Intelligencer & Journal.

Lancaster, May 4, 1852.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

(*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.

DISTRICTS.

1. Peter Logan,	13. H. C. Eyer,
2. Geo. H. Martin,	14. John Clayton,
3. John Miller,	15. Isaac Robison,
4. F. W. Bockius,	16. Henry Fetter,
5. R. McKay,	17. James Burnside,
6. A. Apple,	18. Maxwell McCaslin,
7. N. Strickland,	19. Joseph McDonald,
8. Abraham Peters,	20. W. S. Collahan,
9. David Fester,	21. Andrew Burke,
10. R. E. James,	22. William Dunn,
11. John McReynolds,	23. J. S. M'Calmont,
12. P. Demon,	24. George R. Barrett.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:

William Searight,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Gov. Bigler's Vetoes.

Perhaps there never was a Governor in Pennsylvania who had to resort so frequently to his constitutional prerogative for the purpose of arresting ill-advised, dangerous and unconstitutional legislation, and we certainly never had one who has evinced a more unflinching determination to stand by the rights and interests of the masses than he.—But, to the credit of former Executives, be it said that they had no occasion to resort so frequently to the exercise of the veto power; for, of all the Legislatures that have assembled in the Commonwealth, the present one is, without exception, to judge by their acts, the queerist compound of recklessness and folly that has ever been witnessed.—Corporations, and special legislation of every kind seem to be the beau ideal of their fancy—and they seem to think of very little else than to abridge the rights of the people, by conferring dangerous powers on corporations and individuals. This is an unfortunate state of things, and should teach the people a lesson as to the kind of men they ought to select to represent them at Harrisburg.—Fortunately we have an Executive who has the will and nerve to arrest the Legislature in their mad career. Were it not so, we should almost despair of the Republic; but, so long as he is at the helm, we need have no fears that the ship of State will be stranded through the recklessness or unskilfulness of her oarsmen. The people may rest secure under Governor BIGLER's administration.—He will take care that the Commonwealth suffers no detriment. He has shown himself to be every inch a Governor, and the people whom he so faithfully serves will reward him accordingly. The Whigs may sneer at him and call him the "Veto Governor," but the honest farmers, mechanics and laboring men will sustain him despite all the derision and contumely they can heap upon his head.

We cannot better conclude our remarks on the subject, than by the following remarks from one of exchanges:

"It (the veto) is a document of great ability—profound in its exposition of politcal economy, and fraught with the highest Democratic principles. He has taken a bold stand, and the people will sustain him in his position. The message goes over the whole ground of the banking principle—acknowledging its few conveniences, and denouncing in just terms its multiplied corruptions. It is not merely an *objection* to a series of bills. It is a logical and reasonable refutation of the arguments in favor of the banking system—exploding the old theories which JACKSON crushed, but which were again resuscitated by the infatuation of those who seek for self-aggrandisement, to the exclusion of the rights of every other individual.

Special legislation is one of the growing evils of the times, and threatens to entail a vast amount of misery on the community. We have noticed this disposition, and warned the people of its effects.—Every man in the State is interested in a large degree in the proceedings of the Legislature, and in that body the business interests and individual enterprise of the Commonwealth must look for protection and encouragement. It is not by acts of special legislation, however, that industry is to be fostered and labor enlarged in its influence. It is by the enactments of comprehensive laws, general and reasonable in their favors and restrictions—laws which confer their blessings upon the rich and the poor, and which guarantees no special privileges to the exclusive monied aristocracy of the land. It is by the entrenchment of capital behind corporative power that labor is oppressed and curtailed to the lowest remuneration, and it is time that public attention is directed to the subject, so that a proper mode may be devised by which to arrest the evil and curb the growing tendency of our legislators to invest organized bodies with undue and dangerous power. This system of legislation, had it not been for the energy and foresight of Governor BIGLER, would have been, hereafter, productive of dire results. His vetoes have raised a barrier high as heaven against the encroachments of corporations, and the State of Pennsylvania will yet prosper in the influence of his wise policy."

☞ Will our friend BOYER, of the Carlisle Democrat, quote us right. Speaking of Mr. BONHAM's course with regard to the Carlisle Deposite Bank, we did not say that every sort of influence was resorted to by *his* friends in that quarter to swerve him from his duty as a faithful Democratic representative—for we should be sorry to think for one moment that the Democracy of Cumberland county had so far departed from the true faith as to become a set of Bank borers. What we did say was that ITS (meaning the Bank) friends had attempted to influence him in the matter. We hope the Democrat will make the correction.

☞ The *Examiner* is evidently not well pleased at Governor BIGLER for resorting so frequently to the veto power, and estimates that he has exercised this constitutional prerogative at least twenty times since his inauguration. Our neighbor should also make it known to his readers that, notwithstanding the frequent and necessary exercise of the veto, the Governor has not in a single instance been overruled by the Legislature. Every one of the bills afterwards fell for lack of votes to carry it through in opposition to the Governor. This, of itself, speaks volumes in favor of the wisdom of the Executive.

BALTIMORE ADVERTISEMENTS.—We refer our readers to the cards from our advertising friends in Baltimore, published in another part of this paper. They hold out great attractions to visiters, during the approaching National Conventions, which come off in that city, in the month of June.

☞ EDWIN FORREST closed his engagement in New York, last week, after having played seventy-two consecutive nights, all the time to large and crowded houses—a theatrical feat unequalled.

Miss CUSHMAN appeared for the last time, in the Walnut Street Theatre, on Saturday evening. She has taken leave of the stage forever.

☞ Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne county, has been appointed by the Governor, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench occasioned by the death of Judge COULTER.

☞ The Michigan Democratic State Convention has appointed two Delegates to represent the State at large in the National Convention, and instructed them unanimously for Gen. CASS. The Democrats of that new Commonwealth have a proper feeling of State pride, which might well be imitated by some of the Democrats in other States.

☞ The great Firemen's Parade came off in Philadelphia, on yesterday.

☞ The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourns *sine die* TO-DAY.

Whig Candidate for President.

Notwithstanding the opposition of sundry Southern Whigs, it is now pretty generally conceded that Gen. Scott will be the Whig candidate for the next Presidency, and there can be as little doubt that the same non-committal game which was played in 1840 and in 1848, will be again attempted.—Will the people suffer themselves to be deceived and betrayed by their enthusiasm in behalf of military renown? Will the cry of "Cerro Gordo," "Churubusco," &c., be considered as setting aside the necessity for any declaration of principles; and will the people of this country take as their ruler one whose written and published sentiments, in past years, identify him so fully with that fanatical party which had well nigh sundered the Union, in its madness, and involved our citizens in all the horrors of civil war? It cannot be denied, that, a few years past, Gen. Scott openly avowed the most ultra abolition doctrines. We have no evidence that he does not still hold these views. He has never publicly announced any change in his sentiments, or any abandonment of the principles heretofore avowed. Some political partizan, who is struggling to elevate himself upon the military renown of the General, may say that "he knows Gen. Scott is all right on these vital questions;" but the people will doubt these endorsements while the General himself remains silent, and his former declarations are on record against him. In a letter written in 1842, in reply to a committee in Pennsylvania, which, at the instance of a convention, had requested to hear his views on the subject of slavery, and his belief in all the wildest vagaries that had ever been promulgated by the most thorough abolitionists of the age. Since that period, as we have said, there has been no public abandonment by Gen. Scott of these sentiments; and the undeniable fact that he is now the chosen candidate of this same body of abolitionists, would seem to establish the fact that he still holds these views beyond the possibility of doubt. How, then, can the South vote for such a man? How can the *honest friends of the Union*, in any quarter of our country, vote for such a man? Every sane man must see that the only danger which now threatens our Union proceeds from the principles which have been openly avowed by Gen. Scott. The supremacy of those principles would rend asunder the Union, and wake up a spirit of discord, strife and blood-shed, from the contemplation of which every patriotic heart must turn with emotions of unmitigated horror. The voice of reason, no less than of patriotism and humanity, all demand, in thunder tones, that this great evil shall not be brought upon the nation. Look at the leading advocates of Gen. Scott's election, and it will be seen who will be his advisers should he be elected.—What could the South hope for with Seward and Johnston controlling the President? What could the friends of the Union hope for under such auspices? We leave the subject to the calm reflection of an intelligent, Union-loving people.—Balt. Argus.

Kossuth and Lafayette.

A Washington correspondent draws a parallel between Kossuth and Lafayette in regard to their visits to this country. He says:

"Gen. Lafayette contributed largely and heroically to our independence, and afterwards came to this country in a national ship sent for him, and as the Nation's Guest. Everywhere throughout the country he was greeted with demonstrations of popular regard—he came to the National Capital, was formally introduced to both Houses of Congress, and most hospitably and liberally entertained; but the archives of the nation contain no tavern bills against him and *suite*, nor is there any evidence that a single dollar was paid out of the people's treasury for his board, lodging and entertainment.

Gov. Kossuth came to this country, not as the Nation's Guest, but the country was tendered him and his associates as an asylum—a home. He landed, surrounded by a regal retinue and guarded by servile attendants, in military trappings. He proclaimed himself especially commissioned to emancipate and redeem "down trodden humanity" everywhere, and in Hungary particularly—he was a "stated preacher" in the churches, surrounded by the clergy, and impiously called a "second Saviour" by his worshipers, while he declared that war was a very harmless thing—a little word of only three letters—W-A-R—he advocated, eloquently and ardently, "liberty, equality and fraternity," and at the same time keeping up his "kingly surroundings"—he "talked politics" oracularly, and expounded our constitution and explained the theory of our institutions, like one having authority and "new light." This man—this Kossuth and his *suite* came to Washington city, "put up" at Brown's Hotel, and run up a tavern bill, *in thirteen days, of four thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-two cents;* and it is paid out of the treasury. The bill was presented to and paid by the Secretary of the Senate, March 12th, in the year of Grace, 1852—the Senate having ordered it to be paid out of its "contingent fund;" and herewith I send you a true copy of this.

TAVERN BILL.

To board, Gov. Kossuth and suite, having 10 parlors and 22 chambers—23 persons—13 days, $3,588 00.	
Sundries.	
Champaign, Sherry, Madeira, Postage, Medicine, post office stamps, porter age messengers, hackhire, telegraphs, sugar, brandy and whiskey in room, porter and ale, envelopes, barber's bill, in all,	658 82
Bill for the carriages employed for the Governor and suite,	319 50
Total,	$4,566 32

Total is only $276 a day for board and lodging—$50 a day for "sugar, brandy and whiskey in room, &c.," and $25 a day for hack-hire.

This, we should say, was "paying rather dear for the whistle." What do the farmers, mechanics, and tax-payers generally think of it? The visit of Kossuth to this country, and his journeyings to and fro, resemble more the excursion of some European Monarch through his dominions than that of a plain, unostentatious republican. No President of the United States has ever travelled through the country with one-fifth of the retinue, and certainly no one ever thought of luxuriating at a cost of $351 per diem. But this is an age of progress, and the longer we live the more we are likely to learn. Grave Senators and Representatives wanted Kossuth to visit the seat of Government, and the people have to foot up the bill. At this rate of proceeding, the new-fangled doctrine of intervention would, in all probability, be found to be a very expensive business when we came to sum up the cost.

Dangerous Frauds.

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter says: Refuse all notes corresponding to the following descriptions, no matter of what denomination they may be, or what Bank they may purport to be issued

5s, in the centre of the note is a large circular die containing a figure 5—to the right of this are two men, one harrowing with two horses, and the other sowing seed. On the left end is a man with a double-horse plough team. On the right end margin is a large figure 5 in the centre, and the letter V on the upper and lower corners. On the left margin is the word FIVE running across the whole end.

This is altered from some broken western Bank, and its last appearance was on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at Easton, Pa. It is well engraved, and this makes it more likely to pass, where it is not known. It is impossible to follow these note through all their various alterations, and it is only by keeping their description in the mind, that persons may detect them, when again altered to some other Bank.

☞ The southern whigs are very much displeased at the appointment of Ex-Governor JOHNSTON to head the Pennsylvania delegation in the Whig National Convention. They regard it as an evidence that "Woolly-Head" sentiments are still prevalent among the Whigs at the north; and throw out strong hints of *bolting*, should JOHNSTON, SEWARD & Co. succeed in carrying Gen. SCOTT's nomination upon the abolition platform.

☞ There has never perhaps been a medicine before the public so well deserving their confidence and patronage as *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.* No family should be without it, and those who have ever used it, never will. See Advertisement.

Another Noble Veto.

Governor BIGLER has vetoed the bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad to hold the title to three several estates in West Philadelphia, in all over one hundred acres of land, one thereof called Powelton, and the other owned now or lately by the city of Philadelphia and by the Board of Health respectively. The Governor's Message returning the bill is an able and lucid production, and cannot fail to meet with a hearty response from the people.—After enumerating the provisions of the bill, he says:

With the utmost disposition to co-operate with the General Assembly in the adoption of every proper measure to promote the success of the Pennsylvania railroad, I have not been able to satisfy myself that duty requires my approval of this bill. Nor can I be persuaded that possession of so large a quantity of land is necessary to the accomplishment of the legitimate purposes of this corporation, much less that it is the true policy of the State to allow it to be so possessed. To waive, for the present, the great question of public policy involved, of allowing corporations, with an unlimited existence, to hold large landed estates, and come down to an examination of the practical operations of this proposed measure, we will discover that these several estates embrace all the land on both sides of the eastern terminus of the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad and extend along it for about three-fourths of a mile. This road belongs to the public, and the Commonwealth should see that its free use be enjoyed alike by all her citizens. This might not be the case were the lands in question entirely owned and controlled by this corporation. Even the Commonwealth herself might be absolutely or virtually deprived of the necessary space at this terminus of the State works, to answer her own purposes. It would seem but reasonable that she should reserve for herself whatever land may be necessary for depots, sidelings, car-houses, machine shops, and so forth; nor should she be unmindful of the rights and interests of individual citizens who may desire to do business on the State works. She should also see, as far as she may properly do so, that they have a fair opportunity of acquiring the necessary lands for their purposes. It is true that depots, ware-houses, car-houses, machine shops, &c., are now nearly if not quite all, found on the east side of the Schuylkill river. But this, I am confident, will not long remain the case. A few years, in my opinion, will serve to force all this business to the west side of the Schuylkill. Already the question of taking up the railroad in Market street is agitated, and there can be but little doubt that this proposition will be carried out in few years.—When this shall have been done, all the commission or forwarding men, transporters, and machinists, in anywise connected with the business on our two great thoroughfares will look to the west side of the Schuylkill as the point for their operations.—Then, and not till then, will the error of allowing this corporation the right to monopolize so large a body of land, at this important point, be made manifest, and the rights and interests of the State and individual citizens made to suffer.

And, again:—

Possessed of this large district of land, the Pennsylvania railroad company could deprive individuals desiring to do business on the State road, of any fair opportunity of doing so. Without the consent of this company, lands could not be had in that vicinity at all, unless the estate of Lord Ashburton could be brought into market, and even if this were done, there is but a small portion of this between the line of the Powelton estate and the point at which the road enters the deep cut and becomes inaccessible to the surrounding country. Besides, if this were not so, the expenses of drayage to this extreme point, would be fatal to the interests of parties competing with the Pennsylvania company in the business of transporting. After a deliberate examination of this whole subject, with due reference I hope to the interest of all concerned, I can see no sufficient reason for the adoption of a policy fraught with such hazardous consequences to the State and the people. It is against the policy of our government to allow artificial bodies who never die, to monopolize large quantities of real estate.—Even if this were not so, I have been unable to discover that the legitimate purposes or true interests of this corporation require that it should possess such an extensive area of land. It certainly should not be allowed to hold it except for the purposes contemplated in the original charter, and if not necessary for such uses, as I am confident it is not, it is too valuable to be withdrawn from the use of the individual citizen. There should be no objection, it seems to me, to giving this company the right to hold a moderate amount of land on which to erect car-houses, depots, sidelings &c., &c. But their rights should not be exclusive—this should not be the case at the terminus of their own road much less at that of the State. The original act of incorporation gives this company the right to take and hold all the lands necessary to the purposes of their road; but as the lands in question are not located within their corporate limits—being more than a hundred miles distant from the terminus of their work, it must be perfectly apparent that the company cannot take and hold said lands in any other than the mode proposed by this bill. Corporations have no right to purchase or hold lands unless expressly authorized to do so by the terms of their charter. Wherever authority is given them to hold land, in restricted quantities or those necessary for their corporate purposes, they have no right to hold a greater quantity in the one case, nor any that are not necessary for such purposes in the other, even though it might be convenient so to do. In all cases of such purchase the lands are forfeited to the Commonwealth, because of the violation of the terms of the charter and the infringement of the sovereignty of the State, whenever the Commonwealth chooses to exact such forfeiture, if the very fact of making the purchase does not of itself produce such result.

The Apportionment.

The subjoined Apportionment Bill, was submitted to both Houses of the Legislature, by the Committee of Conference to whom the subject was referred, on Thursday last, and passed by the following vote—in the Senate, 19 to 12—in the House 66 to 38:

HARRISBURG, April 28, 1852.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Congressional apportionment was submitted to both Houses this morning. In the Senate it was at once taken up and considered. The apportionment proposed by the Committee is as follows:

I. Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, and Cedar, Lombard, Spruce and New Market Wards, in the city of Philadelphia.

II. The city of Philadelphia, excepting the wards before mentioned.

III. Kensington and Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia.

IV. Spring Garden, Penn District, North Penn, Kingsessing, West Philadelphia, Blockley, Richmond, Unincorporated Northern Liberties, Bridesburg, Aramingo, in the county of Philadelphia.

V. Montgomery county and Bristol township, Upper and Lower Germantown, Upper and Lower Manayunk, Frankfort, Roxborough, Byberry, Lower Dublin, White Hall, Oxford and Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia.

VI. Chester and Delaware,

VII. Bucks and Lehigh.

VIII. Berks.

IX. Lancaster.

X. Lebanon, Dauphin and Union, and the Township of Lower Mahoney, in the county of Northumberland.

XI. Schuylkill and Northumberland counties, excepting Lower Mahoney township.

XII. Montour, Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming.

XIII. Northampton, Monroe, Carbon, Pike and Wayne.

XIV. Susquehanna, Bradferd and Tioga.

XV. Lycoming, Sullivan, M'Kean, Potter, Clinton, Clearfield, Centre and Mifflin.

XVI. York, Perry and Cumberland.

XVII. Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Juniata.

XVIII. Somerset, Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon.

XIX. Westmoreland, Indiana and Armstrong.

XX. Fayette, Greene and Washington.

XXI. Alleghany county, except that part which lies north east of the Ohio, and north west of the Alleghany river.

XXII. Butler county, and that part of Alleghany county, not included in the 21st district.

XXIII. Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer.

XXIV. Venango, Warren, Elk, Forrest, Jefferson and Clairon.

XXV. Erie and Crawford.

☞ Governor BIGLER has signed the Apportionment Bill.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—At Floyd's Fork, Jefferson county, Ky., on the 15th ult., Mr. Thomas Stafford was married to Polly Green. The bride is 19, and the bridegroom 78 years of age. He weighs some 300 pounds, and is so fat as scarcely to be able to walk, and when in bed raises himself, or turns over, by means of pullies fastened to the ceiling. He went to Louisville in a wagon to procure the license, and on his return was met by the, young bride at Sim Lewis's, at the Forks of the road, where the Parson joined them, and the ceremony was performed in the wagon, and they rode home together rejoicing.

☞ The circulation of Bank Notes of a less denomination than $5 is now prohibited by law in the State of Delaware.

Political.

MR. BUCHANAN IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The following, from the Goldsboro, North Carolina, *Republican*, of the 22d ult., is another evidence of Mr. BUCHANAN's strength in that part of the country, the South which is to elect a Democrat President, if any can be chosen:

COUNTY MEETING.—The proceedings of Democratic meetings in Carteret and Jones counties will be found in our paper to-day. Buchanan and Strange were nominated by each.

A Democratic meeting was held in Onslow county, on the 5th inst. We cannot publish the proceedings this week for want of room. John A. Everet, Esq., presided. Resolutions were adopted to send delegates to the State and District Convention, recommending the nomination of Gov. Reid, and also the following resolution:

"5th. *Resolved,* That we do most heartily concur with our Democratic friends in the several counties in recommending to the Baltimore Convention, the name of the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Hon. Robert Strange, of North Carolinia, for Vice President."

The Democracy of Columbia held a meeting at Whiteville on the 3d instant, at which delegates were appointed to attend the Senate and District Convention. Gov. Reid recommended for re-election, and the following resolution adopted:

"*Resolved,* That we respectfully suggest the names of those able, long tried, and statesman-like democrats, the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Robert Strange, of our own State, as eminently suitable to become the democratic candidates for the offices of Presidency and Vice Presidency."

MR. BUCHANAN IN ALABAMA.—It is now certain, and admitted by every candid observer, that the vote of the entire Southern States with the exception of Maryland and Louisiana, will be cast in the National Convention for JAMES BUCHANAN.—This opinion has already been endorsed by many prominent Southern journals. The *Mobile Register* the leading Democratic paper in Alabama, states that "*the Democratic State Convention in Alabama was unanimous for* BUCHANAN." The *Charleston Mercury*, another able paper, thus comments on this fact:

We have heretofore published statements, which we consider reliable, that a very large majority of the Georgia and the Virginia Conventions held the same preference. We incline to the opinion that, with the exception of Maryland and Louisiana, *the vote of the entire Southern delegations, in the Baltimore Convention, will be given for* BUCHANAN.

City and County Items.

☞ Rev. Mr. STEAD, of North Carolina, will preach in the 2d Presbyterian Church (Franklin College,) next Sunday morning and evening.

☞ LANE's NEW STORE, we understand, is to be opened to-morrow.

☞ Franklin Unger, of this city, late a volunteer in the Mexican War, had one of his legs badly injured by a burden car passing over it, on the Harrisburg Railroad, near Dillerville, on Saturday week. He was engaged at work on the new track of this Road. He is doing well. He is a member of the Mechanics' Mutual Beneficial Association and will draw a weekly benefit of $5.

☞ On the 17th., a two-story frame building, 22 by 24 feet, belonging to Hiram Keemer, in Upper Leacock township, this county, was removed a distance of three-fourths of a mile from its foundation by placing the building on 4 large wagons.

☞ The follwing is a list of tavern licences granted and withheld by the Court on Saturday week:

New stands licensed.—Henry K. Minich, George W. Hinkle and Margaret Whitehill of Columbia, and Jesse Bucher of West Cocalico township.

New stands refused.—Michael Ely and Christian Bucher, E. Donegal; Christian Forrer, Rapho; Jacob Reidenbach, Warwick; Hannah Purdy and Nicholas Brown, City.

Licenses were granted to all the old stands except that of Thomas Murphy, Georgetown, Bart twp.

There being a remonstrance against the application of Martin Leber, of Caernarvon, it was continued to the next court.

☞ Two barns were struck by lightning on Sunday night week. One was in Leacock township, this county, about 6 miles from this city. It was owned by Benjamin Herr and occupied by Isaac Bitzer. The live stock were saved, but a threshing machine and a considerable quantity of hay and straw were consumed with the building. Mr. Bitzer was away from home at the time. We have not heard whether the property was insured or not.

☞ The Sunday Liquor Law, so-called, was repealed in both Houses last week.

☞ The Committee have finally decided to hold the next State Agricultural Fair at Lancaster. It will come off in the month of October.

☞ The man with the Telescope is still in town; but for the last two or three weeks the chances of getting a glance at either the Sun, Moon or Stars, have been "few and far between." Star-gazing, we opine, is rather a poor business in such oozy, mud-splashing weather as the rain-king has been favoring us with. It would take old Noah himself to get along comfortably in the so watery times.—There is now, however, some appearance of clear weather.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—The last Independent Whig publishes a table of all the societies, secret and beneficial, in this city—being 22 in all. The Free Masons have one Lodge with 102 members, and the Odd Fellows three Lodges with 611 members in all.

☞ Messrs. HAGER & EBERMAN, the purchasers of the Old Prison property, at the corner of West King and Prince streets, it is said, intend erecting a large and commodious Hall on that site during the present building season, a portion of which is to be used for Lectures, Exhibitions, &c. Such a building has long bsen needed in this city, and we are pleased that two such public spirited citizens have undertaken the matter. We have no doubt they will find it to be a profitable investment.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE SHOT—GREAT EXCITEMENT.—On Thursday afternoon last, about 4 o'clock, an intense excitement was created in our borough by the report that a fugitive slave had been shot by a police officer from Baltimore. Immediately after the announcement, a large number of persons proceeded to the place where it was said the affair happened, and truly enough, a colored man named WILLIAM SMITH lay there a corpse. The particulars, as nearly as we have been able to ascertain them, are as follows:—Deputy Marshal SNYDER, from Harrisburg, and a police officer named RIDGELEY, from Baltimore, came to Columbia with a warrant issued by Commissioner MCALLISTER, of Harrisburg, to arrest the fugitive above named, who was engaged piling lumber in the yard of Mr. Gotleib Sener. According to the testimony given before the Coroner's Jury, the two officers repaired to where Smith was working, and as he was proceeding to the wharf seized him. Smith endeavored to escape, and whilst doing so, and in custody of the officers, (as the verdict of the Coroner's Jury shows,) Ridgeley drew a pistol and shot him, the ball entering the right side of the neck, just below the ear. Smith fell and expired in a few minutes, with out uttering a word. The officers then left—as Ridgely said, to deliver themselves up to the proper authorities; but as afterwards proved—at least so far as he was concerned—to escape from justice. Shortly after the occurrence he passed over the Columbia Bridge, since which time nothing has been heard of him. The Deputy Marshal, Snyder, started for Harrisburg in the evening train, which left about 7 o'clock.

By some means—we hardly know how—the perpetrator of the murder (we cannot call it by any other name, although he was engaged in a legal proceeding,) was allowed to escape—a fact which evinces a culpable degree of negligence on the part of our citizens; for no matter what the circumstances were under which Ridgeley shot Smith, nor what his motives were in committing the act, he should have been arrested and held until the matter was properly investigated. Various rumors are in circulation, but we prefer not saying more than we have said—which we believe is strictly correct—until the whole affair is inquired into by the legally constituted authorities.

At 7 o'clock in the evening, (sickness having prevented him from doing so before that hour,) J. W. Fisher, Esq., Deputy Coronor, held an inquest over the deceased, and the Jury rendered the following verdict; "William Smith came to his death from the contents of a pistol fired by —— Ridgely, whilst the said Smith was in the custody of said Ridgely, and Deputy Marshall Snyder, of Harrisburg."—*Columbia Spy.*

Acts Relating to Lancaster Co.

The following Acts relating to Lancaster county have been passed by the present Legislature. We copy the list from the *Examiner & Herald:*

An act supplementary to an act incorporating the first Methodist Episcipal Church of Lancaster city.

Authorizing the German Reformed Church of Lancaster city to sell certain real estate. (Two acts.)

Authorizing the Menonist Congregation of East Lampeter township to convey certain real estate.

Authorizing the trustees of the Menonist Society in Rapho and Penn townships to sell certain real estate.

Incorporating the Lutheran Church of Columbia.

Supplementary to the act incorporating the borough of Elizabethtown.

Authorizing the holding of adjourned Courts of Quarter Sessions, in Lancaster conty.

Requiring the collection of taxes, in Conestoga, Caernarvon, Ephrata and Salisbury townships to be given to the lowest bidders.

Authorizing the keeper of the Lancaster County Prison to administer oaths in certain cases.

Authorizing the Coroner of Lancaster county to appoint deputies.

Relative to the borough of Mount Joy; and erecting Marietta, Mount Joy and Elizabethtown into separate School districts.

Dividing Lancaster city into four wards for election purposes, and closing the polls at 7 o'clock.

Legitimating and changing the name of —— Myers.

Relative to the estate of Sebastian Gockly, dec'd.

Authorizing the stockholders of the Safe Harbor Odd Fellow's Hall Association to vote by proxy.

Authorizing the construction of a wall between Big Fox grape island and Muskrat rock in the Susquehanna.

Authorizing Henry Miller, Administrator, &c., to sell certain real estate.

Authorizing the sale of the old Strasburg Academy.

Eerecting Columbia borough into two election districts.

Authorizing the erection of a Lock-up-House in Lancaster city.

Incorporating the New Holland Railroad Company.

Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks in Lancaster city and county on the Sabbath day.

Authorizing the opening of South Water street in Lancaster city.

Relative to the Lancaster and Ephrata Plank Road. (Two acts.)

Authorizing the sale of certain islands in the Susquehanna, known as the islands of Promise.

Relative to the fees of the Treasurer of Lancaster county.

Erecting an independent School district, to be called New Milltown.

Erecting the village of Litiz into an independent School district.

For the relief of the executors of Gabriel Eckert, deceased.

Incorporating the Cornwall and Phœnixville Railroad.

Authorizing the laying out of a State road from the termination of the Willow Street turnpike to the Maryland Line.

Relative to certain election districts.

Granting a pension to Margaret Frazer, widow of a soldier of Revolution.

☞ At a stated meeting of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society, the following persons were duly elected delegates to the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

Drs. Francis S. Burrowes, F. A. Muhlenberg. John L. Atlee, Samuel Duffield, Jeremiah B. Stubbs, Jacob L. Ziegler, Joseph Gibbons, J. Augustus Ehler, Henry Carpenter, C. Orrick Richards, Patrick Cassidy, Emanuel S. Bair and Thos. Ellmaker.

Franklin and Marshal College Enterprise.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me through your kindness, and that of the Lancaster City and County Press in general, to say a few words to the patrons and friends of the College movement.

I take pleasure in announcing to the public that Mr. GEORGE PETERS, has been appointed by the proper authorities, and associated with the subscriber, as Assistant Agent in collecting the money required to carry out the provisions of the Charter Law for the establishment of Franklin and Marshall College in our midst. The object of this appointment is to hasten the collection of the subscriptions and the completion of the work in order to enable the committee to lift the Charter, organize the Board, select the ground and put up the necessary buildings at as early a day as possible.

The subscriptions are now fully due, and nothing can be done until the $25,000 are collected, according to the 12th and 13th sections of the Act of the Legislature incorporating the College as the following extract fully shows:

"*Before the foregoing sections of this act or any of them shall go into effect, the sum of $25,000 shall be paid in current funds by the citizens of Lancaster city and county to a joint committee, to be hereafter appointed,—to be expended under the direction of said committee in the purchase of grounds and the erection of suitable buildings for the use and accommodation of Franklin and Marshall College.—So soon as the $25,000 shall be paid as aforesaid for the purchase of grounds and the erection of buildings for Franklin and Marshall College, and satisfactory evidence thereof be exhibited to the Governor of this Commonwealth, then the said Governor shall issue letters patent under the seal of the State incorporating the said Franklin and Mershall College, which said letters patent shall contain the first eleven sections of this act as the provisions of its vharter of incorporation and which thenceforth shall have full force and effect as such charter.*"

Hence, it is obvious that the new Board cannot be organized, the grounds cannot be purchased, and the buildings cannot be contracted for until the Board of Trustees of Franklin College shall have completed the collection of the $25,000 and satisfied the Governor of the Commonwealth of this fact. And the longer the subscribers hesitate to pay over the amount of their respective subscriptions, the longer the consummation of the whole work and the opening of the Institution must be delayed.—And as the Board of Trustees of Franklin College are now determined to carry the matter through to its final consummation, and as said Board is fully competent to collect its subscriptions, nothing can be gained in any direction, but much valuable time, and many valuable pecuniary and educational interests may be lost to Lancaster county, by unnecessary delay.

The subscriber has great pleasure in being able to announce to the citizens of the county that the monies subscribed are beginning to flow into the Banks authorized to receive them with considerable rapidity; and he tenders his cordial thanks to those benevolent ladies and gentlemen who have already so promptly answered the call, personally deposited the amounts of their respective subscription, and thus saved the Franklin Board expenses, and the agent unavoidable labor. How soon this whole affair might be terminated, and the character of Lancaster city and county, for their liberality and generous benevolent sentiment might stand right side up, as on former occasions, if only each subscriber and friend of the cause would walk a square or two, when in the city, or send the amount to the Farmers Bank of Lancaster, or the Lancaster Bank, and deposite the amount subscribed, and intended for the object contemplated. Come one and all, and let us finish this noble enterprise in great haste! Thus shall the buildings required be soon seen rising up and opening to the great joy of the generous and hopeful youth of Lancaster city and county, who are panting after a liberal education, and a fitness for extensive usefulness in the various departments of literature and science, and of the learned professions, which are always essential to the comfort and benefit of any well ordered society.

Hoping that Mr. Peters will be kindly received by his fellow citizens of the county, and be able to render a pleasing report of success, the subscriber remains the public's faithful and humble servant.

J. C. BUCHER,
Agent of the "Board of Franklin College."
Lancaster, Pa., May 1, 1852.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.—The steamer Prairie State, while rounding out from her landing at Pekin, on the Illinois, between nine and ten o'clock, on the morning of the 25th ult, collapsed the flues of her larboard boiler, killing, scalding, and wounding some twenty persons, mostly hands on the boat and deck passengers. The boiler blew out both forward and aft, and but for a quantity of hay stored in the engine room, the loss would have been much greater. The head engineer, named Wilson, was but slightly wounded. An assistant was instantly killed. The steamer Alavanche which was on the point of landing a short distance off, and came to the assistance of those on the Prairie State. Captain Sprigg thinks the killed and missing are mostly the crew of the boat.

The steamers W. B. Clifton and Chickasaw came in collision above Evansville, Ohio river, on the night of the 25th, and the latter sunk immediatlely. It is reported about twenty lives were lost The Chickasaw had on board a locomotive, for the Memphis railroad.

It is also reported that the Pontiac, No. 2, sunk in the Missouri river, the boat having broken in two.

The steamer Beacon, bound for Montgomery, Alabama, with a full cargo, mostly provisions, sunk on the night of the 25th, on Lake Ponchartrain. The passengers and crew were all saved, but the greater part of the cargo will be lost.—*St. Louis Union.*

Sale of U. S. Bank Property.—All the real estate in Mobile, belonging to the United States Bank, was sold at public auction, in that city, on the 12th inst., for the sum of $254,285.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Preparatory to the great contest between the two political parties that divide the country, the leading men of each are heralding their claims and parading their virtues with all the zeal of patriots, and are doubtless ready to consider "Republics ungrateful," if they are not made President of these States. Truly we have men enough who are willing to go forth and fight for the "Republic," because they look forward to the day when they shall be conspicuous in the triumphal procession that shall crown the efforts of the victors.—But how many have we, who are willing to advise their country for its good, and then deliver themselves to her enemies to suffer for that very advice? Or, how many men have we who would arm themselves—not to fight and conquer and be crowned—but to ride into the *pool* of discord and die for their country? We are told those old Romans to whom I have alluded, actually gave up their lives for their country. In our day no such thing is required. It is only required that they shall rest content with the honors they have achieved, and not assert their claims to promotion to the latter end. He is no patriot who feels too much gratitude to any one individual. Not one, I presume, will ever contend, that because a man has served his country to-day, and we feel the utmost gratitude for it, we should therefore let him destroy it to-morrow. Brutus loved Cæsar, but he slew him because he loved his country more, and he reserved the same dagger for himself when his death should benefit his country, and Brutus *was* an honorable man. But the Democratic party, at least, is no respecter of persons.—These claimants may wrangle, but they will decide impartially between them. They will first require the pure, unalloyed democratic principles. Next they will consider who is most available, and that man they will nominate, however much they may disappoint others. I am persuaded that all true democrats will assent to this readily and cheerfully.

Having been defeated in our last contest, when we run a statesman against a captain, without any qualifications for the office, it now becomes of the utmost importance to select an available man, as well as a good and true democrat. For let it be remembered, we are now threatened with another Captain, fully as renowned, and much better qualified, in every other respect, to be our President, than he who was last elected. Let us, therefore, consider who is our strongest man, taking it for granted that every one I mention are good democrats and true, though I may hereafter compare their politics.

By the recent action of Congress, the number of electoral votes will probably be 296, and necessary to a choice 149. Any democrat who is nominated will carry the following States, viz: Maine 8, New Hampshire 5, Virginia 15, Indiana 13, Illinois 11, Iowa 4, Wisconsin 5, Michigan 6, Missouri 9, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Arkansas 4, Texas 4, California 4. Total, 104 votes.

Any whig will carry the following states; Vermont 5, Massachusetts 13, R. Island 4, Connecticut 6, New York 35, Delaware 3, Maryland 8, Kentucky 12. Total, 86 votes.

The doubtful states are New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 27, N. Carolina 10, S. Carolina 8, Georgia 10, Florida 3, Ohio 23, Louisiana 6, Tennessee 12. Total number of votes 106.

Now the point of contest is the doubtful states, and who among the Democrats can certainly carry enough of these to secure his election. Let us consider the claims of the three most prominent men at present—Buchanan, Cass and Douglass. We want 45 more votes. Mr. Buchanan can carry N. Jersey and Pennsylvania, (and he and Stockton are the only men who can,) South Carolina and Georgia, making 52 votes certain that he can carry.

Besides that, he stands more than an equal chance of carrying the rest of the doubtful states—North Carolina, Florida, Ohio, Louisiana, and Tennessee; total 54 votes. But only allow him half, and it will make 27. To this 27, add the 104 for the certain states, the 52 of the doubtful states that he can certainly carry, and we have the total of 183 votes—leaving a balance of 34 votes after electing him. Mr. Buchanan, we know, is very popular at the South, has been a good Democrat for many, many years, and has the prestige of Mr. Polk's administration, which is great and glorious, and in whose Cabinet he was first, as Secretary of State, to sustain him. We could not for a moment doubt of the success of the party, should he be nominated.

Gen. Cass can carry, we will say, the 104 certain votes. Out of the doubtful states, Ohio is the only one that I think Gen. Cass could possibly carry.—He certainly could not carry New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina or S. Carolina; but they would all go against him except the latter, which would throw her vote away. Allowing then Ohio, which it is doubtful he would get, 23, and the half of the remainder 51, (not one of which do I think he could get,) and it would make his total vote 142½. This is not enough to elect him. We know he was beaten before, and we cannot perceive that he has gained strength since that time. We do knows however, that among the doubtful States, he never has been popular, and that he has the prejudice of a defeat against him now. Any man who understands human nature, will not consider that trifling. As for my part, I very much fear that Gen. Cass cannot be elected.

Judge Douglass has been greatly spoken of for the Presidency. I cannot perceive, however, that he will be able to carry a single vote more than Gen. Cass. Without at all comparing the politics of these gentlemen, I will state, that after carefully looking at Judge Douglass's pedigree I am fully convinced that he cannot be borne through triumphantly at the South. But let us treat the Judge, a little differently from what we have the others.—Grant him the 104 certain votes. He cannot carry either New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina or S. Carolina. Allow him Ohio 23, Tennessee 12, and half of Georgia, Florida, Louisiana 19, making 9½ votes, and his grand total will only be 148½ votes.

Another thing let us look at. Who is the favorite with the Democratic States? I confess I am not very well posted up on this point and may make mistakes. But I will make as correct a calculation as in me lies.

While I acknowledge that our Democratic brethren who live in the Whig states are as much interested as we of the Democratic states, in having a good Democratic President, yet they ought to pay respect to the opinions of the Democratic states, and in a measure be guided by them. Take then the certain Democratic states, and which one of the candidates upon the first ballot will carry most votes? I will not pretend to go further than that. Mr. Buchanan will probably carry Maine 8, Virginia 15, Iowa 4, Alabama 8, Mississippi 7, California 4; total 47 votes. Gen. Cass will probably carry New Hampshire 5, Wisconsin 5, Michigan 6, Missouri 9, and perhaps Arkansas 4; total 29 votes. Douglass may carry Indiana 13, Illinois 11; total 24 votes. Texas will go for Houston. We thus see that Mr. Buchanan will be the foremost cnadidate among the certain Democratic States in Convention. And we see that out of the certain Democratic States, there are Virginia 15, Missouri 9, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Arkansas 4, Texas 4; 48 votes in the Slave states. Out of that number Mr. B. will carry 31 votes, Cass 18, and Houston 4.—Among the doubtful States, there are 40 votes, whose interests are identical with these certain slave holding Democratic States. Thus if it is not clear, who is the strongest man of these three, I cannot conceive what can be made clear.

Messrs, Editors, Mr. Douglass stands no chance for the nomination, and never has. We will, therefore, consider him out of the question. But Gen. Cass does stand some chance, though I think I have demonstrated that he is neither likely to be elected nor the favorite of the Democratic States. How is it, that he is to stand a fair chance to get the nomination, when he stands a poor chance of election, and a very poor one among most of the doubtful States? There is the error we may fall into, and I will show how it is, and try to avoid it.

We are told that Gen. Cass will get the vote of New York in Convention, which is 35. New York is almost certain to go for the Whigs. Mr. Buchanan will get the vote of Virginia 15, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, California 4; total 35 votes, that are certain to go for the Democrats, and they just counterbalance this one State in Convention. Thus the Whig States might give the nomination, which would defeat the party. Or Mr. Buchanan would get and carry Pennsylvania and South Carolina, which would just counterbalance New York. If then the voice of reason be listened to, and the wishes of the uncertain States and the certain States, whose interests are identical, are consulted, the triumph would be certain. I do not believe our brethren of New York or any other Whig state will refuse to yield this point. If not, then our triumph is certain. But if they do, though I should try my best to elect Gen. Cass, yet I fear it would be useless. I perceive from some statistics in my possession that Gen. Cass was not only defeated, but in the States he carried, he run a long way behind his party. He did not even carry his own state by a majority, but by a plurality.

But why should the party stick to Gen. Cass?—Is he a better Democrat than any body else? If so, their attachment is laudable. But this cannot be so. The true reason is, that once whipped under him, they have a fellow feeling. Being companions in misfortune, they are bound close together. We would advise this natural feeling to be sacrificed to discretion.

We have not said thus much, however, because we thought that Gen. Cass would get the nomination, for we do not believe it. We are only saying what is true, that he has many and warm supporters, and we are warning them to avoid this error of sticking to him blindly. The General does not wish it, I am sure, and if he does he forfeits all claim to attachment to himself.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,
A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN,
Of the Jeffersonian and Madisonian Schools.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

SENATE.—The Senate met at a quarter to one o'clock.

Mr. Gwin asked the indulgence of the Senate to call up the bill creating a Board of Commissioners for the examination and payment of claims against the United States, growing out of the conquest of California. He stated his reasons for desiring the bill to be taken up. He had this morning received a letter from Col. Fremont, dated London, April 13th, stating that on the evening of the 8th inst., he had been arrested by a party of rude officers, and locked up for 24 hours, at the suit of some unknown parties, for liabilities amounting to $70,000, growing out of certain military operations in California. He said Mr. Fremont was apprehensive that other suits would follow, involving expensive law suits, endangering his personal liberty. It was regarded in London as an outrage upon Mr. Fremont, and a disgrace to our Government.

A bill had passed the Senate at the last session of Congress, establishing a Board of Commissioners, and providing for the payment of these claims, but the bill underwent modification in the House, and was not finally acted upon. He had brought the subject to the attention of Congress in the early part of the present session, and a bill had been reported. He hoped the Senate would immediately act upon this bill in order to relieve Col. Fremont from the unpleasant position.

Mr. Borland opposed taking up the bill. He said its passage would not relieve Col. Fremont.

After some delay, during which a number of unimportant bills were introduced, the bill was taken up.

Mr. Gwin submitted a substitute for the original bill.

The matter occasioned considerable debate, and was then postponed.

Mr. Davis, from the committe to whom it was committed, reported back the bill to repair the Cumberland dam, with amendments.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, reported back with amendments, the bill granting the right of way and land to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Wabash river to the Mississippi.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Clark, declaratory of the policy of the United States upon the question of intervention.

Mr. Cooper, having the floor, spoke at some length in opposition to the amendment of Messrs. Cass and Seward. He opposed the original resolutions, but would prefer even to them the simple declaration of a disposition to abide by the policy of Washington. He then proceeded to reply to the remarks of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, and controverted two positions deducible from his speech—first, that Republicanism was permanently prostrated in Europe, and secondly, that the despotic powers would combine and ultimately make war with the United States. Though Republicanism was temporarily crushed in Europe, he believed it would rise at no distant day.

He appreheded no war between the U. States and European powers, provided we prudently followed the advice and policy of Washington. An army of Republicans would arise in Europe, while despots were fighting us, and the very fear of this must ever deter any such demonstration against the United States. Moreover, the immense national debt of the European powers would always prevent such a movement. He was opposed to any protest, as amounting to nothing, unless followed up by arms.

Mr. Wade then having the floor, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow week, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House met at the usual hour.

Mr. Olds asked the consent of the House for the purpose of introducing a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House all information collected in Mexico by George Slocum in relation to the Gardner, Hargous, and other claims; also, why the prosecution of Gardner for purjury has been so long delayed in the Criminal Court of this district, and whether any member of the Cabinet was implicated in the proceedings.

Mr. Brooks objecting, the resolution was not received.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that the House go again into Committee of the Whole upon the Homestead Bill.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., advocated the bill claiming to be one of the earliest friends of such measures. He then explained at some length the substitute he had offered.

Mr. Parker followed, and alluded to the remarks of Mr. Stephens of Ga., made yesterday, and also to the published address of the Southern seceders from the recent Whig caucus, in the Republic of this morning. He said he voted to lay the Compromise resolutions on the table, both in the House and in the caucus, because he did not wish this firebrand thrown into their midst. He was, however, a Compromise man, and would support no Presidential candidate, unless clear and unquestionable upon the Compromise measures.

It would sustain the Fugitive Slave Law, altho' not satisfied with all its provisions, and he believed the same sentiment prevailed with the North generally. They did not want agitation, but quiet, peace, and harmony. They would stand by the Constitution as long as a plank remained. He stated his views upon the bill, and the subject of the disposition of the public lands, at considerable length, and gave notice of his purpose to move to refer the bill to a select committee, to report in lieu of it a substitute he had proposed.

Mr. Wilson followed, arguing against the constitutionally of the bill.

Mr. Moore of Louisiana having the floor,

The Committee rose.

Mr. Haskell, on leave, presented sundry petitions from citizens of New York, Massachusetts and Vermont, asking for protection to patentees against infringements from Canadians.

Nhe House then adjourned.

News Items.

General Solomon Van Rensselaer, died suddenly at his residence near the city of New York on Friday last. His name is honorably identified with the Indian frontier wars, and brilliantly associated with the last great contest with Great Britain.

The Connecticut Official Vote.—The New Haven Register of Thursday, says:

"We give to-day the official vote for Governor, as declared by the State Canvassers at Hartford.—Gov. Seymour's clear majority is 160—and the whole Democratic State Ticket is elected by the people! This is a most gratifying result, particularly when we consider what the Democrats had to contend with in the election. A more decisive popular vote has not been cast in Connecticut in ten years."

Washington, April 29.—Two shocks of an earthquake were felt here to-day, about 1 o'clock. It was distinctly perceptible in all parts of the city.

Baltimore, April 29.—A slight shock of an earthquake was also felt here to-day, about 1 o'clock.

Raleigh, N. C., April 29.—Our city was visited to-day with a severe shock of an earthquake. Its duration was fully half a minute, during which time the doors and windows were shaken violently. The atmosphere was clear, and weather pleasant at the time.

A slight shock was also experienced in Philadelphia, about the same time.

Gen. Cass and the Fugitive Slave Law.—It is stated in the New York Post that Mr. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, has a letter in his possession from Gen. Cass, containing his reasons for not voting for the fugitive slave law, one of which is that it did not contain the jury clause.

Large Destruction of Property.—We regret to learn that on last Monday week, the dam of the small reservoir of the Sandy and Beaver canal, five miles N. W. of New Lisbon, suddenly gave way, and the immense body of water, covering some 400 acres of land, rushed out in irresistible force, carrying away nearly every moveable thing which stood in its way. Mill-dams, bridges, fences, and in many instances cattle and sheep, we learn, were carried away by the rushing flood. The loss of property is said to be very great,—falling heavily upon some individuals who are the least able to bear it. The canal, it is said, is destroyed for several miles, preventing further navagation upon the western end, for the present, at least.—*Salem (O.) Journal.*

New York Crystal Palace.—The Evening Post says subscriptions of stock for the construction of the Crystal Edifice for our industrial exhibition, are going forward favorably. The whole expenses, including the cost of the building, will be only $200,000. It is calculated that the number of travelers arriving daily in New York, in the season is 450,000—which alone would supply a sufficient number of visitors to render the enterprise a profitable one. Since the many railways that have their termini in New York have been running, there are in and within a five hours journey of the city more than three millions of souls, the bulk of whom can be safely calculated on as visitors, and very many of them would be habitual visitors during the existence of the exhibition.

The winter in the far Northwest has been a most severe one. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* states that a gentleman who left Lake Superior about the 20th of March, reports the snow at Cooper Harbor from ten to fourteen feet deep, and along the head waters of the streams flowing into Bay de Noquet eight or ten feet deep. He describes the winter as altogether the severest ever known, and the quantity of snow that has fallen as almost incredible.