

FOR PRESIDENT: JAMES BUCHANAN.

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

- SENATORIAL: GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne. WILSON McCANDLISH, of Allegheny. ADDITIONAL ELECTORS: ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia. DISTRICTS: 1. Peter Logan, 15. H. C. Eyer, 2. G. H. Martin, 14. John Clayton, 3. John Miller, 13. Isaac Robinson, 4. F. W. Beckius, 12. Henry Peter, 5. R. McCay, Jr., 11. James Burnside, 6. A. Apple, 10. Maxwell McDonald, 7. N. Snelkland, 9. W. S. Colahan, 8. Abraham Peters, 20. W. S. Colahan, 8. David Fister, 21. Andrew Park, 10. R. E. James, 22. W. M. Dunbar, 11. John McReynolds, 23. J. S. McCalmont, 12. P. Damon, 24. George R. Barret.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: William Scarrigt, OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Where is Thaddeus Stevens?

A correspondent in the last Examiner is very eager upon Mr. STEVENS for neglecting his official duties at Washington, and significantly asks the question, "Where is our Member of Congress?" He then goes on to state, what is very true, that Mr. S. is but rarely at Washington, and that "those of his constituents who are not wealthy herd" [what does he mean by this term?] are at a loss where to find him.

The writer adds a postscript for the purpose of informing the readers of the Examiner that "our Member is now at Harrisburg, arguing cases before the Supreme Court—for which services his clients doubtless feel him well, besides which he recompenses his country pay eight dollars per diem, as a member of Congress." He then consoles himself and his Whig friends of the Silver Gray stamp, that "it would perhaps promote the general well being to have paid six dollars per day to absent himself altogether from the halls of Congress," and feels "certainly that the great body of his constituents would prefer not being represented at all, to being misrepresented as they are whenever our present member is in his place."

This is plain talk from a Whig to a Whig member of Congress; but there is more of truth than poetry in it all. However, it is none of our business, and we merely give the above extracts as another evidence of the kindly feeling which exists in the tessellated ranks of our opponents.

The Examiner is evidently in a state of forgetfulness, or it would not presume to make its readers believe that the reason why none of Governor BIGLOW'S vetoes were overruled by the Legislature, was an account of the "subsidiary of the democratic members" of the Legislature. There might be some slight grounds for such an assertion, if the House of Representatives alone was concerned; but where was the Senate, in which body the Whigs have the ascendancy? To be sure they had not two-thirds, but they could at least have given a majority against the veto. Why did they do it? Will the Examiner answer the question?

The Examiner continues "pitching into" the effects of the Independent Whig—and vice versa, the latter into the former. There is rare sport ahead, judging from the reimonitory symptoms.—It is a family feud, however, and therefore we have no disposition to interfere. We prefer occupying the position of a passive spectator—not caring a great deal which comes off "second best."

A statement has been going the rounds of the press for several months past, that diseases may be communicated by bank notes. A Western Editor in commenting upon this information, remarks very coolly that his subscribers need not neglect to "pay up" on that account, as he is willing to run the risk of "catching" anything in that way.

We are decidedly of the same way of thinking. Our subscribers, therefore, need have no fears that we will refuse bank notes upon any such grounds. We shall receive them with thankfulness—disease, or no disease.

J. M. WILLIS GRIST, Esq., is announced as Associate Editor of the Express. Mr. G. is a ready writer, and will doubtless prove of great service to Mr. Pearson in conducting the editorial department of that paper.

The proprietors of the Democratic Union, at Harrisburg, propose publishing The Investigator during the approaching Presidential campaign, at 50 cents per copy. The first number will be issued on the 15th of June.

The Washington Union of Wednesday last announces the retirement of Maj. A. J. DONNISON from that paper, he having disposed of all his interests in the establishment to his partner, Gen. ANSELMO. The change is made in consequence, it is said, of Mr. D.'s being unable to find an obstacle to the harmony of the party. Maj. D. is an able writer, and has conducted the editorial department of the Union with marked ability. Our best wishes attend him in his retirement.

The Trenton Fire Insurance Company has suspended payment on its policies. This we are informed, does not necessarily affect the Life Insurance branch of the business, which is a separate and distinct affair; but the mere fact of the former failing, will be taken as conclusive evidence by the public that the latter, which is under the same management, is also unsound, and that both will have to "go by the board."

A large amount of money has been given for Life Insurance annually, to the Trenton Company from this city and county.

A weekly paper to be called "The CAMPAIGN" is to be issued during the present summer and autumn, from the Washington Office, and will be furnished to clubs of six subscribers for \$5. The first number will be issued immediately after the rising of the National Convention.

Gov. Bigler visited the Chestnut Street Theatre on Tuesday evening, and was very warmly received. The box seat for his reception was tastefully draped with the stars and stripes, and the Orchestra struck up Hail Columbia as he entered it, accompanied by several members of his staff.—Phila. Sun.

We see by the Reading Gazette, that the Ladies of that city, taking advantage of the privileges conferred by Leap Year, gave a complimentary Party to the Gentlemen week before last. The usual order of things was reversed, the ladies acting as floor managers, choosing their partners for the dance, helping the gentlemen to refreshments, and figuring as gallants with as much ease as if they had been regularly trained to trowers and "tight bodies."

What's the matter?—The last number of the Harrisburg Keystone hasn't a solitary word to say against Mr. Buchanan! This is strange—very!

The special election in the Lincoln district, Maine, takes place on the 17th June, to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Hon. Charles Andrews.

\$0,000 bales of cotton were exported from New Orleans on the 30th ult.

The National Convention.

In two weeks from today this body—representing the Democracy of the thirty-one States of the Union, and casting 296 votes—will assemble at Baltimore for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the U. States. It will be one of the most important conventions upon the kind that has ever been held, inasmuch as upon its deliberations and action will depend, in all probability, the policy of the Government for at least four years to come, and, if may be, much longer—in other words the issue decided will be whether the administration of Governmental affairs shall be perpetuated in Whig hands, or whether it shall revert back to the Democracy where it rightfully and properly belongs.

A nomination by the Democratic party is no longer equivalent to an election, as was the case in the earlier days of the Republic; of which we had fearful evidence in 1840 and again in 1848. To be successful, the party must not only adopt a substantial and constitutional platform of principles, but they must also nominate a candidate in whose wisdom and experience the people have confidence, and who, in addition, has all the elements of personal popularity clustering around him, so necessary now-a-days to ensure success at the ballot-box. It therefore behooves our Democratic friends in the National Convention to scan well the qualifications, merits and availability of the several distinguished gentlemen whose names will be before the body, and then decide faithfully and fearlessly in favor of the individual who combines most of the elements of success in his person. The Democracy of the Nation should run no risks in the next campaign. They should not depend for success on the goodness of their cause, or on their hopes and wishes alone. The Convention should nominate candidates who can and who will be elected beyond all peradventure or doubt. The people expect this much at the hands of their Representatives in the approaching National Convention.

Where so large a majority of the Delegates go to Baltimore untried, of course it is next to impossible to predict to a certainty what will be the result of their deliberations, but from present appearances, we think we hazard nothing in saying that the contest for the Presidency is narrowed down to Mr. BUCHANAN and Gen. Cass, and that the chances are as about two to one in favor of the former. Mr. BUCHANAN, we think from making a careful estimate of probabilities as we can, will lead Gen. Cass on the first and every succeeding ballot, and that on the third, or at the most the fourth, strength, he will receive the nomination by a majority of more than two-thirds of the Convention. This is our estimate, and if we are right in the calculation, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, will be the next President of the United States.—In him are combined all the requisite qualifications above alluded to, and his nomination, to all intents and purposes, will be equivalent to an election over Gen. Scott, Mr. Fillmore, or any other candidate to whom opposition may place in the field.

Chief Justice Black.

An considerable amount of virtuous indignation and whig abuse have been lavished on Chief Justice BLACK, for having granted a certiorari to move a case growing out of some of the numerous Election Riots in Philadelphia county, from the Court of Common Pleas to the Supreme Court.

As it was an election case, and some democrats were concerned in it, of course the act of the Judge is set down to political prejudice, and forthwith we have long homilies on the independence of the judiciary—political influence—with not a few flings at the election of Judges. The object of the certiorari was to remove the cause from a court whose local feeling and political prejudices might influence the decision, and prevent an impartial trial to one where these causes would not operate. It is fair to presume that justice alone was sought in the prosecution, and it is equally fair to presume justice would be as likely to be done by Judge GRISON, sitting as a Judge of a court of Justices, as by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county. And yet, from the clamor that it made, it would be supposed that the effect of the certiorari would be to screen from justice men charged with violation of the law.

Where Judge Black is as well known as he is here, it is unnecessary to say that he is incapable of allowing political feelings to influence his actions as a Judge. But in this case, it so happens, that he did not know, until the attack was brought to his notice, that there was any political bearing in the case at all. On granting the certiorari, the merits of the case to be tried did not come under consideration at all, the only question to be decided being whether the petition and affidavit contained sufficient grounds for allowing the case, whatever it might be, to be removed. And in addition to all this the certiorari was really granted by Judge GRISON, Chief Justice BLACK being ever so allowing it, and only agreeing to do so after consultation with his experienced colleague, Judge GRISON.

Thus fails another attempt to injure the reputation of Judge BLACK—an attempt which only deserves its importance from the fact that it is an attack, not so much upon the individual, but upon the elective judiciary, and especially upon the Supreme Court, selected by the people, of which he is a member.—Hollidaysburg Standard.

A Suggestion. The Luzerne Democrat, noticing the appointment of Judge WOODWARD to the Supreme Bench, and the certainty that he will be the Democratic candidate for the same station, at the October election, has the following suggestion which, if carried out, would certainly save the people a great deal of trouble. The editor says:

By position Judge Woodward is the candidate of the Democracy for the unexpired term, and we look forward to his nomination and triumphant election as a thing certain. Whether a convention will be called, or how the nomination will be made, we know not, but we would suggest that the State Central Committee should meet and ratify the nomination made by Gov. Bigler, which seems to give such general heartfelt satisfaction. To elect delegates and hold a Convention would be to expense and might be the cause of engendering differences of opinion where none at present exist. We say, let the State Committee make, or rather ratify the nomination. As it is time this thing be talked over, we would like to have our Democratic friends and the Democratic press of the State give their views upon it.

Hon. Isaac Torrey has been elected a U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Connecticut. The vote stood 90 to 25. Mr. T. was the Attorney General of the United States under Mr. Polk's administration. He is a gentleman of decided ability, and will occupy a front rank among the leading Democratic Statesmen of the Senate.

Col. Thomas H. Benton has published a letter stating that his nomination for Congress by the democratic convention at Cape Girardeau was unauthorized by him; and that he is not a candidate, or that he will not submit to a nomination by any caucus or convention, but that he will personally address the people at Jackson on the 15th inst., and is determined to run as a candidate on his own responsibility, if at all.

Gen. DONIBAN, the XENXES of the West, declines the Whig nomination for Governor of Missouri.

The elections in Virginia and North Carolina are going with a rush for BUCHANAN.

Gen. Scott's Diplomacy.

One of the drollest things we have seen for some time, is the effort on the part of certain Whig journals, to show that Gen. Scott was actually offered, by Santa Anna, the Dictatorship of Mexico, besides a million and a quarter of dollars, and refused to accept the bribe.

If Mexico, plunged into such debt that even now France and England are knocking at her door, and threatening to take possession if she does not pay the interest, at least, more regularly; if offered Gen. Scott twenty millions, or a hundred millions, he could well afford to refuse it!

But, the truth is Gen. Scott was never seriously offered any thing of the kind. Santa Anna, at the time, had just beautifully humbugged Gen. Scott out of an armistice of two weeks in time, and ten thousand dollars in money; and having been so successful in a small way, concluded to try a humbug of a larger description. The whole offer was a mere diplomatic trick on the part of that wily rogue Santa Anna, and Gen. Scott was verily offered, as a diplomatist, to swallow the whole as a plain, matter of fact reality!

If Gen. Scott's friends have any real regard for their candidate, and do not wish to openly insult the intelligence of the community, they will never repeat this story about the offer of the Dictatorship of Mexico; for the facts themselves only show, most ludicrously, that although Scott may be a capable general, he is most incapable in matters of diplomacy, they only show that however good he may be in the field, a very child may humbug him in the Cabinet; however shrewd and dexterous he may be in military manoeuvres, the silliest art of civil practice imposes upon his judgment, and beclouds all his sagacity and understanding.

When Gen. Scott had taken Vera Cruz, and was marching upon the city of Mexico, the road lay open and unprotected before him. He took advantage of it, of course, and victory after victory soon placed him almost at the gates of the Capital. If he had proceeded, Mexico, in twenty-four hours, would have been in his hands, almost without bloodshed, and the war at an end, for the city was not so defenceless, and the inhabitants in a state of fright amounting nearly to distraction. If he had only consulted his military experience and education, instead of pausing to try diplomatist, a character for which his habits and studies, as well as his nature, totally unfitted him, he would have accomplished at once, a brilliant feat in arms for which the modern world could produce no parallel.

But, it was at this point that Santa Anna, discovering that arms were brought into play all the duplicity and artfulness for which his character is so remarkable. He felt that Gen. Scott was not match for him in a game of political negotiation; and he hoped that, if he could but gain sufficient time to be able to put the Capital in a state of tolerable defence, if not keep the invading army at bay at some distance from the city outskirts. Gen. Scott suffered himself to be caught in the trap. He halted his army to negotiate. He agreed to buy Santa Anna with ten thousand dollars. He paid the money in advance. Santa Anna took the bribe, but instead of surrendering the city of Mexico as he pretendedly agreed to; he devoted the ten thousand dollars to the erection and strengthening of all the fortifications in his vicinity, and delayed under various pretexts Gen. Scott's advance for fifteen days, until he was fully prepared to give him a warm reception.

When Gen. Scott discovered that he had been completely humbugged by Santa Anna, of course his indignation knew no bounds. Santa Anna had not only tricked him into a cessation of hostilities for half a month, just to gain time for more warlike preparations, but he had obtained ten thousand dollars from a victorious General to pay for the preparations in question! Never was man more completely taken in, and hearty felt that Santa Anna were not enjoying a Scott laugh at the expense of his political simplicity, it was not because he had no occasion for such amusement.

The consequence of this piece of folly on the part of Gen. Scott, was the loss of some 500 lives, in the battles of Molino del Rey, of Chapultepec, &c., nearly every life of which might have been saved, had he marched into the city of Mexico at once, and not subjected himself to the diplomatic artifices of Santa Anna. But, strange as it may seem, after he had captured Mexico itself, and the whole country was practically in his hands, he insisted to more diplomatic overtures from the same faithless source, and one of these overtures was this very offer of a million of dollars and the Dictatorship of Mexico, if he would turn traitor to his own country and its righteous cause. And this absurd offer of a million of dollars from a nation that in its poverty had just robbed him of ten thousand to supply itself with the means of warlike resistance, this preposterous offer of Dictatorship from a country already whipped into submission and a chieftain already overthrown—this monstrous piece of imposition, projected by a man who had just proved his unscrupulous treachery, the friends of General Scott would have us believe was all in good faith, and that he merits the everlasting gratitude of the American public for refusing a bribe he could not possibly get, and spurning an authority that could not possibly have any real existence.

They will have to get up better arguments than those in favor of Gen. Scott, before they can enable him to triumph over Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan, if nominated, will be our next President; and all the efforts of Gen. Scott, and all the nonsense about attempts to bribe him in Mexico, where he was so egregiously taken in by Santa Anna, will not avail in the least against Mr. Buchanan's popularity with the American people.—New York Morning Star.

Mr. Buchanan in New York.

The following extract we take from the New York correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer, of Tuesday last. It shows the growing strength of Mr. BUCHANAN in the Empire State, and is pretty conclusive evidence of how the vote of that State will be cast on the second or third ballot.

The cause of Gen. Cass is rapidly losing ground here since the convention of the State delegates, when it was ascertained that many who were counted upon as strong Cass men, were in reality favorable to Gov. Marcy; and it is now known beyond dispute, that about two thirds will give Marcy their support in the General Convention at Baltimore.

This unexpected aspect in political affairs is considered as ruinous to the hopes of Gen. Cass, and has created quite a sensation among the Democracy who are now divided between Gov. Marcy, James Buchanan and Gen. Cass; the ranks of the latter have been considerably thinned by their desertion to the two former leaders, while those who remain steadfast to Gen. Cass, denounce their former associates who have joined the Buchanan wing as betrayers; this is done for the purpose of injuring the Pennsylvania candidate at the South, where they know that he is popular. The friends of Mr. Buchanan, on the other hand, contend that they do not the enemies of Gen. Cass; but in their earnest desire to secure the triumph of Democratic principles, they are unwilling to hazard the cause, by a blind devotion to an individual, however much they may admire him as a Statesman. They are not willing to take the responsibility and risk of running a defeated candidate.

Mr. Buchanan is deservedly popular here, and were it not for the aspirations of a favorite of our own State, there can be no doubt that he would get nearly the entire vote of the New York delegation.

The late Act of the Legislature of New York authorizing \$9,000,000 to be borrowed for the purpose of enlarging the Canals of that State, has been decided to be unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. It had been previously so decided by the Court below, before whom the question was raised.

The members of the last Whig State Convention are to assemble at Harrisburg, on the 19th of June, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench.

The elections in Virginia and North Carolina are going with a rush for BUCHANAN.

City and County Items.

Rev. W. T. NORRIS, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Congregation, of this city, entered upon the discharge of his duties, on Sunday last. He is quite a young man, but gives evidence of talents, and has already made a decidedly favorable impression. The Congregation worship stately in Franklin College.

Mr. JONATHAN DORWANT has been appointed agent for the sale of the "Odd Fellows' Offering," in this City and County, and is now engaged in taking subscriptions for the work. It is a beautiful Annual, and every Odd Fellow in the County who can afford it should take a copy.

SAMUEL HENNER, at the Confectionery No. 6, E. King Street, manufactures a splendid article of ICE CREAM. Give him a call, and taste for yourself. His Saloon is open at all hours, morning, noon and evening, and individuals, families and parties can be promptly supplied with any kind of Ice Cream they may desire.

On Wednesday last we had delightful showers of rain, in this vicinity, which have been of great service in laying the dust and promoting vegetation. The country around Lancaster is now blooming like a well cultivated garden.

About 900 persons—at least two thirds of whom are females, are employed at the Cotton Factories in this City.

The branch Railroad from Strasburg to Landon Place will, it is believed, be completed by the 1st proximo.

LAYING OF CORNER STONE.—On Wednesday afternoon last, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large number of persons assembled to witness the laying of the corner stone of the M. E. Church, in Second Street. The ceremonies commenced with a prayer by the Rev. Penn. Coombe, of Lancaster, after which the Rev. E. Erskine, of this place, read an appropriate chapter from the New Testament. Mr. Coombe followed in an address, in the course of which he adverted to the destruction of the old church by fire, to the duty of persons to aid in the erection of houses of worship, and to the benefit derived by the community generally from the services of the sanctuary. After Mr. C. finished, the corner stone, (which we learn was presented by Mr. Lewis Haldy, of Lancaster,) was laid, the services closing with prayer and the benediction.—Columbia Spy.

BART COPPER MINES.—The copper mines situated in Bart township about a mile north of Georgetown, in this county, are once more in successful operation. These mines were worked with considerable success before the Revolutionary war, but the original company failing, the enterprise was abandoned, and the old shaft permitted to fill up with water and dirt. About two years ago a company was formed for the purpose of renewing mining operations. Their first attempt to exhaust the old shaft of water was unsuccessful, owing, we believe, to the inefficiency of the steam engine first used for pumping out the water. After suspending operations for a short time, an engine of greater power was procured, the water pumped out, and the mines put in successful operation, under the superintendence of Mr. Kinzer, one of the stockholders. At the present time the prospects of the company are highly encouraging, and arrangements are now making for sinking a new shaft. The amount of ore taken out is very large, and is transported to the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad in wagons. These mines promise to give a new impetus to the prosperity of our wealthy county, and for this reason we rejoice in their success.—Express.

The Postmaster General has established a postoffice at Salisbury, Lancaster county, and appointed John Ralston, postmaster.

Book Notices.

THE LADY'S KEYSER, by R. M. is embellished with a beautiful engraving, representing the feigned desertion of Sergeant Champe of Revolutionary celebrity. The number contains a short account of this interesting portion of American history besides other excellent articles.

GOBEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for June, is already one week from the press, so enterprising is its genteel publisher. This is a double number, containing 112 pages and embellished with four full page engravings, &c., &c. The reading matter is, as usual, excellent, and every thing about the book is as perfect as it could be.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The June No. of this interesting monthly is already published, and is filled as usual with instructive reading, for which it still maintains its high character. The engravings are superb.

Now is the time to subscribe, for the July No. will begin a new Volume. This is the only Magazine that now gives colored Fashions. It is also the most readable of all, and gets better every month. During the coming Volume, two Original Novels are to be published—The Gipsy of Alhambra, by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, and Alice Vernon, by the Author of the VALLEY FARM. The terms are unprecedentedly low, viz: 1 copy, for one year, \$2.00; 3 copies for \$5.00; 8 copies for \$10.00, with a premium to the person getting up the Club.—Everybody should have this Magazine. Address: C. J. Peterson, No. 98, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH, is the title of a new weekly paper that has just made its appearance in New York, for the purpose of disseminating intelligence from the spirit-world, with which the editor and his followers profess to hold direct intercourse through the medium of "rappings." As far as paper and typography go, the Telegraph is worthy to be the receptacle of spiritual communications; and we are much inclined to doubt the authenticity of any revelation from the other world that comes through these modern, and to say the least, uncertain channels. Those of our readers who have any curiosity to investigate the subject, can obtain the Telegraph by remitting \$1.50 to Charles Partridge, No. 3 Courtland street, N. Y.

CHURCH'S BAZARE.—The last number of this extremely neat and interesting periodical, presents an attractive variety of sketches, tales, reviews and other literary fragments, among which the most fastidious reader cannot fail to find something to his liking. Published every fortnight, at \$1 a year.

MR. RHETT IN THE SOUTH.—The course of Mr. Rhett finds but little favor in the South except, perhaps, among a few fanatics like himself. A late number of the New Orleans Picayune thus alludes to the gentleman:

The resignation of the Hon. R. B. Rhett, one of the South Carolina Senators in Congress, is announced in the papers of that State. It was received during the sitting of the late Convention, and was probably hastened by the anticipated action of that body, so different from that which Mr. Rhett had counselled. He was an early—and has been an indefatigable laborer for the immediate secession of South Carolina during the late controversies; and has been disaffected towards the Union, on other grounds, for twenty years past. He is known to entertain the opinion that South Carolina ought to secede, and that, at all events, she should cut off all possible connection with the Federal Government, by withdrawing her Senators and Representatives, and declining to supply their places. He has several times indicated his individual determination to take no part in the debates; but more than once announced that his last speech had been made, but has still continued to act, and made more speeches—after the "last." The dissolution, by the voluntary act of the present convention, of all the machinery for organizing disunion, which had been put together with so much care and toil, must be a heavy discouragement to a man of Mr. Rhett's temperament, and he, consequently, withdraws from the service, and although he does not appreciate him, nor follow in his counsels.

STRANGE.—Very.—The Southern Echo notices the marriage of a Mr. John H. Strang to a Miss Elizabeth A. Strang, both of Albemarle county, Va. An exchange paper notices it as a very strange circumstance, but it is of the opinion that the next event, in course, will be a little stranger! We are not sufficiently booked up on the subject to give an opinion.

The Slave Case.

The testimony taken before Esquire FERRIS, in Columbia, in reference to the unfortunate shooting of the slave Smith, in that Borough, a short time ago, bears strongly against owner Ridgley, of Baltimore, who committed the deed. The following affidavit of owner Snyder, of Harrisburg, who was present at the time, taken before Justice JONES, of Baltimore, will do much to interest to our readers, inasmuch as it purports to be a correct history of the whole transaction. Whether the murder was intentional or accidental can, however, best be known upon a trial where the whole testimony will be elicited.

"On this 6th day of May, A. D. 1852, before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore county, residing in the city of Baltimore, personally appears Solomon Snyder, Police Officer of Harrisburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, and special Deputy appointed by Richard McAllister, one of the United States Commissioners in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, for the execution of the Slave Act, who being duly sworn, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposed and said that he was present at the shooting of the slave Smith, on the 28th of April last, at the residence of Richard McAllister, one of the U. S. Commissioners in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, for the arrest of George Stansbury, a fugitive slave of George W. Hall, of Harrisburg, who had been sent to the land across in the next day deponent and Archibald G. Ridgley, (of Baltimore,) went from Harrisburg to Columbia, taking along with them Henry Lyons as assistant, and Mr. Cochran, who had been sent to the State of Maryland, for the purpose of identifying the said George Stansbury. That shortly after their arrival in Columbia, the said Cochran went out to see if he could find the said Stansbury, and another negro fugitive, at the place where they were supposed to be at work, and in about an hour's time the said Cochran returned and said he had seen the said Stansbury, as well as the other negro, for whom deponent also had a similar warrant. That deponent then went with said G. W. Hall, to the place where the said negroes, at work nearly half a mile from each other, and both of them in a succession carefully examined by deponent, so that no mistake might subsequently take place.

Deponent and said Cochran then returned to the Hotel, and deponent and said Ridgley went alone to arrest the said George Stansbury, leaving some distance behind them the said Cochran, Henry Lyons, and another person, who had been employed in Columbia to assist. The object of their remaining behind was that they might be ready in case of difficulty or an alarm being given, to proceed to the arrest of the other fugitive slave, for whom deponent also had a warrant. That deponent and said Ridgley proceeded to a lumber yard in Columbia, where said George Stansbury was at work carrying boards, that there were some twelve or fifteen negroes in the same yard and in the immediate vicinity, and that deponent and said Ridgley had axes setting up against the piles of lumber, convenient for use, that deponent first seized George and called on said Ridgley to assist him, who also seized said George; that deponent immediately began to search for the said deponent that he was arrested under a United States warrant, and struggled with deponent and said Ridgley a distance of about thirty yards; and that finally he got the finger of said deponent in his mouth and held it there, until said Ridgley was unable to get his hand away, and about this time a number of negroes had left their work and crowded around. The said deponent then held the said Ridgley by the neck of his coat, and the deponent said to the negroes, "I will knock you down." Just then the pistol went off, the ball striking the said George in the neck and killing him instantaneously. From the time the pistol went off, deponent thinks if it had missed the said George, it would probably have struck him—the wound in his neck was about a foot from where deponent's hand was resting. The moment the pistol went off, the said Ridgley remarked, "I have shot him, I have shot him," and the said Ridgley then said he would "go and give himself up to the authorities," which deponent advised him to do, but subsequently deponent was informed that Ridgley was advising the negroes to surrender, and further this deponent said not. Sworn before

WALTER R. JONES.

TRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Monday last an accident occurred at the steam saw mill of McKinley, Bigler & Wilt, in Harrisburg, by which a young man, named Abraham Burke, lost his right arm. He was engaged as an assistant of the bath sawer, and whilst the circular saw was running, he stepped on the saw to shift a log of wood, and he stepped on the saw, and the wood that rolled from under his feet and threw him upon the saw, and in an instant the right arm was cut nearly off immediately at the elbow joint, and his side was severely lacerated by the saw. Dr. George Dock was called in, when it was found that the arm could not be saved. He therefore amputated it as near the elbow as possible. The young man is from Elizabethtown, in this county, and has only been in Harrisburg a few weeks.

DREAPEL AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—At Pierpont, N. Y., on the Waterfront and Rome Railroad, the 7th inst., a most dreadful occurrence took place whilst several ladies were amusing themselves on a hand-car. It was overtaken by a freight train, which knocked the car to pieces, instantly killing four of the ladies and seriously injuring a number of others. Among the killed were Miss Pease of Pierpont Manor, and Miss Wright of Oswego.—The head of one of the ladies was severed and thrown two rods from her body. The limbs of the others were severed.

From the Richmond Enquirer, LEXINGTON, April 30, 1852. The "Valley Star" of yesterday publishes a full series of resolutions adopted by the Democratic Conventions of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, strongly in favor of James Buchanan for the Presidency. The Star would prefer that Gen. Sam Houston should be the candidate, and has expressed, and up to this time maintained its opinion, with perfect willingness, however, to conform to the wishes of the Democracy at large, and more especially to the wishes of the party in Virginia, which is the best of all possible worlds, inasmuch as it is a Yankee law abiding man, and the voice of the electoral college of Mississippi will be unequivocally in favor of Buchanan—a fact prefigured by the feelings and actions of the 5th of January Convention in this State, where the name of James Buchanan was adopted almost unanimously as the choice, next to Jefferson Davis; but for political reasons, no public expression of it was made known.

MR. BUCHANAN IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Southern Argonaut, published in Houston, Miss., says: "There is an impression abroad that the voice of Mississippi will be given to Stephen A. Douglas in the Baltimore Convention, in preference to James Buchanan for President. We believe this is a mistake; the voice of the electoral college of Mississippi will be unequivocally in favor of Buchanan—a fact prefigured by the feelings and actions of the 5th of January Convention in this State, where the name of James Buchanan was adopted almost unanimously as the choice, next to Jefferson Davis; but for political reasons, no public expression of it was made known."

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