaboard, the troops of the United States are seldom seen at all by the great mass of our people. They constitute, in fact, less an army than the nucleus of an army-a nucleus however, which is rich in military knowledge and capable of furnishing teachers and leaders, on an emergency, for a host.

But the real military force of the United States, f occasion should call it forth, is to be found in the mass of the population, from which hundreds of thousands of men might be drawn, who, after a little discipline and service, would become excellent soldiers. We have always a mighty army in em bryo-and so far from their being any difficulty in drawing forth battalions, regiments and brigades, in the event of war, the late contest with Mexico shows that the difficulty is in selecting from those

The idea of maintaining a large military organ ization for the purpose of upholding the government, keeping it in its place and enforcing obedience to its laws-an idea not only familiar in Europe but one so interwoven with the very frame work and texture of government there that, without it, all ideas of government would be vague and meaningless-such an idea with us seems to belong to the ridiculous. As for external dangers from foreign foes we have little to fear-and should such dangers come, the teeth of the dragon are always ready to grow up into armed men.

The protection of our frontiers from the depredations of the Indians constitutes the chief active service in which our troops find employment.-This important duty, always imperative upon the Government, has become specially so since our treaty stipulations with Mexico, which impose upon us the further duty of protecting the feeble Mexican population in the vicinity of our borders. It is to be regretted that the want of adequate appropriations by Congress is likely to cripple and embarrass the action of the War Department in this regardand the more especially since it appears by recent accounts from the South West that Indian atrocities are rife in that quarter, and that the frontier settlers are suffering severely from the repeated and increasing outrages of the savages .- American

Boston Nullification.

Nullification has been preached at the South for nearly twenty years, and northern citizens, who were seeking redress in State Courts against per sonal injuries and injustice, inflicted contrary to the constitution of the United States, have been mobbed and driven out of the State; but with all their violence, menace, and insurrectionary movements the Bostonians bid fair to match them. On Friday and Saturday of last week, public and inflammatory meetings were held, and Wendell Philips, and Ministers of the Gospel publicly called upon the people to set the fugitive slave law at defiance, to informatory spirit of Southern an that Mr. CESSNA will decline a re election to the Northern extremists, both have become more stituents and the commonwealth at large would both advocate principles directly at war with the genius and spirit of our government, and the sacred rights of the ballot-box. Northern fanatics and their adherents under their higher law illusion nulre-elect him unanimously, and insist upon his ac- lify the fugitive slave law, while Southern fanatics, and those who help to fan the flame of their infatuation, would make the fugitive slave law irrepealable, and denounce the right to canvass its merits or demerits. Both factions are anti-republican .-The one would destroy obedience to the law, without which no government can exist; the other would destroy that inherent, inalienable right of the people to create, abolish, or amend laws, as the intellectual, moral and physical condition of the people may require. Our motto is-obedience to law, and a proper respect to its officers and minis ters, holding them responsible if they trample on the rights of the humblest citizen in the exercise of their authority. Every disorganizer, nullifier and anti-law advocate, whether acting against the laws of the states or national government, should be punished promptly by all the penalties, whether fine, imprisonment, or halter, attached to his misnorthern or southern nullifiers and disunionists.— The people will enforce law and sustain the Union despite the fanatical Juntos of northern or southern extremists.—Upland Union.

Death of Gen. Brady.

The gallant and venerable Gen. HUGH BRADY, listinguished officer of the War of 1812, was killed at Detroit, on Thursday last, by being thrown from his carriage. He was over eighty years of age and at the time of his decease, the oldest commisioned Colonel in the Army. He was breveted a Brigadier General many years since, and was universally esteemed by the Army and all who had he pleasure of his acquaintance.

We clip the following notice of the old veterar

rom one of our exchanges: HUGH BRADY was a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He entered the Army on the 7th of March, 1792, as an Ensign of Infantry. He served with credit up to the time of the war with Great Britain, and on the 6th of July, 1812, he was appointed Colonel of the 22d Infantry. In the battle of Chippewa he headed this regiment, which was almost annihilated in that hard-lought which was almost annihilated in that hard-lought field—the Colonel himself being severely wounded-His rank in the line, ever since the war, has been that of Colonel, (in the 22d Infantry) although by brevet he has held the rank of Brigadier Genera since July 6th, 1822. Probably there is not an other man in the world who has been a Colonel for nearly forty years.

Connecticut Election.

The Democrats have elected, it is believed, thre of the four members of Congress, and will probably also have the Governor. The Whigs have the Legis ture, by small majorities, in both branches. Rather a drawn game, we should take it.

Ur Our friend Harper of the Pittsburg Morning Post, has associated with him Mr. John Layton, formerly a clerk in his office. The Post is a knowledged to be one of the ablest papers in the State, and as long as the indefatigable Harper has the control of the Editorial department, no fear may be entertained of its being otherwise.

Hon. Howell Cons, of Georgia, Speaker of the last House of Representatives, has signified his letermination not to be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

TO CORNELIUS DARRAGH, Esq., of Pittsburg has resigned the office of Attorney General of the

Gen. Scott and Nativism.

As one branch of the Whig party of this State appears to be bent on making General Scorr an available" candidate for the next Presidency; it is erhaps not out of place, at least we are disposed to assist them a little, in collecting materials from which to construct their platform of principles for the campaign. The following letter, written "in haste," or just after taking "a hasty plate of soup," y the General in 1841, (he is somewhat celebrated or his 4 hasty" epistles,) was extensively published at the time by all the Whig and Native American papers in the country, and by them eulogized as atriotic and brilliant production. We have no earned that the lapse of ten years has produced any change in the General, nor are we aware of any change in the sentiments of his party. As a contemporary very truly remarks, if the views of Gen. Scorr had been adopted by Congress, it would have been a sad day for the gifted Kossurn and his noble compatriots, who are now seeking a refuge and a home on American soil :

LETTER FROM GENERAL SCOTT. The following letter from Gen. Scott was eirc sated among the members of the recent (Philadel phia) Convention, and created much sensation.

WASHINGTON, November 10, 1841 DEAR SIR :- I have the honor to acknowledge DFAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 9th instant, written, as you are pleased to add, in behalf of several hundred Native American Republicans of Philadelphia.

Not confidentially, but for publication, I have already replied to a letter from David M. Stone,

Seq., of your city, on the same subject. I will write to you in like manner and in haste. This is the month when the pressure of official business is the heaviest with me—leaving scarcely time for necesheaviest with mesary sleep and exercise. I must not, however wholly neglect your communication. Should any considerable number of my country

Should any considerable number of my countrymen assign me, or desire to gi ve me a prominent
position before the public, I shall take time to methodise my views on the great question you have
proposed. Those views had their origin in the
stormy elections in the spring of 1836, and were
confirmed in the week that Harrison electors were
chosen in New York. On both occasions I was in
that city, and heard in the streets the cry "Down
with the Nations" It was heard in almost every that city, and heard in the streets the cry with the Natives! It was heard in almost every group of foreigners, as the signal for rallying and outrage. Fired with indignation, two friends sat down with me in my parlor, at the Astor House, (November, 1840), to draw up an address—designed to rally an American party. The day after the election, I set out for the South, and have never precisely known why OUR APPEAL was not published. Probably the election of Gen. Harrison rendered its publication at that time unnecessary in the opinion of my two friends. he opinion of my two friends.

ne opinion of my two friends.

I now hesitate between *extending* the portion the esidence before naturalization, and a TOTAL RE PEAL of all acts of Congress on the subject—MY MIND INCLINES TO THE LATTER. Concurring fully in the principles of the Philadelphia, &c., &c., I should prefer assuming the designation of American Republicans, as in New York, or Democratic Americans, as I would respectfully

ignation of American Republicans, as in New 10ts, or Democratic Americans, as I would respectfully suggest. Brought up in the principles of the Revolution—of Jefferson, Madison, &c.—under whom in youth I commenced life, I have always been called, I have ever professed myself, simply a Republican or Whig, which, with me, was the same thing. Democratic Americans would include all good native citizens devoted to our country and its

good native citizens devoted to our country and its institutions; would not drive from us naturalized citizens, who, by long residence, have become identified with us in feeling and interest.

I am happy to see, by the Philadelphia Native American that religion is to be excluded as a party element. Staunch Protestant as I am, both by birth and conviction, I shall never consent to a party or state religion. Religion is too sacred to be mingled up with either. It should always be kept entirely between each individual and God, except in the way of reason and centle nersuasion: as in families. way of reason and gentle persuasion; as in families, churches, and other occasions of voluntary attendance (after years of discretion) or reciprocal con-

sent.
Wishing success to the great work which you and other patriots have happily set on foot, I remain with high respect, your fellow citizen,
WINFIELD SCOTT. To GEORGE WASHINGTON REED, Esq., and oth

The Inconsistency of Whiggery Immediately after the House of Representatives appropriated \$250,000 for the avoidance of the inclined planes on the Allegheny Portage road, and authorized a loan of that amount, the two organs of Gov. Johnston, the Daily American and Telegraph, gave out intimations in the most authoritative manner, that the Governor would veto the appropriation bill in consequence of this loan. When the bill, however, went over to the Senate the friends of the executive, in that body, brought forward a proposition, no doubt suggested by the Governor, that it is said will turn aside the veto. This is a provision for the re-issue of one million of tear up the railroads, stop the locomotive, block dollars of relief notes, five hundred thousand dollars up the streets, and suffer no fugitive to be carried of which is to be appropriated to avoid the planes, away. Instead of the so-called compromise aba one hundred thousand dollars to improve the Colnhia railroad, and four hundred to be applied towards the completion of the North violent and fanatical. Like all ultras and factionists, | Branch canal. Thus, it will be seen that the Gov. holds the terror of the veto over members interest ed in these improvements, if they propose to make them in a proper and legitimate manner, but tells them they can obtain their object by coming into his cherished measure of issuing small relief notes Tihs is as strong an evidence of the inconsistency of Whiggery as has recently been exhibited. They cannot consent to make a loan in money, but are ready to flood the State with small notes, to drive

the free banking law, they are determined to try their hand with a new relief law.—Harris'g Union

specie from circulation, whenever an opportunity

presents itself. As the Whigs have not been able

to succeed in issuing a batch of small notes under

The North Branch Canal A furious onslaught is made upon the Demo cratic party of the House of Representatives of this State, by the Harrisburg correspondent of the North American, because the appropriation for the North Branch Canal, was carried in that body, by a large majority, a few days ago; and it is sought to invoke party hostility to it on the ground that conduct. This is the only certain remedy for it is voting away money when the Commonwealth is not able to afford it. When we recollect that JOHNSTON, in 1838, literally strewed the North with promises in favor of this Canal, and pledged himself to its speedy completion, the sincerity of the Whigs on this will be found to be about as it is upon other questions. Whether it is not the dictate of enlightened economy to finish this greatwork at the earliest possible day, so as to make it source of revenue to the State,—especially when we reflect that the accruing interest upon its cost bids fair to rival the amount of the principal-is very plain consideration, and doubtless it weighed heavily with those representatives who voted in favor of the appropriation .- Pennsylvanian.

The Secretary of War has issued orders for lisbanding of Company A, of the Second Artillery, low at Fort McHenry, and commanded by Major Sedgwick. This splendid company was favorably known throughout the Union as Duncan's Battery, the same that "opened the ball" with Mexico at the battle of Palo Alto, and was in nearly every engagement during the war. 'Tis a pity that such a noble company should now be stricken from the rolls of the Army.

The Appropriation Bill passed the House or esterday a week, by a vote of 46 to 44. It contains, in addition to the usual appropriations, \$250,000 to the North Branch Canal, \$250,000 to avoid the Plains on the Portage Railroad, \$98,000 towards straightening the curves on the Columbia Railroad, and \$40,000 to pay damages to the West Philadelphia Railroad.

GEORGE CHAMBERS, Esq., of Chambersburg, has been appointed by the Governor an assistant judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Judge Burnside.

CONUNDRUM. - Why is it that the editor of the ancasterian has such mortal antipathy to Pennsylvania's most distinguished and honored Statesman Because his fear of Buck Shot makes him dread Buck-Cannon.

MANUFACTURES IN GEORGIA.—There are, it is said, thirty-six cotton mills in Georgia, thirty-four propelled by water, two by steam. The total capital invested is \$1,611,000; cost of raw material annually, \$805,548; annual product, \$1,626,485; bales of cotton consumed each year, 28,244.

The Boston Slave Case.

Our readers will find below the decision of Comissioner Cunris, delivered in Boston yesterday, in the case of the fugitive Sixes, and the final proceedings of the Court, granting a certificate to the claimant for the conveyance of his servant back to Georgia. It will be seen that the Homaca Manns, the PALFREYS, and the PHILIPSES, after all their threats and bluster—their endeavors to incite their deluded followers to treason and bloodshed-kept their precious bodies out of harm's way when it came to the sticking point; and the coward mob after "roaring so loudly in the index," finding there would be real danger in any attempt at rescue, suffered their courage to coze out at their tongues, in powerless groans and hisses. The conduct of the Commissioner during the whole proceedings was just, prompt, and fearless, but not more so than those who knew him well expected. The citizens who formed a volunteer guard, and accompanied the claimant and his servant to their hotel, deserve the thanks of the whole country for setting a noble example of devotion to the laws. The latest despatches contained a rumor that the fugitive had een purchased of his owners for \$1500.

The United States Commissioner came in at nine The United States Commissioner came in a time of occlock to give his decision. He said the hearing had been continued from day to day since Friday last, and his decision was now to be made; and as no Court had interposed to relieve him from the responsibility, he should not shrink from it. He responsibility, he should not similar foliation was here to decide a great question of law on his conscientious convictions of the truth. He should state his own convictions of the various questions which had been discussed. nich nad been discussed. The first was, that a Commissioner had no right

which had been discussed.

The first was, that a Commissioner had no right to decide this case, insamuch that he was not clothed with judicial power. He admitted fully, that a claim of this sort came under the judicial power of the United States, and the question is whether or not Congress had provided a proper act empowering the Commissioners to exercise any of such powers. By the act of 1842, there was an authorization of Commissioners to ascertain the extent, and it was quite a common thing for them to arrest, examine, and imprison offending seamen and others, holding them in prison until finally tried.—This was a degree of judical power.

The counsel for the fugitive had contended that an act of restoration by the Commissioner here, would inevitably consign the prisoner to perpetual slavery. He did not agree with the counsel fully on this point. The rendition of slaves from one State to another was of the same nature as the rendition of fugitives from justice; only the one was to the owner and the other to a State. All that came before the magistrate before either prisoners were arraigned, was simply the question of removal.

before the impairant of the question of removal. It has been ascertained that the act of Congress of 1850, authorized Commissioners to give a certificate for the removal on finding evidence that the claim of the owner is susiained. The liberty of the party was under final consultation therefore.

party was under final consultation therefore. The ground assumed by the counsel for the prisoner that, as a question of property, the prisoner was entitled to a trial by jury here, is untenable.

The Commissioner reviewed the law, cited authority, and then took a careful review of the evidence, and said that there was no doubt in his mind that the claim of the agent of Mr. Potter was well founded in fact; and said, "I deem it my duty to grant a certificate for his removal back to Georgia, and therefore do grant it."

Mr. Sewall grose and suggested to the Commis-

Mr. Sewall arose and suggested to the Commissioner that the prisoner had a question pending before Judge Woodbury, which he desired now to The Commissioner said, I have consulted with

The Commissioner said, I have consulted with Judge Woodbury this morning, and he assured me the matter had no relation to this case. The certificate I have already granted.

The fugitive Sims was taken from the Court room under the direction of the March 1. inder the direction of the Marshal. Much excitement exists in the vicinity of the Court house. Abolitionists and squads of negroe are assembled in knots about the corners. I hardle

think they will be fool-hardy enough to attempt rescue.

Bosron, Friday Evening.—The writ of Habeas
Corpus, granted by Judge Woodbury, last night, on
the application of Sims' Counsel, was called up in

corpus, granted by Judge Woodbury, last night, on the application of Sims' Counsel, was called up in the United States Supreme Court this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when Judge Woodbury, after a few remarks in relation to the case, decided to deliver up the fugitive to the castody of the United States, and dismissed the case before him. Much applause followed the announcement of his decision.

Judge Woodbury, in reply to a remark made by Sims' counsel, exclaimed emphatically. "I think that Massachusetts is still a State of the Union, and as long as she is such, I shall administer the laws of the Union, or perish in the attempt." This declaration was also received with bursts of applause, when the Court directly adjourned.

when the Court directly adjourned.

Much confusion prevailed outside, and large crowds of whites and blacks surrounded the Court House, awaiting the carrying out of the prisoner. He will not be taken out of the city to-night. A crowd of about one thousand persons follower e claimants to their hotel. They were accompa nied by a large police force. On their way the crowd cheered, groaned, and hissed—but a cry for three cheers for Daniel Webster and the Constitution," was responded to in a glorious manner.

A few negroes seemed to be the only disturbers

THE LAW TRIUMPHANT! We received the tollowing telegraphic despatch

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, '51. MR. SANDERSON: Massachusetts redeer Fugitive Sims was delivered to his master this morning. Sailed for Savannah.

OUTRAGEOUS AND PERHAPS, FATAL ASSAULT. The Delaware County Republican, of Friday, says: Nathaniel Rue, residing at Morgan's Corner, in that county, was brought to the prison at Chester, on Wednesday last, charged with having, on the night previous, attempted to kill a young man named Thomas Kenneday, by shooting him with a double barrelled gun. Rue had been employed by the superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the Corner, and Kenneday had been engaged by him to assist him in his labors. The Superintendent had discharged Rue the day previous to the occurence, for drunkenness, and retained Kenneday. This caused a feeling of jealousy on the part of Rue, and a quarrel between him and Kenneday was the consequence. They were both in the house of the latter, on the evening of the 1st inst., when a quarrel arose between them, and Rue picked up the gun which was standing near, and fired at Kenne day, who was about ten feet from him at the time. The whole load entered the corner of Kenneday mouth, passed through the cheek-bones, and out near the ear. Rue is about forty-seven years old, stout built, and a muscular man, of great power.-He has a wife and five children. He is addicted to drink, and from what we learn of him, he is, by no means a peaceable man. When before the Magistrate, he expressed no regret for the rash act he had committed, but on the contrary, declared that he was sorry he had not shot Kenneday's head off. The injured man was taken to the Pennsylvania

Hospital, and, if our information be correct, there is but little hope of his recovery.

New Jersey Legislature. The Legislature of New Jersey has adjourned after a session of two months. It is worthy of remark that the Legislature of New Jersey, (the first one in which the Democrats have had a majority in a number of years,) have fulfilled every promise made by the party to the people, touching

reform, viz : 1. A law for equal taxation. 2. For restricting the hours of the day laborer

o ten hours. 3. A general system of education. 4. Placing landlords on the same footing with other creditors.

5. Abolition of the freehold qualification arors 6. Against allowing the health of children i factories to be impaired by labor too severe for

their years, and giving to them a good education 7. And efforts for the prosperity of the Union. For the last object the Legislature has sent t he Senate a thorough Union man, in place of the ate "Woolfy Head" Senator. That they have been successful in carrying out every one of their objects is a source of pride not only to the Democ racy of New Jersey, but to that of the Union.

" HOLD ON TO YOUR HOLD, TOM BROWN"-The Piedmont Whig says, that there is a happy couple living in the upper part of Fauquier county, who have only ten children, and have only been married seven years !- six of them having been born in less than three years-and five of them are too young to walk at this present writing! Happy husband! -thrice blessed mother! Doublets three times in succession, and, in all probability, " a few more of the same sort left !"

From California ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA.

FAILURE TO ELECT A U. S. SENATOR. NEW YORK, April 7th-9 P. M. The steamship Georgia, Capt. Porter, arrived this evening from Havana bringing the California mails and sixty passengers brought by the steamer Falcon. The Falcon left Chagres on the 29th o March; and owing to the non-arrival of the Mails at Chagres, she left before all the passengers got

across. There were a large number of vessels at navana toaded with sugar.

The dates from San Francisco are to March 11th Havana loaded with sugar. The Courier says that the efforts made by the Legslature to elect a United States Senator in place of Col. Fremont have proved ineffectual. Whe the Convention first met, the prominent Whig can-didates were Hon. T. Butler King and Hon. John Wethered, and the Democratic candidates were Col. Fre mont and Mr. Heydenfelt. Mr. Wethered finally abandoned the contest and it was narrowed own to the three others named.

After nearly 150 ballotings, the Convention finding it impossible to make a choice, adjourned till the 1st of January next. King had the highest vote on the last ballot, but lacked six or eight votes of an election. Heydenfelt was the favorite of the an election. Heydenfelt was the favorite of the democrats. Fremont, who commenced with only a half dozen votes, gradually increased in strength, until before the Convention adjourned his vote equalled that of Heydenfelt. On the last day the latter withdrew, and Col. Weller was substituted in his place, who received exactly the vote hefore in his place, who received exactly the vote before o the withdrawing candidate. A good deal of feeling exists on the subject, and the senatorial question will enter largely into the next political

On Sunday 23d of February, San Francisco was in a tremendous state of excitement on account of the anticipated execution by the populace of two noted scoundrels, Stewart and Windred, for nearly murdering Mr. Hanson, a respectable Merchant of this place, and robbing him of \$2,000. A meeting of citizens was called, several of our most influenof citizens was called, several of our most material and wealthy men presided, and the prisoners were given a fair trial by Jury. The Jury, however, disagreed, and the officers of justice took possession of the culprits. At Sacramento City a similar affair occurred, but the offender did not escape so easily. Frederick Roe, a noted gambler, shot through the head a Mr. Chas. Myers for interfering to put an end to a quarrel in which he was engag-ed. A meeting of the citizens was called, in which the most prominent and influential men took part, Roe was tried, convicted and in less than five hours after the commission of the crime he was hung in he presence of an assemblage of thousands. Business was still dull and the arrivals at San Francisco of foreign shipping had greatly fallen off within the last fortnight. The miners were doing very well throughout the State and an increased ount of gold was expected to be taken out dur

ing the coming season. There has been but little rain in San Francisco, though the interior has been more favored in this respect. A terrible accident occurred by which the steam boat Santa Clara, was completely destroyed by fire and the steamboat Hartford damaged to the extent of \$80,000. The Santa Clara took fire first and was burned to the water's edge. Three of the crew were burned to death, and Mr. Kennedy one of the owners, narrowly escaped, after being severely burnt.— The Hartford caught from the Santa Clara.

The market is overstocked with a variety of articles; boots, &c., which are selling for less than It is incredible the vast amount of these cost. goods in the market. MARKETS.

Flour is drooping a little, owing to the large stock

BARLEY.-The previous quotations have not bee sustained. Building materials without much change. Cigars are very abundant and selling low.
GROCKRIES.—There is rather a better feeling in

Sugar, although prices are unchanged. Spices very abundant and selling lower. Liquons.-Stock on hand much reduced. Markets almost bare of some kinds, such as Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum and fine Brandies. PROVISIONS of all kinds firm, Prime Butter, Cheese, and Hams in good demand Tobacco continues scarce and selling very high

Mess Beef, \$14a\$15-Mess Pork \$15a\$18. Mack rel 11a18. Hams 14a15. Lard 13a15. 35a45. Cheese 15a20. SOUTH CAROLINA-IMPORTANT DECLARATION. has been announced that General Hamilton, of South Carolina, was to deliver an eulogium on the late John C. Calhoun, before the citizens of Bluffton, in that State, Gen. Hamilton wrote a letter assigning several reasons for his non appearance at

He says: If I had addressed you, as it was anticipated, i discussing the principles and opinions of Mr. Cal-houn, as illustrative of his public life, I should have noun, as illustrative of his public life, I should have felt myself bound to communicate an important fact, that up to the period of his death, he never contemplated the separate and insulated action of South Carolina, even on an exigency so vehement and pressing in his opinion as the admission of Cal-

the time designated, among which is the following,

He looked alone to the united and co-operative action of Virginia, and a majority of the cotton States. He never, for one instant, cherished the idea of devoting South Carolina to desolation, or our people to slaughter, that other States in the South might be dragooned into our support. His whole policy was founded on a friendly and pacific union of the South for the protection of the South. union of the South for the protection of the South With that sanguine temperament which belonged to his noble nature, which belonged to the very constitution of genius, he cherished this hope to the last. This extinct, he did not look beyond the great

oral lesson which the motto impress Palmetto holds forth for the instruction of her son

into effect the provisions of the Act:

raimetto holds forth for the instruction of her sons:

"Animis opibusque Parati." That these were the opinions of this great man, I have in my possession the mest irrefutable testimony, which at a fitting time, shall be made public, if need be. SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.—The Legislature have passed a bill appropriating \$30,000 for the payment of the claims (for two day's pay prior to marching to the place of rendezvous, and for uniforms which should have been furnished) of the First and Second Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, which served in the Mexican War. The Auditor General has given notice of the adoption of the following rules, to be observed in carrying

1st. A copy of the roll of each company as mustered into service at Pittsburg, certified by the captain, or in case of his death, absence or inability, by the next officer in rank, or other commissioned officer, must be filed with the Auditor General 2d. A copy of the roll of each company as mustered out of service at Pittsburg and Philadelphia, d and filed as above.

certified and filed as above.

3d. Evidence of identity will be required by the certificate of the captain, or other commissioned officers of the company, that the person claiming the amount due under the law, is the person entity. the amount due under the law, is the person enti-tled to receive it. In case such certificate cannot be required, proof of service by a non-commissioned officer, or a private who served in the same com-nant. will be required. pany, will be required.
4th. In applications from widows or heirs, as the be, it must be satisfactorily shown tha

cant is the legal representative of the de beased soldier.

5th. Marginal notes should be made upon the muster rolls opposite the name of each person showing, in case of promotion, death, discharge o descrition, the time of such.

The editor of the Ebensburg Sentinel, who s friendly to the nomination of Gen. Cass for the Presidency, speaks of Mr. Buchanan in the following generous and manly terms:

JAMES BUCHANAN is a native of the Keyston State, and is a man in whom the Democracy have confidence, and we accord to him all the merited amplause that his patriotic course so justy entitles him to. During the last twenty years he has been honored with several public stations; he has filled them with distinguished credit, and as Secretary of State under the glorious administration of the mented Polk, added unfading laurels to his brow.
We are not one of those who through the spirit of malice "ungrateful and mean," seek to the feeling of the Democracy from him. Although not favorable to his nomination for the Presidency we shall oppose him on honorable grounds, and it nominated, there is no one who would contribute more to his election, according to their ability than our humble self.

Perry county has appointed JESSE BEAVER Esq., a delegate to the Reading Convention, and instructed him to support Col. BIOLER, for Governor, and John B. BRATTON, Esq., of Cumberland, for Canal Commissioner.

Gen. HENRY FETTER and JAMES McFARLANE, Esq., were appointed delegates to the Judicial

Commodore Wadsworth, of the U. S. Navy, died at Washington on Saturday weekafter being in the service for the long period of 48

II7 Astrologer Rosack was arrested in Phila clphia last week on a charge of obtaining money under lales pretences, and was held to bail in \$1000. He will have hard work to sugare himself this seembe at least we think so.

Fulton County, The Democracy of Fulton county met at McConnelaburg, on the 7th inst, and were addressed by George W. Brewer and Wilson Riley, Esqrs., of Chambersburg. The following resolutions, amongst

others, were unanimously adopted by the meeting: Resolved, That Pennsylvania is entitled to the next candidate for President—her devotion to the cause of Democracy and Equal rights, and her patient and willing support of the candidates of her sister States, justly entitle her claims to considera-

That we believe that the nomination of Hon. JAS BUCHANAN, truly "Pennsylvania's Favorile Son," is demanded by the interests of the nation. His unirm devotion to the Union of the States, and his eloquent and earnest desence of Democratic measres and men, have placed him in the front rank of American Statesmen. That he is second to no one in point of character, public and private, talents and patriotism, and that we believe his election will add stability to the glorious Institutions of this

country.

Resolved, That we will abide by the decision of he State Conventions and that their choice for candidates will be our choice. That we have the most unlimited confidence in the Democracy and ability of Hon. William Bigler, and that if he is nominated for Governor (as we have no doubt, he will be,) we will give him our cheerful and undivided

support.

Resolved. That the Democracy of Fulton County hold in high estimation the patriotism, talents and Democracy of Col. Saml. W. Black, of Pittsburg and that we look forward with delight to the day when we will have a chance of casting our votes for him as the Chief Magistrate of the Keystone State.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the nomination

of John B Buarron, Esq. of Carlisle, as the candidate for Canal Commissioner. Resolved. That this meeting decidedly approve the election to the U. S. Senate, of Hon. RICHARD

BRODHEAD. Alluding to the remarks of Mr. Brewer, the Fulton Democaat says:

The speech of Mr. Brewer, was beautiful and eloquent, and was received with great applause by the sturdy yeomanry present. He alluded in heart-inspiring terms to Hon. James Buchanan, as Pennlvania's choice for the Presidency, and his remarks ound a response in every bosom present, and were othusiastically cheered. As well might men try to stop the progress of the planets through space as to tear from the breast of the Democracy of this county their love for James Buchanan. The eloquent gentleman touched a chord in every breast which never ceases to vibrate.

From the Pike County Democrat. Resolved, That the thanks of all good men are especially due to Lewis Cass, who, regardless of personal consequences, so manfully breasted the current of sectional strile, and to Henry Clay, whose patriotism proved stronger than party ties, The above, one of a series of resolutions adopted

in a recent Democratic meeting of this county, sustaining the Compromise Acts of Congress, we see republished in a late number of the Lancasterian, as proof positive that Gen. Case is the first choice of the Democracy of this county. We shall, perhaps, next see our Whig friends construe it to favor the omination of Mr. Clay as a Democratic candidate for both gentlemen seem to share about equally is he commendation of the resolution.

It may be satisfactory to the Lancasterian and

its friends to know that James Buchanan has not firmer political friend in the State, than the man that drew that resolution, and that the committee by which it was reported, and the meeting in which it was adopted, are in the same category. We will also add for the benefit of the Lancasterian, that we do not know the first Democrat in this county who would not rejoice in the nomination of Mr ANAN as a candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and that we do not believe there is one man in the county, whether Whig or Democrat, vile enough to ympathize with the slanderers of a man whom ennsylvania has so long delighted to honor.

We have long known that there is a class of men, sometimes styling themselves Democrats, who labor zealously to promote the equality of the human race, not by elevating themselves to a superior standard of excellence, but by dragging others down to their own base level. worthy the conduct, the more brilliant the talents, the purer and more elevated the character of a man, the more surely does he arouse the jealousy of their ignoble minds and win for himself their hatred and abuse. James Buchanan is honored by the detraction of such men. Out upon such Democracy, we

The complaint is not that others see fit to advo cate the claims of Lewis Cass. They have an undoubted right so to do, and should he be nominated he shall receive our cordial support. But the for-tunes Lewis Cass demand not, nor can receive at the hands of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, the sacrifice of James Buchanan. There is more of State pride in the Old Keystone than his detractors wot of, as they may live fully to realize. Besides the reputation of JAMES BUCHANAN is National property, and the Democracy of the whole Union will unite to vindicate it from the aspersions of the envious.

Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.

When a man is a man, we love to look at him, to talk about him, to write about him, and to spread his thoughts before the public. On this principle it gives us more than ordinary pleasure to copy the following most admirable letter. It was written in reply to an invitation given to Mr. Buchanan by the delegates of a late demo-cratic county Convention in Pittsburg, and a num-ber of democratic citizens, to visit that city some

time during the last fall, and afford them an oppor-

tunity of paying their respects to him personally in a plain and friendly manner, and testifying their deep sense of his eminent and patriotic services to his country, and his constancy and devotion to the cause of "pure and radical democracy."
We have often heard Wr. Buchanan in debate we have seen him grapple with some of the first intellects of the age, and we are bound to say, that we consider him one of the clearest, headed and most accomplished statesmen that can be found within the limits of this broad land. Whether at home or abroad, in the cabinet, or in the council of the nation, he is always HIMSELF-the same courteous and polished gentleman—and a full match for any antagonist. Such a man is not only

an ornament to his native state and to the demo

cratic party, but to our common country. Well may he be called "Pennsylvania's favorite son." RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENT .-The Baltimore Sun says arrangements have been made by the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, n account of the recent burning of their bridge. over the Conestoga, near Lancaster, for the convey ance of all their freight cars over the Philadelphia, wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad to Baltimore, and thence to Harrisburg, over the Baltimore and Susquehanna and York and Cumberland Railroads. This arrangement will probably continue about two weeks, until the bridge is rebuilt. The passenger trains over the Cumberland road will continue to run as heretofore from Philadelphia, the passengers crossing the Conestoga on a temporary loating bridge which has been erected.

THE WHEAT CROP.-We never saw, says the York Gazette, the wheat crop present a more promising appearance, in the vicinity of our town at this season, of the year, than at present. Our formation from other parts of the county is also of the most cheering character. The papers from the eastern and western parts of the State, speak in the most flattering terms of an abundant wheat crop the ensuing season.

DEFECTS OF THE CENSUS.—The Superintendent of the Census at Washington, requests all heads of families, or single persons throughout the United states, who have not been called upon by the Assistant Marshals, to send a statement to that effect to the Census office, stating their places of residence on the first day of June last together with the name, sex, age, color, and condition, (free or slave) of each person. If the omissions shall be ascertuined (on examination) to exist, the record will be corrected accordingly. It is important that all persons be registered, as reference will doubtless pereafter frequently be made to the tables to estab ish facts of interest and importance to individuals.

DEATH WARRANT SIGNED .- Governor Lowe of Maryland has signed the death warrant of the negro man, Amos Green, convicted at the late term of Howard District Court, of an coutrage upon Mrs. Josephine Peepe. The day of execu Friday, the 13th day of June next. The day of execution is fixed on

Public Schools.—Philadelphia educates in her public schools forty-five thousand children, at six dollars and forty-six cents each, yearly. The ex-pense of the system in Massachusetts is about eight dollars per scholar. In Cincinnati we believe that the expense is about fifteen dollars. In Baltimore fourteen dollars .- N. Y. Evening Post. ARREST OF HORSE THIEVES .- We learn that

men, giving their names as Gerey and Hildebrand, were arrested on Friday of last week in Lancaster county, Pa., charged with stealing five horses from Geo. McAttee and James Wilson, of Harford county, Md. The horses were found in a field, but they confessed to having stolen them. They were committed to jail at Bel Air.-Balt