Peter Logan, Geo. H. Martin, John Miller, F. W. Bockius, R. McCay, Jr., 3. A. Apple, 7. N. Strickland,

N. Strickland,
Abraham Peters,
David Fister,
R. E. James,
John McReynolds,
Donn McReynolds,
Coorge R. Barret.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER

William Searight,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

To CAPITALISTS .- A rare chance for procuring an excellent Mill Property and Farms, in the neighborhood of Middletown, Dauphin county, is offered in our colums to-day. See advertisement of A. WILTIMG. Money laid out in the purchase of such property would doubtless be a profitable investment.

Quite a large number of Delegates paid our city a visit, last week, on their way to the Baltimore Convention.

The Pennsylvanian of Tuesday last contains a communication from Major Lyncu, of Pittsburg, in which he strongly and emphatically denies having had anything to do with the writing or publication of the pamphlet respecting the availability of Gen. Cass. The Major is very severe-and deservedly so-on GRUND, the lying "Observer" of the Ledger.

The Register of Lancaster county advertises 151 Administration and Guardianship Accounts for the June term of the Orphans' Court. Rather a fat office, the Register's, we should think.

Yesterday was Whitsuntide Monday. It was a big day in town; but as we had left for Baltimore before the fun commenced, we are unable to give the particulars. We have no doubt, however, that the lads and lasses enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

BUTTER is now selling in our market at 15 a 16 cents per lb. Ecos 10 a 11 cts. per dozen. A man named Bernard Rogers, from Phila-

delphia, was killed at Columbia, on Thursday, from the car being precipitated over the bridge at Pusey's The corner stone of the new German Re-

formed Church, now in process of erection in this city, was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on Sunday last. The exercises were conducted by Rev-Messrs. Harbaugh, (the Pastor) Linebach, and Dr' J. W. Nevin, President of Mercersburg College.

THE STATE LOAN of \$850,000, the Philadel. phia Ledger thinks, will find abundant takers at the low rate of 41 per cent. Offers have already been made to take it at 43.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.-It is stated by the Washington Republic that William H. Dundas has been appointed Second Assistant Postmaster General, in place of Fitz Henry Warren, resigned, and that Mr. Thomas P. Frost has been appointed Chief Clerk to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Dundas' promotion. Frost has been for several years past the principal clerk of the Inspection office. Mr. Dundas has served quite an apprenticeship in the Post-office Department, commencing with a clerkship of the lowest grade.

The speech of Attorney General CAMPBELL before the Supreme Court of the U. S. at Washing. ton on the Wheeling Bridge Case, is spoken of in the highest terms. It was an able effort.

The stabling at the corner of Sixth and Brown streets, Philadelphia, known as the Farmers Hay Market, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last-the work of an incendiary. Nineteen horses and one cow perished in the flames, and about \$1200 worth of hay was destroyed.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Cunard steam er Cambria, with Liverpool dates to the 15th ult. arrived at Halifax on Wednesday. The news by her, is of an interesting nature. France still re mains a Republic, the fetes of the 10th of May having passed off without any demonstration, looking to Napoleon being proclaimed Emperor. The troops, amounting to 60,000, were reviewed by the President with great pomp, and everything passed off quietly.

The DEMOCRATIC REVIEW, for April, is death on "old Fogies." The Editor seems to be a monomaniac on that subject, and can scarcely write on any thing else. We hope he will keep cool during the warm weather, or

"The gun that's aimed at duck or plover, May kick and knock the owner over."

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM IN WASHINGTON Co. Mn .- We learn from the Hagerstown, People's Own that a most violent hail storm, accompanied by a heavy gale of wind, occurred in that county on Sun day week. It extended about a mile in width, and laid waste everything in its train. Whole crops of wheat have been destroyed, gardens completely ruined, fruit trees literally stripped, and windows riddied of glass. The corn, also, has been greatly damaged, much of which will be entirely lost .-One gentleman lost his whole crop of wheat, some 60 or 100 acres. In many places, after the storm had subsided, hail could have been seen on the ground two feet in depth, and many of the hail stones were as large as walnuts, and in some places they were as large as hen eggs. In the lower part of Hagerstown the windows were nearly all broken. At the Messrs. Hess' mill over two hundred window lights were broken.

INFANTICIDE.-Just before going to press information reached this office of a case of infanticide. which took place at or near Soudersburg a few nights since. The circumstances as we learn them are briefly as follows. A woman by the name of Lucy Weitzel, a widow, gave birth to a child about a week since. A few days afterwards she clandestinely administered an overdose of lauda num, which strangled and killed it almost immediately. As the child was remarkably strong and healthy, it at once aroused the suspicion of the nurse, a Mrs. Garra, the moment she entered the room and found the child dead. Report says the inhuman mother and murderess of the child attempted to bribe the nurse, by offering her a certain sum of money, to conceal the matter, but of no avail. The latter at once gave the alarm to the neighbors, which resulted in summoning the Coroner and a jury to investigate the matter.-A post mortem examination was had, when a large quantity, (a teaspoonful) of laudanum was found in the child's stomach. The verdict rendered was, "the child came to its death by an overdose of laudanum administered to it by the mother with intent to kill." We understand she was arrested and conveyed to Lancaster Prison .- Strasburg Bee

The National Convention

Meets at Baltimore to day. In our next issue we shall be able to announce the result of its deliberations. Whilst we pledge ourself to sustain the nomnee of the party for the Presidency with all the energy we possess, no matter who he may be, we are nevertheless constrained to say that a rejection of the long-deferred claims of Pennsylvania at this time, would be as disagreeable to our leelings, as it yould be in opposition to the wishes of nine-tenths of the Democracy of the State. But we scarcely can bring ourself to anticipate such a result. Mr. BUCHANAN'S long and powerful advocacy of Democratic principles, and his world-wide reputation as an able and accomplished Statesman, have given him such a strong hold on the popular mind and would render his election so secure, that we have strong hopes of his selection as the standard bearer of the great republican party in the approaching struggle for the Presidency. Our good old Commonwealth has long and patiently consented to be considered a step-sister in this great confederacy of States; but her Democracy have at length aroused themselves to a just appreciation of their own claims, and make this last and powerful appeal to their brethren of the Union to do them but simple justice. We can not believe that their appeal will be in vain. We cannot think that it is the settled, deliberate purpose of their political friends elsewhere to forever exclude them from furnishing a Chief Magistrate to the Union; and yet such would be, in effect, the result of Mr. Buchanan's rejection at this time. If he is defeated in obtaining the nomination, we may as well abandon all claims at once, and for at least vices and ability, cannot obtain the nomination, after having twice or thrice been presented by his will be in vain for any other Pennsylvanian ever to

aspire to the honor. But we hope for the best, and are firm in the be--with what success time only can determine.

Gen. Scott and Nativism.

It may be interesting to glance, at this time, at andidate for the Presidency, in prospective, to a Native American Committee several years ago .-He wrote it "in haste," but in frankness and minuteness, and at a time when he was not so shy of his views as he appears to be at the present time. It would be well if the "address" he alludes to, when "fired with indignation," he "sat down with two friends in his parlor" to "rally an American party," could be found. The following is the letter:-WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1841.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge rour letter of the 8th inst, written as you are bleased to add, in behalf of several hundred Native

American republicans of Philadelphia.

Not confidentially, but not for publication, I have dready replied to a letter from David M. Stone, Esq, of your city on the same subject. I will write to you in like manner and in haste. This is the nonth when the pressure of official business is hea-riest with me-leaving scarcely time for sleep or cercise. I must not, however, wholly neglect your

Should any considerable number of my fellow intrymen assign me, or desire to give me a promnent position before the problec I shall take time o methodize my views on the great question you have proposed. Those views have their origin in nave proposed. he stormy elect have proposed. Those views have their origin in the stormy elections of the spring of 1835, and were confirmed in the week that the Harrison electors were chosen in New York. On both occasions I was in that city, and heard in the streets the cry, "Down with the natives." It was heard in almost every crowd of foreigners, as the signal for rallying thin harm. Those who have known him longest who have known him longest the street of the results of the signal for rallying the signal for rallying the street of the signal for rallying the signal for rally signa Fired with indignation, two friends sat down with

me in my parlor at the Astor House, (November, 1840.) to draw up an address, designed to rally an American party. The day after the election, I set out for the South, and havelnever known precisely why our appeal was not published. Probably the election of General Harrison rendered its publications of the time upwerseasty in the opinion of my ion at that time unnecessary in the opinion of my nterests of all the parties concerned.

wo friends.

I now hesitate between extending the period of esidence before naturalization, and a total repeal of all acts of Congress on the subject—my mind inclines

Concurring fully in the principle of the Philadelphia movement I should prefer assuming the name of American Republicans, as in New York, or Democratic Americans, as I would respectfully suggest.

Brought up in the principles of the revolution—of is naturalized citizens, who, by long residence have come identified with us in feeling and interest. American, that religion is to be excluded as a party lement. Staunch Protostant as I am, both by birth and conviction, I shall never consent to a party or state religion. Religion is poo sacred to be mingled up with either. It should always be kept between Wishing success to the great work which you and the patriots have happily set on foot, I remain handled with more honesty or with less loss. ears of discretion,) or reciprocal consent.

with high respect your fellow-citizen,
WINFIELD SCOTT. To George Washington Reed, Esq., and others,

Philadelphia. Book Notices.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE for May is already issued from the press of Leonard Scott & Co. It can be obtained at Spangler's.

PICTORIAL LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF FAWKES .- This thrilling historical romance of the elebrated Gunpowder Plot in the reign of James, of England, and its author, has just been issued y T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chesnut street, Philalelphia. The work is written by William Harri-son Ainsworth, and the Illustrations, of which there

nest style of the Art by George Cruikshank, Esq., We have never read any thing with more interest. The attempt by Fawkes and his co-conspira-tors, to blow up the Parliament House, and thereby destroy the lives of the King and his family, together with the members of Parliament, is familime, given to the public—highly colored, it is true

are twenty-lour, were designed and engraved in the

vith romance, but containing also the real facts of The book contaids 212 pages, and is furnished at 50 cents per copy. It can be sent through the mail to any section of the country.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY, for April, from the re-print of Leonard Scott & Co., New York, has been issued for about two weeks The number con tains 150 pages. The contents are:

Sir Roger de Coverly; Wellpcle's Garland—1761;
Diary of Gen. Patrick Gordon; Recent Epics; Progress of Comparative Anatomy; Bohemian Embas sy to England, &c., in 1406; The Cannon, the Musket and the Rifle; California versus Free Trade; First Ten Years of the Reign of George III; Lamartine. on the Hundred Days; The Old and New Ministers.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for June, is a perfect gem The engravings are truly superb, and the reading matter cannot be excelled. The Editor says:— "Will you observe, that on the eve of our new volume, we come out with new type and finer paper, a new cover, fiesh impudence, great hopes and marvellous good humor. We shall cut nobody from marvenous good numor. We shall cut nobody from our exchange list, nor cut our poor relations, either—our children, if we'had any, might swing upon our neighbor's gates—simply because we have no wast expectations, and our estates are entailed.—When we get as rich as some other Magazine publishers we shall be quite either the same of the same shers, we shall be quite saucy, and shall say a great leal, and—do nothing!"

The July number will commence a new volume Terms 6 copies-6 months (of 700 pages) \$5.

Goner's Laur's Book Godey's Lady's Book for June is now out; it is a capital number—beau-tifully embellished, and filled with choice reading matter. The design of "The Debardeur's First and well worth Love." is a beautiful picture place in the popular work of Godey's.

The Slave Case at Columbia. Last week we copied from the Columbia Spy the vidence taken before the Commissioners of Mary land and the District Attorney of this county, rela tive to the shooting of the slave Smith, in Columbia. The Examiner of Wednesday publishes th same testimony-and, in addition, has the following

editorial remarks appended: "We are informed by one of the counsel engaged in this case that the above is a very imperfect at stract of the testimony taken, wholly omitting some of the most important points. It was shown, among other things, that Ridgely was to have \$400 if he succeeded in restoring the slave to his master and nothing if he failed; and that when the pistol went off Snyder (Ridgley's associate) was on th opposite side of the negro, and would have been almost inevitably hit if the ball had not lodged in the negro's neck. The probability of Ridgley's wilfully taking the life of a man he then saw for the first time in his life, at a loss to himself of \$400, besides running the risk of killing his associatenothing of having to stand a trial for murder—is a matter about which our readers can form their own opinions. The gentlemen engaged in the investiga tion are said to be of the opinion that the shooting was entirely accidental and unintentional.

Immediately after the occurrence Mr. Ridgley expressed his determination to surrender himself the civil authorities, but was advised by citizens of Columbia, not to do so; and in pursuance of this advice he returned to Baltimore.

is also but proper to remark, that the Maryland Commissioners—two of the most eminent law yers in that State—expressed their determination to advise the rendition of Ridgley, if it could be to advise the rendition of Ridgley, if it could be shown that he had been guilty of any criminal act."

How much more honorable and commendable is

the course of the Examiner than that pursued by the Independent Hilig. This latter paper's whole effort half a century to come continue to occupy the sec- appears to be to cast odium on Gov. BIGLER, and it ondary position we have held since the origin of seeks by vile abuse and senseless denunciation to the Government. It Mr. B with all his great ser- create an impression on the public mind that he has been derelict in duty, and that he has shown a disposition to avoid the responsibility of making a re-State for the office with unparalleled unanimity, it quisition upon the Governor of Maryland for the surrender of Ridgley. With what little reason the Whig makes these assaults, may be gleaned from the following facts: On the 8th of May the Legisief that he will be the man! Should we be mista- lature of Maryland passed a resolution authorizing ken, however, and should we again be doomed to a the Governor to appoint Commissioners to collect disappointment, as we were in 1848, we shall, as the lacts of the unfortunate affair, and communicate usual do our whole duty in the campaign; and be with the Governor of Pennsylvania on the subject. found where we always have been, in the front rank On the 16th, during the absence of Gov. BIGLER battling for the nominee of the Democratic party from Harrisburg, papers were filed in the Executive Department asking a requisition on the Governo of Maryland for the delivery of Ridgley. On his return, several days after, to the seat of Govern. ment, he received from District Attorney Thompson the perfect gern of a letter written by the Whig he received a vote from the Maryland Commission ers informing him that they still had important additional testimony to present, and soliciting him to delay final action on the matter until they could

> Mr. Ridgley would escape. These are the tacts of the case, as ascertained by a friend who visited Harrisburg a few days ago, and our readers can see at a glance what little cause, or rather, no cau e at all, our contemporary has had for his ungentlemanly attack upon Gov. Bigler. When all the testimony is once before the Executive, we have no doubt he will act and act finally in such a way as law and justice demand .-The proceedings throughout of this unfortunate affair are very unusual; but Gov. Bigler could hardly be expected to treat with neglect the deliberate action of a sister State in a matter of such vital importance. Common courtesy, we think, would de mand that a fair opportunity should be given to hear all the facts of the case; until this is done, it is neither honest nor manly to denounce the Governor. It wil be time enough to do so when he ne

have it prepared-at the same time assuring the

Governor that he need have no apprehensions that

and best, know him to be a man of the strictest in tegrity, who will neither turn to the right hand or the left in the faithful and honest discharge of his duty. The public may therefore rest satisfied that in this, as in every other case that may come be fore him, he will do full justice to the rights and

A Slander Nailed.

It has been asserted by several papers in the State, says the Harrisburg Keystone, that the list of public defaulters reported to the last Legislature, by the State Treasurer, contained in the gross, defalcations to the amount of more than \$3,000,000 -This is a gross slander upon the fair fame of the Jefferson, Madison, &c .- under whom in youth, I Commonwealth, and any and all papers, that have commenced life, I have always been called, I have ever professed myself a republican or Whig, which with me was the same thing. Democratic Americans would include all good native citizens, devoted to our country and institutions; would not drive from to, they come to about \$297,000, running through its naturalized citizens who but home seitlens have a perioe of near half a century, and during a time I am happy to see by the Philadelphia National when the receipts and dishursements of the Treasury have exceeded \$200,000.000. As these defalcations amount to less than one-sixth of one per cent. of the money handled during their occurrence, they certainly reflect no discredit upon the State or reason and gentle persuasion; as in lamilies, churches and other occasions of voluntary attendance, (after where such vast sums of public money have been where such vast sums of public money have been where such vast sums of public money have been

> "Acknowledging the Corn."—The New York Express says .- The high prices of beef, veal, mutton, butter, potatoes, and other such necessaries of life, not only in this great metropolis, but in other cities on the Atlantic, indicate something wrong in the mode of providing for the markets, or the for warding of things to market. Be the causes of high prices, however, what they may, if the causes be. good, more farmers are needed than we have. Agriculture, prices tell us, is underdone. There are not enough raisers of 100d properly to supply the devourers ' This is what we call "acknowledging the corn."

"What things," asks the Pennsylvanian, are they to which the Express refers that are overdone? If they are not the agricultural pursuits, certainly it must mean manufactures. While agriculture has been comparatively neglected, manufactures have been fostered and built up. Thousands have been induced by the cry of "protection," to desert the country and fly to the town, to seek employment, or in some way engage in manufacturing. And iar to every reader of English history; but the particulars of the treason and the general character of the chief conspirators, are here, for the first goods of every description, which sell at a low price, goods of every description, which sell at a low price, while the real necessaries of life sell at an extravagant rate on account of the small number engaged in producing them."

The editor of the Knoxville Whig is "down" on Gen Scott. He says the General's "improper use of public monies in his early days in the army his quarrel with Gen. Jackson, in which he came off second best: his bad treatment of Gov. Clinton his unsuccessful quarrel and controversy with Gen. Gaines: his contest with Gov. Marcy, in which he got the worst of the fight: his more recent contest with Gen. Pillow, in which to say the least of it he made nothing: all these, and more, would come up in judgement against him, and overwhelm him. if once brought belore the country as a candidate for the Presidency. His notorious vanity, which is more than equal to his military ability, has been the fruitful mother of his indiscreet acts, and without any abortion, has given birth to a progeny of hateful and silly speeches and deeds, as numerous as the shaol of little fishes that inhabit the waters

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION .- It is stated on the authority of the officers of the Dutch frigate Prince of Orange, that the Emperor of Japan has strongly fortified every part of his coast, and has a body of well equipped soldiers, ready to give the American expedition under Com. PERRY, a warm greet. ing. The Dutch officers all think our force despatched to that quarter as utterly inadequate to the task of forcing an entry into the city of Jedda

of Egypt.

Decisions of Supreme Court upon Lancaster County Cases

We find in the Harrisburg Telegraph a decision by the Supreme Court of the following cases from

this county: Harding vs. Harding-Lewis Justice-On trial of an issue devisant vel non: proof of the trial of an issue devisavit vel non; proof of the hand writing of a subscribing witness to a will, who is an appellant from the Register's Court is not admis-sable when he is a "brother of the testator, and a devise in the will."

John Harding was never competent, even at the time of the attestation, and is to be considered as if he had never been a subscribing witness. The proof of his hand writing, whether derived from the testimony of the other subscribing witness or from his own declarations was inadmissible. In this case the name of the testator was written by another person, he being unable to do it, and it did r that he knew the contents further than it was a will. This court held, that the court below erred in permitting the instrument in dispute to be read to the jury as sufficiently authenticated, on proof of the hand writing of an interested subscribing witness; and also in the instructions given that it was "well executed," and that the jury ough to render a verdict establishing it as a will

Judgment reversed and a venire de novo awarded. Wilson vs. Haus-Black C. J. Service of a writ reading, and by copy is sufficient; and the cause action, or that it was founded on book account, need not appear in it, or in the declaration. sufficient, and is a full notice of the nature of the

of Court, nor was any tendered afterwards. errors assigned were merely technical, and if the desendant below was taken by surprise, he should

Kennedy vs. Lancaster County Bank—Down a. A note is vitiated by the alteration of its date, unless the holders account for the alteration. Simpson vs. Stackhouse 9 State R. 186. All the bank's officers having the custody of it, have expurgated themselves, in the opinion of the jury, though it might have been more satisfactory to have heard any of them say that they noticed the condition of the note when the bank received it.

But this is an accommodation note, discounted for the maker, who was the holder before the bank got it. The alteration remains unaccounted for until it is shown that Rambo, the maker, received m his accommodation endorser in its altered Calvert vs. Roberts 3 Campbell 343. Woodstate. ward vs. Bank of America 19 John 391. Bell t State Bank 7 Blackford 456. The testimony Rambo, would therefore seem to be necessary rather for the plaintiff than for the defendant below.—

On this point the Court was in error. he defendant called Rambo and offered to prove by him that the note was not altered when the defendant endorsed it over, and this offer was rejected. The witness was sworn to testily and his rejected. The witness rejected; and yet it s alleged here that it was the witness, and that he was rejected on the policy that prohibits a party to a bill was offered, not to impeach it in the aspect in which the law views it, but to rebut the evidence of others who presented it in a different aspect. The presumption that a note has been altered sets aside esumption of its regular negotiations and adthe parties to testify if not interested. If the objection was that the witness would be

liable over to his endorser for costs, this could be moved by a release. If it was meant to reject the "testimony" that the alteration was made with-out the defendant's knowledge, we have already shown this to be error.

shown this to be error.

This is a very equivocal bill of acceptions and
we have decided it under three aspects. But we
could not have so done had there not been another oint on which a reversal was demanded; and then the plaintiff in error might have suffered seriously for not having had the objection to the witness or the testimony clearly stated in his bill

he then knew of the alteration, and they prove knowledge. Perring vs. Horn 13 E. C. L. R. 328. 4 Bing. 28. We see no other error.

Judgment reversed and a venire de novo awarded.

Gamber vs. Gamber-Black C. J .- The declarato his wile, and sail the carriage belong d to her. racy—the bond of union, harmony, struggle, and The administrators of the husband did not include victory. ow told them she owned it

almit a reasonable doubt, either that she owned it at the time of her marriage, or acquired it after-

wards by gift, bequest, or purchase If the husband create title to personal property n the wife by merely saying it is hers, no credito would be saie for a single moment. It is not easy to conceive how a higher premium for 'd'sh ould be offered. The relation of husband and wife s so intimate and the identity of their interests' so absolute, that even the oath of either is not and ought not to be taken in favor of the other. A mulfortiori, the naked declaration should be rejected.

Judgment reversed and a venire de novo awarded.

Kelly vs. Kauffnan—Lewis, J.—A gentleman of artnership accounts, and a division of the partnerships assets does not discharge the parties from their mutual obligations to contribute to losses which may subsequently arise from circumstances not anticipated at the time of the settlement. The note taken by Kelly, one of the parties on his share was payable to the firm, and could not be negotiated without the endorsement of the firm so as to render both parties liable to the holder upon non payment at majurity, with notice of default; and it was error below in permitting the jury to inter an an discharge one partner from liability to another, on a note taken by the firm, and passed over to one as his share of the assets.

Judgment reversed and a venire de novo awarded Robrer-Woodward J .- Though .by the act of 1845, the expense of making and kee ing up partition fences is to be equally borne by the parties whose lands thus adjoin, yet if one of the adjacent owners abandon the division line and set his fence in upon his own land, and throw o a lane to the public use, which he has a perfecright to do, they no longer improve adjacent lands and are not within the statuary remedy. The party thus dedicating his land to the public use compellable to defray half of the expense of building the fence on the other side of the lane; he might as well insist upon assistance to keep up th

on his own side. Each must maintain his own fence along the lane, without calling upon the other for help—Judgment reversed. The Lancaster Bank vs. Woodward.-Woodward J.—The Lancaster Bank having paid the check of the defendant in error more than a year after it was drawn, and at a time there were no funds to his credit, the drawer himself having before paid the amo int to the payee, they are not entitled to recover of the delendant. When the drawer paid the check, the negotiability and value of it was gone forever, and though he should have lifted it, still the payment extinguished his liability on account of it. Judgment affirmed .- Ind. Whig.

Land Warrants .- The subjoined Circular has been prepared in reply to the many inquiries addressed to the Pension office:

Sin: In reply to your letter of inquiry, you ar informed that where a party dies before the issue of his land warrant, under the act of 28th September, 1850, the right to it dies with him, unless there be a wislow, or children who were minors at the time of the passage of the act. If he left a widow. the application may be renewed in her name; or, if none, then in the name of such minor children. It there be neither widow nor minor children, no right vests in any case. The act of 22d March, 1852, is silent as to the right of the widow or children to renew the application, it the party dies before obtaining the warrant. If the claimant dies after the issue of the warrant.

the title thereto vests in the heirs in the same manner as real estate, and can be assigned only by those who could convey a tract of land decended from the

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. E. HEATH, Commissioner.

Smashing Work on the Michigan Railroad.—We learn, from the Niles Republican of the 15th ult., the particulars of a grand crush on the Michigan Rail road, on the 11th ult, which was accompanied by a loss of life and a serious personal injury. An emigrant train was left standing across a switch, when a train | for a subscription of \$50,000, in share of twenty-low cars, made with the came up at its a premium of the being usual speed, and plunged into them, smashing the first and the stockholder to be a car into a hundred pieces, and breaking and throw- its of the company until ing the second in the air, landing it What careleseness-killed 5, wou ided 49 persons. to \$116,350.

The National Convention.

We copy from the Boston Post, and commend t the attention of our readers, the following well considered article on this subject. The Post is right in assuming that the strength of the democratic party consists in the nationality of its position-in the fact that by all its principles and policy it is pledged to interpose its ascendency as an impregnable bulwark against the re-opening of the sectional controversies which have so much agitated the country; and has strong grounds on which to base its confidence that the action of the National Convention, which meets at Baltimore to-day, will be such as to bring out clearly before the eyes of the people this great and capital point of the democratic national organization: DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION -The time

draws nigh when the Democratic National Convention will assemble at Baltimore. This will be an occasion of intense interest and of vast importance. For the first time will delegates from the shores the Pacific meet those from the shores of the At-lantic in council to consult as to a Chief Magistrate to preside over the empire of freedom which hasso re markably and so gloriously grown up. It will be well if the members of the convention bear always in mind that they represent the party whose principles, labors, triumphs, and measures have mainly, thus far, guided and moulded this great empire; that their conservative idea of the rights of the States a act requiring that the copies of the book entries their conservative idea of the rights of the States as shall be filled by the plaintiff, which was done, is the sheet-anchor of an American polity, in steady opposition to centralization or consolidation and their progressive ideas as to the demand.

The judgment was entered under the act of 3d April, 1851, requiring an affidavit of defence, none having been filed within the time prescribed by rule of Court, nor was any tendered afterwards. The opposing counsels from Jefferson's time to the pres defendant below was taken by surprise, no successful to the control of trade, nor reason would it is specially with its world of trade, nor reason would now be united in the bonds of one country and one destiny. It is because the democratic policy—a surprise of the control of the prevailed, neither the valley of the Miss umphed, that now the star-spangled banner so proudly waves over a country reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

This great and patriotic party will be in council, to gather, from all its borders, its varied views, reflect its public opinion—to plant itself on such meares as fidelity to old principles, and conformity to the present wants of the country, may seem to demand-such, in a word, as may tend to strengthen adorn, and perpetuate the republic. It is a crisis in our annals. But it is no new thing for the de-mocracy to meet crises. It has met them before, when, in opposition it may be to interests and lo calities, and in spite of the known fact that large portions of it did not agree in important measures it went forward and laid down its platform in a rank and honorable manner, and planted itself on these measures. Such, as instances, was the course adopted as to a United States bank and an inde pendent treasury. There was then no dodging pol-icy, and no Janus-faced non-committalism adopted. The platform was boldly framed, the candidates were placed on it, and the people, with manliness and confidence in the right, were invited to rally on it. All telt, on that, under such circumstances, de or note actually negotiated in the usual course of business from being a witness to invalidate it. If the witness was rejected on this ground there is no eramples will not be forgotten by the Baltimore Conror; the case started with the legal presumption vention. Let it renew the old, strong, and sound that the true note had been altered, and the witness resolutions of 1844 and 1848, and give form to the public opinion of the party by an acquiescence in the compromise measures. Then it will stand or solid ground, and come up to the mark of the crisi of the history of the country. We believe a vast have had as to the merits or details of thes sures, are of opinion that the peace, the inture we lare of the country, urgently require that they should remain undisturbed; and that the demand now is for a guarantee to this effect in the action of a su-

essful party. But, whatever may be the decision on this single but, whatever may be the decision on this sup-point of the convention—however sharp may be the discussion which strong prejudices and enthus-iastic personal devotion may elicit—still the idea is inadmissible that the platform will be sectional or that the nominees will not be bold, unflinching supporters of the constitution and all its compro-mises. There will be too much patriotism, intelli The receipt by the defendant of the, notice of protest and his subsequent offer to renew the note of the slightest value, unless it appears that it must be regarded as expressing the will of the party—as imbodying the decision of the majority. Acquiescence in it, therefore—prompt and cheerful acquiescence—can be the only correct ground of political action. And it is to be hoped that this may be the preliminary watchword that will run Gamber vs. Gamber—Black (1.3—11th dectata-tions of an insolvent husband cannot under any cir-cumstances be evidence for his wife as to her own-ership of the property. Here the husband said be-fore the carriage was bought that his wife was go-ing to give him the money to pay for it, and he ing to give him the money to pay for it, and he declared afterwards that she had done so; and when asked for the loan of it he referred the applicants as the fairly expressed collective will of the democratic

the appraisment of his effects, because the wid-ow told them she owned it.

We believe, so far as the masses of the party are concerned, that the determination is general and The act of 1848 did not intend to open such a door. When property is claimed by a married woman, she must show be evidence which does not cality, that assumes a threatening tone—where it is announced that if this or that platform, if this that candidate, be not successful, the decision of the convention will not be concu. red in. Such cases are few. And we have faith to believe that such policy will not be persisted in. When the voice of the majority is clearly indicated, when the old and patriotic party of Jefferson and Jackson one more begin to rally about the national and consti tutional standard, we cannot believe that these presses and localities will act so suicidal a part as to play into the hands of the enemy. More likely far, that the memory of old struggles and triumph will animate them to review critically their past course, to east bygones to the winus, to rush to ward to the van of the great democratic army, an strive for the largest honors of the triumph. is the spirit that out ht to pervade the party. With such such a spirit, and with zeal and determination, together with an efficient organization and well-di-

ted labor, all will be well And when was it of more national importance that the democracy should succeed? Every patriot qualit to hesitate ere he contributes to a triumph the abolition element under the Scott banner. Such an event would re-open agitation, with mor express agreement by Kelly to take the rote at his of danger to the Union than ever. To prevent it, own risk, from circumstances not sufficient to justify such a conclusion. An express agreement alone to revery true American, is to rally under the banner which has boldly on its folds peace to the country and fidelity to the constitution and the laws.

> We are indebted to Col. J. FRANKLIN REI-GART, of this City, for a pamphlet copy of the Report of the Select Committee [of the Maryland Legislature] appointed to consider so much of Governor Lowe's Message as relates to the murder of Edward Gorsuch, and the trial of the Treason Cuse in Philadeluhia.'

> The Report is an able one, but our limits prevent its insertion. The following resolutions, however, which accompany it embody the sentiments of the Committee, and will be read with attention:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of Maryland, That Maryland is, and ever has been true and loyal to the American Union; and whilst she is ever willing, when the occasion requires it, to pour out her blood and treasure in its defence, she expects and requires that its laws shall afford equal protection to the constitutional rights of her people, to that enjoyed by the clitzens of other States.

Resolved, That whilst the people of Maryland

most cordially acquiesce in the principles embraced in the compromise measures of Congress, as a final adjustment of all the questions growing out of the institution of slavery, common justice, as well as a proper regard for their own rights, require that they should insist, whenever either of those measures shall be found defective in its practical operations that it shall be so amended as to render it effi

that it shall be so amended as to render it emi-cient for the purpose contemplated in its adoption. Resolved, That experience has demonstrated the "Fugitive Slave act" to be impotent for the pur-pose it was intended to effect, by reason of the failure of Congress, to enforce, by adequate pen-alties, attendance and aid of the "posse comita the "Posse comitated by the officer charack with tus," when required by the officer charged with the execution of the law... Therefore, such an amendment by Congress as will render the act efficient and operative in this respect, is imperatively necessary.

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed, and

gislature of Pennsylvania, providing for the trans-ter by writ of error of all cases arising within her fer by writ of error of all cases arising within her limits, which involve the operation or construction of the 2nd section of the 4th article of the constitution of the United States, or of the acts of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, to the supreme judicial tribunals of the country for trial, would be eminently calculated to promote the ends of justice and allay the feelings of creitement and irritation which recent events have engendered between the citizens of our respective States.

citizens of our respective States. ABUNDANCE OF MONEY .- The St. Louis Reput lican says that money is very abundant in that city
On the 10th ult., the Gas Company opened books of twenty-four cars, loaded with ties, came up at its a premium of \$10 being required on each share usual speed, and plunged into them, smashing the first and the stockholder to have no interest in the professions and throws its of the company until the 1st of December on its side, next. In a few hours the subscription amounted

The New Railroad Arrangement.

The following communication, in reference to the new arrangement about carrying passengers on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, has been handed us by a friend who appears to be well bookhanded us by a friend who appears to be well booked up in the matter, and who would not, we are we hope to see something in the shape of an official document from the Canal Board explanatory of the whole transaction. Unless this is done, it will be next to impossible to satisfy the public that there is not something wrong about the matter: For the Intelligence

COLUMBIA, May 29, 1852.

Mr. Sanderson:—From the columns of your valuable "Journa;" of the 25th inst., I learned that "the Canal Commissioners had adopted a resolutian to reduce the fare on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, and that they had given the exclusive right to transport passengers to Messra. clusive right to transport passengers to Messrs. Dock & Bingham, for four years, from the first day of July next." This last feature you very naturalof July next." This last feature you very naturally thought looked like a monopoly—I thought so too, until upon inquiry, I learned more of the particulars of the arrangement, with which I am much

The Canal Commissioners, anxious to make as The Canal Commissioners, analous to many a much revenue as possible, and yet to reduce the fare, could not in justice do so, while paying the Pennsylvania Railroad Company one cent per mile for transporting the passengers—less a triding wheel for transporting the passengers—less a trifling wheel toll. The reduction of fare then, is consequent toll. The reduction of lare then, is consequent upon, or a part of, the arrangement with Messrs. Bingham & Dock. They are to carry the passengers in superior first class cars for one HALF CENT PER MILE—a large difference in favor of the State. The reduction of fare will greatly increase the number of passengers, and with a large number, I doubt not, the enterprising contractors will do well. doubt not, the enterprising contractors will do well. Thus the State und the public will be benefited,

and no one injured.

Another feature in the new arrangement is, that Another leature in the new arrangement is, that these contractors are to carry the U. S. Mail over the road for one-fifth the sum paid by the Post Office Department to the Canal Commissioners for that service, thus adding the remaining four-fifths of the contract price to the revenues of the Commonwealth an item of no inconsiderable magnitude. monwealth-an item of no inconsiderable magni tude, and which is just so much clear gain to the

But there is yet another part of the arrangement with which the citizens of Columbia will better pleased. It is, that the main route of passenger travel is to go by way of Columbin;—that senger travel is to go by way of Columbia;—t is, the Canal Commissioners have determined use their own road as far as it goes, instead using a Company road, over which they have no control. This alone, from the 150,000 passengers, who will probably travel on this route during the who will probably travel on this route during the next year will give the State \$30,000; or six per cent interest upon half a million of our State debt. From Columbia to Harrisburg, the route will be the Harrisburg and Lancaster Company road, along the beautiful and romantic Susquehanna. At Harrisburg the Pennsylvania Railroad commences; stretching its giant arms to grasp the travel and the trade of the Great West. This enterprising Company has already accomplished much for itself and the public at large; and, confining its operations within its legitimate sphere, it will enrich itself, of several the public at large; and, confining its operations within its legitimate sphere, it will enrich itself, and the Commonwealth whose name it bears—and It has be indeed a PENNSYLVANI & Company.

I say again, I think this arrangement a good one for the Commonwealth, the traveling public, and also for the town of COLUMBIA.

P. S.-By the following, which we take from the money article of Thursday's Ledger, the action of the Canal Commissioners is placed in an entirely different light from that in which it has been

"The Canal Commissioners have not leased the "The Canal Commissioners have not leased the privilege of carrying passengers. The State has mearely taken that portion of the business of transportation into her own hands, and has contracted with Messrs. Bingham & Dock to furnish cars, and to, attend to the conveyance of passengers over the road, and the collection of the lare. For this service they are to he paid a stipulated price per mile for each passenger. The State fixes the rate of fare. The fare is paid into the State Treasury. fare. The fare is paid into the State Treasury.—
The whole arrangement is one which enures to the
benefit of the public revenue. It injures no one
who has a right to complain. It reduces the rate
of fare, and insures to the travelling public accommodations not surpassed in former periods. The
reduction amounts to one sixth of the former rates;
whilst the amount of revenue received from each
passenger is diminished in a very trifling degree.—
Resides that diminished in the farmer to presume. Besides, that diminution will, it is fair to presume he more than made up by an increase of travel.

Our New York Correspondence. New York, May 27, 1852.

NEW YORK, May 27, 1802.

MR. EDITOR:—The declaration of the most sagacious Whig politicians in Philadelphia, that Johnston would have been re-elected Governor of Pennsylvania by a large majority, had he announced his adherence to the Componies Measures, instead of maintaing the statute by which the use of the Countr Prisons was denied for the safe keeping of fugitive slaves, whether it be well founded or not, is a sufficient evidence that the Whigs of that State will not unitedly support any candidate whom their not unitedly support any candidate whom their Convention can nominate, and, consequently, that the electoral vote of Pennsylvania is, as sure as

This game will probably be successful, so far as securing the nomination is concerned; for different professions of political faith have been made for him by his friends, to meet the views of the delem the different sections of the Union ; and. gates from the different sections of the Union; and, when asked for a written pledge, the plausible reply is, that he is prepared to submit his opinions to ply 18, that he is preparent to south his opinions to general consideration, as soon as a suitable oppor-tunity presents itself, either by the action of a State or the National Convention: In other words: State or the National Convention. In other words: "Nominate me first, and then I'll tell you what I mean." Will the Whigs, in their eagerness to secure the eclat of a military candidature, be so foolish as to buy such "a pig in a poke?" The 16th of June will tell.

of June will tell.

The probability of another war with Mexico admonishes us of the importance of establishing a Democratic Administration as early as possible, to detend the honor and interests of the United States; the history of the country showing that the Whig Party is always ready to sacrifice anything and everything, and to submit to the most ignominious humiliation, for the sake of preserving peace. The present difficulties with Mexico spring out of the present difficulties with Mexico spring out of the violation of the Tehuantepec Treaty, and the refusal of the Mexican Congress to keep good faith on the Garay Grant, because it has been assigned to American Capitalists. The Mexicans dread the Yankees terribly, and fear that, if the latter are only once permitted to getfoothold in Tahuantepec, even for the construction of a canal or a railroad, it will be the certain prelude to the final conquest and annexation of their whole territory, and I don't know but that their fear is quite justifiable. It is necessary however, to protect the rights of our violation of the Tehuantepec Treaty, and the refunecessary, however, to protect the rights of our merchants, at any cost, and, if Mexico violates her contract, she must be made to bleed. The United States are unfortunate in their present Representa-tive in Mexico, Mr. Letcher of Kentucky, whose indolence, incapacity, and feebleness of character, render him entirely inadequate for such an emer-

The latest advices from Oregon induce the belief The latest advices from Oregon induce the belief that, before the end of another year, application will be made to Congress; to admit the Northern portion of that territory into the Union, as a Sovereign State. The population its already sufficient, and a great tude of emigration has been flowing that way, this Spring. Oregon is a region of far greater natural resources than California, in every respect, except gold mines, and will, doubtless, become the more populous and powerful State of the two.—
The discovery of vast beds of coal in Vancouver's Island has given that British possession a new value; and as, it lies so near the shores of Oregon, it must be ultimately acquired by us, either by purchase or by force of arms. A great future is dawning for us on the Pacific. All the islands of that ocean, and even the distant coast of Asia, are beginning to be attracted toward the vortex of American absorption. It is only a question of time, when the stars and stripes shall wave over the porcelain towers of Pekin. We, shall christianize and naturalize, until we shall have tagght all nations to speak English, and to read the newspapers.

speak English, and to read the newspapers.

The recent ezpose of a ridiculous quarrel between In the recent expose of a richiculous quarrie obtween M. de Sartiges, the French Minister at Washington, and Mr. Barney of Baltimore, which has resulted in each of the hot-headed gentlemen appealing to the other's government for redress, has afforded some food for merriment. The great sins which Mr. Barney lays at M. Sartige's door are, that he shoots cat and days by way of recreating on the shoots cats and dogs, by way of recreation, on the Sabbath-day; that he lights cigars in the drawing-room; and that he never invites ugly women to his satisfied by the first engars in the thickness of the cats, and dogs, and cigars, may be just grounds of complaint. but M. de Sartige's would be an apostate Frenchman, if he did not prefer the society of pretty women; and Mr. Barney, in throwing down the gauntlet of defiance in behalf of the ugly ones, has exhibited greater gallanty than taste. It will be a dreadful thing if Gaul and Columbia are to go to war in such a cause. With all my devotion to the stars and stripes, I fear I should, in such a case, be strongly tempted to battle for the pretty women. What say you?

"A penny saved is a penny gained" is a good old maxim. Some of your readers may save more than a penny by reading this paragraph. Messrs Gregory & Co., express men of this city are sending circulars all over the country, offering to buy "through tickets" to San Francisco, for persons who write transmitting them to do so, and enclosing the price

tickets" to San Francisco, for persons who write requesting them to do so, and enclosing the price of the tickets and the sum of five dollars extra for each ticket so bought, as a compensation for their services. Now, Messrs. Gregory & Co., are a firm against whom I have never heard a word spoken, and I do not doubt that they perform all their promises faithfully and punctually; but, as it is the duty of a journalist to endeavor to impart useful information to the public, I should be unfaithful to my trust, if I did not in this instance, say that, unless a man has a special regard for the interests of Mes-

ed up in the matter, and who would not, we are satisfied, willingly mislead the public mind. It the facts are as he has stated them, then some of the objections to the measure are removed; but still large in from the best authority, that the "natural relations to the measure are removed; but still large and a still consequence of matterial relations." ral consequences of matrimony result from Jenny's union with Otto Goldschmid and that she retires from the stage, in order to and that she retures from the stage, in order to avoid hazarding the life of the anticipated little stranger, by undue excitement. Her voice is still, as sweet as ever, but it has lost several degrees of its former power. Yours truly, NICHOLAS.

National Agricultural Convention.

Wherea, the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, at its meeting held in Boston, Jan. 14, 1852, requested its President to enter into correspondence with the Presidents of State and other Agricultural Associations, on the expediency of calling a "National Agricultural Convention;" and whereas, the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, at its meeting at Harrisburg on the 20th of the same month, and the Maryland State Agricultural Society, at its meeting in Baltimore on the 4th of Feb ruary, adopted similar resolutions, and recommended the formation of a National Agricultural Society; and whereas, the New York, Ohio, and other State Societies, through their Presidents or by published resolves, have expressed similar views in re-lation to the necessity of a closer bond of union between all such institutions throughout our country Therefore, the undersigned, believing from these indications that the time has arrived for a confederation of local Agricultural Societies in the United States, and in conformity with a resolution of the Pennsylvania Society, authorizing the Presidents of the three first named Associations to designate the time and place; do hereby invite delegations to meet

in convention in the city of Washington, on the 24th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The objects of this convention are to organize a Vattonal Agricultural Society, to which the various Agricultural Societies may be auxiliary; to consult together upon the general good, and to establish, ogether upon the general good, and by this society, or such other means as the conven tion may devise, a more cordial and widely extended intercourse between agriculturalists in our own country and in other lands; to create additional facilities for the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, by books, journals, seeds and other objects of interest to the American farmer and gardener; and to action such other matters pertaining to the ad vancement of agriculture as the wisdom of the

convention may judge appropriate.

For these purposes the undersigned carnestly so licit delegations from the various State or other or-ganizations, for the promotion of agriculture in the several State and Territories; and where such organization do not exist delegations from such districts

consisting in all cases, of such numbers to a close and ca As it has selves, who makes the best Fire, Burglearly Damp-Proof Safes combined.

Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, New AGENTS.

John Farrel, 34 Walnut street, Philade C. L. Harmon, Chicago, III. Henry Williams, Milwaukie, Wis. Fry & McCandlish, Richmond, Va. to give i periodicals

A large and cipated Societies will please transmit at an early date a list of the delegates they have appointed, to Daniel Lee, M. D., Agricultural Department, Patent office,

Washington. Marshall P. Wilder, Pres't Frederick Watts, Pa. atate Agr. Soc. Charles B. Calvert, Md. State Agr. Soc. N Y. State Agr. Soc. Henry Wagner, Thomas Stocks, South Car. Agr. Soc! O. St. Board of Agr Am. Institute, N. Y. Mass. Soc. Pto Agr. Arthur Watt, James Talmadge, John C. Gray, Joseph A. Wright, Geo. W. Nesmith, Ind. State Agr. Soc. Geo. W. Nesmith, do Frederick Holbrook, do Josiah Chapin, do N. H. St. Agr. Soc. . State Agr. Soc.

Josiah Chapin, do R. I. Society to Encouragement of Domestic Industry.

Shocking Railroad Accident. The Boston Journal of Tuesday last contains the ollowing particulars of a frightful railroad accident which occurred in that neighborhood on the previ-

ous evening : One of the most shocking accidents which has taken place in this vicinity for a long time, occurred about 7½ o'clock, last evening, on the Fitchburg Railroad, at a road crossing in West Cambridge, near the Waverly depot. As we learn the facts from a passenger, it appears that the Northern spe-cial train from Burlington was approaching the crossing at a speed of about forty miles an hour; the engineer blew his long steam whistle and rung his bell, as usual, at the same time reversing his engine. This was noticed by some of the passen-gers, who suspected that there was something more the electoral vote of Pennsylvania is, as sure as anything can be, for the Dennecratic nominee.

Gen. Scott is an apt pupil of Wm. H. Seward, and is making rapid progress in the art of being "all things to all men," but be will find it difficult to satify, equally, the Compromise Whigs of Philadelphia, and the Abolition Whigs of Pittsburg.—

This arms will probably be successful as for as the purchase of the probably be successful as for as the probably he successful as for as for a probably he successful as for a probably he satisful as for a probably he successful as than ordinary in the way, from the fact of the enthree daughters and Mr. John Gibbs, son-in-law of Mr. Sawyer, knocking the carryall into tragments and instantly killing Mr. Sawyer, his eldest daughter, a young lady about 18 years of age, and Mr Gibbs. The two other daughters were young children, the eldest of whom was thrown a considerable distance from the track, and escaped without any serious injury. The youngest, an inlant, was in its mother's arms at the time of the collision, and singular enough, was retained to her embrace, while she was carried a distance of seventy or eighty rods on the front of the engine, before the powerful in strument of destruction could be stopped. When picked up, Mrs. Sawyer was senseless, her skull beng fractured and a portion of the brain protuding herefrom. The infant to whom she had so fondly clung in such a terrible moment, escaped unharmed she, together with the two children, were taken to the residence of Mr. Reed, near by, where physici-

ans were speedily called, and every attention paid the sufferers Mr. Sawyer appeared to have been struck on the left side of the head and body, and was not much bruised. Mr. Gibbs was so badly mutilated as to. scarcely bear even the resemblance to a human being, his head being crushed to a jelly, his intestines protruding from his body, and his body and limbs mangled most shockingly. The horses just escaped instant death, and the last heard from them they were dashing up the road at a furious speed. The train was detained about an hour behind its usual time of reaching the city, and immediately after its arrival at the depot here, another engine and car, with such friends of Mr. Sawyer and the family as desired, returned to the scene of the acci-

Mr. Sawyer was about fifty years of age, and was recently appointed Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison. Very little hope is ad for the recovery of Mrs. Sawyer.

The Plague.

Il is stated that much apprehension is felt in New Orleans of the approach of a new disease, which is called the plague, and is now said to be prevailing in some of the West India Islands. A disease called by the same name has made its appearance in some parts of the West. It is said to be like the cholera, but more fatal. Whether it is the same disease which goes by the name of plague, in the East, is not stated, The Boston Medical Journal alludes to the subject as follows -

"It is certain from the accounts received both here and in England, the true plague has been introduced into Madeira, and the work of death has been really appalling. The question was frequently agi-tated—will that dreadful disease ever reach this continent? There is reason to believe it will; the wonder is why it has not already. Our com ntercourse is extensive with various parts of Africa and the Asiatic shore of the Mediterranean, where this great scourge is never dead or dying, ply reposing from one period to another, like a fa of slaughter. Should it come, it may be hoped there will be found more science, and a stronger barrier of medical skill, to meet and disarn terrors, than has been exhibited in tropical cli mates, or in the filthy, scourge-inviting regions of Moslem Turkey. Plague appertains to the Arab, in this age, and where the same condition of things exist as characterises their mode of life, their so ndition, and the absence of all comm efforts to avert or arrest it, it will have an abiding foothold.

Split gold dollars and two-and-a-half pieces are Split gold dollars and two-and a-nail pieces are rapidly multiplying. By some fine and ingenious machinery they are split in two, and about one-half of the coin abstracted, and the plundered sides stuck together again, the face of the pieces not the least scarred or injured. Look out for them.

Sante Fe Trade.-Two merchants reached St. Louis on the 14th from Chihuahua, by way of St. Joseph's' with \$80,000 in coin, to lay in supplies of goods for the ensuing year. Full \$60,000 were Mexican dollars, tied up in raw hide sacks, contain ing from \$3,000 to \$3,500 each. The ballance was bullion. The arrival of coin from New Mexico