PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. SENATORIAL.
GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne.

VILSON M'CANDLESS, of Allegheny. ADDITIONAL DISTRICT.
ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

1. Peter Logan, H. Martin, DISTRICTS. 15. H. C. Eyer, 2. Geo. H. Martin, 3. John Miller, 4. F. W. Bockius, 5. R. McCay, Jr., 3. John Miller,
4. F. W. Bockius,
5. R. McCay, Jr.,
6. A. Apple,
7. N. Strickland,
8. Abraham Peters,
9. David Fister,
10. R. E. James,
11. John McReynolds,
12. P. Dumon,
14. George R. Barret.

15. Isaac Robinson

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER William Searight,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Where is Thaddeus Stevens?

A correspondent in the last Examiner is very se vere 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 woolly heads [what does he mean by this term?] are at a loss where to

The writer adds a postcript for the purpose 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 fee him well, besides which recompense his country pays him eight dollars per diem, as a member of Congress." He then consoles himself and his Whig friends of the Silver Grev stamp, that "it would perhaps promote the general weal were he paid sixteen dollars per day to absent himself al together from the halls of Congress;" and feels "certain that the great body of his constituent 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 tesselated ranks of our opponents.

The Examiner is evidently in a state of for getfulness, or it would not presume to make its readers believe that the reason why none of Gover nor BIGLER's vetoes were overruled by the Legis lature, was on account of the "subserviency of the democratic members" of the Legislature. There might be some slight grounds for such an asser tion, if the House of Representatives alone was concerned; but where was the Senate, in which body the Whigs have the ascendency? To be sure they had not two-thirds, but they could at leas have given a majority against the veto. Why did'nt they do it? Will the Examiner answer the ques-

The Examiner continues "pitching into" the ffections of the Independent Whig-and vice versa. the latter into the former. There is rare sport ahead, judging from the premonitory 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 great deal which comes off "second bast."

ILF A statement has been going the rounds of the press for several months past, that diseases may communicated by bank notes. A Western Editor nting upon this information, remarks very coolly that his subscribers need not neglect to "pay 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-diseas

J. M. WILLIS GEIST, Esq., is announced as Associate Editor of the Express. Mr. G. is a ready writer, and will doubtless prove of great service to Mr. Pearsol 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 innounces the retirement of Maj. A. J. Donelson from that paper, he having disposed of all his in terest in the establishment to his partner, Gen. Anm-STRONG. The change is made in consequence, it is said of Mr. D's opinions being an obstacle to the harmony of the party. Maj. D. is an able writer, and he conducted the editorial department of the Union with marked ability. Our best wishes attend him in his retirement.

The Trenton Fire Insurance Company ha 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 Insurances annually, to the Trenton Company from this city and county.

TA weekly paper to be called "THE CAM-PAIGN" is to be issued during the present summer and autumn, from the Washington Union 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. HT Gov. Bigler visited the Chesnut street The tre on Tuesday evening, and was very warmly re gates and hold a Convention would be too expensive ceived. The box set for his reception was taste fully drapried with the stars and stripes, and the Orchestra struck up Hail Columbia as he entered it, accompanied by several members of his staff .-

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 trowsers and "tight-

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 7th June, to fill the vacancy in Congress cansed by the death of Hon. Charles Andrews.

107 30,000 bales of cotton were exported from New Orleans on the 30th ult.

The National Conveniion.

In two weeks from to day this body-represen ing 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 of the kind that has ever been held, inasmu as upon its deliberations and action will depend, in all probability, the policy of the Government for at least four years to come, and, it 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 n 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 a the ballot-box. It therefore behooves our Demo cratic 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 Representa

tives in the approaching National Convention. Where so large a majority of the Delegates go to Baltimore uninstructed, 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 as careful an estimate of probabilities as we can, will lead Gen. Cass on the first and every succeeding ballot, and that on the third, or at most the fourth trial of 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 Gen. Scott, Mr. FILLMORE, or any other candidate

the opposition may place in the field. We therefore hope that the National Convention of the 1st proximo, will give us Mr. Buchanan for a standard bearer, with any other good name for Vice President, and the result of the election in November next, will show an overwhelming majority of the popular vote, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the Union, in their favor .--With any other candidate for the Presidency, at this time, the result may be exceedingly doubtful. especially if Gen. Scorr be the Whig nominee, of which there is no longer any doubt, if he lives till that time.

Chief Justice Black.

A considerable amount of virtuous indignation and whig abuse have been lavished on Chief Justice Black, for having granted a certiorari to remove 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 politcal prejudices, and forthwith up"on that account, as he is willing to run the risk | It is fair to presume that justice alone was sought | whole country was practically in his hands, he liscounty. And yet, from the clamor that it made, violation of the law.

tions 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 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 GIBSON, Chief Justice BLACK being averse to al- chanan, if nominated, will be our next President; lowing it, and only agreeing to do so after consultation with his experienced colleague, Judge Gra-

Thus fails another attempt to injure the reputa tion of Judge BLACK-an attempt which only de rives 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 member - Hollidaysburg Standard.

A Suggestion.

The Luzerne Democrat, noticing the appointmen 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 he Democracy for the unexpired term, and we look forward to his nomination and triumphant election as a thing certain. Whather a convention will be called, or how the nomination will be made, w know not, but we would suggest that the State Cer tral Committee should meet and ratify the nomi-nation made by Gov. Bigler, which seems to give such general heartfelt satisfaction. To elect deleand might be the cause of engendering differences of opinion where none at present ears.

of opinion where none at present ears.

let the State Committee make, or rather ratify the omination. As it is time this thing be talked over we would like to have our Democratic friends and ocratic press of the State give their views

Hon. Isaac Toucer has been elected a U. 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 lette stating that his nomination for Congress by the the democratic convention at Cape Girardeau was unauthorized by him; and that he is not a candidate yet; that he will not submit to a nomination by any caucus or convention, but that he will person ally address the people at Jackson on the 15th inst. and is determined to run as a candidate on hi own responsibility, if at all.

Gen. DONIPHAN, the Xerxes of the West, d

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 million and a quarter of dollads, and refused to accept the bribe.

If Mexico, plunged into such debt that even now France and England are knocking at her doors, and threatening to take possession if she does not pay the interest, at least, more regularly: if Mexico, in such a state of absolute beggary, had 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 housand dollars in money; and having been so sucesstul 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 verdant enough, as a diplomatist, to swallow the whole as

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 shew, mos udicrously, that although Scott may be a capable general, he is most incapable in matters of diplonacy; they only can shew that however good he may be in the field, a very child may bamboozle him in the Cabinet: however shrewd and dexterous he may be in military manauvres, the silliest arti fice in civil practice imposes upon his judgment

and beclouds all his sagacity and understanding. When Gen. Scott had taken Vera Cruz, and was narching upon the city of Mexico, the road lay open and unprotected before him. He took advanage of it, of course, and victory after victory soon placed him almost at the gates of the Capitol. 1 he had proceeded. Mexico, in twenty-tour hours would have been in his hands, almost without bloodshed, and the war at an end, for the city was next to desenceless, 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 turn 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 pavallel

But, it was at this point that Santa Anna, discov ering that arms were useless, brought into play all the duplicity and artfulness for which his charac ter is so remarkable. He felt that Gen. Scott was no match for him in a game of political negotia tion; and he hoped that, if he could but gain suffi cient time he might be able to put the Capitol in and purposes, will be equivalent to an election over state of tolerable defence, if not keep the inva ding army at bay at some distance from the city outposts. Gen. Scott suffered himself to be caught in the trap. He halted his army to negotiate. He agreed to buy off Santa Anna with ten thousand Gollars. He paid the money in advance. Santa Anta took the bribe, but instead of surrendering the city of Mexico as he pretendedly agreed to; he de voted the ten thousand dollars to the erection and strengthening of all the fortifications in its 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 bamboozled by Santa Anna, of course his indignation knew no bonnds. 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 Scott felt that it Santa Anna were not enjoying a hearty laugh at the expense of his political simplicity, it was not because

he bad no occasion for such amusement. The consequence of this piece of folly on the par we have long homilies on the independence of the of Gen. Scott, was the loss of some 800 lives, judiciary-political influence-with not a few in the battles of Molino del Rey, of Chapultepec flings at the election of Judges. The object of the &c., nearly every life of which might have been sa certiorari was to remove the cause from a court ved, had he marched into the city of Mexico at whose local feeling and political prejudices might once, and not subjected himself to the diplomatic influence the decision, and prevent an impartial artifices of Santa Anna. But, strange as it may trial to one where these causes would not operate. seem, after he had captured Mexico itself, and the in the prosecution, and it is equally fair to presume | tened to more diplomatic overtures from the same justice would be as likely to be done by Judge faithless source, and one of these overtures was this Ginson, sitting as a Judge of a court of Nisi Prius, very offer of a million of dollars and the Dictator as in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia ship of Mexico, if he would turn traitor to his own country and its righteous cause. And this absurd it would be supposed that the effect of the certiorari offer of a million of dollars from a nation that in would be to screen from justice men charged with its poverty had just robbed him of ten thousand to supply itself with the means of warlike resistance, Where Judge BLACK is as well known as he is this preposterous offer of Dictatorship from a coun here, it is unnecessary to say that he is incapable try already whipped into subjection and a chieftain of allowing political feelings to influence his aclulready overthrown—this monstrous piece of imposition, projected by a man who had just proved his unscrupulous treachery, the friends of General Scott would now have us believe was all in good faith, and that he merits the everlasting gratitude merits of the case to be tried did not come under 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. Buand 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, or 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 kn youd dispute, that about two thirds will give Man ytheir support in the General Convention at Bal

This unexpected aspect in political affairs is con idered 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 tho steadfast to Gen. Cass, denounce their former as ociates who have joined the Buchanan wing as barn burners; this is done for the purpose of injuring th Pennsylvania candidate at the South, where they know that he is popular. The friends of Mr. Bu-chanan, on the other hand, contend that they are not the enemies of Gen. Cass; but in their earnes 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 run

ning 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 early 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 Conention 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.

IF Rev. W. T. Noble, Pastor of the Secon Presbyterian Congregation, of this city, entered upon the discharge of his duties, on Sunday last. · He s quite a young man, but gives evidence of talents, and has already made a decidedly favorable impres sion. The Congregation worship statedly in

Franklin College. Mr. JONATHAN DORWART has been appoin 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 HENSLER, at the Confectionary No E. King Street, manufactures a splendid article of ICE CREAM. Give him a call, and taste for ourselves. 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 showeres of rain, in this vicinity, which have been of Richard McAllister, one of the U. S. Commissioner in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, for the ar 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 Lem-Place will, it is believed, be completed by the

LAYING OF CORNER STONE.—On Wednesday af-

ernoon last, notwithstanding the inclemency of the reather, a large number of persons assembled to itness the laying of the corner stone of the M. Church, in Second street. The ceremonies comenced with a prayer by the Rev. Pennel Coombe f 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 ersons to aid in the erection of houses of worshin. and to the benefit derived by the community gener. ally from the services of the sanctuary. After Mr. finished, the corner stone, (which we learn was resented by Mr. Lewis Haldy, of Lancaster,) was laid, the services closing with prayer and the benediction .- Columbia Spy.

BART COPPER MINES-The copper mines situaed in Bart township, about a mile north of Georgeown, in this county, are once more in sucessful on ration. These mines were worked with considerable success before the Revolutionary war, but the riginal company failing, the enterprise was abanned, and the old shatt permitted to fill up with vater and dirt. About two years ago a company vas formed for the purpose of renewing mining op erations. 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 operal ions for a shot time, an engine of greater power was procured, the water pumped out, and the mines put in successful operation, under the superintenlence of Mr. Kinzer, one of the stockholders. At he present time the prospects of the company are nighly 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 reaon we rejoice in their success .- Express.

The Postmaster General has established stoffice at Salisbury, Lancaster county, and apointed John Ralston postmaster-

Book Notices.

THE LADY'S KEEPSAKE, for May, is embellished ith a beautiful engraving, representing the feigned lesertion of Sergeant Champe of Revolutionary elebrity. The number contains a short account of this interesting portion of American history besides other excellent articles.

GODET'S LADY'S BOOK, for June, is already one veek from the press, so enterprising is its gentle manly publisher. This is a double number, containing 112 pages and embellished with four full page ngravings, &c., &c. The reading matter is, as usual, excellent, and every thing about the book is as erfect as it could well be.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE .- The June No. of this nteresting monthly is already published, and is illed as usual with instructive reading, for which t still maintains its high character. The engra-

ings 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 nonth. 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, Chesnut street, Philadelphia

THE SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH, is the title of a new reekly paper that has just made its appearance in New York, for the purpose of disseminating inteligence from the spirit-world, with which the editor and his followers profess to hold direct intercourse through the medium of "rappings." As far as pa per and typography go, the Telegraph is worthy to be the receptacle of spiritual communications ; but we are much inclined to doubt the authenticity of any revelation from the other world that comes hrough these modern, and to say the least, uncerain 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 BIZARRE. - The last number of this ex remely neat and interesting periodical, presents an attractive variety of sketches, tales, reviews and other literary fragments, among which the most fastidious reader cannot tail to find something to his liking. Published every fortnight, at \$1 a year

MR. RRETT 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 al-

ludes 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 uring 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 counseled. He was an early—and has been an in-defatigable laborer for the immediate secession of outh Carolina during the late controversies; and has been disaffected towards the Union, on other rounds, for twenty years past. He is known to ntertain the opinion that South Carolina ought to ecede, and that, at all events, she should cut off all ossible connection with the Federal Government y withdrawing her Senators and Representatives and decling to supply their places. He has severa times indicated his judividual determination to take no part in the debates; has more than once announ ed that his last speech had been made, but has still continued to act, and made more speechesafter the "last." The dissolution, by the voluntary act of the recent convention, of all the machinery for organizing disunion, which had been put toget er with so much care and toil, must be a heavy dis ouragement to a man of Mr. Rhett's temperament and he, consequently, withdraws from the service of the State, which does not appreciate him, nor follow in his counsels.

STRANGE-VERY!-The Southern Era notice the marriage of a Mr. John H. Strange to a Miss Elisabeth A. Strange, all of Albemarle county, Va. An exchange paper notices it as a very strange cir umstance, but is of the opinion that the next event, n course, will be a little stranger! WE are not suf ficiently booked up on the subject to give an opinThe Slave Case.

The testimony taken before Esquire FISHER, in olumbia, in reference to the unfortunate shooting of the slave Smith, in that Borough, a short time ago, bears strongly against officer Ridgley, of Balimore, who committed the deed. The following affidavit of officer Snyder, of Harrisburg, who was present at the time, taken before Justice Jones, of Baltimore, will no doubt be interesting to our readers, inasmuch as it purports to give 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 the ubscriber, 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 having duly average on the Holy Evensely. Act, who being duly sworn, on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, deposeth and saith that he received on the 28th day of April last, a warrant from est of George Stansbury, a fugitive slave of George W. Hall, of Harrord county, in the State of Mary-land aforesaid. On the next day deponent and Archibald G. Ridgley, (of Baltimore,) went from Harrisburg to Columbia, taking along with them Jenry Lyons as assistant, and Mr. Cochran, who had been brought by said Ridgley from Maryland, for he purpose of identifying the said George Stansbu That shortly after their arrival in Columbia aid Cochran went out to see if he could find th said Satnsbury, and another negro fugitive, at the places 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 wen had a similar warrant. That deponent then wen with said Cochran, who pointed out to him both said negroes, at work nearly half a mile from each other, and both of them were in succession carefuly examined by denonent, so that no mistake migh bsequently 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 Cocbran, 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 difculty or an alarm being given, to proceed to the arrest of the other fugitive slave, for whom depo nent also held a warrant. That deponent and said Ridgley proceeded to a lumber yard in Columbia where said George Stansbury was at work carrying poards that there were some twelve or fifteen no diate vicinity of said George, that many of said ne groes had axes setting up against the piles of lum-ber, convenient for use, that deponent first seized George and called on said Ridgley to assist him. who also seized said George; that said George im-mediately began to resist, although notified by de-ponent 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 Ridgley in his mouth and held it between his teeth, the said Ridg ey was unable to get his hand away, and about this time a number of negroes had left their work and crowded around. The said George then held the middle finger of said Ridgley in his mouth, and the said Ridgley standing on his right side, and deponent at the same time was on the left side said George, holding him by his left hand placed on George's waistcoat collar. While in this posi tion, the said Ridgley drew a Colt revolver from hi pocket, and said as he drew the pistol, after having raised it, "Surrender, or I'll knock you down."-Just then the pistol went off, the ball striking the said George in the neck and killing him instanta-neously. From the direction of the ball, deponent thinks if it had missed the said George, it would probably have struck him—the wound in his heck was about a foot from where deponent's hand was resting. The moment the pistol went off the said Ridgley remarked—" My God. I have accidentally ," and the said Ridgley then said he would go and give himself up to the authorities," which deponent advised him to do, but subsequently depo-nent was informed that Ridgley was advised not to surrender himself, and further this deponent saith not. Sworn before

WALTER R. JONES-

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT .- On Monday last an ac ident occurred at the steam saw mill of M'Kinley Bigler & Wilt, in Harrisburg, by which a young man, named Abraham Burke, lost his right arm.-He was engaged as an assistant of the lath sawer, and whilst the circular saw was running, got up on the saw table to shift lath wood. Whilst here he stepped upon some of 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 el bow as possible. The young man is from Elizabethtown, in this county, and has only been in Har

risburg a few weeks. DREADFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT .- At Pierpont N. Y., on the Watertown and Rome Railroad, or the 7th inst., a most dreadful occurrence took place whilst several ladies were amusing themselves or hand-car. It was overtaken by a freight train, which knocked the car to pieces, instantly killing tour 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.

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 preference, 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, when the choice of our own State could be clearly ascertained. There appears now to be very little doub that James Buchanan is more popular than any other candidate whose name has yet been spoker of, among the people of Western Virginia; and is the Democratic National Convention should deter nine to nominate him for the Presidency, he would without doubt, carry Western Virginia by an un We would like to see Hous orecedented majority. We would like to see Hous-on President, and believe that he could be elected but as others, and by far the larger number, differ but as others, and by lar the larger number, omer with us and our friends, we are prepared, upon the true Democratic principle, to give way to the majority, who favor Mr. Buchanan, and think it for the best that he should receive the nomination— And in saying this, we say of Mr. Buchanan, what we are prepared to assert of but few men North of Mason and Dixon's line—we know him to be sound upon the Compromise. Of this he gave the clearest assurance long before he was spoken of for the Presidency. Since his name has been before the Presidency. Since his name has public, associated with the highest office within the gift of the people, his course has been of so straight-forward and manly a character, as to strengthen and increase the high estimation in which he has always been held throughout the country. Pennsylvania asks, as an act of justice, that she, one of the oldest and most influential States in the Union, having never had her claims recognized, and having always generously yielded to consider ations of expediency rather than create discord in the party, may now be permitted to show to the world the degree of her devotion to James Buchanan, her favorite. This spirit is highly commendable, and although it would not of course have weight with the people of the South, if questions of vital importance to us and our institutions had not been made clear before and after Mr. Buchanan's name was mentioned in connection with the Presidency—as he is known to be sound upon these questions, and is a consistent, uncomp Democrat of the Jackson school—the leading and successful opponent of dangerous national monied monopolies—the supporter of an economical administration of government, the friend and promoter o agriculture and commerce, of domestic manufacares and mechanics, and we trust that his friends in Virginia may have an opportunity of exhibiting to the world that their devotion to and confidence him is no less than that of the people of Penn ylvania. James Buchanan is Virginia's first choice his nomination cannot be secured, let us have uthern man. Our individual preference is to Gen. Sam Houston, the hero of San Jacinto.

Sleighing Yet.—The stages which arrived in Troy on Friday week from Bellows Falls, Vt., came sixteen miles of the route on runners; and it was the opin-ion of the driver that he should continue to do so at least two weeks longer!

New Jersey.

As any amount of falsification, with regard to the action of the New Jersey State Convention in reference to the Presidential question, is circulated by certain professedly Democratic journals in this State, having for their file leader the lying Washington correspondent of the Ledger, we think proper to give so much of the proceedings of that body as will show our readers the true state of affairs .-We copy verbatim from the Camden Democrat, and Newark Eagle, both leading Democratic journals, the latter of which is in favor of Gen. Cass. How any man with common sense can pretend to make nstructions for Gen. Cass out of these resolutions is more than we can divine; on the contrary, the failure to pass the resolutions offered by Messrs. Cassedy and Lambert, establish the very reverse. Nor does the fifth resolution, which is merely an expression of opinion, seem to have been passed at all, if we are to judge of the proceedings as they appear in print. The Convention having been per nanently organized, the Committee on Resolution eported the following:-

1. Resolved, That the Democratic party of this 1. Resolved, I nat the Democratic party of this State adhere to the principles of the Republican party as promulgated by the National Convention held at the city of Baltimore in 1848.

2. Resolved, That we adhere to the Constitution

of the Union, and to all its compromises; believing the provisions therein contained for the protection of Southern rights and interests, as sacred and as binding as those for the protection of Northern rights and interests: insisting on the whole instru ment, and nothing less, as necessary to the Union the peace, the welfare and the happiness of the

3. Resolved, That the measures of adjustment commonly called the Compromise, being essenti-ally necessary to give effect to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, have our hearty and lasting 4. Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence

of the Hon. Robert F. Stockton, Senator from this State; that his career in the service of the nation has been distinguished by deeds of chivalrous da-ring and gallant exploits, which have redounded to the glory, and promoted the greatness of his counry; and further—
Resolved, That the course pursed by our Demo-

ratic members of Congress, meets with our heart ommendation, and we recognize them, and each them, as worthy Representatives of the State of New Jersey and the principles of the Democratic

5. Resolved, That while the Democracy of New Jersey hereby pledge their united and earnest sup-port to the nominee for President of the next Demcratic National Convention to be held at Balti more, at the same time they hereby declare that their first choice for that distinguished office, is

Lewis Cass, of Michigan.

A protracted discussion took place. The first, second and third resolutions were adopted unaniously. The fourth resolution elicited a warm

Mr. Cassedy offered the following as a substitute Resolved, That the first choice of this Conven-ion, for the office of President of the U. States is Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and that the dele gates appointed this day by this convention, are hereby instructed to use all honorable means at the National Convention to assemble in Baltimore in une next, to procure his nomination.

A motion to lay the 4th resolution or the table as lost, ayes 101, nays 124.

The resolution was then read, and amended by nserting the second resolve, including the other emocratic Congressmen. The resolution as amended, was adopted by

The Convention was then called for Congression al District Delegates, and the following was re ported as having been selected by the respective The names of the Delegates and Electors omi

Mr. Lambert offered the following: Resolved, That the Delegates elected by thi

onvention to the Baltimore Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Demo-cratic party, are hereby instructed to vote on the first ballot for General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and also on every other ballot, until his name i withdrawn from before the Convention. This resolution laid on the table by a decided

ajority After authorising the President (who, by the way,

a warm Buchanan man,) to appoint a State Central Committee, the Convention passed a resolution of thanks to the Officers, and then adjourned sin

Whilst upon this subject we may as well state what we know to be a fact, that but three of the Delegates are Cass men-the other four will go or Spockrow first, if he desires it, and Buchanan afterwards. The opponents of the latter named gentleman can "stick a pin there," if they choose.

The Massachusetts Maine Liquor Law i the queerest specimen of a moral statute yet passed. It prohibits the sale of spirits in the State, but allows the manufacture to an unlimited extent for the use of the people of other States who have not adopted The morals of the Massachusetts people are particularly guarded against the demoralising effects of alcohol, but full permission to manufac ture as much of the "poison" as "outsiders" may need is expressly given. It is a Yankee law all over. The inhabitants of Massachusetts treat the iquor question as many of them do Abolitionism ne of the venerable deacons are great opponents of American slavery at home, but neverth compunctions of conscience about fitting up ves ls to be sold for the slave trade between Africa and Cuba. Sin at home is terrible, but sin abroad quite a different thing.

MR BUCHANAN IN MISSISSIPPL.-The Souther

rgus, published in Houston, Miss., says: "There is an impression abroad that the voice of ississippi will be given to Stephen A. Douglass in the Baltimore Convertion, in preference to James Buchanan for President. We believe this is a misake; the voice of the electoral college of Mississip i will be unequivocally in favor of Buchanan—a act presignified by the feelings and actions of the th of January Convention in this State, where the ame of James Buchanan was almost unanimously ailed as the choice, next to Jefferson Davis; but politic reasons, no public expression of it was

BEGINNING TO ADMIT IT .- The press, generally ems to be pretty conscious of Mr. Buchanan's restige of popularity throughout the South, and he Herald of Tuesday last handsomely alludes to o it by saying: "nearly the whole South, from Virginia down, is for Buchanan, in addition to Pennsylania." This is no trifle in the way of a splendid chance for the Presidency. Buchanan is certain of every State given, the last time, to Gen. Cass, and s sure of Pennsylvania besides. Could we ask a etter beginning? Who else can do as well?-What other candidate can start with such a force n the National Convention ?-N. Y. Morning Post-

AWFUL DEATH .- In Baltimore on Tuesday mornng, John R. Burns, grocer, residing at No. 55 Ross treet, died from poison communicated to his sysem, by a diseased horse. About two weeks since the deceased had a horse afflicted with glanders, and during an administration of medicine, thrust in the animal's mouth his hand, the middle finger of which had been previously cut, and the flesh laid open. Through this wound the poisonous virus was absorbed and mortification having supervened Prof. Smith was called upon to amoutate the diseased member. Perceiving however, that the poison had penetrated to every portion of the unfortunate man's system, the Professor declined performing the operation, and stated that no earthly skill could save is life. After lingering in great agony, death closed the scene. The corpse presented a blackened, hideous appearance.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA .- The appeal in the ase of the Com'lth. vs. the Bank of Pa. was tried before his Honor, Judge Pearson, in Harrisburg last week. The finding of the jury was in compl ance with the claim of Mr. Treasurer Bickel-the amount determined to be now due, under the tax aws of the Commonwealth, is \$36,697.49, and s udgment for this sum was entered against the Bank. The whole sum, by 1856, will amount to about \$172,000. For the final settlement of the disputed points of law in the case, it will be re moved to the Supreme Court. The case was ably. argued in the Court below, by Hon. John N. Puriance and James McCormick, Esq., for the Comnonwealth, and by Judges Mallory and Bell and James Fox, Esq., for the Bank.

seduction and its Consequences. About eighteen months since, a young man of our city, named Joseph F. Creamer, well known around town, became acquainted with the beautiful and talented daughter of Mr. George League, a gentleman long known and highly respected i community, as a commission broker. Miss Rosalba League, the lady to whom reference is made was, at this time, attached to the choir of one of our churches, in the vicinity of Baltimore street, and numbers of persons wended their way thither every Sunday to listen to her singing, which all who heard it, pronounced almost unequalled for melody and compass. Creamer, as we stated, became acquainted with her, and paid to her the marked attention usual from a man toward the lady whom he intends to make his wife. The young lady, herself, loved him dearly-not wisely, but too well-and the consequence was, that after he had been visiting her some eight or ten months, her friends noticed a change in her, and anxious maternal inquires elicited the fact that she was about to become a mother, without having under-gone the ceremony that would make her a wife. Of course the discovery caused the liveliest emo ion in the family, the members of which had always tion in the family, the members of which had always hitherto maintained an unsullied reputation. The father of Miss League at once waited upon the se-

ucer of his daughter, and demanded of him the only reparation in his power to his injured child— to marry her. This he refused to do, alleging that he was a minor, and therefore incompetent to mer-ry without his father's consent, at the same time referring him to his father as the most suitable person to be consulted in the premises. Of course this was merely a prevarication and an attempt to escape from doing justice to his victim. A short time after this the father of the young lady induced Creamer to go to the house and see Rosalba, she being desirous of having an interview with him.— When he had arrived at the house, a preacher was in waiting, the license prepared, and every thing in readiness to celebrate the marriage ceremony which the friends and relations of the lady's family had determed should take place at that time, ven if threats and force had to be resorted to.

The question was then put to Creamer, by the

tather, "will you marry my daughter?" to which he again evaded a direct answer by a reference to his father. Mr. League now became very much excited and enraged, and pointing a pistol at the ruiner of the peace of his family, threatend to shoot him if he did not at once marry his daughter, but Creamer steadily refused, and finally was suffered o depart on a promise that he would do justice to the lady at some future time. He continued to visit the house until after the child was born, pro essing a determination to marry her as soon as he became twenty-one years of age. While this promise was hanging over him, however, he was pay ing his addresses to another lady, the daughter of a highly respected citizen of Baltimore, still however, regularly visiting Miss League, and making no avowal of his determination to break his engage ment with her.

On last Saturday week he eloned with the vouns lady mentioned—Miss Clare—they being r here on Saturday morning, and starting for delphia in the afternoon train. They did not ge off, however, without considerable difficulty, the family of Miss League having by some means be come apprised of what was going on, although not to its full extent—they only supposing that he was going off to be married, not knowing that he was actually married at the time. Mrs. League and other members of her family were at the depot and attempted to get to the bride, but by some means they were put upon a wrong scent, and the bridal party succeeded in getting off without the two lalies meeting. Creamer and his wife remained Philadelphia about a week, and then returned to Baltimore, and took rooms at the Fountain Hotel, where they have resided up to the present time.— The father of the victim of the seducer's arts, know ing that reparation to his daughter by marriage was now out of the question, determined to personally wreak his vengeance upon the destroyer of his family's peace and good name, by shooting him; and accordingly he has been on the alert for him ever ince his return.

Yesterday morning, about half-past seven o'clock. he stationed himself at the Mechanics' Bank corner, opposite Barnum's Hotel, armed with a double-bar eled gun, to await for his intended victing. minutes after, Creamer came along down Fayette street, and passed him. When he had got about ten yards off, the avenger raised his gun, and taking de iberate aim, fired. The barrel was loaded with buck shot, one of which passed through Creamer's apparel, and atter inflicting a flesh wound on th lower part of the breast bone, glanced along the margin of the ribs, and passed out without inflict-ing any further injury. The second shot struck a revolver which Creamer had in his side pocket, shiv ering it to pieces, and then strange to say, fell and was found in his vest pocket. Immediately after this discharge, the trigger of the second barrel was cocked, and the gun leveled, but Creamer at the mo-ment threw himself before some ladies, who were passing at the time, and thus gave time to some cit zens to interfere and wrest the gun out of the hands

of his assailant.

Creamer immediately proceeded to a public house in Gay street, and the services of Dr. J. A. Reed, were called in, who dressed tee wound, which is not dangerous, and he was then taken home in a hack bove, we believe, to be a fair and statement of an affair which has caused a great leal of excitement throughout the city.—I: Clipper

To Creamer, charged with seducing Miss League, was held to bail yesterday, to answer in a suit for \$30,000 damages.

Foreign News.

The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Tues lay last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 1st inst. and fifty passengers. We glean the following items HALIFAX, May 12 .- INDIA .- Bombay dates of ad been fought between 2500 English troops an body of Mountaineers, in which the latter had peen deseated.
The Bombay import-market was firm, Cotton

active and advancing. Money was less abundant. FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon had taken the question of the confiscation of the Orleans property from the Tribunal and submitted it to the Council of State, thus removing it beyond the reach of the le-gally constituted authorities. ITALY.—Letters from Rome state that the Ital-

ian question had again become interesting, in con-sequence of the complicated difficulties between France and the Pope. Incendiary fires were raging to an alarming ex

The Mediterranean fleet sailed from Toulon on the 27th ult. Its destination was unknown.

BREADSTUFFS AT LIVERPOOL.—The favorable weather has had a very depressing effect on the Corn market, notwithstanding that the large fleet of vessels on Monday brought very little grain, and the slight advance of last week has been lost .-quotes a decline of 1d. in Wheat and 3d. in Oats and Barley were lower. Western Ca-Makin Flour. Oats and Barley were lower. Western al Flour 20s.; yellow 30s. The imports of the week are 5633 quarters of Corn, 18,700 bbls of Flour and 59,000 bushels of Wheat.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.-This measure passed the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, by a vote of 107 to 56. The bill gives to actual settlers, under certain condiditions and restrictions, including so many years of occupancy, a portion of the public lands, with the view of encouraging their settlement and thus enhancing the value of the lands contiguous to them, and adding to the common

stock, products and wealth of the country generally HARD TIMES IN "OLD WIRGINAY."-The Fredericksburg. Herald, states that what little meat is offered in that market is so lean and lank, that it would take several entire animals to make one decent shadow. Mutton, veal and beef sell at twelve and a half cents, and not to be had at even this ex travagant price. As to butter, it has become one of the things that were, and now lives only in the memory of those who were proficient students in Mnemothechny under Miss Pike. Others have forgotten all about the taste, color, and quality of this one indispensable, on account of its absence from the board. A little chap, it mentions, from Statford, was discovered in the street the other day with basket swung, and the inquiry being made for butter, he had it on exhibition-twelve and a half

a sight, twenty-five a a smell, and fifty cents a taste! THE TEHAUNETEREC TREATY,-In spite of the rejection of that treaty by the Mexican Congress, we are credibly informed, says the Baltimore Sun, cenjunction with the Mexican claims for in cenjunction with the Mexican claims for indemnity under the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The whole diplomatic correspondence will be laid before Congress; and the question arises whether the President shall not be authorized to employ the U.S. Navy to protect the rights of our citizens. Mr. Webster, on his return to Washington will immediately take the matter in head ington, will immediately take the matter in hand

HEAVY VERDICT .- In the case of Peter Robeson against the Schuylkill Navigation Company, for damages sustained to his mills on the Wissahickon, in consequence of raising the dam on the Schuylkill,
—which had been on trial before Judge Allison,

in the Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, for two weeks—the Jury, on Wednesday last, return-ed a verdict of plaintiff for \$19,163,10.