FOR PRESIDENT: Subject to the decision of the National Convention

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. SENATORIAL.
GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne.
Wilson M'CANDLESS, of Allegheny.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT.
ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

1. Peter Logan, 2. Geo. H. Martin, 3. John Miller, 4. F. W. Bockius, A. Apple, N. Strickland, Abraham Peters, 9. David Fester,

13. H. C. Eyer, 14. John Clayton, 15. Isaac Robison 15. Isaac Robison,
16. Henry Fetter,
17. James Burnside,
18. Maxwell McCaslin,
19. Joseph McDonald,
20. W. S. Collahan,
21. Andrew Burke,
22. William Dunn,
23. I. S. McCalmont. John McReynolds, 23. J. S. M'Calmont, 24. George R. Barrett.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:

William Seaxiaht. OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Look Here!

We have several heavy payments to make on or about the 1st of April, and shall be much obliged to those who are indebted for subscription job work and advertising, if they will furnish us with the means to meet our liabilities. We are averse to dunning so frequently; but really there are many who, it appears, never think of paying the PRINTER and our wants require that we should remind them of their delinquency. We hope this notice will be more effectual than those which have preceded it, and that we shall not be under the disagreeable necessity of repeating it for a long time

Those residing at a distance from town can remit by mail at our risk. Our City friends will always find us at the office, in Market Square.

Ango's poetical production is inadmissible. It was evidently intended for "Rose's" eye alone-not for the public.

We are compelled for want of room, and the late hour at which it was handed in on yesterday to omit the communication of "X. X." in reply to the Saturday Express. If it is the wish of the writer, we shall publish it next week:

IJ In our next paper we shall publish an admirable Message from Governor BIGLER, to the Legislature, on the subject of the Finances of the Commonwealth, and other important matters connected therewith. No man in the State better understands this subject than Governor Bigler, and his suggestions cannot fail in enlisting public opinion

We direct public attention to the card of Mr. J. Rough, in another column. He has just re-Spring and Summer, all of which he will dispose of at very reasonable profits. We advise the Ladie⁸ to give him a call, at his store in North Queen st. He will charge them nothing for a look at his goods.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The two destructive fires with which our city was visited last week, some account of which will be found in another column, should act as a stimulant to induce our citizens to have their properties, whether real or personal, insured immediately. Without doing so, they are all the time running a risk of loss which is totally unjustifiable. The gentlemanly and accomodating Agent of the "State Mutual Fire Insurance Company," Mr. S. J. M. Kellogg, is always prompt in the discharge of his duties, and will insure houses, offices, furniture, &c., on very reasonable terms .- | for the benefit of the country. Nearly the whole We advise all our readers who are interested in this time that should have been devoted to legislation, matter, to give him a call without farther delay at his Office, No. 18, East King street.

We have been tavored with a copy of the speech of Mr. BRECKENBIDGE, of Kentucky, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union In the course of his remarks, the speaker touched upon the Presidential question, and most eloquently defended the gallant and heroic General Butler, of his State, from the imputations cast upon him by Cabell, of Florida, and by an article published in the "Democratic Review." The honorable speaker sustained General Butler against all attacks, said he was the choice of Kentucky for the Presidency, and that it was not only his duty, but a fixed fact in that State, to sustain their public men, without casting any reflections on the candidates of other States. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, said that the Hon. Mr. Douglass was in no way accountable for what appeared in the Democratic Review, or any other paper, and deprecated as ill-advised and grossly unjust all attacks upon democratic men, and at war with the true interests of democratic success. Mr. Breckenridge said-"Let us be just, let us be fair, let no man by himself or through his friends, attempt to promote individual interest by traducing others. If this course is continued, we will not succeed, we ought not to succeed." These are true sentiments, and severely rebuke the bolters and villifters of Buchanan in his own State. Such men and such conduct are the worst enemies of demo-

THE PENNSYLVANIAN .- This sterling Dem ocratic sheet is now edited and published by Wil-LIAM H. HOPE, Esq., lately assistant editor of the Baltimore Argus. This change took place on Wednesday last, and the Pennsylvanian is now issued as a daily penny journal. To the retiring editors, Messrs. W. V. M'Kean and Wien Forney we wish all manner of good luck, and to the new one a pleasant and profitable undertaking. From his well known talents as a ready and spirited writer, together with his business qualifications, we feel assured that Mr. Hope will be able fully to keep up the character the paper has sustained ever since it passed into the hands of Col. Forney.

ILT See card of FRANKLIN' FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, in another column. THE CONESTOGA STEAM MILLS .- These establishments, which have given such an impetus to the business of our city, are now full fledged, and are turning out an immense quantity of their superior manufactures.

All accounts represent them as doing a very profitable business; and for the sake of our neighbors, we are glad to hear it.

To increase their working capital, the Stockholders have authorized a loan which we understand the Directors are prepared to take, on Bonds of 1000, 500, and 100 dollars with coupons attached, for the payment of the interest of six per cent, semi-annually—that is, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, at any of our Banks, or the Bank of Pennsylvania. The bonds are secured by mortgage on Mills Nos. 1 and 3 of \$200,000, and an ample assurance in some of the best offices in the County.

The Directors, whose names are inscribed upon the bonds, consider, we believe, that the security is unexceptionable and equal to any real security

in the county. The Whig State Convention met at Harris burg, on Wednesday last, and nominated Jacon HOFFMAN, of Berks county, as a candidate for Canal Commissioner. The Convention also passed strong resolutions in favor of General Scorr for the Presidency, appointed an Electoral Ticket, &c. &c., and then adjourned sine die to await the spoiling of all their work, by the people, in October and November next.

Virginia State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention of Virginia met at Richmond on Wednesday last, and continued in session until Friday. Hon. John S. Barbour presided, who was assisted by fourteen Vice Presidents and six Secretaries. The Convention appointed an Electoral Ticket, and a State Central

Committee. A series of resolutions were also adopted. The first re-asserts the principles of the resolutions of '98 and '99. The second contends that Congress has no power to appropriate, directly or indirectly, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. The 3d declares against a protective tariff. The 4th denounces the modern doctrine of Intervention, as broached in Congress, and takes the ground that the Federal Government should, in its foreign policy, adhere strictly to the maxims of the "Father of his country," and the Father of Democracy .-The 5th reaffirming the principles of the Baltimore Convention. The 7th approves the mode of voting heretofore pursued by the Virginia delegates in the Baltimore Convention. The 8th says that the vote of Virginia ought to be given for the candidate who can command the greatest strength in the Democratic party, and whose principles are known to conform most strictly to the cardinal tenets of the Democratic republican faith. No address was put forth, and after the adoption of the resolutions the Convention adjourned sine die.

The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout its deliberations. No instructions were given on the subject of the Presidency-and very properly, too, in our opinion, inasmuch as the Delegates to Baltimore were not chosen by the Convention, but are to be elected by the people in the several Congressional districts. Of course there was no body to instruct. Neither was there, for the same reason, any expression of opinion in ref erence to the relative strength of the several candidates for the Chief Magistracy; but, from the fact, that the President and nearly all the officers of the Convention are the known, avowed and active friends of Mr. BUCHANAN, it cannot be doubted that a large majority of the body were in his favor .-Indeed, private advices from Richmond during the progress of the Convention and since its adjournment, assure us that the friends of Mr. B. outnum bered all others combined more than two to one.

The seventh resolution recommends the delegates who may be elected, to vote as a unit in the National Convention. This, we believe, has always been the custom with the Virginia delegation .--They test the matter amongst themselves, and whosoever has the majority, the vote of the whole State is cast solid for him. We have, therefore, no doubt that the entire wote of the Old Dominion will be cast at Baltimore for JAMES BUCHANAN .-All our information from that State points unerringly to this result.

I A silly story found place in some of the Philadelphia papers last week, to the effect that the Democratic members of Congress from this State wrote a letter to Richmond, telling the Virginia Convention that Mr. Buchanan was the only candidate for the Presidency who could carry Pennsylvania. There is not a word of truth in the story. The Democratic members, did write, however, that Mr. B., in the event of his nomination at Baltimore, could carry the State; and this was ceived a beautiful assortment of Ladies' Goods for done to contradict the numerous falsehoods and misrepresentations circulated in Virginia for the last few weeks against him-a scheme that most signally failed.

> The passage of the fourth resolution is, per haps, a very good criterion to judge of the Presidential predilections of the Virginia Convention. That resolution sustains the non-intervention doctrine of Gen. Washington to the very letter, a position which has not been taken by all the Presidential candidates since the arrival of Kossuth in this country-some of them having taken the ground that Washington's doctrine does not exactly suit the present day.

CONGRESS has now been in session for nearly four months, and as yet but little has been done has been taken up by both parties in the business of President-making—a work for which they were not delegated by their constituents, and which the people prefer attending to themselves. Now, this is all wrong. Members of Congress were sent to Washington to make laws-not Presidents. They were appointed by the people to legislate for the Nation-not for themselves; and the sooner they commence the business entrusted to them, the better it will be for all parties concerned. Formerly Congressional Caucus nominated the President; but the people became disgusted with that species of dictation, and broke it down by the election of General Jackson. After a lapse of five and twenty years, it is sought to be revived in a form that is almost equally obnoxious, and which is calculated to retard the public business yet more than the old caucus system. This thing of nominating and electing Presidents, the people will attend to themselves in due time, and it may be they will spoil the calculations of not a few of the would be-Con gressional Warwicks of the present session.

It would be well, we think, if Presidential nomnations were made about two years in advance of the election, instead of a few months. In that event we should be likely to get two working sessions of Congress, instead of none at all-as it nappens under the present arrangement, in which so occurs that a new President is hardly warm in his seat until members of Congress set about selecting his successor.

THE ARTILLERY SERVICE.-A report was ibmitted in the United States Senate on Tuesday, by Senator Shields from the Committee on Military Affairs, on the subject of the Artillery Service, accompanied by a bill designed to increase the ef. ficiency of this important branch of the national defences. The report states, that since the termination of the Mexican war the artillery has been so much, neglected that discontent and discouragement begin to prevail at the present time. The men are declared to be exceedingly deficient in practical knowledge of the duties of their profession, and especially in the duties that would devolve upon them in a war with any maratime Power. The necessity is urged, not of increasing the force beyond what is necessary for our limited internal neessities, but to improve its quality, and make it petter in its personnel and materiel, so that it should pe, in every particular, a model army, or nucleus around which the nation could rally in any great national emergency.

To effect this desirable object the provisions of the bill reported by the Committe authorizes the President to appoint from the officers of the artilery a brigadier general, who shall be chief of the corps of artillery, and shall under the direction f the Secretary of War and Major General, adminster the corps in all things relating to the instruc tion, equipment, mounting, distribution and recruiting. It also provides that promotions to the rank of colonel shall cease until the number shall be reuced to two, which shall hereafter he the number

The New York Canals are to be opened for thus showing the great advantages our public imrovements have over those of our more northern ieighbor.

The Democrats of Lebanon and Huntingdon t the recent Borough elections, succeeded in electing their tickets, in both places, by handsome ma-

MURRAY WHALLON, Esq., (Dem.) has been elected Mayor of Erie City, by a majority of 31 votes over his Whig opponent. This is glorious news from that quarter.

Advice Worthy of being Heeded.

The Richmond (Virginia,) Whig in a recent ar ticle argued in favor of the nomination of Genera Scott and says:

"As to pledges from a candidate, we have no great faith in them. If his life and his position do not inspire confidence, we would not give a pinch of sunff for all the pledges he could make."

It adds:

'EWe do not want pledges of him (Gen. Scott.)

We would not insult him or ourselves by asking
any at his hands. We understand the Loco game
thoroughly, and so does Gen. Scott."

This is sensible and manly. We rejoice to see at least one influential and respectable paper in the South avowing a rational opinion upon this subject. Should the Whig party follow in the path pointed out by many of these Hotspurs, it would scarcely carry a single State in the Union. Whilst if it pursue an honorable and manly course, it cannot fail to be successful. The Locofocos are untiring in their efforts to damage Gen. Scott before the people and we regret to see some Whig papers, North and South, assisting by their course, it may be unintentionally, in the accomplishment of their purpose This scheming, we trust, has had its day and that the entire Whig party of the land will again be found on the old platform, carefully eschewing what-ever new doctrines might tend to disturb its harmony and check it in its glorious career .-- Inde pendent Whig.

An honest confession, it is said, is good for the soul-and we doubt not that our neighbor over the way will "breathe freer and deeper," now that he has made a clean breast of it, by acknowledging that if the Whig party were to make an honest declaration of principles for the approaching Presiden tial campaign, "it would scarcely carry a single State in the Union." We have all along firmly believed what is now admitted with such apparent candor. The Whigs are, at the present time, and always have been, afraid to go before the people in a contest for principles-hence, in 1840 they had a Committee appointed whose duty it was to watch over their candidate and prevent him from making any public declaration for the popular ear; and in 1848 they selected a gentleman who had no fixed principles, or at least made no pretensions whatever to any knowledge of governmental policy. Twice have they succeeded in thus gulling the American people, and electing mum candidates who, after their elevation, turned out to be mere puppets in the hands of the Cabinets with which they were surrounded-and, in both instances, the pledges upon which they rode into power were permitted to be shamefully violated, as the records of the country will abundantly show.

The Independent Whig and its allies would fain play the same game again, and for the third time throw dust in the eyes of the people. But they will be mistaken in their estimate of popular intelligence. Besides, their candidate, General Scort, has, unfortunately for them, the cacoethis cribendi to too great an extent to make much out of him in the way of keeping the public ignorant of his principles. He has written too much, and participated too actively in the politics of the country, to now conceal his light under a bushel. His "hasty plate of soup" correspondence with Secretary Mancy shows that his forte is not the pen; but, at the same time, it proves him to be a man of inordinate vanity, of an imperious, haughty and overbearing disposition, who has not learned the first duty of his profession-obedience to his superiorand who, therefore, would be an exceedingly dangerous officer at the head of the Government. But he has also written other letters, at different times and under different circumstances, which, whilst they do not give him any better character as a writer, have exposed the principles he entertains, and conclusively show that he is unfitted, in almost every respect, to be the Chief Magistrate of the

But we are extending our remarks much farther than we intended at the outset. Our object was merely to copy the above articles from the Virginia thank the latter for the candid admission it makes of the utter helplessness of the Whig party, when t goes before the country on its merits alone and with its principles exposed to public view.

A Bloody Tragedy.

We find the following shocking narrative in the Muscatine (Iowa) Enquirer, of March 10:

Three years ago, Mr. George McCoy, a ciitzen of Cedar county, left for California. He left a wife and five children behind him to await the result of his return. His wife, with her children, after he left, sought the protection of her father, Mr. Benj. Nye, an old and worthy citizen, living in this county. After he reached the land of gold, Mr. McCoy wrote frequently to his wife, and forwarded her considerable sums of money; the letters and money passing through the hands of one in whom McCoy had every confidence as a man of honor and a friend. But the wife forgot her vow, and sacrificed her children. her husband and herself in the embraces of the false

and traitorous friend of the absent husband.

On his return from California, the husband and father were met by the tale of damning infamy, and, meeting his wife, found in her arms the fruits of her guilt. The scene between the heart-broken husband, the shame covered wife, and the group of trembling, tearful and wondering children has been touchingly described to us. Mr. McCoy, his mind soured by suspicion and the stern realities of his selected among the little group of five, situation, selected among the little group of new, one whom he rejected—declaring it was no child of his—that like the one at her breast, it was the child of crime. After this scene, Mr. McCoy removed his children (four) from their mother for a short time—but subsequently consented that they should remain with her at her grandfather's, (Mr. No. 1994) has been consented that they should remain with her at her grandfather's, (Mr. 1994).

Tye,) until he left for California in April next .-This was about two months ago. This was about two months ago.

On Wednesday last, McCoy came from Cedar county for his children. He stopped with Mr. Chambers and requested permission to bring them there that night—which was granted. He then went to Mr. Nye's in a wagon, got the four children he claimed, and started on his return to Mr. Chambers'. What occurred at Mr. Nye's we are not advised.— On approaching Mr. Chambers, as he returned ac-companied by his children and Mr. Nye, his tather companied by his children and Mr. Nye, his tather in-law, and Mr. Patterson, also a son-in-law to Mr. Nye, they drove in advance of Mr. McCoy, so as to interrupt his wagon, with the intention i appears, of rescuing the children. McCoy stood up in his wagon, and warned Nye not to approach; Nye continued to advance, however. McCoy drew a revolving pistol, and repeated the warning. Nye still advanced, and attempted to get hold of one of

children, when McCoy fired, but the ball only made a slight wound.

Patterson then laid hold of McCoy behind as it to hold him. Nye came at McCoy with his club again, saying to Patterson, "Kill him," &c. McCoy releasing himself from Patterson, threw the latter n front of him, when Nye's blow took effect on P. in front of him, when Nye's blow took effect on P., breaking his collar bone. McCoy had, drawn a bowie knife, and on Nye again advancing, sprung at him, and avoiding his club, stabbed him in the breast. Nye still attempted to strike; he stabbed him the second time, and the third. The third stab was to the heart, and Mr. Nye fell dead at his feet. There were several witnesses to the whole affair, but so soon was it over that no effectual interposition could be made. McCoy gave himself up, and is now awaiting his examination, which will take place as soon as Mr. Patterson is sufficiently reered to appear in the witness's stand. The body f Mr. Nye was interred yesterday.

Our Book Table.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW .- The January number of the American re-print of this work we have received from the publishers, Messrs. Leonard, Scott & Co., New York. The Review is under the guidance and patronage of the ultra liberals in politics and religion. Its leaning is towards English Unitarianism, and its progress has been in the same direction with that of Miss Martineau. It is frank and fearless in giving expression to its own views pusiness on the 15th of April. The Pennsylvania upon all subjects, and is noted for the independence Canals have been open since the 12th of March of its editorial articles. A change has recently been made in the editorship—but it promises, under the new arrangement, to maintain its previous high standing. It is undoubtedly one of the ablest of all the British periodicals.

The work is hereafter to be issued by the enterorising New York publishers, simultaneously with ts appearance in England. For sale at Span-LER's, in this City.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after to-morrow morning train of cars (fast line) will leave this city for Philadelphia, at 8; o'clock, A, M., and the Way-Train at 21 o'clock, P. M.

The Maine Liquor Law.

As this famous law seems not to be generally its provisions, as well as those of the Act now so the more satisfactorily, perhaps, we copy the following article from the Philadelphia News, whose editor seems to be well booked up on the subject. Of course his remarks were intended more especially for Philadelphia, but will nevertheless be considered applicable to every other section of the Commonwealth. We would barely premise that the Rev. Mr. Chambers spoken of by the writer, is the same gentleman who delivered a temperance lecture a few weeks ago in the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. The News

The public has been entertained for many weeks with sermons, and speeches, and advertisements, in favor of introducing into Pennsylvania the "Maine quor Law." From the studied silence of the ess, it might almost be inferred, that a majority of the people are advocates of the measure, that no serious objections to it really exist. We apprehend, however, that such is not the case; and propose to discuss the question with ent, and a disposition to promote the common

weal to the best of our ability.

What is the Maine Liquor Law? If this ques ion were addressed to nine-tenths of its advocates in this city, we do not believe they could answer it. If two-thirds of the clergymen who are pressing the Legislature to adopt it were called on to explain the true nature of the animal, we believe that their Main-e-logical knowledge would be at fault. We adopt this opinion, because we recently heard two of the most enthusiastic, and they must pardon us if we add, the most violent of its reverpartion us it we add, the most basen to its level end friends declare at a public meeting, that the Maine Liquor Law prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. We beg leave to say, that it does no such thing, and we proceed to prove

The first section of that law declares that no person shall be allowed to mannfacture or sell any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, "except as herein after provided." And the second and eighth sections of the law give to the "Selectmen of any town and Mayor and Aldermen of any city," authority to appoint a person as agent of the town or city to appoint a person as agent of the o sell wines and other liquors "for medical and to sell wines and other inquors "for medical and mechanical purposes, and no other;" (prohibiting the sale of wine to be used at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper;) and also authorizing them to appoint some other person to manufacture intoxicating liquors generally, in the said town. A "town" in the State of Maine is what we call in Pennsyl. vania, a "township," and the Selectmen of a town are what we denominate, in this State, "Supervisors of a township." It will therefore be observed by the intelligent reader, that the Rev. Mr. Chambers is very far wrong in his assertion that the Maine Liquor Law prohibits the manufacture of intoxi-So far from doing so, it expressly authorizes the erection of a distillery in every town or township of the State, giving to the Selectmen of Supervisors, the power of deciding which of their particular friends shall enjoy the monopoly! There s no restriction placed on the manufacture itself--that may be carried on to any extent, provided always, that nobody shall engage in it except the friend of the Supervisors! The article is to be sold by some other friend of those gentlemen, and he by some other intend of those gentlemen, and he enjoys the exclusive privilege of supplying the whole township. True, he sells it only for "medical and mechanical purposes;" but then every man is his own doctor, and the more he takes of the more he takes of the control of the medicine, the better he will please the friend of th ervisors! The best fellow in the town is this friend of the Supervisors, when with a knowing wink he pours out about four fingers of "medicine," to cure the dizzy head of a reformed drunkard,

The bill reported in the Senate of Pennsylvania by the seductive title of "an act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors," is a copy of the Maine Law with stight modifications. The second section gives to the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions and the County Commissioners, authority to appoint an indefinite number of their friends " to buy, or manufacture and sell at nient points in such of the townships boroughs and cities within the county as they may deem expedient, proper wines and other liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical and artistical purposes."— This is more liberal than the Maine Law, inas merely to copy the above articles from the Virginia much as it gives to clergymen and artists the privi-Whig, and its cousin the Lancaster Whig—and to lege of visiting the medicine man, and authorizes

the sexton to fill his jug for private "sacramental" uses. We believe that our Reverend friend Mr Chambers, professes to be somewhat of an artist at any rate, we know that he is fond of drawing tancy sketches at temperance meetings, and in ou judgment this would entitle him to visit the medicine man in the morning as a clergyman, and as an artist after dinner; thus giving chance at the physic. This is cunning, but it is not fair; and we hereby call on Mr. CRABB to move to amend this section of the bill by striking out the

Under our present license system, there is some chance of limiting the number of Taverns where intoxicating liquors are sold, by means of the tax which the law imposes on them. But the Senate bill with the ironical title, proposes neither to tax nor limit the number of medicine shops. The result will be that, when an election approaches and the party to which the County Con party to which the County Commissioners belong requires friends, the season will be very sickly and will demand an increase of physic and additional facilities for its supply. New medicine shops will then spring up in every county, like mushroom Mr. Chambers may think that there is no immor ality in selling "medicine" or in getting dizzy on ar over dose, but we have a settled conviction that such rapid additions to the temperance medical facully, will tend to generate and foster very danger

ous epidemics. But who will be the medicine men? who shall reap the profits of selling "hell broth" to the sick You remember Mr. Chambers that Paur says in one of his epistles to Timothy that "the love of money is the root of all evil." And you may rely upon it that, whoever puts the most money in the private purse of your County Commissioners, will sober" men of the township-will take the highest honors in this new medical school, and will enjoy the profits of the physic. We state this as an abstract, established principle in human affairs-and do not apply it to the present Commissioners of this county, whom we believe to be the only honest men who have held that position for many years. Under the revised act of 1834, the licensing power resides in the Court of Quarter Sessions. this county the charge of corruption against the old Court was so well supported that in 1849 the Legislature took it from them, and gave us our present system. We have no doubt that 'County Commissioners are quite as subject to corruption as Judges, and if such an absurd bill as that now before the Senate, can be carried through the Le-gislature, half of the Commissioners in the State will become secret partners in the business of man-facturing and selling intoxicating liquors, for "sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, artistical" and money making purposes. Much remains to be said on the subject, and we shall refer to it again.

The Spring Trade.

The business over the public works is immense According to the North American the trade of Philadelphia has never before been so active, and it says the Pennsylvania Railroad has more freight pressing upon it than can be carried. That paper of Thursday says:

The quantity of freight transported over the Central railway, daily, is two hundred tons weight, and the press of the demand for conveyance is so great at this time, that the Company are compelled to limit their receipts to the amount of goods they can certainly and punctually carry through. Some idea of the extraordinary briskness of trade here at the resent moment, may be formed from the fact that or a day or two past, hundreds of drays, heavily loaded with packages, boxes, bales, &c., for the West, have been standing, close upon each other, west, nave been standing, close upon each other, in a line reaching four or five squares in length, waiting access to the depot of the Pennsylvania railroad in a regular order of succession. This state of things continues all day, and on Monday, a large row of drays remained the whole night stationary in the street, rather than turn out of in the street, rather than turn out of the line, and thereby lose the progress they had already made towards the place of discharge. With the large number of hands employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to receive freight, it was found impossible to despatch the business as rapidly as the pressure of it required; and to prevent its acumulation to an extent threatening serious embar rassment and confusion, it became necessary to provide that carts, &c., loaded with merchandize stended for passage over the line, should pass to the depot in strict rotation. It is only by the in junction of such system, inconvenient as it may appear to be to individuals, that the immense labor to be done can go on with any sort of facility and order, and that justice can be secured to the multitude of persons whose interests are to be served.

The Benevolent Institution of Odd Fellows n the United States, numbers 200,000 members. There are 2,835 Lodges, and 600 Encampments in the United States. The amount of revenue for the year 1851, was \$1,200,000. The amount paid the same year for relief, was nearly \$500,000.

Facts and Figures.

The following extract from the letter of General understood in the community, we think it right CHARLES H. PRASLEE, one of the able Democratic and proper to give our readers a little insight into members of Congress from New Hampshire, to his constituents, fully exposes the imbecility, extravapending before our State Legislature. And to do gance and corruption of the present Whig National Administration, and the necessity there is for a change in our rulers:

The whole cost of the Government during the las ear of the Mexican war, under a Democratic admir stration, was only \$57,451,199-about \$11,000,000 peace. Our public debt, principal and interest, is upwards of \$134,000,000; but still the administra on say not a word about reducing it. With them large public debt, and our England copyists think we must have one. Not any intimation is heard about reducing our yearly expenditures; (which as we have seen, are almost \$50,000,000;) on the contrary, open schemes are on foot to make bad worse

All this the people see is wrong.

The people are dissatisfied with the Executive weakness and indecision, the lassitude and debility, and what is of greater moment, the subserviency to British and foreign interests, which have characterized the administration. They do not wish or expect anything but a manly and prompt enforce-ment of our rights, and only ask that foreign na-tions shall be taught to remember, that the flag of stars and stripes, like the eagles of Rome, when her reatness overspread the world, is the proud sym-ol of a Power nowhere to be violated with impunity. But time will not allow me to dwell upon the weak and pusillanimous conduct of the administra ion in our foreign affairs.

The people are beginning to see, too, that under he present Federal Administration, there has been on much plundering of the Treasury; too much Gardinerism and Galphinism; too much corruption and bribery among men in high places of the Re public; too exclusive an administration of our na ional affairs upon these seven principles, which form the basis of the party in power—namely, the five loaves and two fishes. They have seen the GALPHIN OPERATION carried out under the Taylo dynasty, whereby a member of the cabinet received from the National Treasury ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR HIS OWN USE. They have seen the GARDINER OPERATION carried out under the Fillmore Admin stration, whereby they have good reason to believ that a member of the cabinet got upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS from the people's Treasury, for his own private purposes.— They have seen the allowance by this Administra tion, of the BARRON PENSION CLAIM, by which friends of those who are invested with power, have llegally and improperly received thirty thousand lollars, on a pension claim which had been long be fore adjusted and settled under the half-pay law .-The CHICKASAW CLAIM, by which eminent bankers in this city received from the Treasury one HUNDRED AND TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, of a fund belonging to a tribe of Indians, known as the Chickasaws. The Hargous CLAIM, under which Chickasaws. EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WERE paid from the Treasury, when in fact those most conversan with the claim, are of the belief that Mr. Hargou could not justly demand more than eighty thousand and for carrying which claim through, the counse employed, received one hundred and twenty thous

and dollars, and, as is believed by most, a membe of the cabinet received THIRTY THOUSAND as coun sel fees for his services. The people have heard of the Mears claim, and the Leggett claim, by which other large amounts' were pillaged from the Gov ernment by speculators, who oftentimes have ernment by speculators, who oftentimes have bought up these hemands for merely nominal sums. These are some of the reasons among others why the country every where, is so dissatisfied with the party in power—the spoils party only held together by the cohesive power of public plunder." A re plution, introduced by Mr. Fuller, of Maine, has r cently passed the House of Representatives, calling n the Secretaries of the different Departments, for list of the claims allowed since 1848, which will ndoubtedly present some startling facts. The great mass of our people feel that under the existing Administration, the Executive power, the power of the General Government, is advancing with rapid strides; that the morals of our Government are becoming more corrupt; and that unless this down-ward tendency is speedily arrested, our liberties will be lost. I use these last words with a full apprecia tion of their importance and significance—"our lib-erties will be lost." History is full of examples, illustrating and enforcing this great lesson, that extravagance and corruption will ruin any nation.— Foreign force is impotent, when compared with domestic corruption. The little States of Greece, while they remained virtuous, and ardent lovers o

they are an overmatch for all Asia. They af-terwards yielded to the power of Macedon, but it was not until the gold of Philip had penetrated into

the heart of Greece, that his steel could triumph on the fatal field of Chæronea.

Land Warrants. The bill making Bounty Land Warrants assignable having become the law of the land, its provisions may be interesting to some of our readers. Amongst other things the bill provides that the assignment may be made by deed or instrument of writing, according to such form, and pursuant to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, so as to vest the assignee with all the rights of the owners of

the warrant or location. The benefits of the original act, with the sup plement, are extended to the officers and soldiers of any militia, volunteer or troops, who were called into military service, and whose services have been paid by the United States subsequent to the eighteenth of June, eighteen hundred and twelve.

The following are the provisions of the bill for locating the warrants:

Any person entitled to pre-emption right to an land shall be entitled to use any such land warrant, in payment of the same, at \$1,25 per acre, for the quantity of land therein specified: Provided, That the warrants which have been or may hereafter be issued in pursuance of said laws, or of this act, may be located, according to the lega sub-divisions of the public lands of the United States, subject to private entry at the time of such location at the minimum price: Provided further, That when said warrants shall be located on lands which are subject to entry at a greater minimum than \$1,25 per acre, the locator of said warrants shall pay to the United States in cash the difference between the value of such warrants at \$1.25 per acre, and the tract of land located on it.

An Important Bill.

Mr. Huxren, from the Finance Committee, whom was referred so much of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury as relates to coinage, has reported a bill to the U.S. Senate changing the ex isting laws regulating the coinage of silver.

The bill provides, that from and after June 1st 1852, the weight of the half-dollar shall be 192 grains, and the quarter-dollar, dime, and half-dime shall be respectively, one-half, one-fifth, and oneenth of said half-dollar, which coin is made a legal ender in payment of all sums not exceeding five dollars. The treasurer of the mint, with the approval of the director, shall purchase the bullion requisite for the coinage of the divisions of the dollar. Such coins to be paid out at the mint in exchange for gold coins, at par, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury to regulate the amount coined in quarters, dimes, and half-dimes. No deposites for coinage into the half-dollar, quarter, dime, and half dime, shall hereafter be received, other than those made on account of the United States. Gold or silver may be cast into bars or ingots, of either pure metal or of standard fineness, with a stamp or the same designating its value. Bars or ingots to be in pieces of two, three, five, or ten ounces in weight. Section seven provides for the coinage of three-dolar gold pieces; its devices and shape to be fixed by the Secretary, of Treasury.

The Whigs of Pennsylvania and Ohio, will have some difficulty in nominating Gen. Scorr for the Presidency-inasmuch as Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana and the Southern States generally are going in strongly for Mr. FILLMORE. There are symptoms of a very pretty fight among them, and we apprehend they will have plenty of work on hand to reconcile their own difficulties, without fretting themselves so much about those they pre tend to have discovered in the Democratic ranks. -Ex-Governor Morrow, of Ohio, died at Little

Miami on the 22d inst. He was one of the earlies ttlers in the State, and the first representative sen by it to Congress in 1803. Subsequently he served as Governor, U. S. Senator, and in a number of other mportant posts.

ticket, in Columbia, on the 19th inst.

The Whigs elected their entire Borough

City and County Items.

SPECIAL COURT .- At the special Court held last week in this city by Judge PEARSON of Har-

risburg, two important cases were decided. The first was to try the validity of the last will and testament of Mrs. Croll, an aged lady who had bequeathed her estate in this city, to one of her ephews, Jacob Druckamiller, and to the Moravian Society, at Litiz. On the part of the contestants (who were a brother and sister and a siser's children of the testatrix) it was alleged that, at the time of making her will she was not of sound mind and memory, and proved various peculiarities n her conduct transpiring about that time and for several years previously, which they contended all went to show that she was either insane or in her dotage, and was therefore incapable of disposing of her property. They also attempted to prove that Druckamiller, taking advantage of her imbecility of mind, had instilled prejudices against her other kindred, and had therefore improperly influenced her bequests. All these allegations were denied on the part of the legatees, and proof was adduced to show that, at the time of executing the

will, she was of sound and disposing memory, &c. The case was ably argued for the Plaintiffs by . Ellmaker and William B. Fordney, Esqrs., and for the Defence by Coi. Reah Frazer and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. An able and elaborate charge was delivered by the Court-and the Jury, after deliberating about an hour, returned into Court with a verdict for the Defendants, or, in other words, for sustaining the will.

The other case was an action brought by the Lancaster Bank vs. - Woodward, of Philadelphia. It appeared in evidence that, in December 1848, Woodward gave a check to a man named Hunt, on the Lancaster Bank, for \$600, payable on the 14th of January, 1849, at which time he had no funds in the Bank, nor at any time subsequently. On the 13th of January, the day before the check was due, Woodward paid Hunt the amount of it, and Hunt told him that he had not the check about him, but would hand it to him the first opportunity. When called upon subsequently ne said he had destroyed it. All this took place in January, 1849, and Woodward supposed that every thing was right, and that the check was no onger in existence. But, it appears, that in January, 1850-a period of one year and three days thereafter-this same check was presented at the equater of the Lancaster Bank, (it having previous ly been paid by the Penn Township Bank and charged to the institution here,) where it was paid, although Woodward had no funds in the Bank at the time. Woodward refused to pay the Lancaster Bank, on the ground that he had already, a year before, paid the money to Hunt, and that the Bank was wrong in paying a check so long after date, and especially when the drawer had no funds in the institution.

The case was argued by I. E. Hiester, Esq., for he Bank, and by Col. Frazer and John M. Read, Esq., of Phila-delphia, for the Defendant. The

Jury returned a verdict for the Defendant. FIRE .- On Tuesday morning last, between the jours of 9 and 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame building in the rear of Messrs. Lane & Nephew's store, occupied by Mr. Jacob Gable as a in-smith shop. Owing to the prevalence of a high wind and the combustible material of which the building was composed, the fire got considerable neadway before the firemen had time to get to the scene of action. Five frame buildings belonging to John N. Lane, William Ihling, and Rev. Wn Beates, were destroyed. They were mostly occunied as work-shops. The buildings in the neigh borhood were several times on fire, but by the exertions of the firemen the flames were subdued. It is supposed to have been the work of an incen-

diary. ANOTHER. -On the same evening between 8 and 9 o'clock, flames were seen issuing from a window in the third story of the hotel kept by Mr. Lantz, in East King street. The firemen were promptly on the spot and succeeded in preventing the extension of the flames; but, owing to the nature of the building, making it difficult to reach the fire in time, the whole wood work of the third story was destroyed. The building was covered by insurance. Various reports are affoat as to the origin of the fire, but as yet nothing definite is known.

The Saturday Express contains the last of a between the Rev. Mr. Coombe and Jacob Myers, and William Crisman.-Louisville Courier of 16th finale of the correspondence is decidedly rich, racy and spirited, and we are not sure which of the distinguished gentlemen have come off "second best" in the controversy. Whether any laurels have been won on either side is extremely problematical, and we doubt exceedingly whether either the cause of Temperance or Religion has been much benefited by the discussion so far. Our advice to both is, to pull up stakes and leave the ground to other disputants who may be more temperate and not so personal in their writings. Sarcasm is very good in its place, and is a powerful weapon when properly wielded; but when it descends to low scurrility and billingsgate slang, it loses all its efficacy and injures the writer more than the object

of his attack. AN IMPROVEMENT .- A project is now on foot for the erection of a large Hall suitable for exhibitions, concerts, &c., in this city. The site selected is on North Queen street, between the Court House and Orange street. A stock company has been formed and a committee appointed by the improved Order of Red Men, in conjunction with several prominent citizens for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to the stock. As such a building s much needed, and as it would contribute greatly towards adorning and beautifying the city, it is but just that the citizens should subscribe freely to so worthy an object.

THE BUCHANAN RIFLE CORPS of this city will be permanently organized by the Brigade Inspector, on Monday evening next, at their armory. The company now numbers about fifty members and, when equipped, will present a handsome appearance. It is essential that there be a full turn out on the above evening.

LCCAL RAILROADS .- The citizens of Lancaste county are agitating a number of new local railroad enterprizes. A petition signed by 145 citizens was read on Monday, in the House, praying for an act of incorporation for the purpose of constructing branch of railroad from New Holland to a point named on the Columbia and Philadelphia railroad Another company ask for the corporate privilege of constructing a railroad from Cornwall through this county to Phenixville, Chester county. The friends of these enterprizes claim that the construction of such railways will materially benefit and earlich the localities through which they pass. So much for "IRON, the great civilizer," as Eliza Cook designates it.—Express.

FRANKLIN MARSHALL COLLEGE.-At a state ceting of the Board of Trustees of Franklin College, the following resolution was unanimously

adopted: Resolved, That the Agent of this Board, the Rev. C. Bucher, be directed to proceed vigorously with the collection of the subscriptions entrusted to him—that he be prepared to make a final report and settlement of said subscriptions at the next meeting of the Board, on the first Monday in June; and that this resolution be published in all the papers in this city, with the names appended of he Trustees now present, and of such nay approve the same.
[Extract from the minutes.]

S. BOWMAN, Secretary Board of Trustees of Franklin College : Samuel Humes, E. C. Reigart, H. R. Reed, P. K. Breneman, John F. Long, Rev. John C. Baker,

A. N. Keyes,

J. C. Bucher, Robert McClure, F. A. Muhlenberg, Geo. Mayer, John Myer, Rev. Wm. Beates, John Reynolds, Jacob Long, . Hager, ohn L. Atlee, M. D., David Longenecker,

RIOT CASE.—The Mayor has had a hearing in the Rior Case.—The Mayor has had a hearing in the case of Commonwealth against Philip Groth, Valentine Rissee, Aboyz Long, John Krekle, Henry Drachbar, Andrew Marks, Francis Himens, Michael Geiger, George Groth, and Valentine Heber, Ior riot. On hearing, the parties were bound over in the sum of \$200 each to appear at court. This was an action brought by Rev. John Dudas and Col. John Hanvas, for forcibly and riotously ejecting their personal property from the Personage ing their personal property from the Personage. ing their personal property from the Personage building of the German Catholic Church of this city.—Express.

MEETING OF FIRE COMPANIES .- The committee appointed by the different Fire Companies of this city, met at the Public House of John Michael, March 27, 1851, for the purpose of considering the utility and expediency of organizing a Fire Association similar to those established in larger cities. On motion, George M. Steinman, Esq., was called to the chair, and Charles R. Frailey to act as Secretary, when the names of the following committees were duly reported:

Washington Engine and Hose Co., Michael Royer, Edward Rauch, John Nixdorf, Henry M.

Royer, Edward Rauch, John Nixdorf, Henry M. White and John Samsom.
Union Engine and Hose Co., Newton Lightner, Esq., Charles H. Cooper, Amandus Ehler, James L. Reynolds, Esq. and Henry Y. Slaymaker.
Friendship Hose Co., Chas. R. Frailef, Charles

Gould, George W. Brown, John W. Jackson and Lewis Haldy. Sun Engine and Hose Co., Dr. Ely Parry, Chris-Sun Engine and Hose Co., Dr. Ely Parry, Christian Hager, Peter M'Conomy, John F. Long and Dr. John L. Atlee.

American Engine and Hose Co., John Kleiss, Samuel H. Price, Anthony M'Glina, William Jordan and Henry Powl.

Humane Hose Co. George M. Steinman, John Christian Control of the Contro

Roat, Charles Boughter, John C. Eppinger and

C. Roat. Charles Boughter, John C. Eppinger and Henry Gast.

On motion of Newton Lightner, Esq., a commitmittee, composed of one member from each of the above committees, in conjunction with the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, be appointed to make inquiries in regard to the principles and regulations by which Fire Associations in other cities are governed, and to report at such time and place as may herafter be specified.

The following gentlemen constitute the committee:

Henry Y. Slaymaker, of the Union Engine and

Dr. Ely Parry, Charles Gould, Green Friendship

Charles Gould, "Friendship
Samuel H. Price, "A morican "
John C. Roat, "Humane. "
On motion, the Chairman of this meeting to be the
Chairman of the committee.
On motion, the above committee will meet at the
public house of John Michael, April 10, 1859, for the purpose of reporting such information as may have been received. On motion, the Secretary be directed to have the roceedings of the meeting published in all the

ity papers. GEORGE M. STEINMAN,

CHAS. R. FRAILEY, Sec'ty.

STABLES BURNT IN MARIETTA .- On Friday eve ing the 19th inst., two stables belonging to Chas-Kelley, in Marietta, were entirely destroyed by fire-The dwelling of Mr. Kelley was at one time in danger of taking fire also, but the exertions of the firemen prevented the flames reaching it. The ladies of the borough displayed a degree of heroism on this occasion deserving of the highest praise, and but for the assistance they rendered, the stable of Mr. Cushman, adjoining the fire, would have been burnt also. It is supposed the buildings were set

News Items.

BLOODY AND FATAL AFFRAY .- Several Persons Killed and Wounded .- We are indebted to a valued friend for the following details of one of the bloodiest and most deadly affrays that ever took place in Kentucky:

LANCASTER, Kr., Sunday, March 14 .- Last eve about 5 o'clock, Russel Hill, Isaiah Hill, Fred ning, about 5 o'clock, Russel Hill, Isaiah Hill, Fred-erick Hill, and two or three boys, sons of Isaiah and Frederick, were returning homeward from Tee-tersville, accompanied by Dr. O. P. Hill, of this place. Just as the party got opposite to a tobacco Sugar Creek, they were fired upon, and Russel Hill

fell mortally wounded.

His brothers and nephews hastened to his assist ance. The fire from the house still increasing, he remarked. "You can do me no good, boys; they have killed me—do the best you can," and expired. The Hills then charged upon the house, and Isaiah Hill was killed just as he was getting over the fence.

The door of the house was forced by the remaining Hills, and the fight continued with short arms and bowie knives. John Sellers was shot by a son of Isaiah Hill, (12 or 14 years) and fell and expired after having received five other shots by the same boy, when in the act of stabbing Frederick Hill with a bowie knife. Crisman died, having on is body one pistol shot and fifty-three wounds inficted with a knife. A man by the name of Alverson, and another by the name of Samuel Sellers,

(of the house party) were slightly wounded.
Two of the boys (Hills) were wounde rifle shots, and one of them, a mere boy lies in a critical condition.

Dr. Hill was not armed, and I understand did not

participate in the conflict. He was considerably in divance of the party when the action commenced. He is now with the wounded, and a party have ust left town to ascertain further particulars.

Since writing the above, Dr. Burdett has P. S. series of communications on the License question which have been going on for several weeks past the death of Russel and Isaiah Hill, John Sellers

morning last, a tremendous conflagration occurred in Philadelphia, which destroyed property to the ount of about \$1,000,000. he basement of Messrs. A. J. Lewis & Co's ware house, No. 12 Strawberry street, extending to Bank Alley, near Chesnut st., being one of the most busi-ness parts of the City. The building and nearly all its contents were destroyed, together with a number of the adjacent stores and ware houses .-Nearly all the property destroyed, is said to have been covered by insurance.

NA destructive fire occurred in New York, in Dey street, near Broadway, at which property was destroyed to the amount of nearly \$500,000. The trial of Mathias and Blasius Skupinski

the two Polish brothers, indicted for the murder of the boy, Jacob Lehman, at Richmond, near Philadelphia, in January last, was commenced be Philadelphia Court of Over and Terminer, on Monday the 22d inst., and continued until Friday evening, when the case was given in charge to the Jury. On Saturday morning they returned into Court with a verdict of Guilty of Murder in the First Degree, against both the prisoners. PENNSYLVANIA CANAL NAVIGATION.—From the 16th to the 21st inst, eighty-nine boats cleared from

Pittsburg by the Pennsylvania Canal. The amount of tolls received was \$2,983. The Pittsburg Journal says that nine hundred tons of bacon and two hundred and fifty tons of lard were despatched to an eastern market within five days. The export of flour comes nearly up to a thousand barrels per day. Whiskey, an article never shipped eastward from Pittsburg in large quantities, was shipped to a very large extent, and contracts have been made for the transportation eastward of many thousands of bar rels of this article during the season. BALTIMORE, March 25 .- Nancy Hupford,

cently acquitted of poisoning Mr. Engle, at Cum-land, is now suspected of poisoning three husbands; who died suddenly. The last husband died in Somerset county three years ago. His body has been disinterred, and it was found that he was The Elmira Republican estimates that 12,-

500,000 feet of lumber floated down the Susque hanna river past that place in two days of the pas week. This is supposed to be worth from \$150, ALBANT, March 25 .- The river is still blocked

up with ice at Stuyvesant. There is no probabili-ty of the river opening for a week or ten days.— Boats still continue running to Hudson. Henry C. Filler, postmaster at Somerset Ohio, and two stage drivers, have been arrested or

charge of robbing the mail. It is said that the fortunes of the Roths hilds, are not less than \$735,000,000. Baltinone, March 23.—We learn by a private lespatch from Richmond, that six men and a wonan, emigrating to the West, were massacred in a

house in Doddridge county, in Va., last week, by another emigrating party, who put up at the same

house. They robbed the murdered party of \$22,000, and made their escape. HT" GEN. SCOTT CAN'T CARRY VIRGINIA," SAY the Southern Whige—Lence he should not be nom-inated. What Whig can carry Virginia. History

says that neither Adams, nor Clay, nor Harrison nor Taylor, nor any other Whig, has been able to lift even one side of it. IF Two thousand five hundred and two marriage licenses have been issused by the clerk of Hamilton county, Ohio, from the 1st of January. 1851, to the 22d of December, 1851, an average of seven per day. This argues well for the prosperity of that people. It is a happy country in which the cares of a family form no obstacle to matrimonal union. In certain portions of England, it approach the care of the c nial union. In certain portions of England, it ap-peared from official statistics, a few years sincepeared from official statistics, a few years since-that more than half the marriages were compulso, ry—that the bride usually appeared before the minister with the marriage license in one pocket and a justice's writ in the other!—Washington Telegraph.

Prof. Alfred Nevin has tendered his resignation as Pastor of the German Reformed Church in Chambersburg, to take effect on the first of May next: Dr. J. F. Berg, Pastor of the German Reformed Church in Race street, Philadelphia, has also resigned—on account, it is said, of certain developements in the doctrines of the church which he considers not orthodox. he considers not orthodox.