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.

We shall be necessarily absent from our post for a short time, attending the Circuit Court of the United States, now sitting at Philadelphia. Our readers will have to excuse any imperfections that may appear in the Intelligencer during the time.

Hon. James Campbell. This gentleman, now the able and accorhead of the Post Office Department, is at the subject of bitter and vindictive opposition on the part of a few would-be aristocrats and guerillas that hang about the skirts of the Democratic party.-The true secret of all this, we opine, is on account of the humble origin of the Judge. He had not the good fortune to be "born with a silver spoon in his mouth." He is descended from poor, but honest parentage, and by dint of his own industry and energy, without familyinfluence or purse-proud friends. he has risen to his present eminence, and may smile at the puny efforts put forth by his enemies to detract from his high character and well-earned reputation.

As we stated four weeks ago, in noticing his appointment to a Cabinet office, Judge CAMPBELL is no ordinary man. Possessing a high order of talent, with indomitable energy and unflinching perseverance, he is emphatically a great man, in every sense of the word, and will distinguish himself in his present exalted position, as he has done in every other place of honor or responsibility conferred upon him. We firmly believe he will make one of the most popular and efficient Postmaster Generals the Government has ever had, and his Departments we doubt not, will be managed with consummate

The vituperation and abuse of his enemies-and what great man is exhonerated from undergoing such an ordeal-will only tend to elevate Judge CAMPBELL higher in the confidence and esteem of the American people.

The Administration.

It is well remarked that the most auspicious circumstances by which the advent of the present Administration is characterized is the full and unqualified expression of approval and confidence with which it is hailed in all sections of the Union. The noble declaration of the President, made in advance of his election, that he should know no North-no South-no East-no West-in the performance of his public duties, was a pledge that all now see will be faithfully and religiously fulfilled.

The true friends of " the Union as it is, and the Constitution as it is," may repose the utmost confidence in the honesty and integrity of the administration, while sectionalism and fanaticism, no matter how spacious the disguise they may assume will have nothing to hone from it. The Charleston Mercury, a prominent States Rights paper, alluding to the Cabinet and the President, appropriately and truly remarks :- "The Cabinet of Gen. Pierce will be seen to comprise an array of talent and experience fully competent to grapple with any emergencies that are likely to arise, and to conduct the affairs of their respective departments, with credit to themselves and advantage to the country.

But it is more upon the morale of the President himself, than any ability or intellectual force of his Cabinet, that we rely for the faithful execution of ck to that tide of corruption which is rapidly undermining the public morals, and sapping the very foundation of the government. We have reason to believe that the President fully realizes the grave responsibilities of his position, and the difficulties which may beset the path he has marked out for himself; but we much mistake his character if it will not be steadily and inflexibly pursued regardless of consequences, personal or political.— New Jersey Eagle.

The Whig Platform.

The Whigs, in their late State Convention, adopted the following very elaborate and explicit resolution—the only one reported by the Committeeindicative of the principles that are to govern them during the ensuing campaign. It is extremely sat isfactory, is as clear as mud, and must have taken immense labor on the part of Moston McMichael to prepare it. The Whig party is evidently in a rapid decline, and this looks like a strong symptom of approaching dissolution:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Pennsylvania wheth er in triumph or defeat, adhere steadfastly to the cherished and often avowed principles of their par ty; and that they look forward hopefully and confidently to the periol when those principles shall be found paramount in the administration of the Gov-

An amendment passed to the Post-Office law, at the late session of Congress, allows a Postmaster, whose compensation does not exceed \$500 per quarter, one cent for every," free " letter delivered from his office: and also two mills for delivering from his office to a subscriber, each newspaper not chargeable with postage. These amounts are not to be collected off the public, but are allowed by the government to the Postmaster in the quarterly settlement of his accounts. The law, as between subscribers and Postmasters, remains as be-

The same act fixes the compensation of Postmasters, from the 1st of April, as follows :

On a sum not exceeding \$100—50 per cent.
" between \$100 and \$400—40 per ct.
" \$400 and 2,400—35 per ct.

" exceeding \$2,400-15 per ct. Where the mail arrives regularly between 9 at night and 5 in the morning, 60 per cent. is allow

ed on the first \$100.

Death of Mrs. Fillmere. The entire nation will sympathise with the Ex-President in the melancholy bereavement which he sustained on Friday morning last. Mrs. FILLMORE was an amiable lady, and though attached to the quiet endearments of her private home, filled the duties to which she was called as the hostess of the Presidential mansion with graceful dignity. She died at Willard's Hotel, in Washington city, having been laboring for some time under a severe attack of Pneumonia, which resulted in suffocation. Her remains will be taken to her home in Buffalo for interment, as soon as the necessary preparations can be made. In the United States Senate. after the reading of the journal yesterday, Mr. SEWARD, in some feeling and impressive remarks, announced the event, and as mark of respect to her memory, moved that the Senate adjourn.

We are indebted to the Editor of the "Inde pendent Whig" for the table of the township and borough officers elected on the 18th ult., throughou the county] It will be found on our first page, and will be useful for reference.

We are indebted to the politeness of Gover nor John Bigler, of California, for a copy of his "Message, and the Report of the Secretary of State

on the Census of 1852, of the State of California. Mrs. Cass, wife of Gen. Cass, died at Detroit, on Friday last, after an illness of several

President Pierce.

The letter-writers from Washington, of all par ies, says the Cincinnati Inquirer, are enthusiastic n their admiration of the new President-General PIERCE—and we do not recollect of any man who as received so much of the golden meed of applause on account of his personal qualities, since the time of ANDREW JACKSON, as the new Chief Magistrate of the nation. His tact, his ability and eloquence are highly lauded by every one, and form prominent part of every communication that is vritten to the public journals from the national Capital. Were these eulogies confined to Democrats, it might be, perhaps, suspected that their authors were blinded somewhat by partisan admiration; or, when the crowd of office-seekers there are considered, other and more personal motives might be suspected of influencing the judgment of some who indulge in these flattering tributes of respect. But it is not so, as a great deal of the highest praise, personally speaking, the President has received has had its origin in Whig sources, and has made its appearance in Whig journals, and certainly in that quarter we have no reason to suppose that either personal or political predilections have favorably or unduly biased the judgment. The Whigs are not usually lavish in their commendation of Democrats, and scarcely ever concede to any member of our party much praise of any description, and in this ostance, therefore, when they have departed to some extent from their usual course, we are the more ound to believe in their sincerity.

All who have observed, with any attention, the onduct of General PIERCE since his nomination and election to the Presidency, have discovered in him mental and moral qualities that are never found except when they accompany abilities of the highest order. The modesty and propriety of his course during the Presidential canvass, his refusal to enter the political arena, or to do anything personally to advance his prospects, while his competitor was perambulating the country on an electioneering mission, have been fully paralleled by the good sense and discretion he has exhibited since his election, in remaining at his quiet home in Concord until the time had nearly arrived for him to enter upon the duties of his office, and then avoiding all public entertainments and pageants, which had been tendered, setting out for Washington like an humble and private citizen of the Republic .-He held himself aloof from all the various factions and cliques which attempted to control him in the selection of his Cabinet officers—for whose actions he alone was to be held responsible-with a tact and judgment that cannot be too highly commended and admired. His whole bearing, from the time of his nomination, has been that of a man whom the sudden elevation to a station of great power and influence has not been able to disturb in his equa nimity; and there is, perhaps, no better method of testing the strength of an individual's character than that, for the allurements of power only the strong minded are able to resist, as all experience has proved.

He has not allowed himself to be either exalted r depressed by his brilliant tortune: but has borne the honors of his high station in such a manner as to receive the applause of political friends and of opponents alike. General PIERCE possesses, in an eminent degree, all those personal qualities and characteristics which are calculated to win for their possessor the enthusiastic admiration of the American people. High-toned and chivalric in his sentiments and opinions; gifted with a rare eloquence and address in enforcing them; possessing easy and popular manners, which, without lowering his dignity, render him accessible to all; a devoted patriot and lover of his country, as was proved by his volunteering his services, for the bloody battle-fields of Mexico, in 1847; having the merit of firmness and decision of character-traits so necessary in a Chief Magistrate of the Union-it will be seen that he has every element of personal popularity that could be desired.

All that come in contact with him are favorably impressed by his courteous and gallant bearing, and speak in the highest terms of his personal qualifications and accomplishments. It is universally admitted that the grace and dignity with which he went through the inaugural ceremonies, and the eloquence with which he delivered the address, have the laws, a rigid observance of the limitations of never been equalled on any similar occasion. All the constitution, a reformation of abuses, and for a his official acts have been equally well received, and we have never before had a Chief Magistrate, who, in the outset of his Administration, made a more favorable impression upon the country than General FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The State Printing.

The great farce of allotting the State Printng to the lowest bidder, under the new law, came off on Thursday last, when every member of the Legislature who had any knowledge of the subject, must have been satisfied of the folly of the proceedng. There were twenty-eight bidders for the work, and the English printing was awarded to A. B. Hamilton, at eleven and three-quarter cents per thousand ems for composition, and eleven and threequarter cents per token for press work. This, it must be borne in mind too, is restricted to all composition, there being no opportunity of charging double composition on any of the extras, as the law is clear and explicit against all double compo ition, which was not the case under the old law. Mr. Hamilton also obtained the German printing fourteen cents and a half per thousand and token. When the bonds came to be submitted there was defect in them, and the convention adjourned over till afternoon, to enable Mr. Hamilton to obtain new bonds. When the convention again met the security was not deemed to be sufficient by the Speakers of the two Houses, and the convention adjourned over until Monday next, to enable him o obtain satisfactory security.

Every practical printer in the country must see that this work has been taken at rates that are en tirely inadequate; and it is not to be expected that any improvement over the present mode of doing the work will be effected.

The contract system utterly failed to give satisfaction at Washington, and eventually broke down entirely in the hands of the present contractors for the State work, (Mr. Hamilton,) and if it does not fail here it will be because some construction i given to the law that never was intended by its ramers, and we have too much faith in the account ing officers of the State to suppose, for a moment, fter the experience they have had, that they will permit any but the strictest construction of its pro-

risions.

We feel no hesitation here, in reiterating what we have so often said heretofore, that the lowest bidder system of doing the public printing is dis graceful to the art, and demoralizing in its tendency .--- Dem. Union.

The Whigs have a singular mode of filling up seats in their State Conventions. For instance Lancaster county had something like thirteen delegates, seven more than she was entitled to. Mr. John A. Heistand undertook to represent the Senatorial district of Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne Mr. M'Pherson, editor of the Independent Whig assumed to be one of the representative delegate from Blair and Huntingdon; Mr. Mehaffey repre sented Centre county; Mr, Gossler, Cumberland Col. Herr, of Columbia, Monroe and Pike, etc., etc In this way they succeeded in getting together about | last by a large majority. This enables railroad one hundred gentlemen, who formed what they have been pleased to style a State Convention, for the purpose of nominating a State Ticket. The

BY We are indebted to State Treasurer BICKEL for a copy of his able answer to the Bank of Pennsylvania asking for a writ to compel him to restor the public monies to its safe-keeping.

when tested before the tribunal of the people.

The Senate have repealed the Registration Law of the last session, by a vote of 19 to 7. Its repeal was advocated on the ground that the law was useless and expensive, and could not be en-

More Galphinism Exposed.

The committee to investigate the frauds commited upon the Government of the United States by the contract for the construction of the Capitol at Washington, have made report, and it presents another scene of Galphin plunder, loathsome to look in all instances, from the paltriest office of a small upon. The contract for marble was based on an borough to the highest in the gift of the Govern stimate that one fourth of the four hundred thouand cubic feet necessary for the building should be n blocks containing more than thirty cubic feet, and three-fourths in smaller blocks. As delivered, the largest blocks thirty feet three inches, and the smaller, fifteen feet one inch and a half. The contract price of the former is one dollar and ninety. eight cents per cubic foot, and of the latter, sixtyfive cents, the difference being one dollar and thirtythree cents the cubic foot. The larger blocks fill two courses, and the smaller, one course-two of the latter filling exactly the same space as one of larger blocks, and \$19 66 for two of the latter-making a difference against the Government of \$40 23. Up to the time the committee made their examina tion, there was no necessity of using any but the smaller blocks; yet the contractors had delivered, according to a statement furnished by the architect, dated 14th February, thirty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-eight feet of marble in large blocks, costing \$65,989, and only eight thousand two hundred and forty-five feet of the small blocks, costing \$5,359-total cost, \$71,348. Had this marble all been delivered in small blocks, as it ought to have been, it would have cost only \$27,022 In the language of the committee, therefore, " the Government has been fleeced out of \$44,326." The report says, the estimated amount of the large blocks or the whole building, is thirty-nine thousand feet, yet there has already been delivered where none was necessary, thirty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-eight feet. If the delivery should be lose \$359,100 by the marble contracts alone.

The following is the summing up of the Senate committee, to which we call the special attention

"The testimony is so full and direct, in its bearng upon every point material to the opinion above ssed, that nothing more is deemed neccessary here than to indicate, in the tollowing brief summary, the leading facts which are proved by he witnesses examined, and confirmed, in many mportant particulars, by the almost daily personal bservation of the committee. These facts are:
"1. That large portions of the materials used in

nstructing the foundations of the building, and in he superstructure, so far as it has progressed, are of an inferior and improper character quality, and not in conformity with the terms of the contracts under which they were furnished.

"2. That owing to the inferior quality of the naterials, or to other even less warrantable causes nuch larger quantities of materials than were necessary have been used, in some instances doubling he cost of the work, without improving in any de-

gree the appearance or increasing the strength of "3. That much of the work, especially in the foundations, has been done not only with inferior materials, but in a manner so inartistic as, in the pinion of the committee, to render it unsuitable and insecure for the purposes of its construction, and so unsightly as to reflect discredit upon the architecture of the country. So bad, indeed, have the ammittee found some portions of this work, that they are disposed to adopt the strong language of a distinguished gentleman—a member of the Senate -largely experienced in building, who, when exith two members of the committee, declared that 'such work is disgraceful, and not be permitted for the cellar walls of a New Eng-

and kitchen.'

4. That systematic peculation and embezzlement have been practised by the persons intrusted with the superintendence and management of the work, by means of false accounts, whereby ortions (in some instances nearly one-half) of the public money, charged to the government as paid for labor, have been abstracted from the ostensible wages of the laboring men as the condition of their employment, and pocketed by the superintendent and his subordinates. Some idea may be formed of the amount of money absorbed by this species of 'black mail,' when it is known that, for a large portion of the time, the number of men employed upon this work has ranged from five to seven hundred a

"5. That, in some instances, incompetent persons, who were not mechanics, have been employ ed for work in which experienced and skillful me chanics were required; and this not inadvertently nor ignorantly, but evidently as a mode whereby this 'black mail' was more easily levied upon the government and the laborer; and in some instances mitted and enabled to receive full journeymen's

wages for their own apprentices.

"6. That more persons have been employed upon the work than were necessary or proper, as may have been observed by every member of Congress in passing daily through the capitol grounds while the work was going on; especially the work of moving materials from the several depots to the walls where in many instances eight or nine men harnessed to a truck were employed, at a cost of some \$10 a day, to do what would have been easier and more appropriate work for two men and one norse at \$3 a day; and the work thus paid for at matic, uncouth, and slow, that in view of the im proved mechanical processes of the present day they would be amusing, did not the dishonesty ir which they originate provoke their stern reproba

tion, and a due regard for the public interest requir-ed them to be arrested. "7. That the scaffolding around the walls, which under the contracts, should have been made at the expenses of the contractors, has been paid for by the government at an expense of many thousand dollars, as an unauthorized gratuity to contractors " 8. That in various other ways, and in smalle government have, through negligence or connivance and in some instances by the direction of the per sons in charge of the work, been converted to the private uses of themselves and others.

"The foregoing exposition, warranted and sustained, as the committee believe it to be, by the testimony adduced, goes far to account for the inferior quality and small quantity of the work already done as compared with the large sums of money consu-med by it; the foundations insecure, and barely completed; the superstructure just begun; oxi MILLION OF DOLLARS EXPENDED!

Governor of Minnesota, &c.

It seems settled that the Governorship of Minne-ota will be tendered to the Hon. John W. Davis, son will be tendered to the Hon. John W. DAVIS, of Indiana. Mr. Rell.Ly is thus thrust aside, though he went to Washington backed by many of the went to Washington backed by many of the been guilty of preferring another than Mr. Buchanak for the Presidency; and we presume that Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet pet has seen fit to prefer another than Mr. REILLY for the Territorial Governorship. Next in order comes the Post Office.-Candidates who have not rollowed the fortunes of the "favorite son" will please "prepare to puck-er"—they may need to whistle to keep their Demcratic courage up .- Whig.

What a devil of a man this Mr. Buchanan is Does an unworthy man get an apppointment--it is through Mr. Buchanan's influence. Does a meritorious individual fail to obtain an office-it is Mr Buchanan who keeps him out. Does a whirlwind devastate a distant portion of our country-it was Mr. Buchanan who sowed the storm, from seed rais ed at Wheatland. Does a long quiescent volcano start into action and pour its burning lava upon the plains below-you may be sure Mr. Buchanan is at the bottom of the eruption. We hope the Editor of the Whig will get the Fulton county witch, to whom he devoted a large space of his paper, to put a spell on Mr. Buchanan and prevent him from doing any more "devilment."-Cham-

bersburg Valley Spirit. THE GAUGE LAW REPEALED.—The bill repeal ing the gauge law of 1851, that passed the Senate some days ago, also passed the House on Thursday companies to build roads of any gauge through our State, and at this time it is difficult to say what its effects may be. We think, however, that the four doings of such a body cannot carry much weight feet eight and a half inch gauge has been so well established in our State, and it will push its way westward through Ohio and into the Western States, and hold its own anywhere in competition with the New York six foot gauge. If it does not, and our eastern neighbors gain an advantage over us, ur railroad companies may attribute it to the lib. eral spirit exhibited in our Legislature on this sub-

ject.—Dem. Union. Hon. WILLIS A. GORMAN has received the the appointment from the President of Governor of Minnesota

Removals from Office.

If there is any thing more disgusting than the cries of a portion of the whig press against the re movals of their friends from office, we have not yet met with it. These very papers have advocated it ment, when they had the power, that none but whigs should fill the offices. Out with such hypocrisy.-The following from the New Hampshire Patric

is much to the purpose: We begin to hear the howlings of the whig pre over the removal of their friends from office, and a more removals are made, their complaints will doubtless become louder and more violent. This is at once foolish and contemptible. In the first place, they and their friends had no reason to expect anything else. The democrats openly proclaimed, in the course of the presidential contest, that if they succeeded the whig officers would have to walk the plank. The whig candidate himself the former. The Government pays \$59 89 for the made this the issue by declaring in his letter of activities and \$19 66 for two of the latter—macreptance, that it elected he should give the offices to his 'political friends. The whig fought upon this issue, most of them cheerfully paying five per cent. of their salaries to aid in electing Scott, with a view to retaining their places; and some of them, like the deputy collector of Boston declared that "if five per cent more was needed to defeat Frank Fierce, tney were ready to pay How childish and contemptible it is then, for the fellows to whine about being removed from of fice, after having staked their offices upon the issue

and lost! But this complaining is ridiculous in another view. When in power the whig party has been the most proscriptive party ever known. After having obtained power in 1848 by loud professions against proscription, they made more removals than vere ever before made by any three admini Take the New York custom house as a sample .-There are 626 officers there, exclusive of laborers; and it appears from the records that since the whigh into power 472 removals have been there

And to show the greediness of the whig appli-cants for the spoils, it need only be said that on and twenty-eight feet. If the delivery should be can be the spots, it has a sworn into office he continued at the same rate, the Government will made forty-two removals. He made six before he was sworn. In thirty days from the time of his entrance upon his duties he removed 220 persons; and in the course of a few months he had made such a clean sweep, that only 62 democrats remained in office, with 564 whigs. A like sweep was made in other custom houses; and so clean work did this "anti-proscription" administration make in the offices, that a democrat could scarcely be found in an office which a whig could be found to take. Now, how ridiculous it is for those who have caused and justified this sweeping proscription, to whine and scold when a democratic administration is about to administer to them their own medicine. it to be supposed that such gross proscription is to be allowed to go unreproved and uncorrected? Is it to be supposed that the partisans and the tools of the Galphins—the corrupt, idle, imbecile crew with which the late administration filled the public offices-are to be allowed to disgrace and degrade the administration of Gen. Pierce—an administration put in power mainly to correct their gross abuses, to reform their corrupt practices, and to restore the overnment to its ancient vigor and purity. Those tho have so thought will find out their mistake in due season. - Such a course would not be tolerated by the people, as it will never be pursued by the men whom they have placed at the head of their government. And whine and scold as the federal ffice-holders and their papers may and will, they annot make one hair white nor black in this mater; they cannot deter the present administration rom doing its duty to the country. That duty i o clean the Augean stables, to root out corruption from the public offices, to restore all the depart nents of public affairs to a state of vigor, efficiency and fidelity to which they have been stranger during the last four years. This can only be done by naking a pretty thorough sweep of the presen mbecile officials; but the country may rest assu-red that it will be done, even if it requires the remo-val of every whig office-holder in the Union.

A Curious Disclosure.

It appears that an extraordinary deception wa practiced on the recent trial of Arthur Spring for the murder of the two women in Philadelphia.— An individual, named Bernard Corr, who officiated from first to last as one of the Jurors, and joined in the verdict of "Guilty," had not been summoned a all, but acted in the place of another person, named Charles M'Quillan, who had been really sum. moned, and all this, too, without the authority or knowledge of the Court ;-and, what is still more after the termination of the trial, although the Court room was crowded during the whole time.

The two men who thus practiced the deception were brought before the Court on Monday, and, after a severe reprimand for their unjustifiable conduct, were punished a sows foll:-Corr imprisoned for sixty days, and M'Quillan fined in the sum of thirty dollars.

is that the counsel of Spring has made a motion to set asid the verdict, which it is thought may be done-although he can still be tried on another indictment for the murder of Mrs. Shaw.

Assistant Secretary of State.

The recent appointment of Dubley Mann, Esq. the important position of Assistant Secretary of State, by Mr. MARCY, meets with general approbation. Mr. Mann is a polished gentleman and sound Democrat. Even the New York Herald, whose editor never loses an opportunity to say ugly things of the Secretary of State, thus approves of his wisdom in the selection of his assistant:

"Among the various appointments to office—good, bad and indifferent—already made by the administration, that of Mr. Dudley Mann, as Assistant Secretary of State, can hardly fail of giving universal satisfaction. For the last ten or twelve years, more or less, he has been in the service of years, more or less, he has been in the service of the government in various parts of Europe, and will be particularly remembered as the agent appointed by Gen. Taylor to recognise, on the first oportunity, in behalf of the United States, the independence of Hungary. He is intimately conversant with the mysteries and trickeries of European diplomacy, and this knowledge will be of great service, to Secretary Marcy. Indeed, our new Premier has shown considerable foresight in thus securing the services and practical experience in the ring the services and practical experience in the duties of his department of such a proficient as

THE VICE-PRESIDENT -A correspondent of the New York Tribune says :-" I have conversed with a friend who spent last Saturday week with Hon. Wm. R. King, at the plantation of Mr. Shorntrall near Matanzas, Island of Cuba. Col. King is deplorably emaciated, and entertains no hope of recovering his health. He visits the sugar house on the estate daily, where the boiling operation is going on. His friends think the steam from the sugar kettle proves serviceable, but he is skeptical He has a horror of dying in a foreign land, and expects to leave in the U.S. steamship Fulton, about the 1st of April, for Mobile. His nieces, Mrs. Ellis and Miss King, and nephew, Mr. Beck, are with him. The proprietor of the estate is a Frenchman by birth, and is a most kind, hospitable and refined old gentleman. The Vice-President has no appe tite, and lives upon buttermilk.

JUDGE ELLIS LEWIS .- We are pleased to oberve that the Legislature of this State, on the 10th inst., affirmed the able dissenting opinion of Judge Lewis in the Franklin Canal Company case, by reversing the recent elabrate decision of the Supreme Court. The Court decided that the Commonwealth must give bail in inquisition cases. Judge Lewis dissented from this view of the case; he held that the commonwealth was not within the meaning o the statute requiring parties to give bail; and in the test of the matter, by Legislative action in the premises, he was sustained by a large vote. This is a real compliment to that eminent and learned jurist, and it gives color to the high opinion entertained throughout the State of his great juridical ability.-Lycoming Gazette.

BUSINESS ON THE CANAL. - We learn from th Pitts. Post, that since the opening of our State Improvements to the spring trade, an immense amount merchandise has been carried over them. Such is the extent of the business doing, that it is with difficulty the Pennsylvania Railroad, with its great facilities for transportation, and the still greater is cilities afforded by the Canal, can keep "the coas

A terrible accident occurred on the Baltimor and Ohio Railroad, on Sunday week, about 70 miles west of Cumberland. The train ran off the track and two of the passenger cars wete thrown down the side of an embankment, falling the frightful distance of over 100 feet, and make four somersets before they reached the base, where they were shat tered to pieces. Eight of the passengers lost their lives, and several more were badly injured.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

We were in error last week when we stated that the salary of Mr. Thomas J. Albertoht, of Maytown, recensly appointed to a Clerkship in the Interior Department was only \$900. We have since learned that it is \$1200 per annum. We give our young friend joy of his good luck. The workmen have re-commenced work at

new Court House. THENRY HIESTAND, a young man residing in East Donegal township, was bitten by a dog. supposed to be rabid, a few days ago. The animal, after biting several dogs in the neighborhood, was

IT The Libraries of the Literary Societies connected with Marshall College, numbering in all bout 5,500 volumes, with the cabinets belonging pereto, have been removed from Mercersburg his City preparatory to opening the new Institut

Messrs. John N. Lane, Samuel Parke and imes B. Lane, have disposed of their coal lands,
Northumberland co., consisting of 2,722 acres, or \$235,000. They were purchased by Wm. L. Helfenstein, of New York. Mr. LEVI HART, East Lemon Street, in this

ity, manufactures an excellent and cheap article f Writing Ink, which, after trial, we can cheerful-r recommend as the best article we have used in long time. It flows freely from the peo sediment and has a color on paper TURNPIRE ELECTION .- At an election held of

Monday, the 28th ult., at Zeigler's Hotel, for offi-cers of the Lancaster and Ephrata Turnpike Road Company, the following gentlemen were elected: President-Abraham Shenk. Managers—Jacob Reist, Henry E. Leman, Jacob C. Landis, Isaac L. Landis and John K. Reed.

Treasurer-Henry Shreiner.

Lancaster Council No. 25 Order of U. D. of America elected the following officers for the ensu-Matilda Andrews, Gov.; Anna M. Hambright, R. S.; Elizabeth Gorrecht, T.; Adaline Springer, Ast. C.; Jane Dunn, O. P.; Ann W. Reese, Ast. Gov.; Susan S. Hambright, F. S.; Caroline Winenow, C.; Ann Miller, J. P.; Margaret E. Cornany, Ex. Gov.

The passenger cars on the Strasbug railroad now leave the borough of Strasburg daily, expect Sundays, at 6½ A. M., connecting at Lemon Place with the morning train going eastward, and with the morning mail train going westward, and returning again to Strasburg at 11½ o'clock. The afternoon train will leave Strasburg daily at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting at Lemon Place with the way t, and returning will arrive at Strasburg a 41 P. M.

The Turnpike Fever is prevailing in ou county this winter to an unprecedented extent.—
Among the projected roads for which charters have already been obtained from the present Legislature or applications are still pending, are the following From Green Tree (in Bart) to Christiana. From Columbia to Mechanicsville (via Chesnu

From Marietta to Lancaster (reviving old char

From Strasburg to Willow Street. From Strasburg to Unicorn.

From Strasburg to Millport.
From Hinkletown to Soudersburg.
From Sale Harbor to York Furnace Bridge. For an extension of the Millerstown pike, From Willow Street to Marticville.
For the Marietta and Mount Joy road to make

Some of these routes are very desirable ones, and would be of great benefit to the section of country in which they are located.—Examiner.

NEW ENTERPRISE .- Some enterprising citizer have in view to build a Locomotive manufactory in this city on an extensive scale. It is intended to make it a joint stock company. The stock has not yet all been taken, and it is not therefore certain that the project will be successful; but there is every probability that it will. The Whig gives several reasons in favor of the enterprise. First ing and rents are cheaper here than in most places of its size. 2. It is immediately upon one of the lead-ing routes between the East and West, whence articles could be sent in either direction to any point rapidly, cheaply and safely. 3d. Labor i dant, being supplied by the surrounding country, is which there are but few manufactories.

The establishment of such an enterprise here would be of great service to the city. It would bring 200 or 300 more families to our midst yould infuse into many branches of business in creased activity—would give almost as great an op-portunity for securing work to our male population as is offered to our females by the Cotton Factories —would thus keep most of our young, active, energetic and competent workmen at home—and emarkable, the deception was not discovered until would be generally beneficial in enlarging the field of labor, increasing the variety of pursuits, and making every one more prosperous. There can be no question of its pecuniary success, as there is no bus ness now offering itself which is likely to return as large profits on investments, as in the nature of things, that of engine building must.

APPOINTMENTS .- The Philadelphia Conference last week, at Harrisburg, adjourned on Wednesintments were made: North Philadelphia District.—J. Castle, P. Elder,

North Philadelphia District.—J. vassey, J. Linds, St. George's, F. Hodgson; Trinity, D. W. Bartine Eighth Street, Wm. Urie; Fifth Street, J. A. Roach St. John's, G. R. Crooks; Kensington, Penne Coombe; Sanctuary, Wm. Barnes, New Marke Street, George Quigley, 12th Street, W. H. Elliot; Cohocksink, John Thompson; Bethlehem, To be supplied; N. City, H. Mission, A. Manship; Som-merfield Mission, E. R. Williams; Port Rchimond, merfield Mission, E. R. Williams; Port Rchimond, Wm. Major; Zora, To-be supplied; Milestown, S. Townsend; Lehman's Chapel and Fairview, Wm. B. Wood; Doylestown, Wm. W. McMichael; Franklord, J. Cunningham; Bridesburg, W. C. Robinson; Bustleton, R. M. Greenbank; Holemsburg, J. H. Boyd; Bristol, M. H. Sisty; Attleborough, J. Y. Ashton; Newtown, J. A. Waston, M. A. Day; Allentown, and Bethlehem, To be supplied; Quakertown Mission, To be supplied; Easton, J. R. Anderson; S. Easton, E. Townsend; Richmond, T. W. Simpers; Stroudsburg, J. F. Boon; Emory Mission, W. L. Gray; Cherry Valley, — Hubbard; Cor. Secretary Missionary Society, J. P. Durbin; Agent of Tract Society, J. W. Mecasky. South Philadelphia Districts—T. J. Thompson, Presiding Elder—Union, Wm. M. D. Ryan, Nazareth, E. Miller; Ebenezer, M. D. Kurtz; Mariner's Bethel, A. Johns; Wharton street, J. Sewell; St. reth, E. Miller; Ebenezer, M. D. Kurtz; Mariner's Bethel, A. Johns; Wharton street, J. Sewell; St. Paul's, P. J. Cox; Salem, Wm. Cooper; Western Church Mission, J. W. Arthur; Ashbury, W. Philadelphia, J. McCarter, Kelly South City Mission, Wm. E. England; J. In Wesley, to be supplied; Haddington and Monroeville, J. Henry, B. R. Curry; Radnor, H. Sutton, one to be supplied; Villiage Green, J. T. Cooper, H. A. Hobbs; Rockdale, Geo. W. McLaughlin; Lancaster, 1st Church, Wm. Bishop; Lancaster, 2d Church, J. H. Alday; Safe Harbor, Daniel L. Patterson; Columbia, J. Mason; Marietta, S. Patterson; Mount Joy and Bainbridge, G. W. Brindle; Harrisburg, A. Cookman; Dauphin and Hummertsburg Mission, H. Sanderson, J. S. Lame; Halifax, J. S. Cook, H. H. Hickman; Mantau, J. Dickerson. Hickman; Mantau, J. Dickerson.

at Reading, on the 22d of March 1854.

The whole number of white members in the bounds of the Conference, is, according to the reports, 45,204—showing an increase of 1859 over last year. The number of colored members is 3 933.

Appointments. CONFIRMED BY THE UNITED SLATES SENATE. PHILADELPHIA.

Collector of Port-Hon. Charles Brown. Naval Officer-Hon. Nathaniel B. Eldred. Surveyor-Reuben C. Hale. Deputy do .- Richard R. Young. aster-John Miller U. S. Marshal—Col. F. M. Wynkoop. Navy Agent—Capt. Alfred Day.

Treasurer of Mint—Robert Ewing.

Director of do.—Hon. Thomas M. Petit.

BALTIMORE.

Collector-Philip F. Thomas. Postmaster-J. G, Davies. Surveyor-Jame Polk. Navy Agent-J. H. Briscoe. Naval Officer-John Ketterly. Marshal-J. M. Watkins. NEW YORK

Collector—Daniel S. Dickinson.
District Attorney—Charles O'Conner.
Postmaster—Isaac Fowler.
Sub Treasurer—Gen. John A. Dix.
Naval Officer—J. Redfield.
Marshal—H. A. Hillyer. Surveyor—Mr. Cochrai Navy Agent-C. Swackhamer.

DISCOVERY OF THE GOLD STOLEN FROM MRS

LYNCH.—Yes:erday afternoon the three twenty dol-ar gold pieces stolen by the murderer of Mrs. Lynch, were discovered by an officer. They were in a port monnaie, which was wrapped up in a piece of a copy of the Sunday Dispatch. The blood stained treasure was found hid in a heap of oyster shells and ashes, near the west end of the stoop at Maguire's tavern, in West Market street, where the murderer boarded. A brick was laid over the pocket book. The discovery created a great sen-sarion in the neighborhood, and drew a large crowd people. The officer was fairly beset by a numthese paltry double eagles, for the possession of which the lives of two unfortunate females were Mass, and for sale by MURRAY & STORK, in City.

eruelly sacrificed .- Thursdays North American.

HARRISBURG, March 31.
SENATE — The Senate, on motion of Mr. Kinzer ook up the bill to incorporate the Harrisburg and ancaster Railroad Company to lay an additional

track, which was considered and passed. On motion of Mr. Quiggle, the bill to incorpor-ate the Colebrookdale Railroad Company was ta en up and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Erie City Railroad Company was taken up and passed Committee of the Whole, and was then postponed—yeas 19; nays

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, took up Committee of the Whole, the bill to authorize he appointment of a general receiver of taxes for he city and county of Philadelphia.

The bill passed committee, and was then laid Mr. Buckalew, from the Judiciary Committee

reported negatively upon the bill supplementary to the act relative to last wills and testaments. Mr. Goodwin read in place a bill to create a Fire Department in the city and county of Phila-

delphia.

The bill relative to releases, and repealing the acceptance of the considere elative to registration, was taken up, considered

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Fry, took up th bill to incorporate the Donowsky Gas Company of Allentown, which was considered and passed finally The hour of 12 having arrived, the nembers of the Senate repaired to the hall of the House, for the purpose of taking part in the allot-ment of of the public printing.

The Senate, having returned to their chamber, on

House.—The House, on motion of Mr. Ather ton, took up the bill took up the bill to incorporate the Central Company, which was considered and

passed finally.

The bill to incorporate the the Lackawana Coa company was taken up, on motion of Mr. Danning, onsidered and passed. The House. on motion of Mr. Waterbury, after

a good deal of wrangling, proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the repeal of the Railroad Gauge Law. Mr. Hills, of Erie, moved a proviso, that the rovisions of the bill shall not apply to the county

Mr. Kelso advocated the amendment as of great mportance to the city of Erie.

Mr. Merriman opposed the amendment.

Mr. Moore, in support of the motion to amo urged it as necessary to secure to the city of Erie ner just and natural rights. It was a matter of very great importance to that city, which justly boasted the possession of the best harbor on the Lakes, but which would be rendered of comparaively little value by the passage of this bill in it original form. Mr. Flanigan followed, urging similar views in

apport of the amendment.

After further discussion, without a vote, the bill

as laid aside. THE STATE PRINTING.—The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Speaker and members of the Sanate were introduced and provided with seats, and the convention of the two Houses being then organized, proceeded to open the proposals for executing the Public Printing of the State, from three vears from the 1st of May next, agreeably to the

stablished prices.
The Convention, on motion, adjourned, and the nembers of the Senate retired. The House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The House re-assembled to 50°clock, and resumed the consideration of the ill repealing the Railroad Guage Law.

The amendment of Mr. Hills, of Erie, excepting the country of Frie foresther the resistance of hill was

he county of Eric from the provisions of bill, was urther debated and lost.

The bill was then passed finally-yeas 67, nays The House thereupon adjourned.

Another Spanish Outrage on the American LAG. Capt. Sterling of the schooner Manchester, f Baltimore, which arrived at New York on Frilay, from Kingston, Jamacia, reports that on the 15th inst., off the island of Cuba, and about twenty miles east of Cape Antonio, he was boarded by welve armed men, under the command of a negro zuns, who took possession of the vessel in spite of is remonstrances, and carried her inside the reef They then demanded the schooner's papers,

there. They then demanded the schooler's papers, which the captain had to take on board the cruiser for examination. They also broke open the hatches, and took out about a third of the schooner's cargo; not finding any ammunition or guns on board This was done after the papers were examined and found correct. After detaining guns, the schooner was allowed to proceed and get out of the reet the best way she could. This, how-ever, was not allowed, until Capt. S. had promised to satisfy a demand of thirty dollars for safely pi-loting him inside the reef. The only excuse given for this wanton injustice, was their suspicions of her being bound to Cuba with arms for the revolu-The boarding officer gratuitously informed Capt. Sterling that it was utterly impossible, proceeding to tempt to surreptiously land upon the Cuban coast, and that any one caught in the attempt, would im-mediately have a a "rope around his neck;" a hint of what probably might have been the fate of Capt.

"ammunition" had been found on board. INFANTICIDE AND ADMISSION OF GUILT.-The New York papers report a horrible ease, the facts of which were elicited before a jury, upon the body of a male child, about two months old, who was alleged to have come to its death by being stran-gled by its mother. Considerable testimony was taken, the most important of which was that of the mother, a German woman, who said:

"I have been in the U. States for two years past;

"I have been in the U. States for two years past; I have been living with a black man, named Cyrus Cole, in Rawdon, New Jersey, who is the father of the child. I understand that I am at liberty or not to answer whether I have choked my child and caused the death of my child by choking. The reason I killed him is, that a black man was the father of him. It would bring shame and disgrace upon my family. My parents live about five or six miles from Rawdon, N. J."

The corporate intry reproserd a verdict to the efmiles from Rawdon, N. J."

The coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the child came to its death by strangulation, caused by Christiana Darzback, its mother, and the latter was committed for trial.

Antonio to the Cotton Plant, states that a bill has passed the Texas Legislature which grants to the Barings, of London, the right of way from Houston, Texas, to the El Paso. They ask for no land-Their agent, Mr. Chatsworth, has pledged the faith of the Barings, and forty millions of dollars to carry out the matter at once. They intend carrying e road to the Pacific, and it is understood that the Mexican government are to prepare to grant the right of way over their territory.

The Monthlies.

The "ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE of ART," for April, is an excellent number, handsomely embellished and fully sustaining the previously acquired reputation of the work. Amongst the embellished we notice a very fine portrait of President PIERCE, of the Empress of France, and also of Dr. Layard, the celebrated Eastern traveller and antiquarian. The reading matter is also exceedingly interesting, embracing a great variety of subjects.

The work is published on the first of every
month, simultaneously in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Lowell and Montreal. Price 25 cents

"THE TEMPLE."—This excellent Masonic periodical is still working its way more and more into public favor. The April number is more than usually interesting. The work is edited by B. Parke, Esq., of Harrisburg, and Professor C. E. Blumeuthal, of Carliste—and published at Carliste. at \$1.50 per annum. lisle, at \$1,50 per annum.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—The last number, in its il-lustrations, is a real prodigy. The "Black Swan," and various other equally well executed engra-vings, cannot be surpassed. Verily, BARNUM can't e beat in any thing he undertakes.

THE LADIES' KEEPSAKE, for April, is made of interesting articles in prose and poetry, and is beautifully embellished with an engraving representing "Childhood,"—Price \$100 per annum.—Address John S. Taylor, 143 Nassau street, New York.

FORRESTER'S BOYS' and GIRLS' MAGAZINE, for April, is on our table It is published monthly, by F. & G. C. Rand, Boston, at 10 cents ppr number, and is a capital work for junveile readers.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY .- Without serve or qualification, the best extant.—President Olin. Surpassed in fullness and accuracy by none in our language.—President Wayland It far excels all when its president wayland in far excels all when its president wayland. els all othe ls all others, in giving and defining scientific rms.—Pres. Hitchcock. The standard wherever the English is spoken it deserves to be, must be its, and will be.—Prof. Stowe. An honor to the language.—Pres. Humphrep. A copiousness perspicuity, and accuracy, not found in any other.—Pres. Day. A great improvement on all which have preceded —Pres. Bales. Worthy of general patronage.
—Pres. Woods. Most complete, accurate, and reliable of the language.—Pres. Beecher, Pres. Larrabee, Pres. Keller, Pres. Woolsey, Pres. Blanchard, Pres. Smith, Pres. Knox, and Chancellor Frellenbussen.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield,

Foreign Items.

NEW YORK, March 28. The steamship Franklin, from Havre, via Cowes, which port she left at 6 P. M., on the 16th, arrived here this evening, at 8 o'clock, bringing 47 passen-

gers. The steam propellor Andes put back, in consequence of springing a leak when three days out.— She was discharging part of her cargo in order to

epair.
The Australian mail packet Australia had put back for the fourth time, leaky, having sprung a leak in the Bay of Biscay. She was only saved from foundering by the constant exertions of the crew and passengers at the pumps.

ENGLAND.—An explosion occurred at a colliery in Monmouth, on the 12th inst., killing 12 persons FRANCE.-A Republican demonstration took place in Paris on the 13th, at which nearly 20,000 men were assembled in procession, the occasion being the funeral of Madame Raspail, the wife of the celebrated State prisoner of that name. A detach-ment of cavalry and an immense police force were present, and prevented any speeches over the grave. The Pope is said to have postponed the date o

his visit to Paris.

Switzerland.—Switzerland is represented as being still greatly agitated in consequence of Austrian measures, and it was feared that some collision would trke place.

GERMANY.—An American lady has been arrested at Heidelberg, charged with having revolutionary pamphlets in her possession. She was direct from

Austria.—The town of Cremona has been placed in a state of siege, in consequence of an Austriar sentinel having been killed.

It is denied that Mazzini escaped on board an English frigate, and he is still supposed to be in Marshal Haynau died at Vienna, on the 14th inst

Australia.—Advices from Australia, to the 10th of January have been received. The yield of gold at the diggings is reported to be greater than ever. About 100,000 men were at the various diggings, averaging ten ounces each, per week. Trade was brisk, and prices were sustained, excepting in

grain bad declined considerably, and several failures

had taken place.

INDIA.—The Overland Indian mail had arrived at London, with dates from Calcutta to February 5th, Bombay to Feb. 12th, and from China to January 13th. The new revolution in Ava is confirmed. - The King of Burmah has been dethroned by his brother, and the English Ambassador had

Commerce in India was active. The advices from China state that the rebellion was making rapid progress. Trade was inactive, but large operations bad, however, been made in teas, at an advance in greens and Congous.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, March 15 .-- The Cotton market was only moderately active yesterday, with sales of 5000 bales of which 1500 were for exportation.— The sales to-day (15th) reached 8000 bales, half

years from the 1st of May next, agreeably to the act of Assembly.

There were 37 separate proposals for the English printing, when, after the examination of all the bids, it was allotted to A. Boyd Hamilton, at 70 1-16th per cent, below the prices fixed in the Act.

The German printing was also awarded to A. Boyd Hamilton, at 63 1-16th per cent, below the extablished prices.

Autive Ceylon—sales of 1000 bags (private sale) and the prices and the prices are the sale of the prices are the prices at 18s The Corn market, yesterday, was dull Wheat was lower and Flour was heavy; American qualities being 1d to 1s, lower. Corn was press ingly offered by holders.

Important from San Juan.

The port of San Juan del Norte, has been taken possession of by the U. S. Sloop-of-war Cyane, Commander George N. Hollins. This act, we suppose will create a stir among the English, as that, we believe, is one of the settlements of the Nicaragua coast claimed by the Mosquito King, the ally, or

rather, tool of Great Britain. We copy the following statement of the facts of the case from the Washington Union:

In the month of February the municipal council f San Juan, in consequence of some dispute with the Nicaragua Transit Company, passed an order for the demolition of the depot and buildings of the for the demolition of the depot and buildings of the company, situated on Punta Arenas, opposite the city. This order was partially carried into effect on the 21st of February. Meanwhile, on the 10th of March, the United States sloop-of-war Cyane, Captain George N. Hollins commanding, arrived at San Juan, under orders to cruise in that vicinity.—Immediately Captain Hollins was served with a protest from the agent of the Transit Company against the order of the council of San Juan, and with a request to protect its property from further deprerequest to protect its property from further depre-dation. Accordingly, he despatched Lieutenant Green with a remonstrance to the council against any additional outrage on the property of the Transit Company; but the council replied that they would complete the destruction of the buildings at eleven o'clock on the next day, 11th of March.—
Capt. Hollins then made a protest in person to the council against their threats, but with no better result. Learning that the people of Nicaragua were proceeding to the destruction of the buildings of the company, he despatched a detachment of mariners for their protection. Being forbidden by mariners for their protection. Being forbidden by the guard to disturb the buildings, the Nicaraguans desisted from their purpose and dispersed. In consequence of their repulse the council of San Juan abdicated their functions. Captain Hollins deemed it necessary to continue the protection of the company's property; and on the application of an American citizen who had suffered some outrages from the Nicaraguans, he issued a proclamation. , if any article they could have construed into from the Nicaraguans, he issued a proclamation, warning them in no manner to molest the persons or property of foreigners resident in San Juan.

Later from Europe. We have four days' later accounts from Liverpool brought by the steamer Attantic. The following is the Telegraphic report :

In the British House of Lords on the 7th inst. the Earl of Malmesbury alluded to a report that Maz zini had escaped from Genoa on board an English frigate, and said if the report was true it was an act of ill-indged humanity on the part of the Bestish

In the House of Commons Mr. Hume alluded to Mr. Everett's letter to the President of the United States on the subject of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Panama, and asked ernment had received any intimation on the subject If so, whether the Ministers were prepared to state their views, Lord Russell replied by intimating that certain iutelligence induced the Government to think that the convention concluded with the United States would not answer a decided purpose he projectors of that canal having change scheme from a canal admitting only coasters. The overnment had heretofore communicated with the United States upon the subject, declaring that the object originally contemplated would be frustrated and another plan was proposed, of which the Brit-ish Government thought favorably, and would be very glad it the American Government would con cur, as, if adopted, it would greatly increase the

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 18th till the 4th of April. The Emperor of France has appointed a com mission to visit every part of Europe to inquire into the wants of the country. Father La Cordaire has been ordered to quit Paris tor alluding in harsh terms to the Emperor in a sermon. A tradesman of Paris has been arrested, charged by a dying wo man with having shot the Archbishop of Paris du-

ring the Insurrection of June, 1848.

Senor Rosa has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies of Spain. The Emperor of Austria is rapidly recovering from his wound. There is a report of conspiracy at Comron, and hanging of Provost. The object of the conspirators was to deliver the fortress the hands of Magyars. Five hundred were arrest-

and taken to Pesth. Austria demands that the Hungarians and Poles serving in the Turkish army be immediately dis-The Porte has withdrawn its troops from Mon

tenegro, and pays four million piastres to Austrian subjects. Kleck and Santorini remain to Turkey.

The latter relinquishes the right to erect fortifica-tions on them, and to approach them by sea. EXECUTION AT GETTYSBURG .- The death warrant of James Green, a colored man, who was convicted at Gettysburg, for the murder of Samuel Mars, has been signed by the Governor. The day fixed for his execution is Friday the 15th of April between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. The Compiler says, Green was deeply affected by the reading of the warrant, and asked the Sheriff "il nothing ould be done for him?' Ever since his sentence

ne has labored to prepare himself for the terrible

doom awaiting him, but still harbored the hope that something would be done to relieve him from the penalty of death. CHEAP TRAVELING.—Passengers are now ticket-ed through from St. Louis to Philadelphia, via Pittsbuig, for \$22—cheap compared to what it used to cost. The St. Louis Intelligencer thinks that the day is not far distant when a man will not require more than three or four meals in traveling from that city to New York, and the cost of the trip

will not exceed ten dollars. The U.S. Senate adjourned over on Thursday last, upon the announcement of Mrs. Fill-mone's death, as a mark of respect to her memory.