DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS H. FORSYTH,

OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY. AUDITOR GENERAL,

EPHRAIM BANKS,

OF MIFFLIN COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

J. PORTER BRAWLEY,

OF CRAWFORD COUNTY. The Nominations.

We raise to our mast-head the nominees of the State Convention. They are all "good men and" true," and merit, as they will doubtless receive, the hearty and energetic support of every Democrat in

Of Messrs, BANKS and BRAWLEY, the candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, it is unnecessary for us to speak. They have both filled the offices for which they have been again selected, during the last two years, with decided ability and for the best interests of the State, and it was due to them that this mark of confidence should be awarded them, inasmuch as those officers heretofore generally held their positions during the time the Governor remained in power who appointed

Mr FORSYTH the candidate selected for Canal Commissioner, has represented Philadelphia county in the Senate and House of Representatives for a number of years, and is known as one of the most intelligent, reliable and best business members of the Legislature. It is conceded on all hands that he is an honest man, and this, we take it, is a strong recommendation of itself to the favor of

The State nominees are now before the people, and we doubt not they will all be elected by an overwhelming majority.

On Friday last, FRANKLIN PIERCE, the chosen Chief Magistrate of the Republic, assumed the reins of government and his administration is now in the full tide of successful experiment .-That it will redound to his own fame and the glory of the nation we have not a coubt. He enters upon his high duties with the endorsement of a vast majority of the people, and his whole public life hitherto gives assurance that he will be "every iuch'

For the last four years the country has been made to bleed at every pore through the mismanagement and incompetency of Whig rulers and offificials. But, thanks to the virtue and intelligence of the people, the reign of Whiggery is ended, and the country now "breathes freer and deeper." The ides of March have come, and the reins of government have been once more restored to Democratic hands where they rightly belong. Let us all servient to it. This is done without its really fixbe thankful and take courage. A better day has dawned upon the country, and the interests and glory of the Nation will be abundantly promoted by the change.

Inaugural Address.

We direct the attention of all our readers to the truly able, lucid and eloquent address of President PIERCE, in another column. We have never read anything with more real satisfaction than this first official production of our newly installed Democratic Chief Magistrate, and we invite all our readers to give it a careful and attentive perusal .-Short, pithy, chaste in language, and to the point on all National questions, it is exactly such an address as might have been expected from the wellknown talents of its distinguished author.

The Cabinet.

The following is doubtless President PIERCE's WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New York, Secrete

J. R. GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of the

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of J. C. Dobbin, of N. Carolina, Secretary of the Navy. R. M'CLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of the

Interior.

JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Post Master CALEE CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney

The Cabinet is a strong one. The gentlemen composing it are well known to the Nation, for their distinguished ability, and enjoy the confidence of the people. It is, we think, emphatically a working Cabinet, as it is undoubtedly an honest one, and we need have no fear of a revival of Galphinism, or any other ism calculated to deplete the Treasury, so long as they guard its portals.

HON. THOMAS H. FORSYTH.—The nominatio of this gentleman as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, by the Democratic State Convention, is unner all circumstances, equivalent to his election. Whatever differences of opinion may exist in the party on other subjects, all must unite in saying that the selection is a most creditable one, and that Mr. F. will unite the vote of very Democrat in the State .- Philadelphia Sun.

In to-day's paper will be found GOVERNOR BIGLER's admirable Veto Message of the supplement to the Lancaster, Lebanon and Pine Grove Railroad. The Governor's arguments are unanswerable, and the handsome notice he takes of the Columbia road and its "able Superintendent." Col Baker, are well-timed and appropriate.

The President of the late County Convention Dr. Samuel Parker, has appointed HIRAM B. SWARB Esq., of this city, Chairman of the Democratic county Committee, for the ensuing political year. This is a good selection. Mr. S. is a thorough-going, working Democrat, and will make an efficient and William Mathiot, Esq., who declined a re-appoint-

The Thirty-second Congress closed its labors on Friday last, at 12 o'clock noon-at which time the Senate met, in obedience to the call made by the late President Fillmore for the purpose of act ing upon President Pience's appointments.

We are pleased to learn that Col. John W. Washington, who had been seriously ill, is again ties here. convalescent, and able to be about. His disease was constipation of the bowels.

THE MAINL LAW .- On Friday week Mr. Shaver, of Perry county, chairman of the committee on Vice and Immorality in the House of Representatives of this State, reported a Frohibitory Liquor Law, similar in its provisions to the Maine Law.

The Jurors of the United States District Court at Philadelphia, before which the alleged counterfeiting cases from this county are to be tried were discharged until Monday, (yesterday.)

. ADMITTED TO THE BAR .- On motion of James L. Reynolds, Esq., W. Y. McPhail, Esq., was on the 4th of January last admitted to practice in the courts of this county.

Books will be opened at the public house of Col. Herr, in Columbia, on the 18th inst, to receive subscriptions to stock of the proposed Columbia & Chesnut Hill Turnpike Road.

, ID A Military & Citizens' Dress Ball is to be given at Fulton Hall, on Tuesday evening next, by the "Independent Blue's "-Capt. Ggo. FORD.

Hon. James Campbell.

This gentleman, now, we presume, the able nd accomplished head of the Post Office Department and one of the constitutional advisers of President Pience, is a living, exemplification of the power of truth over falsehood and error of true merit over the combined attacks of envy and malice. No man of his age (he is not yet forty) has been so much slandered and abused-so villainously assailed by a corrupt gang of political desperadoes and federal falsifiers -as he; and no man has so galantly braved the storm, and come out of it all with a character, personal and political, so pare and unsullied, Stricken down as he was by a corrupt and unholy combination of Whigs and renegade Democrats, when a candidate for the Supreme Bench, his enemies had fondly hoped that this young and promising Democratic champion we completely annihilated. Not so, however; his defeat was only temporary. In the language of the poet, which may be forcibly applied to his case,

Truth crushed to earth will rise again, Truth crushes to early will have again. The eternal years of God are her's; But error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies amid its worshippers.

JAMES CAMPBELL is no ordinary man. Possessed superior talents, disciminating judgment, eminent business qualifications, and unimpeachable personal and political integrity, he is a man of mark beyond his years, and we venture to predict will make one of the most popular and most efficient Postmaster Generals who has ever presided over that complex and difficult department of the Government.

President PIERCE will find in Judge CAMPBELL a clear-headed, cool and sagacious councellor-onupon whose judgment he can at all times and upon all occasions, implicitly rely, and with whom i will be a pleasure to associate.

We have said thus much of the representative rom Pennsylvania in the new Cabinet. We could not say less of an accomplished gentleman for whom we have had the highest esteem since the day we first had the pleasure of making his acquaintance. Speaking of Judge CAMPBELL, the Philadelphia News, a Whig paper that has hardly ever a good word to say of any prominent Democrat admits that "he will make an efficient and business like Postmaster-General," and "believes him to possess those qualities which are the chief requisites for a popular head of that Department," and, further remarks that "we shall not at all be surprised if he will sustain himself in his position beter than most of his fellow Cabinet officers."

The new Coinage and Seigniorage bill ha passed both houses of Congress. Its principal provisions are as follows: To reduce the silver half reduction of the quarter dollar, dime and half dime, the reduction being 6 91-00. A charge of 4 of 1 per cent. as a seigniorage, for coinage of silver deposited at the mint. To the alteration of the weight of the silver coin there seemed to be no essential opposition-but to the seigniorage part, a good deal of opposition was manifested, though it is claimed that the seigniorage is barely sufficient to meet the expense. The bill is a very important one, making in effect gold the standard of value, and silver subing a new relative value between gold and silver, but by seeking through a reduction in the actual value of our silver coin, as expressed upon its face to render it no longer a more desirable export than gold. Under the operation of the law, while the value of the present silver coin is not touched, it is presumed that it will soon disappear, to be re-produced in the new coinage of less value.

DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE .- The dinner given by the retiring President Fillmore to Gen. Pierce is thus described by a correspondent: President Fillmore was at the head of the table, with Gen. Pierce at his right, and Gen. Scott on his lett-Secretary Everett was seated opposite to Gov be some difficulty about his procuring bail, and was Marcy, and Attorney General Crittenden opposite advised to leave the county—that he went out of to Gen. Cushing, with the rest of the old and new the back door of the hotel, walked to the bridge, cabinet intermixed, together with Gen. Cass, Gen. In Lane, Pierre Soule, and other members of both The following is doubtless President Pleace's Jo. Lane, Figure Soule, and State Webster sat press we had no definite information. The official side by side, and such a harmonious spectacle of such a harmonious special spec diverse political elements was never known in the White House before. Gen. Scott and Gov. ling champagne. It was nice.

> BALL OF THE FRENCH MINISTER IN WASHING-TON CITY.-The Minister of France, the Compte DE SARTIGES, in honor of the nuptials of his Sovereign and the Empress, gave in Washington, on Thursday evening, one of the most superb Balls which ever graced the saloons of that metropolis-All the high functionaries of our Government, (saving the chief,) with the members of the incoming Cabinet, were present, together with great numbers of other distinguished persons. The numerous members of the Diplomatic Corps and the military and naval forces of our own service were all in their rich official costumes, giving great brilliancy to the crowded assembly, and the array of beauty could not have been surpassed at any capital of the world. The distinguished host and his assiduous secretaries, in their ceaseless attention to the pleasure of their numerous guests, says the Intelligencer, did honor to the characteristic politeness of their

country. The Tehauntepec Grant is for fifty years the road to be built within seven years, and the exclusive navigation of the Huasacula River. The Government to receive \$600,000 as a loan, of which one-half has been already paid, and bears interest at six per cent. The whole to be paid back ultimately out of a part of the twenty per cent. on the net profits accruing to the Government. This a good arrangement for Sloo and Company if it will hold. But Mexico is just to that condition that there is no certainty in any thing but change. Cavallos, the President, had scarcely confirmed the contract, before he resigned his office, and Santa Anna, if restored again, may be disposed to renew the Garay grant.

THE KOSCITSKO WILL CASE .- The Supreme worthy successor to the late excellent Chairman, Court, at Washing n, gave a very interesting decision, on Monday, relative to the Kosciusko Will Case, which has been for many years pending be. fore the District Courts. Judge Wayne read the decision of the Court. Kosciusko, it will be remembered, made four wills. One in 1798, one in 1806, one in 1816, and one in 1817. The two first were revoked by the last, and the decision now made was solely upon the American property of Kosciusko, which the Court declared belonged to FORNEY, Clerk of the House of Representatives, at | the heirs at law. The property is claimed by par-

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- One of the engineers on the olumbia Railroad had both his legs cut off at White Hall, on Friday night last. He was on the Simon Snyder" at the time, and the night was very dark. There was a train ahead of him that he did not observe until it was too late, and he was fearful of running into it. He immediately reversed his engine and jumped off, but fell under the wheels. He was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.— His name, we believe, is Burnford, and he has a wife and dine children dependent upon him for suport. He has since died.

The new coinage bill which has passed Congress, provides for the coinage of \$3 gold pieces. The devices and shape of the coin is to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Both branches of the Legislature adjourned ver on Tuesday last until yesterday—consequently we are without any legislative news of moment.

I A Special Court is being held this week, in Meagher the Irish patriot delivered his lec ture on Australia to an audience of upwards o 7000 persons, in Baltimore, a few nights ago.

Ridgely Case-District Attorney Thompson.

We publish below a letter from Joun L. THOMP on, District Attorney of Lancaster county, addressed to the editor of the Independent Whig, of Lancaster, explanatory of his connection with the Ridgely case. We deemed it our duty last week to enter into a brief explanation of the course of Gov. Bigler on this question, in reply to an infamous attack made upon him by a vile abolition sheet in Montgomery county; and it will be seen that Mr Thompson corroborates our statement in every ma terial fact. The great majority of the people of Pennsylvania sustain the course of the Governor and Mr. Thompson, in regard to this matter, and none but the rank abolitionists will find fault with them.—Democratic Union.

LANCASTER, Feb. 22, 1853. Edward M Pherson, Esq:

DEAR SIR:—Your correspondent from Enterprize has fortunately given me an opportunity to claim a portion of the "honor" he so liberally awards to

Governor Bigler. In declining in the first instance to demand the surrender of Ridgely, and for exercising his discretion when I desired that a requisition should be imediately issued, the Governor can answer; for what took place afterwards, I assume the whole responsi-And as your correspondent intimates that there was some discreditable delay in the original proceedings, a statement of facts may seem neces

ry.
Immediately after Smith (the slave) was shot at

Columbia, the worthy magistrate of that borough, J. W. Fisher, Esq., telegraphed to me, and on the next day I went up to the latter place; a day was fixed for taking the testimony. On the day appointed a number of witnesses were examined—their testimony reduced to writing—taken by me to Har-risburg, and the Governor not being there, left with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with a letter written by me to the Governor, desiring him to is sue a requisition to the Governor of Maryland fo the body of Archibald Ridgely. Th affidavits left with him were very strong against the accused.—
The Governor did not return for some days, and in the meantime, the commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Maryland to examine into the facts of the "alleged killing" of Smith, arrived; and a their request, I accompanied them to Columbia where some of the former witnesses were re-examined and additional testimony taken, the latter of which showed the occurrence in a very different This also was transmitted by me to Harrisourg, and shortly after, I received a letter from the Governor stating that he had been absent from the Seat of Government-that he had given the whole of the testimony a thorough examination, and after deliberating upon the conflicting character of the affidavits and the circumstances of the unfortunate affair, he deemed it his duty not to issue a requisition until the Grand Jury of Lancaster county a true bill against Ridgely-that when a true bill s found he would issue a requisition, and that he had received assurances that Ridgely would be a accessible hereafter as at present. The public accessible hereafter as at present. herefore, must agree that quite as much vigilance dollar from 2062 grains, to 192 grains, and a like in the Christiana, or any other matter that came before me in my official capacity. The answer of the Governor made it my duty in the first instance, to decide and to set forth in the indictment what offence (if any) had been committed by Ridgely; and after a laborious examination of the whole tes timony and of the circumstances of the case, I was satisfied that the killing of Smith was accidental and that it was my duty to direct that no further proceedings should be had therein. The testimony taken before the magistrate in the first instance, is familiar to the public. The additional testimony proved that Smith was a fugitive slave—that he had admitted himself to be so—that his owner had offered Ridgely four hundred dollars to deliver him alive in Maryland, Ridgely to receive no compensation if unsuccessful—that Ridgely procured a war rant from Commissioner M'Allister, at Harrisburg that in company with an officer from the latter place, they arrested Smith at Columbia-that while Smith struggled to free himself, he gos Ridgely's thumb in his mouth—that Ridgely pulled a pistol out of his pocket, and while striking at Smith with the pistol, it went off, and the contents lodged in th's head—that the explosion of the pistol would Smith, but for the interposition of his body-tha Ridgely instantly exclaimed: "My God, I have sho the man—I will go and deliver myself up"—that he started toward the centre of the town with that intention-that he remained at a hotel in the mos public part of the town for half an hour after the occurrence, when he was informed that there might

crossed and returned to Baltimore. The various Attorney Generals of this Common wealth have always exercised the right of privatduty to enter a nolle prosequi. I assume the entire responsibility of doing so, and have not since had any Marcy were especially fraternizing and agreeable. occasion to alter my opinion of the nature of the The hasty plate of soup was forgetten in the spark-To my great satisfaction, ple of this county will have an opportunity of electing an officer who may act more agreeably to the

wishes of your correspondent. sion, permit me to say that in all my official intercourse with Gov. Bigler, he has exhib ited a sincere and ardent desire to advance the end

of public justice worthy of all imitation.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant. JOHN L. THOMPSON.

Arrival at Washington. A correspondent of the Southside Democrat give

an amusing account of Gen. PIERCE's arrival at

Washington: "I understand that Gen. PIERCE ran a very deep set saw on the office seekers last night, when arri ving at Washington depot. The committees, some of whom had got themselves appointed to receive him, with "le grande flourishe," were ranged about were ranged abou the inner door of the car house, written speech and hats in hands. The instant the cars stopped, a seedy-looking individual jumped from the baggag He was habited in a rusty overcoat and shock ing bad hat, and his jaws were tied up in a hand-kerchies. With hands in his pockets, he elbowed his way through the eager crowd of committee men, who were straining their eyes to discern the person of the president elect and those known to be in attendance upon him, among those dismounting from he passenger cars. While so engaged, a patriot, deeply interested in the division of spoils, hearing the steam whistle, had rushed from the avenue to the station, and leaping into the door ran butt against the seedy-looking stranger who was just then striding out of it. The latter passed on, taking the first hack at hand and driving to Willard's. As the hackmen was closing the coach door, on his 'fare;" the committees learned that their prey had escaped them. On arriving at Willard's. Gen. PIRRCE managed to reach his rooms without its being by another soul that he was in the house. His private secretary, who had selected his suite of rooms some time before, had so described to him their locality, as to enable him to reach them without even acquainting the person in the office of his resence.'

WHITE HALL ACADEMY .- This institution, located opposite Harrisburg, sustains its reputation, and is now in the full tide of successful experiment. Du ring the last two sessions nearly 100 students have been in attendance. For particulars respecting the branches taught, price of tuition, &c., see card in nother column.

We also direct public attention to the advertise ment of the KIMBERTON BOARDING SCHOOL. This Institution is likewise in a flourishing condition, and is a desirable place for the education of young ladies.

CHOLERA AMONG THE Hogs .- The Louisville Courier states that there is great fatality among the hogs at Milton, Ky, and other points, and that it has been alarmingly destructive to the hogs at Carrollton, at the distillery of Root & Snyder. They have lost upwards of 600 hogs in ten days, or about 60 per day, with but little abatement of the dis

The Longest Straight Line in the World .-The Illinois Central Railroad is seven hundred miles in length, and has six bundred and twentysiq miles in length, which prepares the road for speed which no other road in the United States i capable of.

The Lowell (Mass.) Liquor store is work ing admirably for the proprietors. The figures thus far exhibit the average annual sales of rum for medicine in Lowell at \$10,500, giving a profit of nearly \$3,000.

his city, by Judge PEARSON, of Harrisburg. BUTTALO, March 2 .- Eli Cook (Dem.) has been

elected Mayor of this city by 3000 majority.

Veto Message.

To the members of the Senate and House of Repri sentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania GENTLEMEN: I have carefully examined the pro-visions of bill No. 182, on the files of the House of Representatives, entitled "A supplement to the act incorporating the Lancaster, Lebanon, and Pine Grove railroad company," and have had no diffi-culty in arriving at the conclusien that it is my du-ty to return it the body in which it originated, without my signature.

ithout my signature.
The first section of this bill provides "that shall be lawful for the Lancaster, Lebanon and Pi shall be lawful for the Lancaster, Lebanon and Pine Grove railroad company to ex-end a branch road to the city of Philadelphia, subject to the general regulations and privileges contained in the elementh section of the act incorporating said company, and shall have power to connect said railroad, or branch or laterals with any railrod belonging to any other company, and that the said company may from time to time, by a vote of the stockholdmay from time to time, by a vote of the appearance res called for the purpose, increase their capital stock, it it shall be deemed necessary, to an amount sufficient to carry out the true intent and meaning of this act; Provided, That the said branch railroad shall not pass through any of the incorporated districts of Philadelphia, without the permission of the compressioners or incorporate authorities.

he commissioners or incorporate authorities.
It will be perceived, gentlemen, that the f this is to authorize the construction of a railroad om the city of Lancaster to the city of Philade hia, parallel with the Philadelphia and Columbia phia, parallel with the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, with the right to the Lancaster, Lebanon and Pine Grove railroad company to increase their capital stock to an unlimited extent to carry out that purpose—thus bringing into existence by a supplement to the charter of a road of no more than ordinary importance, a dangerous rival to the most prolific branch of the public works.

With the utmost disposition to co-operate with the General Assembly in its views of public policy, and actuated, I trust, by no unkind or illiteral spirit toward the Lancaster, Lebanon and Pine Grove railroad company, I am constrained to say that I

railroad company, I am constrained to say that I cannot adopt this measure. I do not regard it as cannot adopt this measure. I do not regard it as in any dagree wise or necessary. Such an improvement as is contemplated by this bill could not fail to have a most disastrous effect upon the revenues of the Commonwealth, nor can I discover that it is demanded for the convenience of the travelling public or by the ends of trade-and commerce. The capacity of the State road is quite sufficient for the present amount of business, and when it shall have been repaired, as contemplated by its present able Superintendent, it will have the capacity to pass Superintendent, it will have the capacity to pass n almost unlimited amount of tonnage and travel, qualling, perhaps, in this respect, all the avenues extending from Lancaster westward. So long as xtending from Lancaster westward. So long as his may be the case, it will be unnecessary for the ublic to have this proposed road, and unwise for he Commonwealth to grant it. No considerations hort of great public necessity, should, in my opi on, induce the Government to adopt a measure manifestly injurious to the interests of the revenues of the State. The direct and certain effects of such rival road would be to divide the business with a rival road would be to divide the unsuess with the State road—absorb the profits of both—greatly reduce the receipts to the Treasury, and increase the burthens of the people. The aggregate receipts on the Columbia road for the last year, amountee to the sum of seven hundred and ninety-six thoused doubt hundred and ninety-six thoused for hundred and ninety-six thouses. and four hundred and ninety thousand dollars and fitv.five cents—the expenditures, to two hundres fifty, five cents—the expenditures, to two hundred and and eighty-nine thousand twe hundred and thirty-seven dollars and twenty-one conts—showing a not profit of five hundred and seven thousand two hundred and fifty four dollars and twenty four cts., nearly double the amount of the net revenues from all the other brauches of the public works. It is to this productive divison of the public improvements that we must look in future for means to sustain the Treasury against present demands, and sustain the Treasury against present demands, and ultimately to pay the public debt. The construc-tion of this road cost the people, over four and a half millions of dollars. All the citizens of the half millions of dollars. All the citizens of the State are interested in it—their property is taxed to pay the interest on the State debt, of which the cost of this work constitutes a part. Its value to the whole people, therefore, it seems to me, should not be destroyed to answer the ends of a corporation constituted for an entirely different purpose.

I feel inclined to go to any reasonable extent, in granting railroad privileges, but the proposition un-der consideration is quite too liberal for the present financial condition of the State. Whenever the peo ple have the capital, and are inclined to construct convenience of all, and especially where such im provements are to open up an unimproved section of country, and bring its products within reach of a market, I am willing to give them the opportun ity to do so on liberal terms. Nor do I think it wise to favor to a great degree, the restrictive pol-icy which attempts to force trade through unnatural channels. But these principles do not apply to the measure underconsideration—it opens up nonew mar-ket, and subserves no great public necessity. The adoption of this law, would, however, be no more han a fair illustration of the spirit under which we are acting on the subject of railroads at this ime. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that he whole country is moving under some unnatural impulse in reference to improvements of this kind. The adoption of a new raileoad route, and the subscriptions of large sums to the stock by individuals and corporations is a daily occurrence. More schemes of this character are now held up to public view than the labor and capital of the country view, than the labor and capital of the consummate in a quarter of a century. Individuals, corporations, companies, counties, are driving headlong into the creation of enormous debts, the payment of which, within the period spe cified, will exhaust the whole capital of the country and our credit abroad. Whilst I rejoice to see so many improvements in progress, I cannot divest my mind of the impression that we are moving, to some extent, under the influence of a mania, and that the present era in railroad history, will not look

so bright in the flutre.
But why should this important right be conferred
upon the "Lancaster, Lebanon and Pine Grove
railroad company?" This company was incorporated an 1846, and letters patent were not claimed until some time last summer. It is, therefore, quite mpossible that much progress has been made in be construction of the main road. This company ne construction of the main road. This combands was incorporated to construct a railroad from the city of Lancaster, in a northwesterly direction forwards, to Pine Grove, and now, before having completed a mile or a rod of the original work. s proposed to authorize them to construct a branch e-enty miles in an easterly direction to Philadel seventy miles in an easterly direction to Fridadei-pn.a. Before having secured half the stock to complete their main road, they are to have the right to increase their capital to an unlimited extent to construct the proposed branch. I do not know that the company are asking for this broad power; if they are, I think you will agree with me that it is not a very reasonable demand. If this Philadelphia branch were to ask the right to make a lateral to pranch were to ask the right to make a lateral to ine Grove, the demand would not be so surprising. would be something of a curresity in nature, to nd a branch nearly double the length and size of ne main stem; but it would be still more marvel-pus to find a branch without a trunk. Naturalists

would be likely to regard such a branch as a whole tree. And it thus seems to me, that when a rail road is to be constructed to Philade'phia, paralle the with State road, it might well be called: road. It is quite too modest to designate such a worl as a branch. It may be saidthat the company intenas a branch. It may be saidthat the company intend to diverge at Pine Grove with the branch; and that may be true; but under the proposed law they could commence at Lancaster or at any intermediate point. At all events, I can see no pressing necessity for this measure. It will be quite time enough when this main stem shall have been constructed or be fairly in the way of construction, to grant the right to engraft upon it such an unwieldly limb; and in the mean time, there should be no objections to permitting the Pine Grove company to repard the Philadelphia and Columbia railro a ne a branch suited for their use, as I am sure there s a branch suited for their use, as I am sure ther will, in this way, be no delay in transmitting al

ill, in this way, be no delay in Transmitting an ne tonnage of that company to market.

I have thus, gentlemen, hastily given you some f the objections to this proposed law, which have courred to my mind, and I shall await your desisten with deep solicitude.

WILLIAM BIGLER. Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, February 28, 1853.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The equipage prepar ed by the citizens of Boston for General Pierce was presented this morning, at Willard's hotel, by Ed-ward Biddle Esq., of Boston, in the presence of a few invited friends. Mr. Riddle handed Mr. Pierce a etter with the names of the donors attached, and

briefly expressed their sentiments, to which the disguished recipient responded as follows:
'I accept with much pleasure, sir, the handso gift which you, and the gentlemen associated with you, have presented. I am conscious of the kind lebtedness to the citizens of Boston and vicinity to I shall ever feel obliged to them for their oft re eated kindnesses, and will be happy to reply fur-

ther to their communication in writing."

The ceremony took place in Gen. Pierce's apart. ments, and the splendid carriage with the noble span of horses attached, drawn up in front of the otel meanwhile, attracted quite an assemblage of

Boston, March 2 .- A mob, numbering about 0 persons, assembled this evening in the vicir of Richmond street, Charleston, in conse ity of Richmond street, Charleston, in conse-quence of the abduction, by certain parties, of a young Irish girl, named Cochrane. The mob be-gan by demolishing a small wooden building close to the Richmond Street Church, breaking lamp posts, fences, &c. Mayor Frothingham appeared and read the riot act, but the crowd not disappear-ing, the military were ordered out, which had the desired effect. Subsequently, there were some small gatherings at the corners of the streets, but mall gatherings at the corners of the he disturbance was effectually quelted.

Washington, March 1. Health of Mr. King.—The Union of this norning states, on the authority of private letters rom Havana, that the health of Mr. King had so much improved that he was able to walk out-twice a day to a sugar boiling establishment near

Inaugural Ceremonies. The Procession-composed of the Judiciary, Dip. matic Corps, members of Congress and the old and new Cabinet, officers of the Army and Navy, Military, Mayor and Councils of Washington, citizens and strangers-was formed at 12 o'clock, and escorted the President elect, who rode in a carriage alongside of President Fillmore, to the Capitol, where the oath of office was administered, on the eastern portico,, to General PIERCE, in presence of an immense assemblage of people, by the Chief Justice of the United States. Immediately after which the President arose and delivered the followlowing address.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS. MY COUNTRYMEN:

It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own

can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow over

which I have been borne to a position so suitable for others, rather than desirable for myself.

The circumstances under which I have been called, for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of the Republic, fill me with a profound sense to the public service, than for unobtrusive bear-of responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking ing and high moral tone. The army, as or-apprehension. I repair to the post assigned me, not ganized, must be the nucleus, around which, in s to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited xpression of your will, answerable only for a fear ess, faithful, and dilligent exercise of my best powers. I ought to be, and am, truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the nation's confidence; out this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness; you must sustain me by your strength. When looking for the fulfilment of reasonable requirements, you will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occurred, even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequen augmentation and complexity of duties imposed in administration both of our home and

Whether the elements of inherent force in the Republic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territory, population and wealth, has neen the subject of earnest thought and discussion on both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-three year ago, the Father of his Country made recent accession of the important State of North Carolina to the Constitution of the United States" one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the revolutionary struggle had hardly subsided, when we were just emering from the weakness and embarrassment of the Confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor, equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of the sources of jower, in a government constituted like ours. It is no paradox o say that, although comparatively weak, the new born nation was intrinsically strong. Inconsidera-ble in population and apparent resources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of rights, and an all-pervading purpose to maintain them, stronger than armaments. It came from the furnace of the revolution, tempered to the necessities of the times.

The thoughts of the men of that day were as

practical as their sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no portion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations, but with a firm and fearless step advanced beyond the governmental landmarks, which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of huwhich had hitherto the distribution to home an freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood, against dangers, which have threatened from abroad, and internal agitation, which has at times fearfully menaced at home. They approv ed themselves equal to the solution of the great oblem, to understand which their minds had been lluminated by the dawning lights of the revolutio illuminated by the dawning ignes of the revolution.
The object sought was not a thing dreamed of; it was a thing realized. They had exhibited not only the power to achieve, but what all history affirms to be so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressed throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their eyes the world and those lights extinguished or itherward, not to find those lights extinguished, or o fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly heered by their constant and cheering radiance. cheered by their constant and cheering radiance. In this, our country has in my judgement thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement, and hope, to those who earnestly listen to tones, which pronounce for the largest national liberty. But, after all, the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trials and its rimmbs. Pre-eminently the power of our advoinmphs. Pre-eminently, the power of our advocav reposes in our example; but no example, be tremembered, can be power'ul for latting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances, under which it became them to pledge to each other "their lives, their fortunes, and their acred honors," for the acquisition of the priceless heritance transmitted to us. The energy with inheritance transmitted to us. The energy with which that great conflict was opened, and, under the guidance of a manifest and benificent Providence, the uncomplaining endurhnce, with which it was prosecuted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit of consecution, which characterized all the counsels of the h characterized a

One of the most impressive evidences of that visidom is to be found in the fact, that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of soicitude, which, at the outset, disturbed bold hearts licitude, which, at the outset, disturbed bold hearts and far-reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulated wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded. The stars upon your banner have become nearly threefold their original number, your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of the two great oceans, and yet this the shores of the two great oceans, and yet this wast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the States of the Federal government in the respective constitutional spheres, but has afforded an additional guarantee of the strength and integrational forms.

rity of both.

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from Indeed, it is not to be disguised that expansion. our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions not within our jurisdiction, eminently important fo our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest obser-

wance of national faith.

We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggressions, we have every thing to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific will be significantly marked in the con-duct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my administration shall leave no blot on our fair record. and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any nortion of our citizens, which cannot challenge a ready justification; before the tribunal of the civilized world. An administration would be unworthy of onfidence at home, or respect abroad, should cease to be influenced by the conviction, that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so ear as that of national wrong or dishonor. not your privilege, as a nation, to speak of a distant past: The striking incidents of your history, relete with instruction, and furnishing abu grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief. But if your past is limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations throng the unexplored pathway of advancement, and will be limited as duration. Hence, a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace, not less the distant future, than the urgent present.

The great objects of our pursuit, as a people, are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquility and interest of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nations upon our contient, we should cultivate kindly and tra-ternal relations. We can desire nothing in regard o them so much, as to see them consolidate their you, have presented. I am conscious of the kind and honorable motives which have influenced the happiness. If, in the course of their growth, we donors. It is with gratitude I acknowledge my inlitional tacilities for friendly intercourse, the ben fits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national policy we have heretofore been independent. From their wars, their tumults and anxieties, we have beer happily, almost entirely exempt. Whilst these are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their legitimate jurisdiction, they can not affect us, except as they appeal to our sympa But the vast interests of commerce advancement. are common to all mankind, and the advantages o rade and international intercourse must alway present a noble field for the moral influence of

reat people.

With these views firmly and honestly carried out, we have right to expect, and shall under all circumstances require, prompt reciprocity. The ights, which belong to us as a nation, are not alone o be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained. So lor he can discern every star in its place upon ensign, without wealth to purchase for him prefer ment, or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right o stand unabashed even in the presence ith a proud consciousness that he is himself one o a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot, in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home, that

agent whom he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy, will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him of power or tyrannical passion is tald upon their with impunity. He must realize that upon every sea, and on every soil, where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panopoly for the seeurity of American rights. And in this connectio it can hardly be necessary to re-affirm a principle which should now be regarded as fundamental. The rights, security and repose of this Confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization, or this side of the ocean, by any foreign power, beyon present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible. The opportunities of observation, furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my

own mind the opinion, entertained and acted upor by others from the formation of the government at the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would be not only dangerous, but unnecessary. They elso illustrated the importance, a might well say the absolute necessity, of the military science and practical skill furnished, in such They also illustrated the importance an eminent degree, by the institution which has made your army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry, and devotion every time of need, the strength of your military power, the sure bulwark of your defence,— a national militia,—may be readily formed into a well disciplined and efficient organization. And the skill and self-devotion of the navy assure you that you may take the performance of the past as a pledge for the future, and may confidently expec that the flag which has waved its untarnish folds over every sea, will still float in undiminished honor. But these, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought, at a luture time, to the attention of the co-ordinate branches of the governattention of the co-ordinate branches of the government, to which I shall always look with profound respect, and with trustful confidence that they will accord to me the aid and support which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wis

dom will readily suggest. In the administration of domestic affairs, you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned. It this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly easonable expectation be not realized, a doomed onless that one of your leading hopes is doomed or disappointment, and that my efforts, in a very ogration of the second service agi-ingorant particular, must result in a humiliating gigle failure. Offices can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for the accomplishment of these objects; and as occupancy can confer no preroga tive, nor importunate desire for preferment any alaim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be, performed. Good citizens may wel claim the protection of good laws and the influence of good government; but a claim for of fice is what the people of a Republic should never recognise.

No reasonable man of any party will expect the administration to be so regardless of its responsibility, and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons, known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice, in po-sitions which will require, not only severe labor, but cordial co-operation. Having no implied engagements to remember, and personal wishes to sonsult, in selections, for official station, I shall fulfil this difficult and delicate trust, admitting no moive as worthy either of my character or position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interests of my country. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone. Higher objects than personal aggrandizement gave direction and nergy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity, and capacity, whereever there are duties to be performed. Without these qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws for the prevention or punishment of fraud, negligence and peculation will be vain.— With them, they will be unnecessary.

But these are not the only points to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the general govern ment of a confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, therelore, to expect your agents, in every department, to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by Constitution of the United States. The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rest scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities; and experience has shown that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States, and your common rights and obligations under general government.

And here, in my opinion, are the considerations which should form the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquility. If the Federal Government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the States, or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domesaing to

In expressing briefly my views upon an impor-ant subject, which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other mpulse than a most earnest desire for the perpetu-ation of that Union which has made us what we are-showering upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence which our fathers could hardly have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far-off future. The sentiments now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and un quivocal, upon the record of my words and my acts, and it is only recurred to at this iime because sience might, perhaps, be misconstrued. With the Union, my best and dearest earthly hopes are en-twined. Without it, what are we, individually or collectively? What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race, in religion, in government, in the arts, and in all that silver in bars and coin should begin to be sent dignifies and adorns mankind? From that radiant in quantities or amout hardly inferior to the onstellation, which both illumines our own way and points out to struggling nations their course, a single star be lost, and, if there be not utter darkness, the lustre of the whole is dimmed. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is no to overtake them, while I possess the power to say it? It is with me an earnest sess the power to say it? It is with me an earnes and vital belief, that as the Union has been the ource, under Providence, of our prosperity to this ime, so it is the surest pledge of a con the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm and tree discussion in our country is open, and will always be so, but never has been, and never can be, traversed for good sectional uncharitableness. founders of the Republic dwelt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrif cing patriotism, and, as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom, which it will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure, tending to

strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the member: r Union, has had my heartfelt approbation. To every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of teverish ambition or of morbid enthus issm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntary and stern resistance. I believe that servitude, as it exists in different States of this cor federacy, is recognized by the Constitution. I be-lieve that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional procalled the "compromise measures," are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried ino ef-I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, out cheerfully and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been, and are, my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious, or lanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our orosnerity.

But let not the foundation of our hope rest upon nan's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that secman's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sec-tional prejudices find no place in the public deliber-ations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counations ils of human passion are rejected. that there is no national security but in the nation's humble, acknowledged dependence upon God and his overruling providence.

We have been carried in safety through a perilous crisis. With councils, like those which gave us the Constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard. moressed upon all hearts, that beautiful as our fab ric is, no earthly power or wisdom could ever re unite its broken fragments. Standing, as I do, al most within view of the green slopes of Monticell and as it were, within reach of the tomb of Wash ington, with all the cherished memories of the pas

which smiled upon our Fathers may enable their children to presere the blessings they have inherited After the ceremony was over he was escorted rom the Capitol to the White House, where ex-President Fillmore and other diguitaries dined with

The Cabinet was announced on vesterday.

Letter from Columbia

MR. EDITOR:—Spring has again returned to cheer the dreary aspect of old winter; and though she has not as yet decked the earth with flowers, nor rendered vocal the woods with the sweet carol of birds and humming insects, yet her presence alone gives elasticity to the feelings, and we feel as if an insurance had been made upon our lives for another year. The next week has been once of for another year. The past week has been one o busy preparation for early business. The Boatmer are on the streets—some strolling listlesdy along are on the steers—some strolling listless; slong observing the changes effected in the last winter, whilst others are laden down with Tow lines, horse collars and tin ware. Our merchants look smiling and oh! how polite they are to the "gentlemen" who want to buy. The breaks in the Canal have been repaired, and "the water is a comin."— Passing along the road the other day, I sat down on a frosted stone to contemplate Chiques Rock, and the result of my musings—yes, here it is:—
"CHIQUES ROCK."

BY BLUNSON.

Volcanic travail gave thy being birth, Thou frowning Titan—monster of the earth; Amid the throes of elemental strife, Convulsed nature heaved thee into life: As with resentment, from her bowels torn. Relentless placed the, where thee howling storn Neientess placed the, where thee nowing stores, Mand dreaded lightnings dash upon thy crest, While thunders echo on thy craggy breast; Where arctic winds their death-cold lury shed;—Destruction wings her darts upon thy head, 'Till in her frenzied play, thy bosom riven—Thy eyried Eaglet* screams thy plaint to licaven;

But still old sentinel, like a warrior, thou! Thy suits of grey and moss-helmeted brow; Silent and sullen, yet in grandeur stand, A seeming guardsman to our home and land; I love to linger near thy battlements, And hear the wild wail of the elements—The music of old Susquehanna's tide Whose b iling floods surge angry to thy side; I love thee in my spirits wild delight. I love thee in my spirit's wild delight. When storms enfold thee in the shrouds of night For like the votary of truth, thy form Unyielding stands amid detraction's storm

* An Eagle has built his eyrie in a fissure of the * An Eagle has built his eyric in a fissure of the rock almost inaccessable to man; and has for a number of years enjoyed his retreat in defiance of several efforts to destroy it. Some years ago, Mr. Joseph Lewis then of this place, attempted to destroy "the Eagle's nest" by a descent from the apper cliff with a rope, out failed, after expusing himself to the most imminent danger.

Now, Mr. Editor don't you think that pretty clever! Talk about your Byron-nonsense! He was well enough in his day, but thar is a poshial that'ld of for any day. Look at its masculinity—the bold dashing metaphor "a seeming guardsman" with "a moss-helmeted brow." Enough of the ridic-

ious.
In the social circles—by the by, why did you of publish my last letter, descriptive of our 22nd Columbia? That was unkind, for *Hinkle* and Minich are tip-top fellows and know how to get up cotillion parties. But no matter, in the social circotilion parties. But no matter, in the social circle, Miss H's party was the party of the season,
given the last week. But I must not speak of
these things in public, and yet who would attempt
to'deny that it is a lovely theme to write upon.—
Eyes black as the —hair like the raven's wing—
fair as the lilly—form faultless, as fair and graceful
as faultless—but the subject is interdicted, and I
am ridiculous again.

Yours in haste,
BLUNSON.

Riot at Charlestown, Mass. Boston, March 3.—Some weeks since, an Irish rl, about 17 years old, named Honora Cochran, girl, about 17 years old, nameu ronora Collinado educated in the Catholic faith, but recently con-verted to Protestantism, mysteriously disappear-from her home in Charlestown. Her disappear-ance caused much anxiety to her Protestant friends, and her guardian, a wealthy and respectable mer-chant, has spared no efforts to learn her whereabouts. The community became excited on the subject, and handbills calling a meeting of citizens opposed to religious oppression and imprison-ent for opinion's sake," were posted about the reets. The meeting was to take place this eve-

vent a riot, the authorities of Charlestown ordered the military and fire department of the city to be iu readiness-100 special policemen were also enrolled. Four military companies of Boston are now under arms at their armories, by request of the Mayor of Charlestown, to render aid it called upon. A reputition of the Ursuline Convent riot was anticipated.

was anticipated.
The mob, numbering about 5000, gathered in the evening in the vicinity of the Catholic Church, in Richmond street, and began to break down lamp posts, fences, &c., and also commenced the demolition of a small wooden building close to the

Mayor Frothingham finding all his efforts to dis-

Mayor Frothingham finding all his efforts to disperse the mob unavailing, then read the riot act, to which no attention was paid.

Orders were then sent to the Charlestown Artillery and City Guards, (who were in readiness at their armories,) who promptly appeared at the scene of the riot, with their muskets loaded with ball cartridges. The mob save way to the rioth. l cartridges. The mob gave way to the right and left as the military advanced and very sudden

At 94 o'clock, the affair was over, and Rich-At 19 o'clock, the anair was over, and item-mond street nearly deserted. There were still some small gatherings at the corners of streets, but the disturbance was effectually quelled. The Mayor and authorities of Charlestown are entitled to credit for their prompt and energotic

action in the matter. Re-opening of the Silver Mines in S. Amer ICA .- We see it stated that in consequence of the great scarcity of silver coin in the United States

and England, arrangements on an extensive scale have been made to re-commence work on the silver mines of South America with the latest improved machinery; and the Boston Courier says from the richness and inexhaustibility of these sources of the precious metal, it would not be at all surprising i a year or two, if not during the coming season bars and coin should begin to be sent here monthly receipts of gold now flowing from Cali-fornia and Australia into the United States.

Book Notices. WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

We are indebted to MURBAY & STORK, for an unbridged copy of this excellent standard work, in one volume, quarto, of 1452 pages—enlarged and improved by Professor Goodrich, of Yale College. The great value of the Dictionary, which is now ecognized both in Europe and America as the stan lard of the English language, and the vast labor bestowed upon it, will be better appreciated when t is known that the distinguished author, Noah WEBSTER, devoted himself to the preparation of the original edition for the long period years, and expended much of the twelve years fol lowing in revising and improving it for a second edition. And to the labor of the author has been added that of Professor C. A. Goodbich, for nearly three years of constant attention, assisted by sev tlemen distinguished in literature and the

All the results of the study of the author, as published in the Original Edition in Royal Octavo, to gether with the services of Dr. Goodnich, are now given to the public in one of the cheapest and most peautiful volumeseverissuedfrom the Amer'n press It contains three times the amount of matter found in any other English work compiled in t try, and is considered so complete in itself as to be a substitute for all other dictionaries of the language. The etymological depatment throws new and stri king light on the history of language; the vocabulary is enlarged by the addition of many thousand words, comprising the technical words of science and the arts, not found in any other dictionaries, fo cise meaning of many of which the general reader is frequently at a loss. The orthography of several classes of words, is conformed to the present usage of the best writers; and the definitions have a character of discrimination, copiousness, perspicuity, and accuracy" not found, we believe, in any other dic

tionary of the language extant.
In addition, it has pronouncing vocabularies of Scripture, Classical and Geographical names, which are of vast importance to the reading community, and which adds greatly to the value of the book. But we cannot enlarge upon the merits of the work; nor is it necessary, for it has long since dis-tanced all competitors for public patronage. We would simply remark that the new edition of 1853, published at Springfield, Mass., by G. & C. Merriam, can be had at MUBBAY & STORK's Bookstore, it this city, for \$5 per copy, (cheaper by \$1 than ever before sold,) where we advise all our friends in need of so indispensible a work to call and judge of its

THE EMIGRANT SQUIRE.—We are indebted to T. B. Peterson, No. 98 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, for a copy of this truly interesting novel, from the pen of P. Hamilton Myers, Esq., author of "Bell Brandon," &c. It is one of the best works of fiction he has ever produced. The story increases in interest as it progresses, and all who read it will pronounce it a work of great merit. The book contains 109 pages, and is furnished at 25 cents ner copy.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY, for January, from the re-print by Leonard Scott & Co., is an exceedingly interesting number.

gathering around me, like so many eloquent voices of exhortation from Heaven, I can express no better hope for my country that that kind Providence been elected Mayor of this city by a large majority.