## Intelligencer & Journal

## GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR. LANCASTER, MARCH 13, 1855. Gen. John Weidman.

Gen. JOHN WEIDMAN, of Lebanon, has published a pamphlet, (containing a rejoinder to the attempt made by SIMON CAMERON to justify his conduct towards the Winnebago Indians,)in which he deals some severe blows at the Know-Nothing candidate for U. S. Senstor. One of the charges is that Cameron, upon a certain occasion, attempted to bribe him upon a certain occasion, attempted to bribe him for his "manly reputation of Know Nothing-(Weidman) in his own house? Gen. W. is a ism;" another endorsed the Nebraska Kansas hest within himself, and being an honest man and a highly intelligent and true hearted Democrat, whose integrity is well known and appreciated every where, has done more to pre- and declared it to be the duty of Democrats to vent the election of the Winnebago Chief to the Senate, than perhaps any other man in the Commonwealth. He has thus placed the Democracy of the State under lasting obligations, and the honest men of all parties will bear him in grateful remembrance. Nothing would afford us more pleasure than to see this fearless, incorruptible and talented Democrat in the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania. With such an Executive, the Goths and Vandals would be banished from the Capital, and our honest old Commonwealth once more resume her former proud and exalted position amongst her sister States.

Gen. WEIDMAN is no office seeker, nor do we know that he would be willing to accept a nomination for any office in the gift of the people; but this much we do know that, if he would have it, a better man, in all respects, could not be elevated to the Chief Magistracy, nor one who would more fearlessly and honestly administer the Government.

Legislative Letter to George Law. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, and a large number of the Know Nothing members of both branches of the Legislature, have addressed a letter to George Law, of New York, sounding him upon national affairs, and asking him to take the field as the Presidential candidate of that party and the champion of its principles. A long he would vote to exclude slavery from the letter from him in reply, is published in the New York papers, in which he toes the mark square up in favor of all their proscriptive and inconstitutional doctrines, which, we presume will be perfectly satisfactory to Speaker Strong and his coadjutors.

George Law for the Presidency ! A fit candidate for the Know Nothings, to be sure .-He is emphatically a natural born Know Nothing, except so far as making money is concerned; for nobody, who is acquainted with the man, (except a Know Nothing) would for one moment suppose that he had the first qualification for the Presidency. This same George Law is the steamboat nabob of the city of New York-the head of the Cuban Fillibusters of that place-the ally of Lopez-and the owner of some sixty or seventy thousand old muskets, purchased from the Government and held in readiness for any expedition that furnishes a good speculation. These are strange times, and strange specimens of humanity are brought on the stage of action. No marvel (after the attempt by these same men to elect Simon Cameron to the U. S. Senator of the United States, but actually re-Senate) that George Law should be brought out for the Presidency, nor that such men as Henry K. Strong and his Know Nothing colleagues in the Legislature should be found his grasp. And this in the State of Pennsyl-willing to run up his flag for the coming campaign! If the could only be elected, what a rich time they would have in plundering the coffers of the Nation. What an honest party these Know Nothings are!

Territories now belonging, or hereafter to be

BY THE HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENT OF THE NORTH AMERICAN. One of Mr. Cameron's characteristic traits was strikingly exhibited during the canvass recently closed—that is, the facility with

Winnebagoism Exposed

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can change his opinions. Your readers will recollect that about six weeks since I republishedin a letter the substance of the proedings of the Democratic County Convent hin county, held at Harrisburg on the 2d of September last, to which Mr. was a delegate, of which he controlled the nominations and movements, and whose reso utions, then adopted, were, if not actually drawn by him, certainly expressive of the po litical opinions he then entertained. One of these resolutions congratulated Henry S. Mott bill, as containing the true republican doc-trine, which could work no community's injury; and a third denounced the proscriptive and intolerant principles of Know Nothingist n actual pose oppose all candidates for office who were known have any connexion with that order. These resolutions were published in one of my letters to the North American, in the early part of the session, and do not now require a republication. Mr. Cameron found them a constant stumbling block, and, doubtless, bitterly regretted their ever having been introduced and passed. No sane man can doubt that they Cuba. sed his real ideas; for then, few anticipated a Democratic defeat, and Mr. Cameron

vas seeking, by professions of orthodoxy, to regain the positi on in the Democratic ranks rom which he had been many years expelled -a view which is strikingly corroborated by the letter I subjoin, and particularly its clo-sing paragraph. Times have been changed ; Americanism has triumphed; and Mr. Simon Comeron has proved to be a regular American and not only an American, but an Anti-Sla-very American, of which the proof is his letter of pledges to Mr. Kirkpatrick, of the Allegheny county delegation, (who has the origi-ual letter in his possession), dated February 9th, 1855-five months, lacking a week, after the period he declared himself a Nebraska man, and a hater of Americanism.

In this letter to Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Cameron makes these declarations :-- First, that from the introduction of the Nebraska bill into Congress, he has been opposed to it, and ever will be. Second, that, if made Senator, he would use all honerable and fair means to effect the restoration of the so-called Missouri Compromise. Third, that if made Senator, he would use all honorable and fair means in his nower to effect the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Fourth, that, if made S

long, to the United States. Fifth, that, if made Senator, he would oppose the extension of slavery over territory now free, or any where or at any time, now or hereafter, where ever, or whenever it may be endeavored, by friends, to introduce it. Sixth, that, it made Senator, he would protect and preserve in-

violate the rights, immunities, and privileges of the North against all encroachments from the Seventh, that if made Senator, he South. lag. would vote for such a system of public rates and duties as would guard home industry, &c. Eighth, that he adheres to the doctrines of his speech of July 19, 1846, on the Tariff. Ninth, that he is in favor of river and harbor improvments, and déplores the Executive vetoes of river and harbor bills; and, Tenth, that he is in favor of such a change in our naturalization laws as will require a residence of twenty one years prior to giving immigrants the right of suffrage. This is his platform of February 1855. His platform of September, 1854, was as essentially and totally different as it was possible for two declarations of sentiment to be. Yet, such a man-so regardless of polit-ical principle-so unsettled in his convictions as unscrupulously to change them at will to gain a supposed advantage, was not only ima candidate for the high office of a pertinently eived a nomination from a portion of the American party, polled a larger vote than any other candidate in the senatorial Convention and thought he had the coveted prize within

much self-respect to desire their elevation. Some of Mr. Cameron's friends attempted to create the impression that the pro-Slavery and anti-American resolutions of the Septemer Dauphin Co., Conv

The Ostend Conference. WASHINGTON, March 5, 1855. The Sonle correspondence will make an oc-tave volume. It has gone back to the State Department.

chartment. The first letter is from, Mr. Marcy to Mr. ule, dated July 23, 1853. After showing that Cuba, from its vast agricultural resources and wealth, its fine climate, &c., is vastly su-perior to any other West India Island, and arwing its importance to the United States, from the proximity to our coasts, that it is very difficult for Spain to maintain its possession of it, Mr. Marcy goes on to say what is our policy in regard to it, and for that purpose quotes the instructions given to our Min-isters in France and Great Britain in regard matter. to the interference of those two Powers in Cuban affairs. He deprecates protection by any Eusupean power to Cuba to enable Spain to main-ain herrule overit. In case of collision with the United States, such protecting power would possible

use of that be in as good condition to make sland to annoy us, as it would be if it were ession. He alludes to British nterference in Central America to show what rotection means. While Spain remains the vereign of Cuba, she can depend upon our naintaining our duty as a neutral nation to vards her. Mr. Marcy says our Neutrality Laws are now as strong as they can be made without unjust interference with the rights of our citizens-that every proper effort will be usde to enforce them in case of revolution in But necessarily, in such revolution, many discontented subjects of Spain will leave our shores to join their countrymen in the effort to throw off the ydke of Spain. Mr. Soule s charged to do away with the suspicion of the Spanish Government that this Government is disposed to encourage fillibuster descents

upon the island, by presenting our past course upon such attempts. Mr. Marcy alludes to the offer of Mr. Polk to purchase Cuba, but doubts if Mr. Soule will find Spain willing to enter into any such negotiation now. He says there is reason to believe she is under obligaion to France and Great Britain to the contrary, from the fact that these powers sen their fleets to be assistants in the Cuban dis turbance; from the proposition for a conven-tion to secure the island for all time to Spain, nd to their joint protest against the views of Mr. Everett to M. Sartiges, in December 18,

1852Mr. Marcy thinks a proposition to purchase would be attended with injurious consequences. and Mr. Soule is instructed to ascertain what arrangements have been made Great Britain and France in regard to sus-taining the dominion of Spain. If either of them have urged a change in regard to sla-very in the Island, Mr. Marcy thinks Spain may be induced to see that she cannot lon hold Cuba, and may be disposed to make i be induced to see that she cannot long independent of her, retaining some commercial advantages, &c. If Spain would do this the United States would have no further anx. iety in regard to European domination, and bably contribute something more substantial than good will toward such an end. If Cuba is to remain in possession of Spain we have a right to demand exemption from he annoyance which the exercise of her arbitrary power to, repress disturbances gives ou We will not submit to detention and earch of our vessels. Our demands for wrongs inflicted upon our citizens have not been attended to, or have been met by unsatisfactory explanations. This must be remedied. The Captain General ought to have power to ac-cord redress as well as to inflict injury. We want also a Commercial Treaty with Spain, that the export only in her colonies may be done away with, that we may have the same advantages in trade we accord her, we being prohibited by law from assessing export duties. The second letter is from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan, July. 2, 1853, in which he com-

ing large fleets on the Cuban coast to watch When a country by her despotism goads ner people to revolution, she has no better

right to invoke foreign aid to suppress it than the revolutionists have in support of their cause. We will not quietly submit to the importation of free Africans into Cuba with the object of making that Island worthless to us when Spain finds she can no longer hold it; and Great Britain and France must be made aware of this. Mr. Buchanan. if he finds est to tolerate such tricksters, and with too her to abandon them.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Soule, March 11th, 1854,

get it.

in which the people both of Spain and the pay for it a price far beyond what was ever United States are so deeply interested. All our proceedings ought to be open, frank and

man events, the time has arrived when the vi- fight to which it may otherwise give birth-tal interests of Spain are as seriously involved It is certain that should the Cubans themselve in the sale as those of the United States in the purchase of the island; and that the transac tion will prove equally honorable to both na-tions. Under these circumstances we cannot anticipate a failure, unless possibly through the malign influence of foreign powers, who sess no right whatever to interfere in the We proceed to state some of the easons which have brought us to this conclusion, and for the sake of clearness, we shall specify them under two distinct heads:-First. The United States ought, if practicable, to purchase Cuba with as little delay as

Second. The probability is great that the government and Cortes of Spain will prove willing to sell it, because this would essentially promote the highest and best interests of

the Spanish people. Then, finally, it must be clear to every re-flecting mind, that, from the peculiarity of its geographical position, and the considerations attendant on it, Cuba is as necessary to the North American republic as any of its esent members, and that it belongs naturaly to that great family of States of which the nion is the providential nursery. From its locality it commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense annually increasing trade which must seek this avenue to the ocean. \* \* On the numerous navigable streams, measuring an agregate course of some thirty thousand miles, which disembogue themselves through this magnificen river into the Gulf of Mexico, the increase of the population within the last ten years amounts to more than that of the entire Union at the time Louisiana was annexed to it. \* \* The natural and main outlet to the products of this entire population-the highway of their direct ntercourse with the Atlantic and the Pacific States—can never be secure, but must ever be indangered, whilst Cuba is a dependency of a distinct power, in whose possession it has proved to be a source of constant annoyance and embarassment to their interests. Indeed the Union can never enjoy repose nor posse

reliable security as long as Cuba is not em-braced within its boundaries. Immediate acmisition by our government is of paramount with nportance, and we cannot doubt ut that in is a consummation devoutly wished for by its nhabitants. The intercourse which its proximity to our coasts begets and encourages between the citizens of the United Sta in the progress of time, so united their inter-ests and blended their fortunes, that they now look upon each other as if they were one people and had but one destiny. Considerations exist which render delay in the acquisition of this island exceedingly dangerous to the United States. \* \* The system of immigration and labor lately organized within its limits, and the tyranny and oppression which characterize its immediate rulers, threaten an nsurrection at every moment, which may result in direful consequence to the American people. \* "Cuba has thus become to us people. \* an unceasing danger, and a permanent cause of anxiety and alarm. \* \* But we need not of anxiety and alarm. enlarge on these topics. It can scarcely be apprehended that foreign powers, in violation of international law, would interpose their in fluence with Spain to prevent our acquisition Its inhabitants are now sufferof the island. ing under the worst of all possible governments-that of absolute despotism, by a distant power to irresponsible agents who are changed at short intervals, and who are tempted to improve the brief opportunity thus afforded to accumulate fortunes by the plains of the course of Great Britain in keepbasest means. As long as this system shall endure, humanity may in vain demand the suppression of the African slave trade in the

sland. This is rendered impossible whilst that infamous traffic remains an irresistable temptation, and a source of immense profit to heedy and avaricious officials, who, to attain their ends, scruple not to trample the most saered principles under foot. The Spanish gov ernment at home may be well disposed, but experience has proved that it cannot contro these remote depositories of its power. Besides, the commercial nations of the Spain detrimental to our interests in regard to Cuba, must use his best endeavors to induce

and unnatural connection between Spain and | less of the highest importance. Cuba, and the annexation of the latter to the ounts the Black Warrior outrage in indig United States. The trade of England and nant terms, instructs Mr. Soule to demand France with Cuba, would in that event asume edress, but recommends no specific means to at once an important aud profitable character, and rapidly extend with the increasing popu lation and prosperity of the island. Secondly. But if the United States, and March 17th, 1854, same to same, in regard to Black Warrior, says the country will not brook any delay in the settlement of that out-rage. Demands \$300,000 indemnity to ownevery commercial nation, would be benefited by this transfer, the interests of Spain would also be greatly and essentially promoted \* \* \* She cannot but see what such a sum ers, and does not expect Mr. Soule to discuss that matter much with the Spanish governof money as we are willing to pay for the is-land would effect in the development of her vast natural resources. Two-thirds of this If Spain seeks to delay or evade the navment, it will be considered an aggravation of the wrong. Spain must at once pay and disclaim the action of her officers in Cuba, or sum, if employed in the construction of a sysassume the responsibility of such action, tem of railroads, would ultimately prove and refuse our claim. Here follows the printed Black Warrior documents, sent to the House March 15, 1854. source of greater wealth to the Spanish people, than that opened to their vision by Cortez. Their prosperity would date from the ratifica-tion of the treaty of cession. \*\*\* France Mr. Marcy to Mr. Soule, April 3, 1854, fears France that a project is on foot to introduce a new has already constructed continuous lines of railroads from Havre, Marseilles, Valenciensystem of agricultural labor into Cuba, and the President, in consequence, deems it pro-per to give Mr. Soule full powers to negotiate nes and Strasbarg, via Paris, to the Spanish frontier, and anxiously awaits the day when purchase of Cuba. He Spain shall find herself in a condition to exthinks the difficulties in regard to the pur tend these roads through her northern provinchase may have been partially removed by ces to Madrid, Seville, Cadiz, Malaga and the late change in the Spanish government. If frontiers of Portugal. This object once acnot disposed to sell, still he thinks for the quic complished, Spain would become a centre of oroquo he would consent to the independence of attraction for the travelling world, and secure a permanent and profitable market for her vaous productions. Her fields, under the stimulus given to industry by remunirating prices, would teem with cereal grains and her vineyards would bring forth a vastly increased and directs our Minister to ascertain if any quantity of choice wines. Spain would speedily become what a bountiful Providence intended Mr. Marcy to Mr. Soule. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Aug. 16, 1854. } PIERRE SOULE, Esq., &c., &c., Madrid: Sir. I am dimension by the Devalue of the state she should be-one of the first nations of Con tinental Europe—rich, powerful and contented. Whilst two-thirds of the price of the inland Sir: I am directed by the President to sugwould be ample for the completion of her most important public improvements, she might, with the remaining forty millions, satisfy the gest to you a particular step, from which h inticipated much advantage to the negotia demands now pressing so heavily upon her credit, and create a sinking fund which would tions with which you are charged on the sub-These, and other considerations which will gradually relieve her from the overwhelming debt now paralyzing her energies. Such is readily occur to you, suggest that much may her present wretched financial condition, that he done at London and Paris either to pro mote directly the great object in view, or, at least, to clear away impediments to its successher best bonds are sold upon her own bourse at about one-third of their par value; whilst another class, upon which she pays no interest, Under these circumstances it seems desira have but a non inal value, and are quoted at about one-sixth of the amount for which they ble that there should be a full and free interchange of views between yourself, Mr. Bu chanan, and Mr. Mason, in order to secure a were issued. Besides, these latter are held principally by British creditors, who may from day to day, obtain the effective interpo oncurrence in reference to the general object. the pur sition of their own government for The simplest, and only very apparent means of attaining this end, is for the three Minispose of coercing payment. Intimations to that effect have b ters to meet as early as may be, at some conen already thrown out fro venient point, say Paris, to consult together, high quarters, and unless some new source of venient point, say Paris, to consult together, to compare opinions as to what may be advi-sable, and to adopt proper measures for per fect concert of action in aid of your negotia-tions at Madrid. While the President, as I revenue shall enable Spain to provide for such exigencies, it is not improbable that they may be realized. Should Spain reject the present golden opportunity for developing her resoures and removing her financial have before had occasion to state, has full confidence in your own intelligence and sagacity. ments, it may never again return. Cuba, in its palmiest days, never yielded e conceives that it cannot be otherwise agreeable to you and your colleagues in Great Britain and France to have the consultation er exchequer, after deducting the expenses of its government, a clear annual inc suggested, and thus to bring your common more than a million and a half of dollars These expenses have increased to such a de simultancious ly upon the negotiations at Madrid, Loudon gree as to leave a deficit chargeable on the reasury of Spain to the amount of six hun If you concur in these views, you will please dred thousand dollars in a pecuniary point of view; therefore, the island brance instead of a source of profit to the mother country. Under no possible circum stances can Cuba ever yield to Spain one pe cent. on the large amount which the Unite States are willing to pay for its acquisition. But Spain is in imminent danger of losing Cuba without remuniration. Extreme oppression, it is now universally admitted, justifier AIX LA CHAPELLE, Oct. 18. 1854. any people in endeavoring to relieve them-several confidential despatches you have ad- entails upon the inhabitants of Cuba coupo dressed to us respectively, to that effect, have fail to stimulate and keep alive that spirit of met in conference-first at Ostend, in Belgi-um, on the 9th, 10th and 11th inst., and then resistance and revolution against Spain which has of late years been so often manifested. In this condition of affairs it is in vain to exat Aix La Chapelle, in Prussia, on the days pect that the sympathies of the people of the United States will not be warmly enlisted next following, up to the date hereof. The has been a full and unreserved interchange of United States will not be warmiy enlisted in favor of their oppressed neighbors. We know that the President is justly inflexible in his determination to execute the neutrality laws; but should the Cubans themelyes rise in revolt against the oppression which they views and sentiments between us, which, we are most happy to inform you, has resulted in a cordial coincidence of upinion on the grave and important subject submitted to our con-sideration. We have arrived at the conclusion, in revolt against the oppression which they suffer, no human power could prevent citizens of the United States, and liberal minded men of other countries, from rushing to their as-done to the city. A young medical student from one of the East-mitted suicide a few days since by taking a large dose of strychnine. No satisfactory cause for sistance. Besides, the present is an age of the rash act is known, unless it be that within and are thoroughly convinced, that an imme-diate and earnest effort ought to be made by the government of the United States to pur-chase Cuba from Spain, at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding the sum of epinion, be made in such a manner as to be presented through the necessary diplomatic forms to the Supreme Constituent Cortes, ebout to assemble on the momentous question,

paid by one people to another for any province our proceedings ought to be open, frank and public. They should be of such a character we firmly believe that, in the progress of hu-man events, the time has arrived when the vi-tions to which it may obterweight of the world. organize an insurrection against the Spanisl government, and should other independent na is come to the aid of Spain in the contes no human power could, in our opinion, preven e people and government of the United States om taking part in such civil war in suppor f their neighbors and friends. But if Spain deaf to the voice of her own interest, and act uated by stubborn pride and a false sense of honor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United

States, then the question will arise, what ought to be the course of the American government under such circumstances. Self preservation is the first law of nature with States as well as vith individuals all nations have, at different periods, acted upon this maxim. Although it

has been made the pretext for committing flag-rantingustice, as in the partetion of Poland and other similar cases which history records, yet the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recording een recognized.

been recognized. The United States have never acquired a foot of territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the cas e of The people o. that independent State, who de-sired to blend their destinies with our own. Even any event, preserve our own conscious rectitude, and our own self-respect. Whilst pursuing this course, we can afford to disregard the consumering and bur own sent-respect. Whilst pursuing this course, we can afford to disregard the censures in the world, to which we have been so often and se, unjustly exposed. After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba, far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question. Does Cuba, in the pos-session of Spain, beriously endanger our internat peake and the existence of our chershed Union 7 Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be usufied in wresting it from Soain if we possess the voided in which the upper same principle that vould justify an individual in tearing down the unphing house of his neighbor, if there were no oth-r means of preventing the flammer from destroying

is own house. Under such circumstances we ought neither u built the cost nor regard the odds which Spain right chlist against us. We forbear to enter into requestion whether the present condition of the shard would justify such a measure. We should, hequestion istand would justify such a measure. baland would justify auch a measure. We should, however, be recreant to our duty, be unworthy of our gallant forefathers, and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be. Africanized, and become a second St. Domingo, with all its attendant horrors to the white race, ind suffer the flames to extend to our own neigh ring shores, seriously to endanger, it not actually consume the fair fabric of our Union. We fear that the course and current of events

are rapidly tending towards such a catastrophe.-We, however, hope for the best though we ought certainly to be prepared for the worst. We also lorfwar to investigate the present condition of the questions at issue between the United States and Spain. A long series of injuries to our people have, ean committee in ab. by Spanish officials; and refunctions of But recently a most flagran utragen on be oghts i American citizens and o he ligg of the Consident tites, was perpeteated in the submer of Havama, inder circumstaces which, without immenate redeess, would have justified a construction as sures of which with heatton of nationonor.

That outries is a st only unatoned, but the Spanis government by deliverately sustained the acts of its subordinates and assumed the responsibility thehing to them. Nothing could more impres-ively teach us the danger to which those peaceful lations it has ever been the policy of the United States to cherisb with loreign nations, are con-stantly exposed, than the circumstances of that case. Situated as Spain and the United States are, the latter, have foreborne to resort to exreme measures; but this course cannot, with due egard to their own dignity is an independent na tion, continue, and our recommendations now sub-mitted are dictated by the firm belief that the ces-sion of Cuba to the United States, with stipulations as beneficial to Spain as those suggested, is the onv effective mode of settling all bast differences in the centre induction is a stating and past distributed of and of securing the two countries against future col-lisions ? We have already witnessed the happy re sults for both countries which followed a simila a trangement in regard to Florida.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN. J. Y. MASON. PIERE SOUL. The reader. will observe that this import.

ument contains several passages which do not appear in the newspaper copy, their places being in-dicated by stars. These are secret, and doubt-

ses running in our city, and is reputed to be realthy (hence the strenuous exertions of our legal gentlemen to admit him on bail.)-He is a man about, or over six feet in height, and probably weighs 250 pounds. He once kept a livery stable in this place-was famous for fast horses and horse racing-notoriously reckless in his habits, engaged in nearly all broils and disturbances of any magnitude that have disgraced our city for years-and the greatest coward that ever put a foot upon the arth, and only gained his notoriety from his unapproachable style and habit of using pro fane and vulgar language. This is not the first time he has taken the law into his own hands—it is not the first blood that he hus imbued his hands in—it is not the first family fireside that he has caused misery and wee in; but it is to be hoped the has t is the last, and if justice is meted out m, his career of crime and debauchery is sealed.

and Louis Correspondence State of Trade and the Weather-Murder of the Deputy County Marshall—Suicide-And still another Steamer sunk—Sam Houston— Military Review—Mr. John H. Lightner— stood erect and bore in trimmph through the Know-Nothing Resolutions-Two Children burned to Death-Arrivals.

Sr. Louis, March 5, 1855. The weather in the beginning of last week was very cold but towards the close moderated, and this a delightful spring merning. Since my last date, navigation has been resumed to the South and the Ohio river, but the streams above Alton are still filled with ice, with a fair prospect of running out in a very few

uys. Until yesterday, we had not received an astern mail since I last wrote. The railroads in Illinois are again open, so that the mail and passengers can come through without de-

Monetary affairs have improved considera bly, and business in all departments begin to

ook up. Our city has again been the scene of great excitement and commotion, in consequence the murder of the Deputy County Marshall On Wednesday last, about 1 o'clock, a noto-rious character, known in this oity as Bob O'Blennis, got into a quarrel with Mr. Benj. rand in the saloon of the Planter's House in which the cowardly wretch drew a revolve sired to blend their destinics with our own. Even our acquistions from Mexice are no exception to the rule, because, although we might have ciaimed them by right of conquest, in a just war, yet we parchased them for what was then considered by both partes a full and ample equivalent Onr past history forbids that we should acquire the island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any levent, preserve our own conscious recitude, and our own self-respect. Whilst pursuing this nd fired four shots' at Brand-one taking ef and the fund husband and doting father la in the cold embrace of death. O'Blennis gave himself up to the County Marshal (who is brother-in-law of the deceased) and was taken to a Magistrate's office for examination.-Whilst the investigation was going on, O'Ble nis, with his friends, frequently left the office for the bar-room, where he was permitted to imbibe freely and walk the streets with a cigar in his mouth as unconcerned as though he was awaiting the result of a horse race. A immense concourse of people gathered around the Justice's office-excited and almost moved to mob violence, but the desperado, heeded them

not, and in fact not an officer, and in shame be it said, had the courage to disarm or pre vent him from visiting the grog-shops during his examination. O'Bleunis found plenty of legal gentlemen who came forward on the instant, and moved in his behalf. This sad affair took place on Wednesday last, and the examination has been continued every since, and is not through with yet. His law yers are endeavoring to liberate the prisoner or ail, but the probability is that they will be lisappointed, as public sentiment is strongly

against such a course, and the public journal with one unanimous expression speak in tone not to be misunderstood upon this point.-O'Blennis has been in jail ever since the mur der, though fed and nursed like a fighting cock by his friends. He, the man who sho own in cold blood in the face of broad day ight an innocent and inoffensive officer of th the law, is permitted by our County Jailor to hounge in the office of the prison, smoke cigars, laugh and converse with his triends, read the morning papers, criticise and scorr at the tale of blood which each one contains with impunity; whilst a poor witness, who unable to give security for his appearance at closely con Court to testify in some case, is fined to the dismal cell, and fed on the rough fare usually allowed the convicts. The law has been repeatedly trampled under foot in this city, and in fact the Criminal code is but a nere mockery and a shield to screen the damning crimes which are almost daily perpe trated in our midst. The safety of our lives and property call aloud for reform-the people pose and true intent of our criminal code—the victim from his grave ictim from his grave, rises with the blood dripping from his wounds and implores for justice ! But money, the root of all evil, defies the laws of the land, and permits the murderer, with his blood stained hands to roam about unpunished and seek another victim to apase his thirst for blood and vengeance. reardless of the consequences-the

Now, a word about O'Blennis and his char-acter. He is engaged, some say one of the proprietors, of the different lines of omnibus-

and struck in the dark-behind the dismal mask, and "stole the livery of Heaven to serve tempestuous storm the noble spirits that man-ned her in the hour of need, when breakers presented themselves on all sides, and every

wave threatened to rend her assunder, and sink her "deep into the bosom of the ocean buried!" But she rode proudly on, bearing aloft upon her banner-"THE CONSTITUTION AND Laws!" Mr. Lightner was one of those who braved the

tempest, and guided her safely through the surg-ing waves to quarters beyond the fury of the rolling billows. Mr. Lightner has been at the Capitol of the State

the past two or three months, and a day or two since presented a scries of resolutions in opposition to the intelerant, proscriptive and bigoted tion to the intolerant, proscriptive and bigoted doctrines recently promulgated by a secret organi-zation, known, and very appropriately too, as "Know-Nothings." I have just read the resolu-tions, and they speak my sentiments so well, and judging, from the tenor of your editorials, perfectly coincide with your idéas, that I subjoin them for the benefit of your readers. They are thoroughly Democratic and American, and speak the spirit of the Constitution, and the only true position to preserve the purity and sacredness of our institu-tions.

RESOLUTIONS against Religious Intolerance, and Whereas, It has become ovident that from re-cent manifestations throughout the United States, that there is preselent an unjust feeling of hostility towards American citizens who are of the Catholic church because of their religious belief, and to-wards adopted citizens because of their foreign

wards adopted citizens because of their foreign birth; therefore, Be it Reserved by the .touse of Representativas. the Senate concurring: 1st. That in the language of the Constitution of the United States," no religious test shall ever be required a a qualification to any office or public trust, under the United States," and further, that there shall be made," no law respecting an estab-lisement of religion or prohibiting the free exerise isement of religion or prohibiting the free exerise thereof."

2d. That in the language of the Constitution of the State of Missour, declaratory of the rights of the people," all men have a natural and indefeasi-ble right to worship Almighty God according to the ictates of their own conscience; that no human authority can control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no person can ever be hurt, molested or restraued in his religious profes-sions or sentiments, if he does not disturb others in their religious worship:" 3d. That it is violative of the spirit of American Institutions and the secrethage of American Institutions

Institutions and the sacredness of American liber institutions and the satisfiest of American Inter-ties to proscribe any who may be cuizens of this Republic, or to exclude them from positions of pub-lic trust and honors, either because of their "relig-ious professions," or because of the accident of their birth, or the fact that they have chosen this land of the free as the home of their adoption.

4th. That wise and patriotic in main adoption. 4th. That wise and patriotic motives influenced our Revolutionary ancestors, both in encouraging emigration to our shores, and in refusing to make any religious establishment for our com ry; also that wisdom and natriotism both teach that it would be as unjust how to discriminate against any one religious denomination, as to dis-criminate in favor of any one, and that it would be as impolatic to drive off labor and population from our, land, as it has hitherto been prudent and ben-eficial to invite it.

eficial to invite it. 5th. That the two great distinguishing features of our Republican government, which gives to it a lustrous pre-eminence above all others on earth, consist in the equality of citizenship, and the free. dom of conscience, and that any political creed which either directly or indirectly denies the one, and, "inclusion of the state of

6th. That the people of Missouri will ever remain rue and loyal to the letter and the spirit of our National and State Constitutions, and will neither tolerate a return to the illiberal principles of the Alien Jewes at John Adams, nor to the religious persecution, such as that which forced our Pilgrim Fathers to take up-their abode in the New World. 7th. That our Senators in Congress are hereby o conlorm to and carry out the cardinal doctrines set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

A motion was made to lay these resolutions or the table, but was defeated by a vote of 19 to 76 they were then referred to the committee who are known to be in favor of them, and in all probabil-ty will report them back to the House and recom-mend their passage. The resolutions are said to be warmly approved by a large majority of the members of both Houses.

nembers of both Houses. On Monday night last a fire broke out in an al-cy back of Glasgow Row, and two colored chil-dron perished in the flames. Mr. Cyrus Helfonatein returned to our city on Sturdey leaf form the cast, where he had cone

aturday last from the cast, where he had gone lor his spring stock of goods Mr. Hartman has also returned to this city from the south. OLD GUARD.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

MOUNT LAURED.--We have been presented by Col. J FRANKLIN REIGART, with a beautiful colored drawing of Mount Laurel, at Safe Harbor, the property of Dr. J. H. Kurtz, of this city. It is an admirable and correct repre-sentation of one of the most romantic spots in Pennsylva-

loving wife's tears and anguish-the father less children and the sister's lament

Important Correspondence

We make no apology for occupying so much of our room this week with the celebrated Ostend proceedings, about which we heard so much last autumn. Upon the call of Congress. the President has made a portion of the correspondence public, and its great importance will attract universal attention. Especially will that be the case in reference to the letter from our Ministers to the Secretary of State-This document is evidently from the pen of Mr. BUCHANAN, bearing, as it does, the impress of his great intellect, and the open, straightforward diplomacy which has always characterized his productions when treating on the subject of our foreign relations. We commend it to the careful perusal of all our readers.

The Carlisle Volunteer is out strongly against the election of SIMON CAMERON to the U. S. Senate. The same may be said of the Warren Ledger. This makes eighty-seven papers in this State, to our knowledge, which are ar rayed in opposition, whilst but five or six have taken ground in his favor ! Some six or eight preserve what might be called an "armed neutrality." At least seven to one of, all the papers in the Commonwealth, are down on the Winnebago Chief, and oppose his election, and we have no doubt that they but express the opinion of nine-tenths of the people of Pennsylvania. Many of the Democratic papers in the adjoining States of New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio, are also arrayed against CAMERON ; for they know him to be a corrupt and designing trickster, totally unworthy the exalted

position to which he aspires.

A Correction !

We are authorized by Dr. J. B. STUBBS, SLATER BROWN and S. W. P. BOYD, to contradict, in the most emphatic manner, the statement of our correspondent, "J. B.," in last week's paper, that they were members of a Know-Nothing Society which is alleged to have met at Temperance Hall, in that township. If their denial is correct, and we have two of the most prominent of them, no reason to doubt it, our correspondent must either have been imposed upon, or else he made a wilful misstatement. At all events, we take pleasure in making the correction.

THE AMERICAN, is the title of a new paper just started at Carlisle, by GEO. ZINN, Esq., late Whig Prothonotary of Cumberland county. As its name imports, it is to be the organ of the Know-Nothings in that county. It is a neatly printed paper, but like several other proscriptive organs that have sprung up resolutions (as you will find them published within the last twelve months, in various parts of the country, it will, in all probability, have but a brief and sickly existence. Personally, the Editor is a clever fellow.

The Tables Turning!

sion.

At the municipal elections held last week in Detroit, Michigan; and Syracuse, Oswego, \* Troy and Utica, N. York, the Know Nothings have been routed "horse, foot and dragoons." The "sober second thought" of the people will soon bring all things to rights again.

159. Messrs. GROBS, NORTH, HERR & WIT-**BED.** Messrs. Gross, North, HERR & Witt- i them; and, in addition, then pledged himself MER will accept our thanks for their continued not to be a candidate for the U. S. Senate exfavors.

New Books, Periodicals, &c.

HARFER'S MAAINE, for March, is one of the most inter-enting numbers we have ever read of fills standard work. The account of Lieux Strains exploring expedition across the Isihmus of Daries, is, itself, worth more than the price of the number-to say nothing of the many other ex-cellent articles contained in it.

THE U. S. REVIEW, for March, has several powerful arti-cles on various subjects. That on "Greek and Roman Lit-orature," is peculiarly so-as also on "The Fall of Sabasto-pol." This excellent work merits a large and extensiva patronage.

THE PERMSTLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL, for March, is filled with matter highly interesting to Teachers and the friends of Education generally. Edited by T. H. BURBOWER, ENG. published at \$1 per annum, invariably in advance.

his real sentiments but that question is settled by the following letter from a leading citizen of this borough, whose character is above suspicion, and whose testimony no one will dare impeach. It shows precisely where Simon Cameron was in September, 1854, and proves his hypocrisy in now pretending to hold opinions of an entirely opposite charac-ter. It is well this should be made known that the public-Americans particularly-may be warned of the character of this man, and take early and effectual steps to save party the disgrace which would inevitably at Legislature, o tend the election, by the next Simon Cameron to the U. S. Senate. I ap pend the letter of Mr. Alricks, addressed very intelligent and worthy member of the House, from Montgomery county : HARRISBURG, Feb. 26, 1855.

Hon. H. N. WICKERSHAM : Dear Sir :- I received yours of this date and

lthough I am much engaged, I will promptly answer your interrogatories. I was a delegate, from the North Ward of this borough, to the Democratic County Con-

vention, which assembled in the Court House, on the 2d September last, and passed a series of resolutions to which you refer, and was present during the entire sitting. Simon Cam- | the Island, and offers to aid Spain in plotting eron was also present-he was also a substi- to bring about such independence. He again tute for a delegate who had been elected to deprecates the African colonization scheme, To your 1st Interrogatory—"Were those resolutions prepared by Simon Cameron ?" such scheme is in contemplation. ' Extracts No. 19.' I answer. I do not know: but their existence was first publicly made known to the conven-

tion by Simon Cameron announcing that there was a gentleman present who had resolutions prepared, and therefore it would neither be necessary to appoint a committee on resolutions, not for the convention to meet in the afternoon, as they could be immediately acted ject of Cuba.

2d Question.—"Were they passed in that convention?" I answer in the affirmative. 3d Question-"Were they unanimously passed ?" I answer, they were. It is proper to say here, that after Simon Cameron mad summation. the annunciation that agentleman present had resolutions prepared, and was again seated, some minutes passed without any motion be-ing made. I then stated that I had resoluions, which I begged leave to offer; whereupon the chair, at the instance of Simon Came ron, ruled that 1 had not the floor first, consequently those which I drafted were not presented, but inasmuch as they embody views on some of the questions at issue in the

late contest, I herewith transmit a copy of two of the most prominent of them, that I may be correctly understood. 4th Interrogatory .- "Was Simon Cameron active in that convention ?" I answer, he was as active as if his future political success, measurably depended on the decision and action of that body. One of the resolutions sub-sequently offered by the gentleman who Simon Cameron announced had them in his posses-sion, recommended Simon Cameron for the ofisdom and knowledge to bear fice of United States Senator; but, on my staind Paris. ting that I would offer a substitute for the res-

olution last-named, it was withdrawn, at the suggestion of Simon Cameron. When the o fix the time when you can repair to Paris, or to such other convenient point. W. L. MARCY with our proceedings) were stopted, he made

a short appeal and gave his word and honor that he would not be a candidate for U. S. FICIAL REPORT OF THE OSTEND CONFERENCE WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5, 1855. Senator, unless nominated by the democratic The following is the official report made to caucus, which was loudly applauded by his select friends, who were present on the occathe Secretary of State of the results of the celbrated Ostend Convention :

These facts are within the recollection of Yours, most respectfully, HAMILTON ALRICKS.

This letter conclusively proves that Mr. Cameron, in September last, stood upon the ultra Democratic platform, knew of the existence of the anti-American and pro-slavery resolutions the Convention passed, had them brought before the Convention, and approved cept as the nominee of the Democratic caucus. Every reader will make his own comments on this disclosure, and form his own opinion of the man unprincipled evough to play the disgraceful part Mr. Cameron has recently attempted, and in which he has, most righteous ly and fortunately, uttorly failed.

199\_ The charter election in Milwauki. has resulted in the success of the whole Democratic ticket. J. B. Cross, the Mayor, has 1400 majority over the Know-Nothing candidate.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the reort of this institution for the year 1854. It located near Harrisburg, and the buildings extensive and commodious. The report forms us that, of the whole number of pa ents admitted into the institution during the our years it has been in operation, although onable number have been discharged a restored or improved, yet there is a remainde which increases annually, and may be consid-ened as a permanent charge. This was 37 in in the year 1851, and 106 in 1852, and 182 in 853. and 214 in 1854. During the last year 144 patients have been admitted, 70 being sent by the public authorities, and 74 by their amounting with the remainder from äends. the previous year, to an aggregate of 326 pa-tients, of whom 112 have been discharged, 27 as restored, 22 as improved, 30 as stationary, and 22 by death. Of the remaining 214, the umber of males is 127. and of females 87 -The report says that more than three hundred patients cannot be accommodated in the insti-tution with benefit, and as applications for adnission are increasing, mauy must necessarily be refused. In view of this, the mauagers re mmend the establishment of another instituion in Western Pennsylvania. Of the pa ients who have been in the institution sinc ts establishment, 333 were natives of Pennsylvania, and 104 of foreign countries, 57 being from Ireland, and 27 from Germany.

Philadelphia Correspondence. PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1855.

PHIADERPHIA, March 10, 1855. Our fire system continues to be a constant topic of agita-tion and dispute. We have now somewhere from eighty to a hundred engine and hose companies each independent of the other, recogniting no authority beyond its own of-fivers, and many of them in a constant state of quasi war with rival companies. At a fire there is no concert of ac-tion, each party acting as its own whims or caprices may dictate. The engine houses have become the regular abodes of a large portion of the young vagaboads about town, and academies of instruction in all the minor vices. Full of spirits and fond of excitement, nothing pleases them so well as the fearful tolling of the fire bell, and on the instant they darf forth to the scone of configuration, and if a "fight" can by any possibility be commenced, their enjoyment is complete.

The fa "fight" can by any possibility be commenced, their epioyment is complete. Taiking of the fremmen, reminds me that some of your "porting readers may feel some interest in the foot races of the champions of the different companies which have come off on several occasions recently in the ring of Weich's Circus. for the prize of a silver horn.— The competitors were to run round it twelve times, making a distance of about a quarter of a mile. The best time made was one minute and tweatly seconds. Meanwhile a wonderful amount of private racing has been going on by way of practice, through our streets and around the public equares. A lady who happened to be in the way of a pair of the edity. Business is become guite a nuisance in some parts of the edity. Business is becoming on the other day, and like seenes have been so frequent as to become quite a nuisance in some parts of the edity. and the Hotels are growded with county merchanis. Of course there is no

crowded with country merchants. Of course there is probability that near so many goods will be sold this s fon as last Spring, but still Philadelphia, from present earances, will hold her own quite as well in this reen

pronoinity that here so many goods will be solid this sea-sion as last Spring, but still Philadelphia, from present ap-gearances, will hold her own quite as well in this respect as any of the other Atlantic cities. A Mechanical Theatre, recently imported from France, in which automatona are made to act dramas, miays and farces, is solvertised on exhibition in the amusement col-umn of the Ledger. If plays can be acted by machinery, I suppose we shall next have sermons preached and cases plead in Court by the same means. Quite a controversy recently took place between the Mayor, the Councils and the Policemen in re-gard to a new uniform hat, of peculiar shape and thoped with leather-on the grown, which the former

upped with leather on the crown, which the forme heisted the latter should wear. Their present badge of office is merely a star, which they can wery convehiently put into their pockets whenever hey wish to sink their official character, or evade he performance of disagreeable duties. The po ine performance of the greezoid duties. The po-licemen contended stoully against the new hat, in-sisting that it was beneath the dignity of American citizens to wear a "livery" as they termed it, and a number of the Councilmen sided with them. The Mayor announced that but one alternative was open to them—they must wear the hat for resign, and to set a good example, has commonced wear-ing the hat himself, and announced his intention of doing so regularly hereafter. A few of the op-ficers did resign, but their places were soon filed, ind the new bot has become a carbitched instiand the new hat has become an established insti

and the new hat has become an established insti-tution with the whole corps. A city passenger railway omnibus is now in successful operation on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, from Willow street to the upper part of the city. The cars are drawn by horses at a rapid rate, but can be stopped more quickly than the ordinary omnibus, by means of powerful brakes.— The rails used form an iron gutter, and do not bursent any impediment to the use of the streets present any impediment to the use of the streets by drays or wagons. I took a ride in one of these

Mr. Brand was a member of the Order of odd Fellows, and was conveyed by them to his last resting place, to rise before his mur-derer at that awful tribunal where every man s judged according to his deeds. After the first day's examination, it

deemed advisable to continue it in the Crimi-nal Court room, adjoining the jail instead of the Magistrate's office, as an injured and exasperated crowd are daily in attendance, an is believed that if he is admitted on bail, he will be be lynched within 24 hours.

A German, named Charles Kumpler, comnitted suicide a few days since in our city by a rope to the rafter in anging himself with his garret. No motive is assigned for the act. He leaves a helpless family. The steamer James Trabue recently sunk

She is a new boat. No parn Red river. iculars of the disaster.

The citizens of Belleville, Ill., have held a ublic meeting and invited Gen. Sam Houston o visit that place when he comes to Illinois s he purposes to do. Sam is known as one f the leaders of the Know-Nothings, and it is hought that the good people desire a Lodge 1 their midst-hence the invitation of "Sam. large majority of the citizens of that place re Germans, so he had better pay his visit

with as little pomp as possible. The U. S. troops, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, in this State, were reviewed one day last week. A large number of our citizens went down to witness it. Thirteen hundred oldiers were on parade, and were, for about two hours, taken through rapid and brilliant evolutions. It is said that these soldiers are

reparing for service among the Indians of West. I hope it is so, for something should be done, and quickly, too, to prevent the depredations now being committed by the red skins on our frontiers.

It is with great pleasure, and no small degree of pride and satisfaction, that I am en-abled to present the name of a Lancaster Co. Democrat in so favorable a light before his many friends in your vicinity, and more par ticularly when it is coupled with a subject which is now agitating the minds, not only this community, but the entire country. have had occasion during the last twe months to bring the name of Mr. Joun H. LIGHTNER before your readers as as a promi nent, consistent and reliable Democrat of this city. But it should be remembered that the gentleman in question is not an office-seeker, nor is he one of those who paddles in the political waters merely for personal interest o self aggrandizement; but on the other hand, steadily and firmly maintains the measures and principles, which he believes to be strictly and thoroughly constitutional, and in ac-cordance with the letter and spirit of the intitutions under which we live-the measures

and doctrines of the Democratic creed. Mr. Lightner was, pressed to become a candidate at the last August election. as one o the Representatives from this county to the Legislature. He made no exertion, as poli

icians generally do, to rally around him the support of those who were either unacquainted or lukewarm in his behalf, but left the people to choose whom they preferred to represent this city in the halls of our State Legislature; and notwithstanding the combined influences which were brought to hear during that can

vass, against the party of which he was of the vass, against the party of which he was of the few who triumphed—even "Old Bullion" him-self sunk under the weight, which at one time threatened to swamp the good old ship that has rode in triumph for the last half century over the rugged and troubled political ocean —though a partice of the area.

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-though a portion of the crew described holds of the described he desc \*\_\* | our political enemies assumed a new disguise,

sentation of one of the most rominit: spois in Pennsylva-nia, immediately at the mouth of the Consetoga where its waters are united with those of the Susquehanns river.— From the top of the hill, the speciator can have an almost unbroken tiow for more than 20 miles in any direction.— The Hotel and Store House, at the base of the hill, and at present in the occupancy of John Kolp, Esq., are plainly set forth in the drawing, and everything about the picture, (including the steamboat and other craft in the fiver and creek, and the perspective view of the hills on the York county side of the river,) indicates that it was sketched by a master hand.

a master hand. AG-The Musical Convention which held its seesions in this city, during the greater part of last week, closed its exercises on Friday evening, with a graud ConcerSat Ful-tom Itall, which was attended by a large concourse of our citizens. The singing was really admirable, and the pro-gress made in this dolightful exercise by those who regu-larly attended the Convention, was astonishingly great.-Professors Jourseon and FROST who led the entertainment are certainly adopts in their profession, and have left us with the warmest regards of our citizens. 'Phese gentlemen will give another Concert in this City, on Monday might next.

n this City, on Monday night next. the TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS throughout the County, will take place on Friday next.

INKS! INKS --- We direct the attention of our readers to MURRAY & STORE'S advertisement, in another column They keep the best lnks now in use, and are prepared furnish them in any quantities to country merchants

have only one week longer, in which to get ready their po-itions for license. If not published next week, they will be too late.

Messrs. SHERBROOKE & Son have com menced a writing school in Columbia. These gentlemen have just finished a very successful ngagement in this city-having taught over pupils, of both sexes, since the 1st December. We hope to hear that they mee with liberal encouragement in that Borough. Their system is an admirable one, and the facility with which they communicate instruc tion, and the rapid progress made by their pu uils, is their best recommendation

SERMONS .- We have received from Messre Murray & Stock (who have the pamphlet for sale) a copy of two discourses, preached in he Presbyterian Church of Columbia, by Rev. EBENEZER ERSKINE, on the 1st and 15th days of October, 1854—entitled "God in the Pestilence, or Cholera a Visitation from God ;" and "The Blessed Dead." The first being a sermon on the subject of the Cholera which had been so fearful in its ravages in that borough—and the second in relation to the death of Dr. R. E. Cochran, Mrs Susan Dick, Mr. Robert A. Spratts and Mrs. Hannah Odell, members of his congregation. These

should have a are excellent discourses, and general circulation. They breathe the spirit pure and heart-felt piety, and cannot having a happy influence upon the mind of the reader.

100- The building at the sou of Center Square, known as "Hubley's Hotel," has been purchased by the Inland Safety Mutual Insurance Company, of this city, and will be converted into a Banking House after the lst of April.

COLUMBIA AND OCTOBARO RAILROAD-At a meeting of the Directors of the Columbia and Octoraro Railroad Company, held in this city last week, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer, Samuel Mifflin, Esq., be directed to proceed forthwith to complete his surveys of the route of the road from Columbia to the termination, on the Pennvlvania and Delaware line, and to prepare the frafts thereof, together with the necessary profiles, specifications and estimates, so as to enable he board to place the road under contract. The road commences at Columbia, and will be located on the east bank of the Susquehanna to Safe Harbour, from thence by the best route, passing near the Unicorn tayern in Drumore ownship, and Oxford in Chester county, to a point on the Delaware and Pennsylvania line north west from New Castle. At this point the road will connect with a road termin

at or near New Castle. The entire length of the road connecting Columbia with the Dela-ware will be about 60 miles.

Hon. WALTER G. LOWRIE, of the Supreme Court, will deliver a Lecture, in Fulton Hall, for the benefit of the Young Men's Chrisian Association, this evening, (Tuesday,) Com-nencing at 71 o' clock. Subject-"The Natural Law of the Sabbath." Admission 123

From the well known abilities of the Lectuer a rich intellectual treat may be expected and the great importance of the subject should ensure a full house.

Councils have established Night Mar-tets-see Ordinance. This, we think is a good novement.

Councils have elected HENRY KITCH Street Commissioner, and JOHN TUCKER City