Notices, &c., &c., NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT THIS OF FICE, UPON MODERATE TERMS.

Intelligencer & Iournal.

Lancaster, June 10, 1851.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR: COL. WILLIAM BIGLER, OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: GEN. SETH CLOVER, OF CLARION COUNTY.

A Proposition.

Any person forwarding the names of five good new subscribers to the Intelligencer, shall have a copy of the paper for one year, gratis; or, if he be already on our list, receive credit for one year's subscription.

By the new postage law, it will be seen that from and after the 1st of July, papers circulate through the mails, free of postage, to subscribers within the county in which they are published.

Ratification County Meeting.

THE Democrats of Lancaster County, are requested to assemble at the Court House, in the city of Lancaster, on SATURDAY THE 28TH OF JUNE,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by the Democratic Conventions

at Reading and Harrisburg.

Several distinguished gentlemen are expected to address the meeting, whose names will be announced in due time.

NEWTON LIGHTNER, Chairman County Committee. Lancaster, June 10, 1851.

The Nominees.

As we anticipated long since, Col, WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield county, was nominated by the State Convention at Reading, on Wednesday last, by acclamation.

That Col. BIGLER is every way worthy to be our standard bearer in the campaign upon which we are just entering, is admitted by all, both friends and foes-and that he will be triumphantly elected is certain, provided the Democrats of the State do their duty. He is a noble candidate in every sense of the word, and we much mistake the signs of the times if his nomination does not create a degree of enthusiasm in the party, which, like an Alpine avalanche, will overwhelm every thing that come in its way. Young, ardent and enthusiastic himself, his name will be a rallying point for the young men of the State, and his popularity with the masses will be irresistible.

The nominee for Canal Commissioner, Gen-SETH CLOVER, of Clarion county, is a gentleman of high repute for honesty, integrity and capacity -besides, he is a whole-souled, thorough-going Democrat, of great personal popularity and among his neighbors and acquaintances, and in all respects worthy to occupy a seat in the Canal Board with Messrs. Gamble and Morison.

Next week we shall be able to give the names of the Democratic candidates for the Supreme Bench. These will complete the State ticket, we shall then enter upon the campaign with buoyant spirits, and with a confidence in the result which nothing can weaken. We are well aware that the Whigs will resort to every means to retain their power in the State-but it will not answer. The hand-writing is upon the wall. They have been "weighed in the balance and found wanting," and nothing, but over much confidence and supineness on the part the Democrats, can save them from a total rout on the second Tuesday of October next.

With BIGLER and CLOVER we expect sweep the State from the Delaware to Lake Erie, and in this good work we are sure the six thousand Democrats of Lancaster county will heartily en-

The proceedings of the Reading Convention are of great length, we are therefore under the necessity of postponing their publication entire until address of Col. Biglen in to-day's paper, and have only room to add that the name of the gallant Col. SAMUEL W. BLACK was withdrawn at his own request from the list of Gubernatorial candidates, and the Convention then nominated Col. BIGLER by acclamation. Gen. SETH CLOVER, of Clarion coun ty, a most estimable gentleman and in all respects well qualified for the station, was nominated, on the ninth ballot, by a vote of 95 to 38, for the office of Canal Commissioner-which nomination was immediately thereafter ratified by a unanimous vote of the Convention. Every thing was conducted with the greatest harmony and good feeling, and nothing occurred to mar the deliberations of the Convention. On Thursday evening, a Ratification Meeting was held in the Public Square of Reading. An immense assemblage of Demo. crats were present, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was addressed by Col. Samuel W. Black, John Cessna, Esq., Col. John W. Forney, John S. Rhey, Esq., J. S. M'Calmont, Esq., Daniel Dougherty, Esq., and others.

THE MERCANTILE APPRAISER'S LIST .-It appears there are still several errors in the Mercantile Appraiser's List, as published last and the present week. For instance-in Leacock township the last 9 names should go to Marietta; of the four names above Upper Leacock, the first 2 should be set down to Elizabeth, and the last two to Leacock; We happened to be present during the whole disin Sadsbury John Gest should be put at No. 14 instead of 13; and in the list of City Distillers there are three names at one place and six at another, without a heading; and in addition to the published city list, the names of Jacob Frey, Jr. and John Baumiller (both of the 14th class) should be inserted-and the name of L. G. Frederick, in Colerain, should read L. G. Tredennick. With this explanation we think our readers will be able to make the corrections themselves. The fault of course, is not attributable to Mr. Lechler, but occurred in making up the form. We believe the same, or similar errors, occurred in all the papers which published the List.

WHITSUNTIDE MONDAY,-Yesterday was a busy day in our goodly city. From morning till night there was one continued bustle-and the lads and lassies from the country appeared to enjoy themselves to their hearts' content. All sorts of amusements, such as music, dancing, flying horses buffoonery, &c. &c. were in full and successful operation-and the way ice creams, sweet meats, gingerbread and other notions were demolished, was a caution to old folks. The day passed off pleasantly, nothing have occurred to mar the enjoyments of those who participated in its amusements-and by night fall all was peace and quietness again/ ,

MARTYN'S LETTERS .- We have on our ta ble a very handsome volume of 466 pages, entitled "JOURNAL AND LETTERS OF THE REV. HENRY MARTEN," late Chaplain to the British East India Company. The editor is the Rev. S. Wilberforce. Rector of Brighstone, and, so far as we are able to judge from a hasty glance at the contents, it is a book of rare merit, and is deserving a place in the library of every Christian family.

The publisher is M. W. Dodd, N. Y., and the book is for sale at MURRAY'S Book Store, in this City, to whom we are indebted for a copy of the

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights last, three several attempts were made to fire stables, &c. in Columbia. Incendiarism appears to be rife in that Borough.

The Settlement.

When the proceedings of the Convention are sublished, it will be seen that the Democratic Delegates from Lancaster County, appointed at the County Convention of the 5th of March last, were dmitted to seats in the State Convention by the very decisive vote of 75 to 47! This was done after a full discussion of the merits of the two setts of contestants, on the floor of the Convention, and the decision was such as could not fail to give satisfaction to a large majority of the people present. By this decision of the highest legisative body of the party, an important principle has been settled in Pennsylvania, that County Committees are always appointed for the ensuing political year, and that no power short of the people themselves, who are supreme, can remove them from office. But we have not time to extend our remarks upon this subject, and shall therefore refer to it at a future time. Our presence last week at Reading, and our necessary attendance at the Judicial Convention, which will assemble to-morrow at Harrisburg, will be a sufficient apology for any missions in the last, or this week's paper.

We will barely remark, in conclusion, that the Democracy of Lancaster County, owe a debt of gratitude to their delegates, all of whom so nobly ntended for their rights. And in an especial manner, would we commend the truly able, eloquent and triumphant manner in which Messrs. SWARE and REXECUS advocated and defended the action of the Fordney Committee on the floor of the Convention. Nobly did both of those gentlemen sustain themselve upon that interesting and important occasion, and proudly did they come out of the contest with a brilliant victory to reward their efforts.

The difficulty which has existed for severa nonths in the Democratic party of this County is now settled. Hereafter we must act together under one organization, and it is to be hoped that all former heart-burnings and jealousies will be allayed, and that a better and kindlier feeling will prevail amongst all our Democratic friends. We shall labor to accomplish this desirable result-and trust that, if we differ about men, we shall differ as Democrats should differ, and always be willing o bow in submission to the will of the majority

Our Candidates.

Speaking of the nomination of Messrs. BIGLER and CLOVEB, the Philadelphia Argus has the folowing excellent and truthful remarks:

WILLIAM BIGLER is the architect of his greatness, the promoter of his own fortunes. He has worked out the problem of man's capacity for any position, if he but bends to its attainment all the energies of a bold and vigorous mind. Such a man is our candidate for Governor, one who is convergant with all that relates to the interests and welfare of Pennsylvania, and who has the genius and the energy to make that knowlege of practical effect. Upon the national questions he is sound to the core, and in the hands of William Bigler the onor of the old Keystone will be freed from the stain of duplicity that the acts of the present Ex-ecutive has placed upon it. Col. Bigler is in the full strength of vigorous manhood, with a mind singularly active and penetrating, and an elegance of style and manner that makes him the idol of Il the circles in which he is known. He is one of the people, toiling and striving on the same broad with his fellow citizens, and asking no reward save the right to battle in the ranks for those great Democratic principles which are a part of his existence. From this sphere he has been called to take his place at the head of the advancng column of the Democracy in the State, and

with such a leader we are to go into the contest.

Seth Clover, the candidate for Canal Commis ioner, is also well calculated for the discharge of he important and complicated duties of this office He is a plain, honest, unpretending business man one who is well acquainted with the whole history of the public improvements in the State, and the fore well able to manage them to the best advantage This is what is required of a Canal Commissioner and the choice of Mr. Clover by the Convention is nost fortunate for the best interests of the State As a Democrat he is above reproach. No man has more firmly advocated all the radical measures. o the party than Mr. Clover, and none are more capable of doing it effectively in point of knowledge His selection to fill this responsible post will give universal satisfaction, and add much strength to

the ticket throughout the State. The ticket inroughout the state.

The ticket is now fully before the people, and we say with pride that a better was never presented sons of the Old Keystone. Upon the private character of the candidates not a breath of calumny can be cast-upon their political course the Demo crats look with admiration, and now it is the duty of each man to throw away all recollections of the past, and, if he intends to be a Democrat, to go to work in earnest. There is much to be done, and next week. We give the admirable and eloquent the victory will not be a bloodless one, nor the laurels worn without a struggle. But the names of our candidates, like the watchword of Roderick Dhu, will raise up thousands that will rush to the contest under the banner of BIGLER. CLOVER and the Union.

Mr. Buchanan's Strength.

Although no vote was taken in the Reading Convention on the subject of the Presidency-ye it is admitted on all hands that the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN had an overwhelming majority; and had Convention. Such is his vast and increasing popularity throughout the State, that we will not be surprised if the State Convention of the Fourth of March next, which is to be held at Harrisburg, that all of the accused participants are in jail: should nominate him by acclamation! Certain it is, that there will not be twenty votes against him in that body. So much for the foul abuse and violent persecution to which he has been subjected in his own county.

NOT CORRECT.—We observe that several of our exchanges are charging Col. FRAZER with having abused Mr. BUCHANAN, in his late speech before the Reading Convention. This is an error. Nothing of the kind was done by Col. F. We are in favor of fair play in this as in every thing else. cussion, and, in justice to Col. F., we contradict the story from beginning to end. During the entire debate, which lasted some four hours, Mr. Buchan-An's name was not mentioned, nor was any allusion made to him. The case was argued and decided upon its merits alone, without any reference whatever to the probable bearing of the decision upon the Presidential question.

III It is in contemplation, we understand, (pro ided the necessary funds can be raised,) to give a grand display of fire works, in this City, on the 4th of July, by way of compliment to the "RED MEN" from various sections of the country who are to have a procession here on that day. We hope to see a liberal spirit manifested by our citizens generally, and especially by our merchants and hotel ceepers, in this matter. To get up a thing of this aind worthy of Lancaster, is attended with considerable expense, and those who will be more directly penefited by the crowds of people who may be ex pected in town upon that occasion, should lend a helping hand in furnishing the means. Those who are immediately interested will understand us.

LYCOMING DEMOCRAT.-We have received the first number of a new Democratic paper just started at Williamsport, by J. Forsythe Carter, Esq. formerly editor of the Lancaster Democrat.-The paper presents a very neat appearance, and its editorials give evidence of the well known ability and sprightliness of the Colonel.

As the warm weather is here, we would recommend those of our friends who are suffering from heat to step into Cross' Establishment in the rear of his Shaving Saloon, and indulge in the luxury of bathing. He has every thing in excellent style, and his charges are extremely moderate.

The We direct attention to the advertisement SAMUEL PELTON, Jr., published in another column The inventions and improvements of Mr. P. are highly spoken of by those who have tested them, and it would be well for our agricultural friends t call and examine for themselves.

True to the Letter.

A late number of the Pennsylvanian notices with some appropriate remarks, the fact that there are a great many men in the whig party who, although they differ radically with that party on all the grea national measures of the day, still rigidly maintain their connection with it. This has often beer the subject of wonder and remark, for with most persons it is difficult to see how it is that party or position with some men should be more potent than principle. But without attempting to follow out in detail the reasoning of the writer on this point, we will take from the article referred to a single extract, the truth and torce of which, we think, no one can fail to see. The remarks of the Pennsylvanian are in some respects quite as appli-

cable to other latitudes as to that of Philadelphia: Let us take many of the Whigs of Philadel-phia. It has been fashionable here to belong to the whig party for social reasons. The doctrine re-cently set forth, by a leading Whig functionary, in regard to those "who are well enough in their sphere," but not "respectable," has been quite poential, and is still too formidable. This sentiment is one of the secrets of Whig ascendancy here.-But this, too, must finally give way to the truth. Men cannot remain in opposition to their own con-scientious convictions, without coming gradually to despise themselves. On the question of obedi ence to and support of the requirements of the Constitution and this Law—on the question of hos-tility to the Abolition agitators—there are thousands of men who believe as the Democrats do, and yet who act with the Whigs. Their interest in many cases, and their patriotic feelings in all, unites the irresistibly to the support of the national ideas of the Democratic party. And yet they confess to the Democratic party. And yet they confess to the name of Whigs, fraternize with Whig politi-cians, subscribe for Whig papers, and vote Whig tickets—thus, as we have said before, defeating their own honest wishes, simply because they dislike to follow their principles to the banners under which alone they can triumph. The Whig organization is acceptable as a particular as a particul is essentially an anti-slavery organization; and however those who deny it may wince at these remarks, its accepted leaders in the North, with rare exceptions are abolitionists of the worst stamp. The names of Johnston, Seward, Winthrop, ley, Fish, Dayton, Weed, and Wade, prove the un-

werable truth of this assertion. "Suppose, for a moment, such a state of things "suppose, for a moment, such a state of tange existed in the Democratic party, how long would that party survive? As we solemnly believe not one bour. How long would the attitude of Gov. Johnston, who contumaciously refuses to sign the bill repealing part of the law that boldly defies the Constitution of the United States-how long would his be tolerated if the Democracy, instead of the Whigs had to deal with him? They would rise up from one end of the State to the other, and demand hat he should do his duty to the law he was sworn to obey, and, if he failed to do that, they would repudiate him at once and forever. So did the Democracy of New Hampshire when their candidate for Governor backed and filled, and faltered, on this very question. They threw him overboard and courted defeat rather than the dishonor of being responsible for his conduct. How do the Whigs with Gov. Johnston? They have made him al-ready, their candidate for re-election, and Mr. Fillnore, who boasts of being sound on the slave question, and especially adverse to the abolitionists s openly charged in our streets by leading Whigs, with having transferred the patronage of the Gen eral Government in the hands of Johnston, to be wielded against those who occupy national ground and advocate national principles!

A Sign in Alabama.

The Montgomery Advertiser & Gazette, long the able and fearless organ of the Democracy of Alabama, and disposed to take strong ground against the enemies of the South, thus powerfully and tor cibly defines his position: And although Mr. Yancey made the disclaime

he did, yet in the very same speech he took some

pains to show that those who opposed secession

however much they might denounce and oppose the late compromise act—however much they might promise aci—nowever much they might non-intercourse, taxation of Northern goods, or any other measure of resistance short of the secession of Alabama, yet they were to all it tents and purposes submissionists; in other words, that there were and could be but the two issues: ression or submission; and so say the Fillmoreites and the Federalists, who rejoice in the issues thus tendered. But we still have a say so in the matter We are not yet prepared to deliver Alabama, bound hand and toot, into the hands of a Federal, consolidation, submission party, and we rejoice to know that there is a powerful party in Alabama who will stand by us and with us on this occasion, and will repudiate the proscriptive and intolerant course of some of these Clubs in their attempt to drive all nen either into secession, or submission and seder-And we here call upom that party-upon alism. And we here call upom that party—upon the old State Right, Constitutional party—upon the glorious old Democracy, whose, flag has never yet railed in the dust in Alabama, upon State Rights men of all parties, who think with us that the issue of the secession of Alabama should not now be advocated, but who, nevertheless, think that the South should, in view of past, present, and threatened future aggressions, try some stringent measures of resistance within the Union first—we say, to all such we appeal to stand together in the pres-ent emergency, and neither be dragooned on the one hand, nor driven into the ranks of the enemy by the "grim head and bloody bones" of secessioni who can expect to accomplish nothing but disaster

and defeat to themselves and the cause they advocate. Confession of the Cosden Mas-

sacre. We received, last evening, says the Baltimore Sur it been deemed advisable to test his strength in the of the 24th ult., the following hasty letter from body, he would have had at least one hundred of the our correspondent at Chestertown, written yesterone hundred and thirty-three votes composing the day morning, a half hour after the confession to which it alludes, was made. It will be seen that a full development of this bloody transaction has been made by one of the parties to the deed, and

Снектевтоми, Мау 26, 1851. Gentlemen :-- We have now a confession of one of the parties under arrest for the Cosden Massacre which is thought to be worthy of credit. Abou the time of the murder, a man by the name of Hand, living near Blackbird, suddenly, and without Jersey. A few days after his wife also left. The movements of these people were of course regarded as suspicious, and efforts have for some time past been made to obtain a knowledge of their vhereabouts. A few days since Mrs. Hand was brought to Chestertown, and made statements to the following effect:—That on the morning after the notioning enect:—that on the morning after the murder, at a very early hour, a man by the name of Stephen Shaw, who boarded in the house with herself and husband, came running into the house with a musket in his hand, and very much under the influence of liquor—that he told her the Cosden family were murdered, and that himself, Taylor, Shelton and Murphy were the partiesthat he had been solicited by Taylor to join the conspiracy, which he supposed was only for plunder, and not for murder—that he and Taylor pro-ceeded, on the evening of the murder, to Swantown Mill, (about half a mile from Cosden's,) and were Mill, (about hall a mile from Coscen's,) and were there joined by Shelton and Murphy; that he had a double barrel gun, Taylor, a musket, Shelton a double barrel gun and double barrel pistol, and Murphy a double barrel gun. He then stated that upon arriving at the house, Taylor fired through and shot down Cosden, and then snatching away Shaw's gun, shot Mrs. Cosden, as she ran out. He also states that Shelton murdered Miss Cosden and Miss Webster, and Taylor shot the black woman, but that Murphy took no part in the murder. He asserts that he himself was drunk and took no part in the murder, and that he was afterwards so overcome by liquor that he fell in the fence corner and lay there for several hours.

Shaw was arrested on Saturday, and this morning has made a full contession, corroborating all the statements made by Mrs. Hand, saying "that he knows Mrs. Hand's testimony will convict him, and that he may as well make a clean breast of it." He has been confronted with the parties charged and adheres, in their presence, to all the

particulars, as detailed by Mrs. Hand.

Murphy, he says, he had never seen before, but believes the man he sees in jail as Murphy, to have been at the murder. There is little or no doubt ntertained of the truth of this confess The cause of the sudden flight of Mrs Hand, was fear, that, as she possessed Shaw's secret, he might do her some bodily harm, to prevent her

divulging it. Since the above letter came to hand we have conversed with a gentleman direct from Chester-town, who was present at the jail yesterday morning when Shaw was confronted with the prisoners and made his confession. He says he never seen a more hardened set of men collected together. The excitement in Chestertown was intense, and great joy was manifested by the people at the certainty of all the murderers being in custody. Webster, the uncle of Mrs. Cosden, is now acknowledged to be free of all participation in the bloody deed, and will be discharged in a few days. The prisoners are heavy chained together, and present a most evolting spectacle.

The Judicial Convention meets TO MORROW.

ADDRESS OF COL. BIGLER, Delivered in the State Convention, at Reading, or the 5th inst, upon accepting the nomination for

Upon being introduced by the Committee appoin

ed to wait upon him, Col. BIGLER said: You have designated me as the Democratic car idate for the office of Governor of my native State didate for the office of Governor of my nauve state. For the manifestation of your distinguished confidence and high regard, I thank you most sincerely, and through you, my fellow citizens, of the entire State, whom you represent here. The event, and the manner of its consummation, are alike grateful the manner or its consumantors, are alreg stated to my feelings. The signal unanimity which has characterized your proceedings on this point, has excited in my mind the liveliest sensations of gratitude and delight, and inspired me with the highest hopes of the future. I accept this distinguished honor, gentlemen, in a spirit of most profound gratitude and humility—sensible, deeply sensible, that it has resulted far more from the liberal confidence of my fellow citizens, than from any merit on my part, or from any evidence to be found in my nort humble gives that I am competent to discovered the law competent to discovered the law competent to discovered. ny past humble career that I am competent to dis harge the duties of the exalted station for which

coarge the duties of the examed station for which you have named me.

But while I am thus gratified with this event, and deeply grateful to you as the agents of the people in bringing it about, I am not insensible of the responsibility, labor and anxiety of mind which it must ecessarily entail upon me in the canvass for an election; nor am I unmindful of the fact, that should election; nor am Iummidiul of the fact, that should your action be endorsed by the people of the State, I shall find myself but illy prepared for the high and important post that will thus be confided to me under the Constitution; nor can I forget that many of my fellow citizens, whose rights and interests would be committed to my charge, are more deserving of the honors and better qualified to fill the duties of the station than myself. It is these considerations more than any other that impress me with the deepest humility and the strongest distrust of myself in approaching the responsibilities of the of myself in approaching the responsibilities of the canvass before the people. But I have resolved to enter upon the ordeal of a contest for the election, and if elected, upon the duties of the office, with a firm determination to deal justly towards all men, and to act in accordance with the dictates of judgment of the contest of th ment and conscience, relying upon the guidance of Heaven, and the indulgence and torbearance of my fellow citizens for support.

May I not congratulate you, my fellow Democrats, on the evidences of unity and good feeling in the Democratic ranks, which are presented in nearly

every county in the commonwealth; and nearly every State in the Union. These are the signs of better and brighter days for our party and principles. It shall be my constant aim, as I have no doubt it will be the desire of every Democrat within the hearing of my voice, to extend and stregthen this unity of feeling until it shall have restored the Democracy of the State and Union to "power and place"—until it shall have raised our flag and our principles from their present temporary prostration. For my own part. I have no emmiss to punish; all every county in the commonwealth, and nearlevery State in the Union. These are the signs of For my own part, I have no enemies to punish; all that was unpleasant and painful in the preliminary steps of the party, in reference to the action of this body, is forgotten and forgiven by me. I shall know no distinction among Democrats—no disunion or fraction of our party, but recognize one comm united barmonious and enthusiastic Democracy inspired by a patriotic determination to maintain and carry out the great political truths which constitute the basis of the Democratic creed, as expounded by Jefferson and Jackson. No public service could be so grateful to m

No public service could be so grateful to my feelings as that connected with my native Statenow more than ever the Keystone of the Federal Arch—the home of my ancestors—the centre of all my hopes and attractions. Since I first observed political events, I have watched her career with deep anxiety, and have noticed her rapid growth, the extension of her political power and influence; the improvement of her surface, the developement of her agricultural and mineral wealth, and the er-tension of her commerce, with feelings of profound gratification. She has, too, kept pace with her sister States in advancing the arts and sciences, and in the construction of public improvements for the use of her citizens. But I admire her above all use of her citizens. But I admire her above all for the general prosperity and happiness which she affords to the toiling masses of her people; but still more, if possible, is she to be admired for her patriotic and unfaltering devotion to our glorious National Union. She has not, it is true, in this brilliant career, been without her days of trouble; she has come up ithrough many tribulations; she has, on more than one occasion, within the recollection of the yourgest man in this Convention. ection of the youngest man in this Convention, incountered the storms of financial adversity. But the fidelity of her people has thus far, as it will in future, preserve her honor untarnished. Through the want of experience and accountability on the part of her agents, and economy in the use of her part of her agents, and economy in the use of her means, her debt was swelled far above the necessary cost of her improvements. The facilities for borrowing money, about the period she was most deeply engaged in the construction of these works, contributed largely, towards the production of this result. The exercise of an unlimited system of credit in the individual transactions of the country in the transactions between Banks, Corporations of the control of the transactions between Banks, Corporations and Communities, engendered by a periodical emission of paper money—constituted the elements and non of paper money—constituted the elements and aid the foundation of a financial hurricane, which shortly after bursted upon the country with une-qualled violence, prostrating indicating with unenorty after grated upon the country with an upon qualled violence, prostrating indiscriminately the nnocent with the guilty: sobbling the laborer of its hire and filling the land with distress and misery. Sefore this storm, Pennsylvania, for a time, was

compelled to give way. A vain attempt was made in this crisis, it is true, to supply her wants by a resort to mere expedients, the only effect of which was to postpone the evil day and to aggravate the disease; and in 1843 she lay prostrated beneath a funded debt of 38 millions with a million of unpaid interest and over three millions of a domestic debt demandable at the Treasury every day. That she could have been honorably extricated from such a yorter seems almost incredible. But it was accomplished, and to have had the opportunity of an humble participation in this laudable work, will ever be to me a reminiscence full of interest and ratification. If elevated to the high trust for which gratinization. In elevated to the inight that for which you have named me, it will be my special pride and ambition, as it will be my duty, as far as in me lies, to relieve our good old Commonwealth of her present burthens; to husband her means and guard her honor. True, I am not of that school of politica nonor. True, tain not that anonor of pointer philosophy which teaches the doctrine that the people can be made rich and the country prosperous by mere acts of Legislation, or that the wealth of the country is to be measured by the amount of paper money which may be thrown into circulation. All experience has demonstrated, in this country, a well as in others, the fallacy of this doctrine, and proven that a superabundance of this latter elemen never fails to mislead the productive industry of the never fails to mislead the productive industry of the country, and to be followed by the most baneful consequences to society. I think the wealth of our country consists in the energy, enterprise and labor of the people and the productions of our soil under the genial influence of our climate. To give the industrial interests of the country, therefore, untramelled action, with fair facilities for developing the resources of the State, with a sound currency and such other restrictive measures as will guard labor against the encroachments of capital, is about all that can be done by Legislation. It may answer the purpose of the demagogue to profess to accomplish much more, but the heresey is too transparent to mislead even the most dull of comprehension.

May I now call your attention, for a few moment our common country. This continent seems to have been reserved by Providence as the theatre on which to prove man's ability for self-government. This great problem has been fully solved, and during the experiment the friends of legitimacy on the Eastern Continent, have looked on with fear and trembling. Not only has this great truth been established, by our experiment, but in its progression it has dealt out a greater aggreate of prosperity to the people and a greater aggreate of hannings. to the people and a greater aggregate of happiness to laboring masses, and a greater rapidity of growth and improvement to the country, than has ever marked the career of any other nation on the face of the earth. 1608, the first colony was planted in Virginia, and in 1620, the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, a handful of oppressed humanity, select-ing a spot, however secluded from the whalance of the world, where they might enjoy political and eligious freedom—where they might worship the od of their choice under their own vine and fig ee, and there should be none to molest or make tree, and there should be noted on motion of make them afraid. The seeds of freedom, sown by these exiled Patriarchs, soon took root and extended into other parts of the continent. The offspring of this atriotic band, are soon found in conflict with the patriotic band, are soon round in confinet win the tyranny of the mother country. 1776 finds this an independent Republic, guaranteeing political and religious freedom to all citizens. Since that period to the present, the growth of the country has been almost magical. The 13 original States, embraced amost magical. The 15 original states, embated an area of about 350,000 square miles, and contained a population of a little over three millions, not much exceeding the present population of our own State, and no more than equaling that of the great Empire. We now have thirty-one States and six territories, with a population of over twenty-three millions and an ocean boundary of over three millions of square miles. This ratio of increase is population up to the close of the present century would give the United States a population of 13 millions, when perhaps, our country will stand in advance of any other civilized nation, in point of advance of any other cythical hadon, in point wealth, commerce and military prowess. Even the great Bear of the North, backed by his horde of seventy millions, will look upon this picture with dismay. And yet, notwithstanding the extension of our territorial limits, the facilities for transporting persons and intelligence has kept more than pace with our expanded boundaries, railroads and tele-graphic wires—the great extinguishers of time and space, are constantly drawing these vast extremites

into close proximity, and promoting that intercourse between our citizens, which is so essential to their peace and quiet, and so efficient in removing prejudice and error. This retrospective view is almost startling. State after State has been added to the 13 original Blocks of our National Pyramid, until the property completely process because the complete and process. of fire by night, to guide on those patriotic spirits, who still continue to struggle against the political hereaies of the old world. The American Democracy have had something crats all supported it, whilst the Whigs generally to do with the foundation and progress of this opposed its adoption.

mighty structure. The great Democratic party, more than any other, have appreciated the true destiny of our country, and favored those progressive principles which constitute the great elements of our national success. While I have no disposition at this time to disparage or criticise the policy of the organized opposition which has ever existed against this party. I cannot refrain from alleding to some af the issues between these parties, in which that opposition, according to the teachings of experience, was most eminently wrong, and the Democracy right, to say nothing of the differences in the organization of the Government, or of the monstrosities committed under the administration of the elder. Adams, and subsequently wiped out by Mr. elder. Adams, and subsequently wiped out by Mr lefferson. Such was the case in the great struggle for the acquisition of Louisian—in the conflic-about the war of 1812, and about the war after i had been declared—in the prostration of the Uni States Bank—in the establishment of the S States Bank—in the establishment of the Sub-Treasury—in resistance to the creation of a new Bank—in opposing the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—in resisting the adoption of the bankrupt law; in the annexation of Texas; in the war with Mexico; in the annexation of Texas; in the war with Mexico; in the aquisition of Californis; in maintaining the just and constitutional rights of all sections of the Union, and in extending equal encouragement and protection to all the great in-terests of the country, and to all classes of the erests of the country, and to all classes people, with exclusive privileges to none. It is to the history of these events and doings, and to the prosperity of the country when under their charge, that the great Democratic party of the nation can appeal for a vindication of its career, and for the evidence of the wisdom and justice of

Democratic policy. These party differences, however, my friends are not to be complained of. They are the legitimate offspring of our republican in stitutions. The opposition to the Democratic party proceeds from our fellow-citizens, equally with u mulained of They nterested in the prosperity of the country, and no doubt equally anxious to promote what they con ceived to be her true interests. The past history of the country is full of lessons of wisdom and admonition, and he is a fool, who will not consult the teachings of experience. The future is bright and full of hope, though not unclouded, and we should consult the past, to learn now to remove this small remaining cloud in the future. The ordeal in which our glorious Union has been struggling for some time past, is not

fully cleared. The distant notes of discontent we still hear, like the receding surges of a mighty sea. The haven of safety is not fully attained on the one hand, nor has the Rubicon been entirely passed on the other. The crisis is still critical, and calls for the exercise of great prudence, of skill, of love, of justice, and of firmness on the part of those who are now at the helm of our ship of State. If well directed she will weather the storm; if unskilfully nameded, she may possibly be stranded. Seventy nanaged, she may possibly be stranded. Seventy manages, and the was launched on the troubled waves of political experiment, with half masts, shattered sides, open seams, tattered canvass, and with dissensions in the crew. While thus weak and her rew inexperienced, she encountered the waves o prejudice and doubt, and ever and anon, the mighty preakers of monarchical hostility. Her very helm, and canvass, and crew, were demanded by British finsolence. But she glides on and floats on. She next mounts the billows of internal dissensions tomented at Hartford; the head winds of nullifica-tion threaten her with the loss of a star from her flag; she next encounters the adverse winds and break-ers of State Rights, Territorial Rights, and the Extension of Slavery. The violence and confusion of this storm well nigh unmanned her seamen; her canvass is fretted by the breeze; her majestic masts how to the resistless winds and her visit procesented at Hartford : the head winds of nullification canvass is rected by the orece, not majeste mass bow to the resistless winds, and her vast propor-tions are played with by the "raging billows."— The alarm came—all hands to the rescue was the common cry, and he who had heretofore rested on his couch, came; and he who inclined to mutiny came; and he who had differed with his fellow sailor, came; these all united their efforts; they subdued and bound the disobedient and turbulent of the crew, righted the masts, adjusted the canvass the glorious old Ship of State to the naven of safety—not quite. She is in full view nowever, "masted, and canvassed, and flagged," as was never vessel seen before. Her sides are sound, her bottom well coppered, and her helm works well. She extends her cable for the shere, and there is but one bar, and that a sand bar, i the way of her approach. Who, let me ask, wit an American heart in him, will stand by and see her stranded on this! Who will not reach out his hand for that cable? Who will not sacrifice a tithe of his peculiar notions and interests to bring this glorious ressel safe into harbor? To maintain in giorious; vegsei saie into narbor? To maintain in good faith, my fellow-citizens, the letter and spirit of the several measures of Compromise, as adopted by the late Congress as a final adjustment of the veratious slave controversy, as I am determined to do, as the Democracy of the whole Union are controvered to the controversy, as I am determined to do. The controversy as I am determined to see the controversy to the second controverse and the second controverse and the second controverse and the second controverse as the second controverse and the secon

strained to do, may be to reach for the cable, and to tie the old vessel up safe in harbor. Then, fellow-citizens, whether I be called to the distinguished station for which, in your profuse partiality you have named me, or whether I remain an humble citizen of an obscure corner of the State, my efforts shall be directed towards the perpetuity of our Union of States. The countless blessing of its continuance. I have no language to describ The horrors of its prostration are too frightful to be contemplated. We should regard it as the peur labore all price—venerate it as the Ark of our political Covenant, which cannot be touched without being desecrated. I know no North and no South, no East and no West—but one grand entire country, and in the language of a distinguished American statesman, "I go for the Union first and last, one and inseparable, now and forever."

FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS .- Mr. Harvey of the firm of Harvey, Primeau & Co., the celebrated Rocky Mountain traders, arrived at St. Louis on the 21st ult. He left Fort Campbell at the Falis of Missouri, on the 12th of April, and has consequently made the long journey of more than thre thousand miles in less than six weeks. He came down to St. Joseph on a light Mackinaw boat with six men, leaving three other boats of the same description, to follow him, laden with valuable cargoes of Buffalo skins, whose aggregate number will reach as high as seven thousand. Mr. Harvey brings accounts of considerable sickness and mor tality among the Sioux, owing to the prevalence of bilious and pulmonary complaints. On his way down, he learned that the Punchs and Iowas were suffering dreadfully, and had been swept off in large numbers by the small pox. Buffalo were very scarce at the head waters of the Missouri. The Blackfeet and Crows were suffering the last extremity of destitution, from this cause; some thirty of the former tribe having lately died from actua starvation. The winter had been one of extraordinary mildness in the mountains, and no snow vhatever had fallen.

PROGRESS OF TROUSER-DOM.—The Brooklyn Eagle says that a day or two since the idlers around the City Hall were agreeably surprised to observe a young lady, apparently in the bloom of her teens, and beautiful as a boquet of roses, walk along Court street, her limbs, which appeared symmetrical as he chiseled pedestals of Venus, encased in a pair unchanged hostility to all the principles of democ of yellow pantaloons, which displayed, peeping out rom underneath, an ankle on which the closest scrutiny could discover no. defect. She had on a short frock coat, with rounded skirts, and a neat little straw hat, sitting gracefully over a deluge of wavy curls. She walked boldly forward, evidently enjoying the sensation she was creating, until she reached Fulton street, when she hailed one of the omnibusses, stepped in without her feet being entangled in the loose folds of a petticoat, and was soon on her way to Fulton Ferry, but not until she had impressed all who saw her with the plausibility. of the change of dress.

WILD MAN OF THE WOODS .- A gigantic man the woods has been discovered in Greene county, Arkansas, and a party has been organized to en deavor to catch him. When last seen he was pur suing a herd of cattle, who were flying in a state of great alarm, as if pursued by a dreadful enemy On seeing the party who discovered him he looked at them deliberately for a short time, turned and ran away with great speed, leaping from twelve to fourteen feet at a time. His foot-prints measured thirteen inches each. He was of gigantic stature the body being covered with hair, and the head with locks that fairly enveloped his neck and shoulders.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning last, a little boy about three years old, son of Mr. Theo. Schaeffer, of Harrisburg, fell into a tub of boiling water, and was horribly scalded. When the clothes were taken off the skin came with them. The face of the child is not injured. His mother had cautioned him not to go near the tub, but child-like, he paid no attention to the warning. Hopes are tertained of his recovery.

MARYLAND CONSTITUTION.-By the returns received of the election held on Wednesday last, it is rendered certain that the new Constitution framed for the State of Maryland, has been adopted by the people. The majority will be very largeprobably not less than 15,000 votes. The Demo-

Population of the United States.

By the returns received at the Census Office, i ppears the total population of the United States is 3,267,498, of which 20,087,909 are free, and 1,179,589 are slaves. In the free States, there are slave States, there are 6,393,575 free persons, and 3,175,783 slaves. In the District and Territories, 60,824 free persons, and 3,687 slaves.

Under the next apportionment-the ratio of reresentation being 93,702-there will be 233 mem ers of the House of Representatives, as follows Alabama 7, Arkansas 2, California 2, Connecticut , Delaware 1, Florida 1, Georgia 8, Indiana 11 owa 2, Illinois 9, Kentucky 10, Massachusetts 11 Maryland 6, Mississippi 4, Michigan 5, Missouri 7 New Hampshire 3, New York 33, New Jersey 5 North Carolina 8, Ohio 21, Pennsylvania 25, Rhode Island 2, South Carolina 5, Tennessee 10, Texas 2 Vermont 3, Virginia 13, Wisconsin 3.

In 1842 the free States had 142 representatives Congress; the slave States, 91. In 1852, the free States will have 144, an increase of 2; and the slave States, 89, a loss of 2. Thus the relative proportion of the representation of the tree and slaveholding States is not essentially changed—the free States gaining four votes in the House, and two votes in the Senate, by the admission of California. For the last ten years, the gain of the whites is

nearly 28 per cent; of the slaves, nearly 22 per cent; while the free colored class have increased less than 9 per cent.

An important element in the increased population of the United States is foreign immigration. To say nothing of the continent, the census just taken shows a decrease in the population of Ireland alone, since 1841, of two millions. It is estimated that the fine emigrant ships, plying between Liverpool and N. York, have, for many years, brought to the shores of America (Canada, of course, included) an Irish emigration, amounting, on an average, to 250,000 souls per annum-and, during the present spring, the transportation has been insufficient for he increasing swarms of Irish, who depopulate their own green Island, to open our railroads, canals and vast prairies and forests, and to increase the wealth and power of our confederacy .- Richmond Enquirer.

A Voice from Maryland!

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.—We observe that the najority, if not all of the Delegates to the Pa. onvention, are instructed by the people of that State in favor of presenting the name of Hon. Jas. BUCHANAN as a candidate for the Presidency.— From every county in the State, the most enthusi astic expressions of devotedness towards this gifted statesman have been manifested, and well may Pennsylvania be proud of her Bucharan, for there is no name identified with the political history of ur country for the past thirty years, or that no stands on the list of our great statesmen, more to pe admired or venerated than that of the distin-guished Ex-Secretary. We can trace his history back through every year of our life's memory, and see where every act of his public life contributed to shed lustre on his enviable fame. As U. S. Senator, he was a fit representative of the great State of this Union. As State Secretary, under the administration of the lamented Polic, he but orightened his world-wide fame; and as the master spirit of the age, rendered the administration with which he was connected, the most brilliant in our nation's history. We know of no statesman among our glorious list who could have conducted nation's history. he intricate and momentous affairs of that depart ment through the perilous season to so glorious onsummation, as James Buchanan. Pennsylva nia confers credit upon herself in an unanimou resentation of his name for the Presidency, for nere is no honor the nation can bestow upon such man, which will confer more credit upon him will reflect back upon them .- Baltimor

The declaration of the Hagerstown Mai that Gen. Cass was the choice of the Democracy of Maryland for the next Presidency, has brough out a correspondent of that paper, who expresses the opinion that "when the proper time arrives i will be found that Mr. BUCHANAN is the first choic of the Democracy of Maryland."

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION. -By general greement among the Delegates, the Presidential question was not introduced into the deliberations The State Convention Nevertheless the whole tenor of the proceedings plainly told that the friends of Mr. Buchanan were largely in the majority in that body; a fact which leads to the inference that his position in the State is a strong and command ing one.-Reading Gazette.

Alien and Sedition Laws.

We republish from the St. Louis Times the proo that body in 1798. It is safe, as Secretary Gre nam remarked in one of his speeches on the late electioneering tour of the President, to recur to will see, affirmed the constitutionality and expediency of the alien and sedition laws, and did all that it could to put down such men as Jefferson Madison, and Monroe. Since that period this party has often changed its name; but it is as early traced through all its mutations as our Mississippi river is to the ocean where its waters are emptied This party, headed originally by Hamilton, is now represented by Mr. Webster, who has been lately put forward by the Whig administration of President Fillmore to explain the means which are to be employed to perpetuate its power. This great leader, equal to his prototype in his devotion to the historic origin of the federal school, and far surpassing him in the skill which can accommodate its conduct to prejudices of the day, is now willing to baptize his partisans by the new name of com promise men, expecting the people not to discover that it is but a mask under which is concealed an racy.- Washington Union.

GEORGIA .- We observe that at a recent meetin of the Southern Rights Republican Party, held at Jackson, Butts County, Georgia, the following among other resolutions, were adopted:

Resolved. That we have seen with entire satisfs on the communication from JAMES BUCHANAN the distinguished statesman of Pennsylvania, to the Southern Rights Association of Richmond, Va., in which he reiterates his earnest appeals to his cour trymen, contending that the Fed can only be sustained by a rigid adherence to the Constitution, and by returning to the enduring prin-Constitution, and by returning to the enduring principles of the patriots of 1798-99.

ed, That such patriots as Buchanan and Dallas are towers of strength in defending the Constitution and Union of our country, and have themselves worthy the confidence of the

iends and advocates of State Rights. . Resolved, That we commend to the consideration of the Democratic State Rights Convention to be held in Miledgeville, the names of Buchanan and DALLAS, either of them, as a proper candidate for the next Presidency.

Mississippi.-We learn that in this State the canvass for the office of Governor is being indus-triously prosecuted by the candidates, Generals Foote and Quitman, and the prospect now appears be that the contest will be a pretty close one It is said that Gen. Quitman was unable to make any progress in opposition to Mr. Foote until he had utterly and publicly disavowed all the secession loctrines of South Carolina, and declared his loyalty to the Union.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Last week, says the Hollilaysburg Standard, Mr. Henry Crawford and fam-ly, consisting of five persons, left his residence in fartinsburg, in this county, in a carriage, to visit Franklin county. On the very steepest part of Side ing Hill some part of the harness broke and the orse became unable to hold the vehicle and wen over a rocky precipice into a ravine about forty feet in depth, falling on the stump of a locust tree and was instantly killed. The carriage was also precipitated over the precipice and fell to the bot om among rocks and fallen trees, and was dashed o pieces, and yet, strange as it may seem, not one of the five persons in the carriage received either e slightest bruise or scratch!

Mr. Speaker Cobb, in his Union speech at th town of Augusta, Geo., declared that S. Carolina need not expect any "aid or comfort" from Georgia in her secession movement.

State Agricultural Fair. To the People of Penneylvania: It will not be forgotten that the State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania has fixed Harrisburg as the place, and the 23d, 24th and 25th of October next, as the time for their Annual Exhibition. There 13,533,328 free persons, and 119 slaves. In the is no State in the Union whose climate, soil; and slave States, there are 0.393.575 free persons, and the habits of whose people afford more ample rewuces people anoru more ample re-sources than our own for a credible exhibition of their skill and industry. There is nothing raised, grown, or manufactured upon the face of the earth, which is not more or less interesting in the study and science of Agriculture. The farmer, the horticulturalist, the inventor, the mechanic, are all cor-dially and earnestly invited to contribute and partake in the interest which will be excited by the sion; and especially to we invite the nance and presence of our mothers and daughters, upon whose handy-work and good example we are so dependent for all the domestic comforts of life. Arrangements are now being made for enclosing the grounds, and providing separate and safe places for all animals and articles which shall be presened for exhibition. All the canals and railways of the State will be open free of charge for their transportation to Harrisburg; and visitors will come and go on them at one-half the usual rates

The young men of the State are reminded that the Ploughing Match will afford them an opportuni-ty for the display of their skill, the training of their teams and the fitness of their implements. While we address this communication to the eople of our State, it will not be understood that is designed to exclude the citizens of other States nuch less to avoid the honorable competition which their contributions may afford. Now is the time o prepare. By direction of the Executive Com. FREDERICK WATTS,

President of the State Agricultural Society Carlisle, May 23, 1851.

Late from Europe.

By the Canada, at Halifax, we have news from urope. It is unimportant.

Crowds continued to press into the Crystal palmnortant. ce, and the Queen makes a daily private visit .-

The receipts of one day had been as high as £3,000; season tickets still sold at first price. In the House of Commons, after some discussion he further consideration of the Ecclesiastical titles bill, by consent of the primate, was postponed to

The Liverpool Journal says, "We believe that ve are in a condition to state that in a week or wo the Ministers will resign, and Lord Stanley accept the office, who is now prepared to form an

Great preparations are being made by parties in France for the approaching election.

General Cavaignac is now prominently put forward as a candidate for the Presidency, and tecives the support of M. Emile de Garardin. The leading journals seem to favor his views.

General Durreen, the Government candidate, i elected for the Department of Lands.

The Journal Messages has been seized for announcing that fourteen regiments have been ordered to Paris and reiterating the statement as correct

Germany is motionless. Italy gives signs of discontent.

The evacuation of the Danubian principalities vas to be completed by Russia on the 19th inst. GOV. JOHNSTON AND THE NULLIFYING

SLAVE LAW.—But, what are Gov. Johnston's views, asks the Carlisle Volunteer. Last winter, an act was passed by our Legislature, repealing the 6th section of the Kidnapping Act of 1847, which prevented our jails from being used for the custody ot fugitives from labor. The repeal of this section was but carrying out the spirit of the Compromise measures adopted by Congress. What was Gov. JOHNSTON'S course when this bill repealing the 6th section of the Kidnapping Bill of 1847 was presented to him for his signature? Did he sign it, and thus prove to the world that he was in favor of the Compromise measures of Congress? No! Did he summon up courage to veto it 4 No! But he still retains the bill, unsigned, in his breeches pocket! He is not the man to avow himself either the friend or enemy of the measure, but he expects by retaining this bill in his possession, to again deceive and hoodwink the people, as he did in 1848. To the Abolitionists he will exhibit the unsigned bill, and pledge himself never to sign it; to the national Whigs and the friends of FILLMORE's administration, he will also exhibit the unsigned bill, and wear by all that is holy, that his signature shall be appended to it, as soon as he is re elected. the object of Gov. Johnston in retaining the bill in his possession. How like the man! miserable cowardice! And yet one of his organs has the impudence to put certain questions to Col. BIGLER!

ILT A letter from H. GREELY, Esq., of the New York Tribune, who is in attendance at the World's Fair, expresses the opinion that the receipts for admission during the three months ending 1st August will probably reach \$700,000. He says-No other exhibition was ever comparable to this ceedings of the Massachusetts legislature on the subject of the Virginia resolutions communicated a single London house has One Million Dollars, with of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the most superb Plate and Lewely in the control of the co worth of the most superb Plate and Jewelry in the Schibition in a by no means unfavorable position yet I had spent the better portion of five days there, roaming and gazing at will, before I saw this lot. are three Diamonds exhibited which are these old documents, in order that we may under stand the import of the principles established by our fathers, and especially the origin of the differences which constituted the two great parties of lor Twenty Millions; I have seen but one of them our country. The then federal party, as our readers as yet, and that stands so conspicuously in the centre of the Exhibition that few who enter can help seeing it. And there are several miles of cases and lots of costly wares and fabrics exposed here, a good share of which are quite as attractive as e great Diamonds, and intrinsically far more val-Is there cause for wonder, then, that the Exhibition is daily thronged by tens of thousands, even at the present high prices?

DEDICATION OF THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—We hope our friends at a distance will not forget the ledication of the Odd Fellows' Hall in this borough to take place on the 19th instant. The building it a fine specimen of architecture; and great credit is due the Building Committee, for their energy, and perseverance; the citizens, for their liberal subscripperseverance; the citizens, for their liberal subscriptions; and the contractors, (Messrs. STEWART & CARVER, of Philadelphia,) for their taste in the plan and finish. It is unnecessary for us to give a description of the building, and the manner in which scription of the building, and the manner in which it is furnished; we say to our friends, come and see for yourselves. The committee have made ample preparations for the accommodation of all who preparations for the accommodation of all who may attend. An oration will be delivered by Horn R. Kneass, Esq., of Philadelphia, and the Indepen-dent Blues' Band of Baltimore will "discourse sweet music' to the assembled multitudes. The whole offair promises to be grand, and no effort will be spared to make it pleasant and delightful to those who may visit our borough on that day.—Col. Spy

TERRIFIC HAIL STORM .- The north western portion of Blair county was visited with one of the most violent hail storms on record on Thursday evening last. It commenced about dusk, and passed over parts of Logan and Antes townships, leaving in its wake desolation and destruction, not unlike the simoon of the Arabian deserts. In the neighborhood of Altoona the barn of Mr. John Hamilton was blown down and his house unroofed.— His loss is about \$2,000. Mr. Hamilton's orchard together with a number of others, was completely desolated, and for some two or three miles; both east and west of Altoona, nearly all the trees were stripped of their foilage.—Whole fields of grain were cut down as low as if the sickle of the reaper had passed over it, and the fences were prostrated for miles—immense trees were torn out of the ground, and even some of the telegraph posts were missing! In the vicinity of Collinsville the storm was very severe, and the amount of damage done

s very great.

The storm was of very short duration, but it left behind it a greater wreck of matter than any storm that has ever occurred in Blair county.—Hollidaysurg Standard.

MATRIMONIAL INVIDELITY.—The case of a California adventurer recently returned to Philadelphia affords a little insight into the dubiousness of leaving a pretty wife behind. He had labored two years in that land of privations and hardships, the pro-duct of which was six hundred ounces of gold But when he reached his home with his bosom full of the fondest hopes of domestic felicity, he met his wife with an infant in her arms only a few weeks old—the fruits of her labor during his absence. As soon as the unhappy man had recovered from the shock he left for New York, with his own children, and the property belonging to

RIOT.-A most disgraceful riot occurred on Tow Hill on Sunday morning last, the particulars of which, as far as we are able to learn them, are as follows: Three or four colored men, under the influence of liquor, broke into several houses, and in fluenced by a spirit of sheer destructiveness, destroy ed furniture and everything upon which they could lay their hands. They were arrested in their career, however, and taken before J. W. FISHER, Esq., who committed two for trial, and bounds a third over, in the sum of \$500, for his appearance at Court .- Columbia Spy.