CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES: FOR PRESIDENT JAMES BUCHANAN

Subject to the decision of the Democratic National CANAL COMMISSIONER:

GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia County. AUDITOR GENERAL. JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery County

SURVEYOR GENERAL: TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter County.

The New License Law. There has been quite a busy time of i amongst the Tavern Keepers, and Restaurant Proprietors, during the last few days, getting their applications for license ready. There will, doubtless, be some disappointments, as the new law will lop off something like one hundred public houses in the county. In this City alone, there will be about twenty less

than under the old law. How the new law will operate, time must determine. We think there are several objectionable features in the bill, which we hope to see amended by a subsequent Legislature .-But, as it is now the law of the State, it should be lived up to, and its requirements obeyed, until something better can be framed by the law making department to take its place.

The Court have fixed upon Monday THE 5TH DAY OF MAY, for the hearing and granting of licenses in Lancaster county.

It will be necessary, therefore, for all applicants for license under the new law to file their petitions with the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, on or before Saturday next, the 12th inst., so as to enable him to advertise them three weeks before the meeting of the Court, in compliance with the law. A failure to file them in the Clerk's office, in proper time, will be fatal to the applications.

A Powerful Article.

The Pennsylvanian of the 29th ult., contained a very able editorial article, of ten columns in length, headed "An Earnest Appeal. The Democratic people of Pennsylvania speaking to their Political Brethren of the other States of the Union, on the Subject of the Presidency. A Faithful History of Pennsylvania as a Party. With a Full and Truthful Sketch of the Public and Political Life and Services of JAMES BUCHANAN, the candidate of that Party for the Presidential Chair."

Col. Reinhold's Course.

By reference to the yeas and mays on the passage of the License Bill, in the House, it will be seen that Col. REINHOLD's vote was cast in the negative, whilst that of Mr. BRUSH was in the affirmative. To place himself right on the record, and to show that he was actuated by an honest desire to discharge faithfully what he conscientiously believed to be a duty, the Col. has entered the following reasons for his vote upon the Journal of the House. He says:

I am opposed to the provision of section 10. which requires all Hotel keepers to give bail in a large amount.

I am opposed to the provision of the 13th section making the license fees unreasonably high.

I am also opposed to the provision regulating the number of public houses to be licensed, because I consider it as restricting the Courts to grant a less number than the necessities of the community require.

I would have voted for the bill if the above unreasonable provisions had not been incorporated in it, although there are other objecole leatures in the law.

I am in favor of a license system which would do justice to all parties and all classes of community.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD .- The trials growing out of the aceident that occurred at Hyde's, on the Northern Central Railroad, about two years ago, came before the court in York, Pa., last week. The first case, that of Mary, widow of Abraham Musselman, of Lancaster county, was disposed of by the jury rendering a verdict of \$1000 damages and six cents costs against the company. Mr. Musselman, it will be remembered, lost his life by the accident. The York Pennsylvanian says there were two other cases for personal injuries-one of which was decided on Saturday by a verdict of \$950 in favor of the daughter of Mr. Trusil, who was injured for life. In this case the company were also ordered to pay six cents costs. The other case-that of Mr. Nunemacher was postponed.

California for Buchanan.

California has elected a unanimous Delegation, in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN, for the Presidency, to the Cincinnati National Democratic Convention. Our young sister State has shown great wisdom in the choice of her candidate. She is not disposed to take the risk of defeat with another person, when she can have a positive victory with Mr. BUCHANAN. California understands perfectly well, that in hese troublesome times, a nomination by the Democratic party, does not amount to an election, and on this account, she desires to of testimony. No witness is obliged to aphave the strongest man in the Democratic ranks for a candidate. - Pennsylvanian.

Late Foreign News.

The steamship Asia, arrived at New York on Friday last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 22d ult.

It was generally believed that the treaty of lay occurring, the armistice would be extended to April 30th.

The health of the French Empress, and the Prince Imperial continues to be excellent. Mr. Buchanan introduced his successor, Mr Dallas, to the diplomatic corps, on the 17th, and transferred the charge of the Embass; to him. In the afternoon he left London for Paris, whence he was to return on the 21st or

of April. The Liverpool market since peace is now reduced to a certainty, shows a further decline in Breadstuffs and Cotton.

Times, sail for the U. States about the middle

A Bill is before the United States Sen_ ate, which, if made a law, will work an important reform in our small current coins and break up the absurd system of buying and selling by the shilling and six-pence worth.--The bill reduces the legal value of Spanish and Mexican quarters, eighths and sixteenths of a dollar to twenty, ten and five cents, and also provides for a new cent, much smaller than the present one. The silver coins named are to be sent to the Mint as fast as they get into government hands. Under this law the pence system would soon be among the follies of the past, and our currency assume its true decimal character. The outlawed coins would be bought up by the silversmiths or go to the in the territory. At the close of the address, mint for re-coinnge, and in a twelve-month they would be almost out of circulation.

Col. A. K. McClure, Esq., of the Harrisburg Telegraph, has been appointed by Gov. Pollock, Superintendent of the Eric and North- ed upon next Tuesday, the 15th inst., as the east Railroad, in place of Hon. Joseph Casey, time for the final adjournment of the Legislawho has resigned.

The Foreign News. The steamer Atlantic arrived at New York on Wednesday, bringing Liverpool dates to the one of the leading and most influential Demo-19th ultimo. Among the prominent items of crats of Baltimore City, was received on Tuesinformation, are the conclusion of peace and day, after our paper of last week was issued. the birth of a son to Napoleon III. The It is good news, however, and none the less all interested in mechanics liens: mother and child, according to the official bulletins, are both doing well. Addresses, congratulations and illuminations are the order of the day in Paris, and the Imperialists are almost wild with delight. How long will it be before the Marseilles Hymn again awakens Frenchmen to glory and liberty? Their fickleness is very poor security in which to invest the prospects of a Throne for the babe

of Eugene. We can recollect of no instance, for many generations, where the son of the reigning Monarch of France succeeded him to the crown. The King of Algeria may be more fortunate. But why name him King of Algeria? Will France be satisfied with Algiers, when all Africa bordering on the Mediterranean, from the Cape where Tarik first threw his Moorish warriors upon Spain, up to where the great desert divides Egypt from Barca, invites Frenchmen to conquest? France is colonizing Algiers with her Republican children, in order to avoid present danger at home. May not time produce a race f heroes upon African soil, whose shout for liberty shall awaken the world to arms for the rights of man? The son of the first Napoleon was crowned King of Rome, which meant all Italy, and as much more of the world as

his father and, himself could conquer. The empire of Charlemagne flitted before Napoleon's vision, and the use of the Iron Crown of Lombardy was symbolical of his secret thoughts and settled determination. But he could not conquer the Fates, and his project failed. Will the third Napoleon have greater fortune in perpetuating his dynasty? Where is the progeny of Merovius? Where the Canetians? Where the Bourbons? Extinction by the sword, and exile by an outraged people, are the only answers. The Sybil clutches

the history of France, and has marked upon the leaves, the inevitable result. The third Napoleon may now read the fate of his dynasty. How mortifying it must be, even to French manhood, after the mind has become sobered down, to reflect upon the folly and severity of bending to the earth in adoration of a "muling, puling infant," whose advent is

the price of butchery and expatriation of thousands. The French are now jubilant with joy-they will soon be shouting for blood.-Who is foolish enough to suppose that the kindling apostrophes of Mirabeau have lost their effect? The English are shooting the Black natives

at Cape Coast, to show their love for the colored race. Oude has been wiped out of existence, and the East Indian Company can now collect the revenue of the former kingdom, by the humane process of the thumb screw, seething iron, &c. The heroes of the Sandall hills are still in rebellion against the Company's oppression. Peace is said to have been almost concluded by the Plenipos of the European tyrants. The Turks are in a very bad condition, and besides being at the mercy of their rough allies, who plunder and ill treat them at pleasure, the Osmanli soldiery are robbed and starved by their own officers. The Russians are sending fresh troops into Bessarabia. Mr. Dallas has reached London. Mr. Bu-CHANAN had taken formal leave of the Queen, and was accompanied by Lord PALMERSTON.-The ripe statesmanship of Mr. Buchanan is acknowledged by the first men of England .-The news is important in many respects .-

Pennsylvanian. United States Patents for 1855. We have received a copy of the Annual Ro-

year 1855. The total number of applications during the year, was 4435, and the entire number of patents issued, was 2024. In 1841, the total applications filed amounted to 847. The cash received that year, amounted to \$40,413. In 1855, the cash received amounted to \$176,380. Mr. Mason says that "the augmentation in the number of applications has been greater during the past year, than at any previous period; and that the increase in the number of patents is not proportionably great is due to the fact that at the commence ment of the year 1854 there were 823 cases undisposed of in the office, so that the whole number of cases acted upon during that year exceeded four thousand. At the begining of the year 1855 there were but 89 cases on hand, and on the first day of the present year only 66. There are papers on file which show that less than fifty years since the annual income of the office was only about \$1500, and that for the seven years previous to 1826 the aggregate amount secured was about \$42,000, or an average of \$6000 per annum. These facts, taken in connexion with the last of the above statements, will show with what a constantly accelerated rapidity the march of invention has been progressing for the last half cen-

The following in relation to the rights of in-

ventors, will be read with interest .-The question of patentability is often one of the most delicate and difficult that can ever arise before any tribunal. A resort to the testimony of experts is frequently essential to a just and correct decision. The law now makes no provision for this or any other kind pear or to give testimony, unless he does s at his own option, and even if he swears false-

ly, there is no statute penalty.

Without the means of proving the practical working of his machine, or without any other legal testimony, the inventor sometimes parte affidavits, sometimes of doubtful authen ticity, and always regarded with suspicion, Peace would be signed at Paris on that day, ted, appeals to the judge-who has no adeor on Monday the 24th. In the event of der quate means of arriving at a correct conclusion and thus is frequently deprived of his rights without an opportunity of establishing them n the manner guaranteed to all other citizens. Nor ought it to be supposed that these are matters of trivial moment; at least they are not so to the individual most immediately in terested. To him the offspring of his mental energies are something more than property they are his children, for whom he has labored through much of the fairest of life's meridian and on whom he relies for consolation and

22d. He would probably, says the Liverpool support in the evening of its decline. That he has now no sufficient opportunity of establishing his rights before a properly onstituted tribunal is doubtless a great defect in the present system. Whether that defect shall be remedied, and, if so, in what manner, will be for Congress to-determine The above suggestions are not intended as proposing any definite plan for modifying the present laws, but merely as presenting the lifficulties experienced, and furnishing some hints which may serve as a basis for future consideration by the body to whom the matter

is submitted. It is recommended that an Examiner-in-Chief be appointed, whose duty it shall be, to review the action of the present Examiners for the purpose of introducing corrections and uniformity of decision.

HARRISBURG, April 4.—General Lane made n address upon Kansas affairs, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, before a rge audience, including most of the members of the Legislature and many ladies. It wsa clear statement of the history of recent events a resolution was adopted returning thanks to the speaker, and expressing the opinion that Kansas should be admitted into the Union.

The House of Representatives has fixture.

Presidential Items.

The following communication, from interesting to our readers because it has been in our possession for a week:-

A Voice from Maryland. Messrs. Sanderson:—We understand that primary meetings were held in Baltimore co., Saturday last, the 29th of March, by Democracy, with a view to the selection of delegates from the 3d and 4th Congressional disricts of Maryland, to the National Convention at Cincinnati, and that the vote of the county s almost, if not quite, unanimous for the favor te son of Pennsylvania, James Buchanan. It will be remembered that Baltimore counv is the most important Democratic county n the State, and as she goes so will, in al probability, go the State.

A Voice from Ohio. A large and overwhelming meeting of the Democracy of Cincinnati, was held, pursuant to public notice, at Greenwood Hall, in that City, on the evening of the 27th ult., which was presided over by Col. A. N. RIDDLE-assisted by 36 Vice Presidents and 5 Secretaries. A Committee consisting of Judge Hart, J. M'Makin, Dr. George Fries, W. C. McDowell. Frederick Pliester, Henry Hanna and Dr. C. S. Kaufman, (formerly of this City) was appointed, who reported, through their Chairman, the following preamble and resolutions

which were unanimously adopted: Whereas, within a brief period of time the National Democratic Convention will assem ole in this city to adopt such measures as in their wisdom will best promote the success o the party, and to select from among our emi nent democratic statesmen suitable candidate: for the highest offices within the gift of the people; and whereas, to the action of that Convention we naturally look forward with deep interest and a most sincere desire that its proceedings may be so governed as to harmonize the elements of Democratic strength, and all time to come to preserve the ascendancy of Democratic rule: therefore

Resolved, That rotation in office is a usage of the Democratic party, to which we should at all times firmly adhere; more especially do we regard this usage vital in respect to the of fice of Chief Magistrate of the Union, whose overgrown official patronage may at times be used to defeat the will and wish of the people; therefore, we do respectfully request delegates in said convention to use their influence to procure the recognition of the one term principle as fundamental in the articles of our

Resolved, That in the distinguished statesmen who have been and are now mentioned in connexion with the Presidency, we recogaize eminent fitness for the office, and we sin cerely hope that no candidate will be selected whose claims and qualifications have not been canvassed by the public, and whose name was not distinctly announced as a candidate before said convention at or before the balloting shall

Resolved, That we earnestly hope that the proceedings of said convention in all things may be characterized by harmony and frater nal feeling, and that their measures may be so taken as to meet a hearty response from, and the cordial approbation of, the democracy of the Union; especially that they nominate a candidate for the Presidency whose sound national and commanding reputation for statesmanship will induce a united effort to maintain the ancient glory of the party.

Resolved, That while we pledge ourselves to a becoming zeal in the support of the nomnee of the convention, whomsoever he may be and come from what section of the Union he may, yet deeply impressed with the eminent fitness of the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and believing that the certain tri-umph of the party, and the best interests of the country, would alike be promoted by his iomination, to secure which we do respectfully request our delegates in said convention to

The meeting throughout, according to the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Democratic organ of that city, from which we quote, "was characterized with much enthusiasm and harmony upon the subject of the nomination of Mr BUCHANAN." Judge Hart, Judge Caldwell, W. C. M'Dowell,

Esq., Gen. M'Cormick, and others. The Dixon Transcript, (Lee co. Illinois,) favors the nomination of Mr. Buchan- ness. AN for the Presidency. So, also, does the Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian.

Buchanan in Delaware.

The Delaware Gazette in an article on Mr. Buchanan, savs: "We may shortly expect this distinguished gentleman to arrive in his own country, which awaits him with open arms. He is a noble specimen of what an American Minister should re, and what an American gentleman may be- judgment belongeth unto me." come under our free and happy form of government. The popularity of Mr. Buchanan in Delaware has developed itself so rapidly within the past three or four months that we fully believe, should he be nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic party in June, the vote of our State would be his by an unprecedented majority. This feeling runs thro as a sound and safe man-one who will unflinchingly perform the duties appertaining to the eminent position to which I

called, solely with a view to the country's bests interests. The New License Bill.

This important enactment, which has been signed by the Governor and is now a law of the State, will be found on our first page .-The following are the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill, in both houses. IN SENATE.

YEAS-Messrs. Browne, Buckalew. Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Gregg, Hoge, Ingram, Jumison, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, McClintock, Pratt, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Piatt, (Speaker)—27. IN THE HOUSE.

Yfas—Messrs. Anderson, Augustine, Backus, Baldwin, Barry, Beck, (Lycoming,) Beck, (York,) Bernard, Boyd, Boyer, Brush, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Clover, Dock, chanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Clover, Doca, Dowdall, Fausold, Foster, Fry, Fulton, Gaylord, Getz, Haines, Hamilton, Harper, Heins, Hill, Hipple, Holcomb, Housekeeper, Hundell, Hipple, Holcomb, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Magee, Manly, Mangle, Miller, Montgomery, Morris, Mumma, Orr, Patterson, Pearson, Phelps, Ramsey, Riddle, Robinson, Salisbury, Shenk, Smith, (Allerbary, Smith, Challerbary, Challerb (Allegheny,) Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Wy

oming,) Strouse, Whallon, Wright, (Dauphin,) Wright,)Luzerne,) Zimmerman.—64. NAYS-Messrs. Ball, Brown, Carty, Coburn, Craig, Crawford, Edinger, Gibboney, Hancock, Leisenring, Lott, M'Calmont, M'Carty, M'Comb, Moorehead, Purcell, Reed, Reinhold, Roberts, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Thompson, Walter, Wintrode, Yearsely, Wright, Speaker—32.

What they say of Him at Home. The following, from the Star of the North, published in Columbia county, the home of George Scott will show in what kind of estimation he is held at home, where he is best

For Canal Commissoiner, this county received the compliment of a candidate; and certainly no part of the public works of the State has been always so well managed as the divis-ion of the Canal in this vicinity. Nor in a time of sore trial did any county in the State stand more faithful to the Democratic cause than the Star of the North in the dark campaign of '54. George Scott was first drawn nto active politics a few years ago when it became necessary to select the strongest man in the county for a Legislative candidate, and as Legislator he justified the expectations of his friends, and proved himself a man of tact, discretion and intelligence. He was re-elected next year—although this county was per-haps not in fairness entitled to have the can-didate; but the other county made no resistance, and was so well satisfied with Mr. Scott that he afterwards became the choice of that county for Congress. He has for several years past received the first vote of this district for the nomination of Canal Commissioner in the Democratic State Convention. His experience in the public works, his judgment and knowl-

ELECTION OF BUCHANAN DELEGATES .- BAL-TIMORE, April 3.—In the Third Congressional District, including a portion of this city, Buchanan delegates have been elected.

edge of men will be useful in the Canal Board.

Supreme Court Opinion. Supreme Court-Chief Justice Lewis, and Justices Woodward, Lowrie and Black. The following opinion delivered by Chief Justice Lewis, possesses considerable importance to Third A. R. Presbyterian Church,)

Stetler.

Lewis, Ch. J.—The equity of a mechanic's lien upon a building is founded upon the labor and materials furnished by him in constructing it. That the land on which the uilding stands goes with the building, in case of a sale, is the result of necessity, because the ilding cannot be enjoyed without it. The egislative provisions are founded on that neessity, and do not change the character of the lien in this respect. It is not founded on any contract with the owner of the land. It is not ecessarily one of his debts. It may be creaed by a contractor who has already received from the owner full compensation for furnishing the materials and erecting the building. Attaching itself to the building, and depend ing upon it for existence, the lien must neces sarily share the fate of the building. mount of labor or materials furnished for the erection of a building would create a lien if no uilding should be erected. So if the building, after erection, should be destroyed by accident before the ground on which it stood passed to a purchaser, tue lien would be gone. The reason for binding the land is gone with the ouilding. Any other construction would deeat one of the objects of the law, which was promote the improvement of the country by encouraging mechanics and material men furnish labor and materials for erecting buildngs. But if the lien continues on the land after the building is destroyed, how are those who erect the new building on the premises to be protected? Their equity against it is undoubtedly superior to the claims upon the building that was destroyed. And yet the latter, if they exist at all, must be preferred to the former. Under such a rule all further improvement on the premises might be pre In this case mechanic's lien against a former building was good against one erected afterwards, although neither the labor or materials on which the claim is founded were performed or furnished for the building thus charged. In this, we think there was an error. It follows from think there was an error. what has already been said, that the equity of the claim does not extend to the ground. except when it becomes necessary to the en joyment of the building. The words of the statute are in accordance with this principle. They give the lien upon the "building" alone, in the first place, and then by a subsequent section this lien is declared to "extend to the ground covered by such building, and to so uch other ground immediately adjacent thereto and belonging in like manner to the owner of such building as may be necessary for the ordinary and useful purposes of such building." The words "such building" refer exclusively to the buildidg for which the ma terials were furnished and work done, and to to other. When the ground ceases to be "cov ered" by "such building" before the lien i filed, the lien ceases as a matter of course.

ere for the plaintiff in error. Toleration Illustrated.

AN UNPUBLISHED CHAPTER FROM GENESIS 1. And Abraham was sitting at the door of tent, under the shade of his fig tree. 2. And it came to pass that a man stricken with years, bearing a staff in his hand, journeyed that way, and it was noon-day.

3. And Abraham said to the stranger, "pass

not by, I pray thee, but come in and wash thy feet, and tarry here until the cool of the evening, for thou art stricken in years, and the heat overcometh thee." 4. And the stranger left his staff at the loor, and entered into the tent. 5. And he reposed himself, and Abraham

before him bread and cakes of fine meal, baked upon the hearth.

6. And Abraham blessed the bread, giving God thanks—but the stranger did eat, and refused to pray unto The Most High, saying, "The Lord is not the God of my fathers."

7. And Abraham was exceeding wroth, and called his servants, and they beat the stranger and drove him into the wilderness. 8. Now in the evening Abraham lifted up his voice and prayed, and the Lord said "Abraham, where is the stranger that sojuurned with thea this day?" with thee this day?"

And Abraham said, "Behold, O Lord! he cat of thy bread, and would not give thee thanks; therefore did I chastise him, and drove him from my presence into the wilder-

10. And the Lord said unto Abraham, "Thou hast done evil in my sight. Have I not borne with thee and thy transgressions these four score and ten years, and couldst thou not bear for one day thy brother's infir-

11. "Arise and follow the stranger, carrying with thee oil and wine, and anoint his bruises and speak kindly to him; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and mercy as well as 12. And Abraham arose, and went out into the wilderness, to do as the Lord had com-

The Editor's Book Table. COMMON SENSE, OR THE FOLLY OF PROHIBITION.— By Geo. Brubaker, Esq., of this City. This is the title of a neat little pamphlet of 20 pages, just

precedented majority. This feeling runs thro' issued from the press. The object of the author is to sho what he conceives to be the folly and wrong of all attempts to prohibit the sale or use of intoxicating liquors, by legislative enactments or otherwise. His positions and the arguments adduced to sustain them are somewhat novel, and they will doubtless be the subject of criticism by our Tem-, rance friends. The pamphlet is for sale, we presume, at our Bookstores.

We advise each of our friends interested in the discussion of the liquor question, to call and obtain a copy, and then judge for themselves as to the merits of the work. Whether they approve or not of the writer's course of argument, they will find it to be an interesting production. PUTNAM'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Published by Dix

The April number has a peculiarly attractive table of contents, and is in all respects fully equal to any of its predecessors. This standard magazine continues to proper, and it deserves to have a still more extended circula-

NEW MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, the great Music Publisher and Piano Dealer, 333 Brondway, N. Y., has sent us the following popular piece of music:
"JEANNIE MARSH OF CHERICY VALLEY," Song and Chorus-Words by General Morris: Music by Thomas Barer.

Price 25 cents.

Jeannie (who, by the Lye, we understand to be no ideal ersonage) has excited the poetic muse of General Morri personage) has content the poetic muse of General Morris, and furnished a new inspiration to the mest original and melodious of all our ballad composers, Thomas Baker, who has produced an admirable melody—light, spark ling and graceful as is the fair theme of both poet and sician. This song possesses all the elements of immense popularity, and will soon be found on every piano through out the country. For the benefit of our readers we copy he words of the song, as written by the General:---

Jeannie Marsh of Cherry Valley, Jeannie Marsh of Cherry Valley,
At whose call the musos rally;
of all the nine none so divine
As Jeannie Marsh of Cherry Valley.
She minds me of her native scenes,
Where she was born among the cherries
off peaches, plums and nectarines,
Pears, apricots and ripe strawberries!
Jeannie Marsh of Cherry Valley.
cannie Marsh of Cherry Valley. Jeannie Marsh of Cherry Valley,
Jeannie Marsh of Cherry Valley,
In whose name the muses rally;
of all the nine none so divine
As Jeannie Marsh of Cherry Valley,
A silvan nymph with queenly grace,
An angel she in every feather than the state of the stat

he sweet expression of the place, A dimple in the smile of nature! Jeannic Marsh of Cherry Valley HE KNICKERBOCKER, OR NEW YORK MONTHLY
MAGAZINE. Published by Samnel Hueston. at 34 The April number is an excellent publication. Its con tents are so varied, that almost every reader will have his ste gratified, and be instructed and amused. The Knick erbocker is a work which should have a place on the centre

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, for April is received. It is a

beautiful number—rich in reading matter and embellish-ments, and every way indicative of the industry energy of the Editors and Publisher. THE CATTLE BUSINESS .- From some statistics that have been compiled for the purpose of showing the value to railways of the freight on cattle taken to New York, it appears that, during the past year, the State of Ohio sent to that market about 40,000 head; Illinois over 22,000; Kentucky 10,500, and Indiana 9,000. The New York and Eric Railroad carried forward 56,789 cattle and 224,878 hogs, and the Hudson River 48,502 cattle. The freight received by the New York Railroads for the transportation of live stock, amounted to one million of dollars. There were consumed as beef in that city, 185,574 cattle in one year, and Philadelphia and Baltimore about 100, 000-one half of which it is estimated came from Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowo, Wisconsin and Michigan, which States also sent to eastern markets at least 600,000 live hogs the freight on all of which amounted to about It is believed the business for the

ensuing year will be much larger. NEW YORK, April 5 .- The steamhsip Fulton sailed for Havre at noon, with seven passen-gers and \$62,000 in specie.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

THE RETURN OF SPRING. - This beautiful and enial season has at length returned. The little birds have unenced their warblings, and the surrounding co ming to look charming. The snow, except in a few spots, has disappeared, and the fields are putting on their "Hivery of green." Where one month ago all looked dreasy and fureboding now the same has a happy and cheered. ppearance. Welcome—thrice welcome ring. The following beautiful lines are appr

iate to the advent of this season:

"I come, I come; I am coming back!"
Thus answered a voice from the Sun's bright track.
"I will clothe the heavens' fair face with smiles.
I will call the birds from a thousand isies.
The streams shall laugh where the violet blow.
The tree senult and the laurels glow,
There's not a beauty, nor bloom, nor hue,
That the charm of my presence shall not renew." late to the advent of this season:

THE 1ST OF APRIL.-Tuesday last the city was literally jammed with people from all parts of this reat county. Never before, on this day, have we seen many persons congregated. It is "moving city, and the streets were lined with vehicles of all descripons from early dawn till late in the evening. It is al general "pay day," and there must have been at least ough different hands. Although som ew were relieved of the "filthy lucre" which encum their pockets, nearly every person seemed to be in good humor, and well satisfied with himself and the "rest of

The deposits made in three of the Banks of this city, on the 1st, we learn, amounted to \$1,205,494 65

REV. MR. WILLETS' LECTURE. The conluding lecture of the course, before the Y. M. C. A., was elivered at Fulton Hall, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. WILLETS, of Philadelphia. -was handled with the great ability for which he is s distinguished. He attacked the various theories or fol of the day, to wit, Socialism, Woman's Rights, &c., with withering sarcasm, and at times brought down the hor in roars of laughter. He contended that in a happy and christian home none of these kind of theories could ever ain a foothold, and urged upon the audience the necessity of seeing to it that their homes be made agreeable and leasant. We have not the time nor room to follow this practical, pointed and elequent discourse farther, but would aerely remark, which seems almost needless, that the aulence were delighted with the subject and lecturer. After the close of the lecture, a resolution was up ously adopted appointing a committee, on behalf of the tizens of Lancaster, to request the Hou. Edward Everer city, at any time that may suit his convenience. The ommittee consists of Hon. A. L. Hayes, Rev. Alfred Nevir and Theophilus Fenn, Esq. We hope Mr. Everett will con-

ent to accede to the wishes of our citizens. A Magnificent Painting .- Whilst pass ng along North Queen street, the other day, we observed n the window of Sprenger & Westheeffer's (late Spangler' Bookstore, a large and magnificent painting representing an east view of Mount Orange, Rockhill, N. J. It is cer ainly a splendid work of art, and the large window which it is placed is shown off to great advantage, attractng the admiring gaze of the multitude who are constant thronging that busy thoroughfare. The painting was draw at the late distribution of the Cosmopolitan Art Associa ion, by Jacob J. Sprenger, Esq., of the above firm ueen street. They are both excellent business men, a commodating and gentlemanly in their manners, and well deserving of a liberal share of public patronage.

Re-Appointed .- Jacob Zecher, Esq., has en re-appointed Collector of Taxes for this City, by the COLUMBIA AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD .-

Judgment reversed and judgment entered Superintendent's Office, Parkesburg, April 3, 1856. Comparative statement of Tolls collected on this road months of March, 1855 and 1856, and for the first four ionths of the fiscal years 1855 and 1856. March, 1856. \$1,213 63 \$275,852 47 234,870 96 Increase, \$40,481.51
Canal navigation commenced on the 10th of March, 1855, and a large amount of Tolls were paid on Canal freights last year, and none this year—or the increase would have been much larger for the month.

"SHAVING SHOPS."-Under this caption, respondent of the Saturday Express, is very severe (but not more so than they deserve.) upon the Money Mongers with which our City abounds. Amongst other equally ruthful things the writer says:

"The immediate effect upon society of these shops, as we nall see, is to drain from it, every dollar of floating capital, thich is sent abroad and placed in the hands of the prearious speculator who pays a premium for it, thus inflating eyond a healthy standard the foreign market, and de ressing the home interests and the home market. They ake the capital immediately out of the hands of our own.

RELIGIOUS .- Rev. Dr. BARTINE purposes nmencing a series of sermons, in the First M. E. Church. Duke street, on "The Eternity, or Eternal Destiny of Man." The first of the course, and as a preliminary sermon, will on next Sabbath morning, on the "Immor tality of the Soul." TEMPERANCE.—PHILIP S. WHITE, the cele-

ted Temperance orator, will deliver a second lecture on that subject, in this city, at Fulton Hall, on to-mo Wednesday) evening. The Rev. John Chambers, of Phildelphia, is also expected to deliver an address

GETHEAN SOCIETY .- The Anniversary of he Gothean Society, of Franklin and Marshall College, ill take place at Fulton Hall this evening.

DISCHARGED.-The man, REELLY, who was rested and committed to Prison, on suspicion of having et the barn of Mr. Overholzer, in Warwick twp., as been discharged, it being clearly proven that he was not near the place on the night of the fire

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.—The following ule has been established by the Judges of the Court, to e observed in all applications for licenses for taverns as

restaurants:

April 4th, 1858. Ruled by the Court, That in application for tavern licenses, all testimony of witnesses offered to the Court must be by depositions, taken upon at least ten days notice, published once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper, published nearest to the place where such tavern is intended to be kept, and in at least five notices posted throughout the city, borough or township, where the tavern is intended to be kept, and in the most public places thereof, of which fact an affavit, together with a copy of the notice shall be attached to the deposition. And all depositions intended to be used on the hearing of the application, to be filed two days before such hearing.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE .- The returns of the recent township elections, as published, do not show the Justices of the Peace elected, (except in a few cases,) for the reason that the vote for that particular office is not included in the returns made to the Quarter Session office, from which we copied. The following is a list of the

Justices elected:

Leacock, Abraham Bear—Drumore, Wm. W. SteelePenn, John M. Stehman—Elizabeth, Ephraim Eby—Sade
bury, Jos. C. Dickinson—Warwick, Levi S. Reist—Wee
Lampeter, Henry Miller—Peast Cocalion, Cyrus Ream—Wee
Earl, Ezra Burkholder, George Reed—Lancaster, Charle
Thorn—Colerain, James K. Signpson—Weet Donegal, Henr
Funk—East Lampeter, John Quigley—Mt. Joy borough
Jacob R. Long, C. M. Martin, Sam'i J. Shay—Bart, Isaa
Sharp—East Hempfield. Peter H. Summy—West Hemp
field. Christian Leib.

THE COLUMBIA SPY .- Coleman J. Rull E. has become editor and proprietor of the Spy. Mr. gentleman of fine abilties, and will make the paper of a liberal patronage.

TAXABLES IN LANCASTER COUNTY .- The folwing is the number of taxables as returned by the las

Lancaster twp., Leacock, U. Leacock, Little Britain, Manheim twp.. Conoy, Donegal East. Donegal West Drumore. Marietta,
Martie,
Mt. Joy borough
Mt. Joy twp..
Paradise.
Penn,
Pequea,
Providence.
Rapho,
Sadsbury,
Salisbury. Earl East, Earl West. 26,010

CHURCHTOWN ACADEMY. - The following a

Churchtown Academy.—The following account, of an interesting exhibition by the students of this flourishing institution, is furnished us by a friend:

Ceductory of a friend:

best speakers, to each of whom a gold prize was presented by the Principal.

This institution has been in existence two years, and enjoys the well merited reputation of being one of the best conducted Academics in this section of the Keystone State.

Ever since its organization it has received from the public a liberal patronage, and its talented, learned and enterprising Principal, Mr. James E. Giffin, and his worthy assistants, have richly merited the confidence reposed in them. The prospects of the institution, at present, are highly fattering. It bids fair to become an agent of extensive influence in moulding the character of our youth.

For the Intelligencer & Lancasterian Know-Nothingiam. She, wildly wanton, weeks by night away. The signs of all our labors done by day.

So with the Know-Nothing Order-it drags its filthy car reptile like along; guided by the light of a dark lantern crawls circultonaly up and embraces all the irms in turn riving desperately to unite into one body a great mass of ction, for the purpose of strangling the time ho nciples of the Dem nent, even succeed in bringing togeth ster selfæggrandige er this heterogeneous and mixed mass, a thing which is doubtful since the proceedings of the Philadelphia K. N Convention have developed themselves, the stench of s much filth would certainly soon disperse the arrant rogue nated and tainted would that particular mass

o contaminated and tainted would that particular Nothing is left undone by these pirales and trailors o no trick is spared—no scheme or artifice is let antried, to bring about this one point. They tell us that their aim is the salvation of the country! not, they are sworn to Lie! and basely do they do it too .by salvation they mean their own emolan fices of the country, and the destruction of the Union, we at least do not or will not understand them, nor are we with them. Unless they use the two as synonymous, they can never be understood by the Democratic freemen of the don. Let us briefly glance at the doings of this midnight order, in confirmation of the assertions we intend to make Were ever dostrines more pernicious to the welfare of ree country spread than that which with—

"Dirs wars and sivil fury threat the State,
And every omen points out freemers fate,
Around each hallowed shrine, and seared dome,
Night howling-dopt disturb the penceful gloom;
Their silent seats the wandering shades foreskAnd fearful tremblings the rong of Union shake
Forbid it, frommen, pred the direct beautiful. ornid it, freemen, repel the direful blow fursed into life by an hell-born glow!"

The post has indeed most awfully and grandly depicte fearful extent to which the damnable principles o now Nothingism has almost plunged the Union. Demorats-Sons of Revolutionary Sires-Lovers of our beloved Inion, will you stand idle—will you look on the doings o these midnight marauders with cold and indifferent apathy No. Not thus easily will the Union be let go to irretries le ruin. But next October shall and will witness the mos riumphant victory of truth over error and mad ambition that the world ever saw. To crown the victory comple there must no pains be spared, no truths unproclaimed and every man will have to combat manfully with the for the cause of liberty and progressive Der there a thinking man in Pennsylvania—in the Union, wh does not understand the paltry and puny pleas on which ne Know Nothing faith is grounded. Every one must see o deliver his celebrated lecture on Washington, in this that it has been naught else that has actuated on its lead ers, than the idea that men would gulph down and swallow their sayings, without letting them touch the sides of their nouths; but in this they were beautifully mistaken, the thinking men of the day saw at once that it was nothing but a trick to secure votes-and they very wisely rejecte e palpable falsehoods of these midnight Jesuits, under a ew name. This scheme thus to defraud honest men out f their just dues—a scheme concocted by the aid (it woul eem of devils, so wicked was it in its design on the Union,) of genius, for the purpose of dismembering the Union and ading the unwary astray, has been the cause of manifol evils to our perpetuity as a Nation. They have concocted dans-they have laid conspiracies-they have enkindled hatred between neighbors—they have placed inseparable harriers between members of Christian denominations—and Il for the purpose of getting the reins of government is heir hands in the first place;—and who will doubt, if once uccessful in this, the place next their ambition would have In doing all this, they did it regardless of the con quences the Union and Freedom must suffer. We will suppose that their hellish plots, matured by all the wicked agency which conceived them, and which has caus much evil to accrue to the libertles of the people, were not intended-but were the result of accident rather than o esign. Now would this in the least excuse them. We think not. They are no less guilty than if their designs had been to injure wilfully the peace and prosperity of the ountry they professed so much to love

esult of the machinations caused and originating with themselves, and to their traitorous, guilty souls will the crime be laid. At the outset of their career they presented o the eye a fair exterior—the interior was covered with a iew"—was never more applicable to any fixed fact than at ais time; for no sooner had the mysterious mantle fell rom off the hideous carcass which lay enveloped in its folds, than the people saw its deformity in all its revolting colors; all love for the country had vanished-all charity anished; and in its stead every animosity was seen—every pirit of proscription nursed by the lapse of ages was seen every tyrannical law, and despotic decree manacling own trodden man in the old world with the view of its doption here, was seen! Now we ask if such designs wer not enough to satisfy the most incredulous; and is it any onder that Democrats should be aroused when such fatal y those very men who professed themselves so much devoted to the cause of universal freedom! Oh ye Know Nothing advisers, hear the doom of your gross impositions Know that your tricks, and nauseous principles are known—that the great Democracy of every State from Maine to alifornia are aroused to watchfulness and activity; and tnow, too, that should the old Keystone's favorite son, the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, be the choice of the National Conrention, for the office of President, (of which there is not a ubt,) you traitorous and are such a thorough defeat as will last you your life-times, and to furnish him with all he requires during that ported—he teach successive generations the fallacy of attempting to is your property and not his father's; you are responsible wrench from freemen the God given right of conscience freedom—and liberty. VOX POPULI.

WASHINGTON NEWS. udence of the Intelligencer & Lancasteric

The Indian troubles in Oregon and Washington Territo ies have at length attracted the attention of Congress, and neasures will be taken to put an end to them. A propo tion was made in the House yesterday to place thr undred thousand dollars at the disposal of the Presiden or the purpose of purchasing, or conquering, a peace, a roumstances may direct, with the Indian to erritories. It was debated in the Committee of the Whole ill a late hour but without definite result. The supinene four government in the management of the Indian tribe under its jurisdiction is reprehensible in the highest de gree. The vacillating policy pursued from the beginning, nas had the effect of keeping the Indians in a state of tur noil continually, net only between the different tribes but ith our government itself. It is time that a more even course should be tried. Let mercy temper justice and the oor Indian within our borders will end his days in peace

think the appropriation asked for will be made. The tenth reception at the President's house took place st Friday evening, and proved as brilliant as any of its predecessors. In fact, these affairs are always gay, always attractive, always interesting, always instructive. True there is always a jam, but then you are crowded with pec ple you don't meet every day, and there is a heap of fur "bobbin around," now against a foreign diplomat, flerce in mustache and whiskers, and now against a lady air, fascinating in ringlets, rouge, pearl white and a drer affording astronomical students an excellent opportunity of studying the variations in the "milky way." A President's levee is an institution peculiar in itself, and may e termed a demo-aristocratic assemblage; democratic, be ause professedly open to the people, aristocratic, because njoyed only by those having good luck in the shape of fine wardrobe. The reunions are productive of very general good, however. They afford to the weary cabinet off cer and care-worn statesman an evening of wholesome re-laxation, and there is no telling how many suits have been favorably considered and beneficial measures concocted under the genial influence of a levee. And then again who knows how many tender declarations have been made while the marine band were playing "pop goes the weazel"
—it were curious to calculate. The President appears in
fine health and spirits, but his amiable lady seemed worn

very delicate health. Col. Fremont is preparing a history of his expedition which is to be published in a style uniform with Dr Kane's book, and by the same enterprising publishers, hilds & Peterson, of Philadelphia. These the most valuable and interesting ever issued in this country, and should find their way into every family in the place them in power; then they opened their lodges to all

Washington, D. C. April 4th, 1856. The approaching elections in Rhode Island, Connecticu nd Maine has had the effect of thinning the House during the past week, many members having "paired off" in order to lend a helping hand to the people in those States, at th winding up of the campaign, and we have therefore, to note a dull and uninteresting period. 'No business of im portance has been done, other than the appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in the Territories o regon and Washington. Unless "suppression of hostilities eans "annihilation of the Indians," the appropriation will amount to but little, unless a change of policy towards he Indian tribes is adopted. By a judicious expenditure of the sum allowed, with a strict adherence to the present ent of Indian affairs, it is possible to kill off t ndians in detail for some time, but the "hostilities" will not be "suppressed" until the wail of the last Indian is heard on the shores of the Pacific. Let our people in the Territories deal justly with the red man, and ere long the ound of "Indian hostilities" will pass away to be heard no nore forever. Kindness and fair dealing will be found the best appropriations that can be made for quieting the In-

Our treaty with Denmark, relating to the payment of Sound dues by American vessels navigating the Baltic, expires, by limitation, on the 16th inst., and as yet, all is suspense as to the ultimate action of our government in ne premises. The treaty ceases by our government ref sing to acknowledge the right of Denm omplained of upon our commerce, and it seems that steps hould be taken to protect our vessels and render the terained of upon our commerce, and it seems that steps mination of the treaty-effective. It is thought that secret egotiations are in progress, with a view to an amicable adjustment of the question with Denmark, but still matters

The warm air of Spring, which has breathed so much activity into all the other public works in progress here, has and no effect upon the Washington m stands with its winter cap still on, not an unfitting emdem of the present "wooden-headed" management, which promised so much and has done so little. The monumen as it now stands is an anguish to every patriotic heart that isits this locality, and some steps should be taken to complete it. It seems that almost every plan has been resort. plete it. It seems that almost every plan has been resort, ed to to raise money, and that each has been exhausted, yet I am a firm believer that my children will see the top of that pile gilded by the rising and setting sun. But we want no prescriptive political management of the affair, and must have none; the present Board is a dose that should be remembered forwer. In my next will detail a plan by which ample means to complete the monument can be realised.

For the Intellige

cer & Lanca The North and South MESSES. EDITORS: "A few words relative to the North and South at this time, might not be out of place, as a and south at this time, might not be out of place, as a great deal has already been said about the Slavery ques-tion being the most prominent issue in the approaching Presidential struggle. In speaking my views it must not be understood that I am an admirer or a defender of the institution of Slavery, but as a citizen of several years residence in a Slave State, I will speak of what I see and know

and speak that frankly and boldly. All will admit the fact that brawling politicians, contin nally seeking office and position, are the prime cause of the present agitation of the Slavery question—the present existing excitement and prejudice of one section of the Union sgainst that of the other—and seem never to be sat isfied so long as they can keep up a fire upon Southern is it if it is not the people of the South, that have always stood by the Union of the States and the Constitution? The law-abiding citizens of Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi and other Slave-holdin States have seen tit to engraft into their State Constitu tions the institution of Slavery-and who, with this pro vision, have been fairly and honorably admitted into the great confederation of American States. These people have lately become the target for Northern fanatics, Know-Nothings and Black Republicans, to point at and empty their vials of billingsgate upon.

What have these Northern fanatics done to loosen th "iron chains" that bind the negro in bondage? What do they design to do with them after they are torn from their homes, where they are well provided with clothes and for and rendered as comfortable, and more so, perhaps, than many white families of the North? What do they propose to do to better their condition of life? Do they want the ne, groes of the South to be taken to the Northern States, pro led with Municipal, State and National offices; to prac tise law; preach abolitionism to Northern white men; act s jurors : occupy prominent and conspicuous seats in the Halis of Congress and in your State Legislatur the same circle with the white people; cut at the same table, and become gentlemen of leisure, and draw upon the public treasury for their support? Do these fanatics want them to intermarry with their children and grand-chil lren, or do they want more than they have already to adorn their parlors and fill their county prisons? No, sire, they want nothing of the kind. They seek a political hobupon which to ride into power, and fill their pookets with the people's money; and this slavery of " ings -to persons who do not understand what the insti tution really is—has been selzed upon by reckless politicians, who, in their own hearts, despise and abhor a negro as they do a snake; but, if the agitation of this oue will put a drop in their bucket they will not hesitate to sa

Let us see what constitutes this "tyranny" and "let dage" of Southern Slavery Can the ranting, reckless abolitionist explain-will he, dare he point out the differ ence between the Southern Slave and the free black man of the North? He will paint to you a picture as disgust ing and revolting as it is false and absurd—he will tell you that human flesh and blood is a commodity in the bouth, and the negro is sold there as a horse or a dog is in the North—he will tell you how the lash is used, and how they are abused by their "cruel" masters. He will tell you more and perhaps worse things than these, and exaghe propose to do to better their condition? Nothing. He mplains because the planter provides the negro with the necessaries of life, and at the same time would kick a free black from his door in a starving and naked condi tion. The abolitionist would be the very last man to take negro into his family, or even give him employment that ie might earn his bread. Horace Greely, of the Tribus gives employment to one hundred men in the different ievariments of his establishment, and I venture the ass. cases where white men cannot be found to fill them. I he won't employ them, who should? So it is with all th is comfortable and well off, but they are ever striving to set the slave against his master—and make him ten time: worse in a free State than earning his daily bread upon a Southern farm. The free black man in the North, eil of mystery. "Tis distance lends enchantment to the steal for a livelihood, and finally become prisoners and paupers upon the State and County, because no one is re

sponsible for their conduct. In Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, &c., negroes it is but considered (apparently) by abolitionists, as good, if ad vanished—all patriotic principles had vanished, and all not better on account of color, than the white people. at the patriotic Union loving citizen holds most dear had | When a negro is purchased, his master or owner is bound by law to provide for this slave so long as he holds him as his master faithfully in all reasonable requests, and in everything that does not conflict with the laws of the State. It is not a supposeable case, that the owner of this negro would have bought him unless he had some du ty for him to perform, consequently he is put to work to langers were staring us in the face? caused exclusively too, sarn the bread he eats—and this bread he gets whether he has work to do or not, which I know is not the case with some free blacks in your State. A negro in the North is not employed except in certain cases and for certain pur -they, generally speaking, are not willing to labor then it is to be had-much preferring idleness. But the idea of a human being enslaved is too much for these guardian of a white child desires that boy to become mechanic—a Printer, for instance—what does he do? for his conduct and his debts, and you require and expec of him to obey your commands and do your work -Is he a Slave, (in one sense of the word) to you or not?-The negro is asked to do no more, and the "master" is allke responsible. The abolitionists have nothing to say about ne "cruel treatment" sometimes administered to appren tices for disobedience, or negligence of duty; but when the

at the bait. The institution of Slavery as it at present exists, is not really understood by nine-tenths of those who denounce it. I have resided in a Slave State long enough to know that a negro in "bondage" is ten times more comfortable than one that is "free." You can see no such dirty, ragged, half starved creatures in the South as you see upon the streets of your own city. The majority of the slaver have much better times than many of the white day labe s-the slawe has no one to provide or care for-whether he works or not-whilst the white laborer has himself and more than probably a family to support, and unless he is constantly employed, he is obliged to submit to treatment

he would otherwise resent. But notwithstanding all this, Slavery has proved a curse to many of the States in which it is tolerated, and moreover, it is for the people of those States to say wheth-er they will continue the institution of Slavery or not, and not the people of other States.

It is seldom you hear a Southerner speak derogatory of the North, or the laws the Free States see fit to engraft in their State Constitutions they believe in the dostrine that each State should manage its own domestic affairs and not be governed and controlled by another; but the North (Abolitonists, Enow Nothings and Black Republi-cans) are continually denouncing the people and institu-tions of Slave holding States, and when you come to sift and skim their actual "principles," motives and designs, it is too apparent to those who can and are willing to see that it is not the "poor negro" that elicits their pretended sympathy; that it is not genuine patriotism of which they posst; but to create an excitement, and prejudice one flame by the light of which they may ride into office & power This is what they are striving to do, and under this excit ment expect to carry a Presidential ticket successfully through in November next, but I am happy with the conso he Democratic party to prevent such a result. The South beginning to open its eyes, and will repudiate all at empts (on the part of the Know-Nothings and Abolitionnd wearied by the excitement of the occasion; she is in ists of the North) to pull the wool over their even and lene them a knife to cut their own throats.

The Know-Nothings first set out in a crusade against the foreigners and adopted ditizens, and more partie the Cutholics; they tried that game and found it would'nt win; they next struck out the oath persecuting the Catho foreigners who could raise the fifty cents for initiation fees. still the desired point could not be attained; and now, lastly it is a crusade upon Slavery and the people of the Southern States. They will soon find in this, to that they have taken their "wool" to the wrong market. The people of the South will resent the insuit, and will

onsider well how and for whom they cast their suffrages in the approaching Presidential campaign. They have no objections to a Northern man so that he is National, no Sectional, in his views and opinions, and will administer he government alike both to the North and the South .-We want a man not oath-bound to favor this, that or anoth er section, but a man for the whole people—for the country -for the Union of the States. A man who will take the Constitution for his shield and his guide. Ask a Southern man, old line Whig or Democrat, where such a candidate can be found, and ninety-nine out of every hundred will point you to Pennsylvania, the "Key-Stone of the Federal Arch," and say in the person of James Buchanan. The South, I am certain, prefer him, believing, as they do, that he is more National than all others named for the office : and should he be the nominee, of which there seems to be but little doubt, you need have no fears about the South she will do her duty—her whole duty in the elevation of the distinguished statesman of Pennsylvania to the high-est office in the gift of the people. Mark the prediction put it on record, and see if it stands the test of time.

O Yours,

O.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION. PROVIDENCE. April 3.—The returns from the State have all been received, showing a majority of nearly 300 for the American and Republican candidates for Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General. There is no choice for Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer. The Coalition have a clear majority in both branches

of the Assembly.
The Senate stands 16 Coalition, 9 Democrats, 1 Whig, and five vacancies. The ment, which House, 39 Coalition, 21 Democrats, and 13

At Cincinnati, Louisville and, St Louis there is a rush of trade, it is said, never be fore witnessed, and this, too, without the up per rivers being open.

THE COMING WHEAT. - Shenandoah (Va.) Tenth Legion says, that since the snow and ice have disappeared, the growing crops of grain present a most promising appearance the wheat looks thrifty and stands well upon