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DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
WILLIAM A. PORTER, Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WESLEY FROST, Fayette.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

On our first page will be found the very excellent speech of that veteran Democrat, Col. WILLIAM HOPKINS, of Washington County, in the Democratic State Convention of the 4th of March—also a beautiful passage from the eloquent speech of Senator BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, in reply to the assaults made upon President BUCHANAN and Chief Justice TANEY, by Senators HAMLIN and SEWARD. They deserve a careful and unprejudiced perusal from all our readers.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

The Kansas question, we regret to say, seems as far from settlement as ever. The proceedings of Congress, which will be found in another column, show that the two branches disagree widely in their plans of adjustment. The Senate bill has been supplanted in the House, and the former body in turn have disagreed to the latter's amendment. Unless the House recede from their amendment, we have no hope of an end to the controversy during the present session. 'Tis true, Committees of Conference may be appointed, but, if so, it is scarcely probable that they will come to any satisfactory agreement.

The President has faithfully discharged his duty—the Senate have discharged their's, but the House, or rather a majority of the body, composed of Black Republicans, Southern Know-Nothings, and a few refractory Democrats, have from factious and unjustifiable motives, refused to give peace to the country, and seem determined to keep open the agitation for at least another year, or it may be for three years to come.

Both branches of Congress adjourned over from Friday until yesterday, when, we suppose, the Kansas question would again come up in the House on a motion to recede from the amendment to the Senate bill.

It may be well enough to state in this connexion that our friends at Washington are not frightened at the vote on Thursday. The "Union" still speaks encouragingly of the prospect; and the "Star" of Friday has the followieg reference to the subject.

THE KANSAS STATE BILL.—The action of the House yesterday upon the Senate's bill to admit Kansas as a State into the Union, was anticipated in all its particulars by the well-informed friends of that measure. They knew well that on the naked question of rejecting the bill, to be then made, its opponents would be defeated by at least thirty majority—rather than by the majority of forty-two votes by which they were defeated. They knew further that the opponents of the bill in any shape, embracing the entire Republican party and a few sore-headed nominal Democrats, would, sooner than permit the bill to pass so early as yesterday, waive their objections to it to the extent of voting for the proposition of Mr. Crittenden, which numbers precisely twenty-five friends in the House hall. That is to say, there are but twenty five members (as the vote of yesterday proved) who prefer the passage of the bill in that shape, to its entire rejection on the one hand, or to its passage as it came from the Senate on the other hand.

This last mentioned little squad is composed of some of the intense Douglas men—the men who, not caring a button about the slavery question, have hitched themselves on to the coat tail of Mr. Douglas for the sake of making something for their own political future by so doing—the men, who were deceived into taking ground against the Lecompton bill by the original brazen pretensions of the Senator from Illinois, that he was simply laboring to vindicate the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, rather than to secure his return to the United States Senate by the expected next Republican party Legislature of Illinois (as was made so plain, recently in the House hall, by Mr. Smith of Virginia,) and also by the few South American members who prefer to carry out the purposes of the Abolitionists, for the time being at least, to witnessing what they regard as a triumph of the Democracy.

These parties, acting under the immediate command of the Republican party of the chamber, have simply sent the bill back to the Senate, to be returned to the House stripped of the Crittenden amendment, when the real contest over it is to come off. We have persistently assured the *Star's* readers that it is destined to pass the House as it was originally sent down from the Senate. The legislation of yesterday makes us doubly sure of the fact, which is fully realized by all the opposition leaders around us who comprehend what the majority of forty-two votes against the rejection of the bill on the motion of Mr. Giddings, really means.

THE NEW LICENSE BILL.

The new License Bill, a synopsis of which we gave two weeks ago, has passed the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate.

SALE OF THE CANALS.

The bill for the sale (or rather *giving away*) of all the Canals yet owned by the State, to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, for the sum of $3,500,000, payable in bonds of that bankrupt corporation, passed the House finally, on Thursday last, by a vote of 53 to 37—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abrams, Armstrong, Babcock, Benson, Bower, Brandt, Calhoun, Castner, Christy, Crawford, Dodds, J. H. Donnelly, James Donnelly, Donovon, Dunlap, Ebur, Evans, Garrett, Gilliland, Hamel, Himrod, Hipple, Houtz, Imbrie, Jackman, Kirkpatrick, Lawrence, Lloyd, McClain, McClure, Mangle, Melloy, Miller, Nichols, Owen, *Pownall, Price,* Ramsdell, Ramsay, Rhodes, *Roland,* Rose, Scott, Shaw, Smith, of Cambria, Struthers, Warner, Westbrook, Wilcox, Williston, Wilmer and Yearsley—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Askin, Bierer, Chase, Dohnert, Donehoe, Ent, Foster, George, Glatz, Goepp, Gritman, Hay, Hillegas, Irwin, Jenkins, Kincaid, Lovett, McDonald, Negley, Nunemacher, Rupp, Smith, of Berks, Smith, of Wyoming, Spyker, Stephens, Stuart, Turney, Voegtly, Warden, Weaver, Weiler, Wells, Wharton, Wolf, Woodring, Longaker, Speaker—37.

☞The Philadelphia papers say:—There has been a decided improvement in the wholesale business of the city within a few weeks. Western and Southern merchants have come in, filling up our first class hotels, and considerable activity has been seen on the principal business streets. Few of the merchants make such large purchases as they did last spring, and cash payments are, to a great extent, required. All along Market and the business part of Third streets, as well as Chesnut, the pavements were crowded with boxes and bales, in some instances compelling pedestrians to take to the streets.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

The *Journal of Commerce* learns from the agent of the contractors for supplies for the Utah expeditionary army, that on the 26th of January there were assembled at Fort Laramie 1,932 head of draught oxen in good condition, and that in pursuance of instructions received from the War Department, a wagon train consisting of 110 wagons will start thence on the 20th of this month, laden with provisions and clothing for Col. Johnson's command, now in winter quarters at Fort Bridger.—Each wagon will carry 5,500 pounds weight, and 1,320 oxen will be required for the service. We also learn from good authority that the contractors have no doubt that the train will reach its destination before the 15th of May, and in good time to supply the troops with everything of which they stand in need prior to the commencement of their march to Salt Lake.

☞The Vice President of the United States being temporarily absent from the seat of Government, owing to the illness of his wife, Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, has been chosen presiding officer of the Senate for the time being.

THE KANSAS VOTE IN THE HOUSE.

Adoption of Montgomery's Substitute.

Contrary to public expectation, the coalition on Thursday last between the different factions in the House of Representatives, succeeded in defeating the Kansas bill in the shape it had previously passed the Senate.

The vote on the amendment of Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, which passed as a substitute for the Senate bill, was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adrain, Andrews, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burroughs, Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Chapman, Clark, of Connecticut, Clark, of N. Y., Clawson, Clark B. Cochrane, Cockerill, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cox, Cragin, Curtis, Damrill, Davis, of Maryland, Davis, of Indiana, Davis, of Massachusetts, Davis, of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, English, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foley, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Gilmer, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Groesback, Grow, Hall, of Ohio, Hall, of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harris, of Maryland, Harris, of Illinois, Haskin, Hickman, Heard, Horton, Howard, Owen Jones, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Kunkel, of Pennsylvania, Lawrence, Leach, Letter, Lovejoy, McKibben, Marshall, of Kentucky, Marshall, of Illinois, Matteson, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrill, Morris, of Pennsylvania, Morris, of Illinois, Morse, of Maine, Morse, of New York, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pendleton, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Purviance, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Shaw, of Illinois, Sherman, of Ohio, Sherman, of New York, Smith, of Illinois, Spinner, Stanton, Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Thayer, Thompson, Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburne, of Wisconsin, Washburne, of Maine, Washburne, of Illinois, Wilson, Wood—120.

NAYS—Messrs. Ahl, Anderson, Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Bocock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Caskie, Clark, of Missouri, Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochrane, Corning, Craig, of Missouri, Craig, of N. C., Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis, of Mississippi, Dewart, Dimmick, Dowdall, Edmundson, Elliott, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Farnett, Gartrell, Gillis, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Hatch, Hawkins, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones, of Tennessee, J. Glancy Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kunkel, of Maryland, Lamar, Landy, Leidy, Letcher, McClay, McQueen, Mason, Maynard, Miles, Miller, Millson, Moore, Niblack, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Reagan, Reilly, Ruffin, Russel, Sandridge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw, of N. C., Shorter, Sickles, Singleton, Smith, of Tennessee, Smith, of Virginia, Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart, of Maryland, Talbot, Taylor, of New York, Taylor, of Louisiana, Trippe, Ward, Warren, Watkins, White, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright, of Georgia, Wright, of Tennessee, Zollicoffer—112.

The bill as thus amended contains the following provisions:

That the State of Kansas be and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; but inasmuch as it is greatly disputed whether the Constitution formed at Lecompton, and now pending before Congress, was fairly made, or expresses the will of the people of Kansas, this admission of her into the Union as a State is here declared to be upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: that the said constitutional instrument shall be first submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them, or a majority of the voters, at an election to be held for the purpose; and as soon as such assent shall be given and duly made known to the President of the United States, he shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State of Kansas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute. At the said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by endorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, "for the Constitution," or "against the Constitution." Should the said Constitution be objected at the said election by a majority of votes being cast against it, then, and in that event, the inhabitants of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government by the name of the State of Kansas, preparatory to its admission into the Union, according to the Federal Constitution, and to that end may elect delegates to a Convention as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Kansas shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Missouri and all other rivers and waters bordering on the said State of Kansas, so far as the same shall form a common boundary to said State, and any other State or State now or hereafter to be formed or bounded by the same; and said rivers and waters, and all the navigable waters of said State, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to all other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll, therefor.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of ensuring, as far as possible, that the elections authorized by this act may be fair and free, the Governor and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of the Legislature, namely: the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives, are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. Any three of them shall constitute a Board, and the Board shall have power and authority in respect to each and all of the elections hereby authorized or provided for, to designate and establish precincts for voting, or to adopt those already established: to cause polls to be opened at such place as it may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts of said Territory: to appoint as judges of election at each of the several places of voting, three discreet and respectable persons, any two of whom shall be competent to act; to require the sheriffs of the several counties, by themselves, or deputies, to attend the judges at each of the places of voting, for the purpose of preserving peace and good order: or the said board may, instead of said sheriffs and the deputies, appoint, at their discretion and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose; and when the purpose of the election is to elect delegates to a convention to form a Constitution, as hereinbefore provided for, the number of delegates shall be sixty, and they shall be apportioned by said board among the several counties of said Territory, according to the number of voters: and in making this apportionment, the board may join two or more counties together to make an election or representative district, where neither of the said counties has the requisite number of voters to entitle it to a delegate, or to join a smaller to a larger county, having a surplus population, where it may serve to equalize the representation. The elections hereby authorized shall continue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sundown on that day. The said board shall appoint the day of election for each of the elections hereby authorized, as the same may become necessary. The said Governor shall announce, by proclamation, the day appointed for any one of said elections, and the day shall be as early a one as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Territory, subject to the provisions of this act. The said board shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner, and places of each of said election, and to direct the time and manner of the returns thereof, which returns shall be made to the said board, whose duty it shall be to announce the result by proclamation, and to appoint therein as early a day as practicable for the delegates elected (where the election has been for delegates) to assemble in Convention at the seat of Government of said Territory. When so assembled, the Convention shall first determine, by a vote, whether it is the wish of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and, if so, shall proceed to form a Constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State. And the said Convention shall accordingly provide for its submission to the vote of the people for approval or rejection.

That after the Constitution is framed by the Convention, it shall be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection; and that so soon as the result of said election is made known to the President of the United States, he shall issue a proclamation declaring Kansas one of the States of the Union, without any further legislation on the part of Congress.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the elections hereby authorized, all white male inhabitants of said Territory, over the age of twenty-one years, who are legal voters under the laws of the Territory of Kansas, and none others, shall be allowed to vote; and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the citizen to the right of suffrage in said elections.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the members of the aforesaid board of commissioners, and all persons appointed by them to carry into effect the provision of this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform faithfully the duties of their respective offices, and on failure thereof, they shall be liable and subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like cases, under the Territorial laws.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, that the officers mentioned in the preceding section, shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given for like services under the Territorial laws.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Kansas, when her admission as a State becomes complete and absolute, shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, till the next census to be taken by the Federal Government.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the said people of Kansas for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Kansas, to-wit: First, That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise been disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of Schools. Second. That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State university, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such maner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose. Third. That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof. Fourth. That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use; the same to be selected by the Governor thereof, within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature shall direct: Provided, that no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State. Fifth. That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress, after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State, for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct: Provided, The foregoing propositions herein before offered, are on the condition that the people shall provide, by an ordinance, irrevocably without the consent of the United Statets that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same, by the United States, or with any regulation Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof, and the State tax shall not be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

Sixth. And that the said State shall never tax the lands or the property of the United States in that State.

☞Of those voting in the affirmative, 92 are Republicans, 22 Democrats, and 6 Southern Know Nothings. The Democrats from Pennsylvania who turned their backs upon the President were Messrs. CHAPMAN, of Bucks, HICKMAN, of Chester, OWEN JONES, of Montgomery, and MONTGOMERY, of Washington.

The Democratic members from Pennsylvania who sustained the Administration were: Messrs. AHL, of Cumberland, DEWART, of Northumberland, DIMMICK, of Wayne, FLORENCE, of Phila., GILLIS, of Elk, J. GLANCY JONES, of Berks, LANDY, of Phila., LEIDY, of Columbia, PHILLIPS, of Phila., REILLY, of Franklin, and WHITE, of Lycoming.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1858.

SENATE.—After some unimportant business, the Kansas bill, as amended by the House, was taken up:

The amendments were read, when Mr. Green, of Missouri, without further explanation, said he would submit his motion to disagree, to the direct vote of the Senate.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, took the floor. He said he considered the amendment of the House as a clear violation of the Democratic principle, that Congress should not interfere with the right of the people of the Territories to govern themselves. Under that principle he had hoped to see the fraternal sight of two States—one slave and the other free—coming into the Union together. He was against the amendment, because it sets aside what the people of Kansas have already done. The amendment provides, that if the present Constitution be voted down, the people of Kansas shall call a convention to frame a new one, on which the President is to declare its admission by proclamation. Thus it becomes a State without coming before Congress at all. What a guarantee against abuse? Who knows if it will be republican in form, or may not contain features inadmissible? There are many insidious features about this measure which may please the public eye. He trusted that we are near the close of this Kansas turmoil. He saw in it an element of growing mischief. The agitation of slavery is spreading like the Upas tree, poisoning all the channels of intercourse between the great parties of the Union. He hoped the slavery feud may be set at rest by Kansas coming into the Union under the Senate bill.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, said he had hoped with the Senator from Pennsylvania, that this question would have been settled in accordance with those Democratic principles which had been the rule of his (Mr. Douglas) life.—He thought that if the amendments were concurred in by the Senate, it would be the triumph of those principles, and would bring peace and quiet. The Senators on the other side urge as a reason for the admission of Kansas that it may bring peace. Why not then admit her—it can be done in an hour, by assenting to the amendments. Concur with the House, and the action is final. Kansas is then admitted with the right to make a Constitution to suit herself. Let the men of all parties and sections unite in settling the contention. After replying to Mr. Bigler's opinion, that this would a violation of Democratic principles, Mr. Douglas referred to the President's Message alluding to the Kansas-Nebraska act, and asked if the President had abandoned the Democratic party. The object of the reference of the Constitution to a vote of the people, is simply to ascertain if it is the embodiment of their will, if it is their act and deed, and it is the duty of Congress to see that it is the embodiment of their will, before making it their fundamental law.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, explained the reasons which would influence him to vote against the House amendments. His instructions from Ohio did not cover the present juncture, hence he would exercise the right of private judgment. He addressed himself to various legal points, showing the inapplicability of the provisions of the amendment to the circumstances of the case. The amendment submitted the Constitution to a more contracted circle of voters than have already voted on the slavery clause. It is, however, futile to submit it to a vote, the Free State people having a majority. The slavery clause cannot be approved, and hence the Constitution would be voted down and the excitement be protracted by the framing of a new one. They must inevitably vote the Lecompton Constitution down. They could do nothing else. Even if the Commandments were appended to it they must inevitably vote them down. He concluded by showing that if Congress assent to the amendments, they dicharge themselves from all power over the Constitution to be framed. The passage of the amended bill would precipitate the people of Kansas into a new condition of anarchy. He was opposed to it in every shape and form, and considered it the most objectionable proposition yet submitted.

No other Senator wishing to speak, Mr. Green's motion was put to a vote, and was agreed to; yeas 32, nays 23. Consequently, the House amendments were disagreed to.

The vote was as follows:—

YEAS—Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Johnson, of Arkansas, Johnson, of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pierce, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, of Kentucky, Thompson, of New Jersey, Wright, Yulee—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—23.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bates, Davis, Durkee, Henderson, Reid, Sumner and Toombs.

HOUSE—The House resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, while opposing the various items of appropriations, particularly for the army, said incidentally that there was no evidence of a rebellion in Utah. He would prefer to send the civil officers thither, and if the officers would not co-operate in the administration of the Territory he would repeal the organic law and give Brigham Young and company fair notice to quit our soil.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, said that it would be better to give out the Mormon war by contract, and he would not be surprised if this, by the future historian, was called the war of plunderers and contractors. He would not vote to put money into the pockets of those harples and jobbers, who get fat jobs on account of their political opinions. He censured the extravagant contracts that had been made.

Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, in reply said, among other things, that there has been a proposition to furnish corn at 98 cents per bushel; but was rejected, and directions issued to make purchases at the lowest prices.

The question of extravagance in procuring Quartermasters's supplies, was also discussed.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, defended the expedition to Utah, which he said was despatched with no expectation of a war with the Mormons. Patriotism demanded that the supplies should be voted for the maintainance of the army. He also defended the estimates of the War department.

Adjourned till Monday.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL PULPIT.

The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Easton, adjourned on Tuesday night. The following clerical appointments were made by the body for the different pulpits under its jurisdiction:—

NORTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.—P. Coombe, Presiding Elder; St. George's, J. D. Curtis; Trinity, Franklin Moore; Green Street, Alfred Cookman; Fifth Street, Jos. Mason; St. John's, C. Karsner; Kensington, R. H. Pattison; Hancock Street, J. Thompson; Sanctuary, J. B. Maddux; Front Street, M. H. Sisty; Twelfth Street, P. J. Cox; Hedding, J. H. Turner; Calvary, to be supplied; Tabernacle, George Quigley; Cohocksink, F. A. Fernly; Emory, J. E. Meredith; Summerfield, J. F. Boon; Port Richmond, S. Townsend; Rising Sun, S. Irwin; McKendrick, to be supplied; Zoar, to be supplied; Milestown, J. B. Ayars; Lehman's Chapel, J. Carlyle; Doylestown, R. W. Humphries; Frankford, W. L. Gray; Bridesburg, S. Dobson; Holmesburg, Wm. McMichael; Bristol, E. J. Way; Attleborough, W. B. Wood; Newtown, C. J. Crouch; Allentown, F. G. Egan; Easton, J. C. Thomas; New Hope, William Mullin; South Easton, S. R. Gillingham; Richmond, S. G. Hare; Bustleton and Somerton, J. A. Watson; Stroudsburg, G. W. McLaughlin; Cherry Valley, R. Owen; Paradise, Thomas Childs; Bethlehem, M. A. Day; J. P. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary Missionary Society; A. Manship, Tract Agent; S. Higgins, Sabbath School Agent.

SOUTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.—W. Cooper, Presiding Elder; Union, Joseph Castle; Nazareth, N. Heston; Ebenezer, Wm. Bishop; Salem, A. Atwood; St. Paul's, J. R. Anderson; Wharton Street, W. Kenney; Mariners' Bethel, V. Gray; Western, J. B. McCullough; Broad Street, J. W. Arthur; Pitman's Chapel, J. Gregg; Central Church, T. S. Thomas; Young Men's Central Home Mission and John Wesley, to be supplied; Second Street Church, E. Kenney; Asbury, C. J. Thompson; Eleventh Street Mission, J. P. Du Hammel; Scott Church, J. S. Hysinger; Haddington, R. J. Karson; Thirty-Eighth Street Mission, G. G. Rakestraw; Monroeville, A. Carhers; Radnor, D. B. Manger and Martin; LANCASTER.—First Church, F. Hodgson; St. Paul's, Joseph Smith; Safe Harbor and Manor Mission, C. Walters and T. W. Barr; Columbia, William Barnes; Marietta, F. Montgomery; Mount Joy and Bainbridge, J. M. Wheeler; Harrisburg, D. W. Bartine; Dauphin, W. M. Dalrymple; Middletown, S. W. Kurtz; Hummelstown, C. L. Steinman; Halifax, J. Cook; Wiconisco, A. Howard; Rev. H. M. Johnson, Professor of Dickinson College.

READING DISTRICT.—J. Cunningham, Presiding Elder; Ebenezer, J. McCaskey; St. Peter, J. M. McCarter; MANAYUNK.—Mount Zion, J. Hemphill; Ebenezer, A. W. Milloy; Falls of Schuylkill, W. Smith; Roxborough, W. C. Best; GERMANTOWN.—First Church, W. McComb; St. Stephen's, W. H. Elliott; Chesnut Hill, N. Frame; Conshohocken, T. B. Miller; NORRISTOWN.—First Church, J S. Cook; Oak Street, J. H. Lightburn; Montgomery Square, J. M. King; Perkiomen, J. M. McGee; Evansburg, to be supplied; Phœnixville, J. Shield and Mills; West Chester, M. D. Kurtz; Merion Square, J. Lyndermuth; Grove, Wm. H. Burrill; Pottstown, D. L. Patterson and Petit; Springfield, E. Miller; Waynesburg, J. F. Meredith and Ayers; Lebanon, J. Y. Ashton; Pottsville, H. E. Gilroy; Port Carbon and Silver Creek, J. J. Jones and S. S. Gracey; St. Clair, H. H. Bodine; Minersville, R. M. Greenbank; Tremont and Pine Grove, S. Heckley; Schuylkill Haven and Port Clinton, H A. Cleveland; Tamaqua, C. T. Turner; Mauch Chunk, Wm. Major.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.—William Urie, Presiding Elder; Asbury, G. Owen; St. Paul's, C. Cook; Union, J. Rush; Scott Church, E. S. D. Pepper; Brandywine, to be supplied; Mt. Salem, Miss., G. D. Carrow; Newport, J. Hand; New Castle, Miss., J. O. Neill; Delaware City, B. F. Price; St. George's, J. F. Houston and Fries; Middletown and Odessa, J. B. Merritt; Newark, J. A. Brindle; Elkton, H. F. Hern; Bethel, G W. Lybrand; North East, S. Cooper and Hynson; Port Deposit, H. R. Calloway; Zion, F. V. Harvey; Oxford, S. B. Dennison; Fulton, E. Sumption; Strasburg, W. Rink; Cochranville, J. Cummins; Coatesville, Paxson; Brandywine Circuit, J. Edwards; Chester Circuit, A. Johns; Village Green, J. P. Cooper and W. Ridgway; Crozierville, John Dare; Mt. Lebanon, J. R. Merrill; Kennet Square Mission, J. Dyson; Rev. T. J. Thompson, "Financial Agent" Wesleyan Pennsylvania College; S. Pattison, Professor in Wilmington Female College; Alfred Scott, Professor in Wilmington Female College.

EASTON DISTRICT.—T. C. Murphy, Presiding Elder; Smyrna, Wm. H. Brisbane; Smyrna Circuit, S. W. Thomas; Dover, W. C. Robinson; Camden, R. W. Todd and Bryan; Frederica, J. S. Willis; Vernon and Williamsville Mission, J. Walton; Milford, G. Heacock and C. Shock; Denton, W. M. Warner; Greensboro, W. E. England and Hammond; Talbot, T. J. Quigly and McClintock; Easton, C. Hill and S. B. Hugh; Centrevillle, T. W. Simpers and H. S. Thompson; Kent Island, W. E. Smith; Saddlersville, Palmetter and Quinn; Kent, J. Asprill and Gardner; Millington J. Allen and G. F. Cooper; Willow Grove, J. N. Magee and T. S. Willins; Wye Mission, P. W. Maclary.

G. A. Phœbus transferred to Minnesota Conference.

SNOW HILL DISTRICT.—H. Coldan, Presiding Elder; Seaford, J. Pastorfield and T. Powers; Federalsburg, R. E. Kemp; Dorchester, J. B. Quigg; Cambridge Circuit, T. J. Poulson; Black Water, J. C. Gregg; Quantico, Hargis Cummine; Salisbury, A. Wallace Talbot, Princess Ann, J. Hough and Lore; Annamessix, J. A. Massey and E. Townsend; Accomac, J. F. Chaplin and E. G. Irwin; Northampton, A. N. Wiggins, Newton, T. Newman; Snow Hill, J. L. Lame; Berlin, J. W. Hammersley; Worcester, N. W. Bannum; Lewis, H. Sanderson; Georgetown, J. T. Gracey; Laurel, W. Merrill, Church Creek, A. Freed Kirkpatrick, F. Hodgson, transferred to Oregon City Conference; Cambridge, J. Dickerson.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The City of Baltimore steam-propeller, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., has brought four days' later foreign news. Orsini and Pierri, the assassinating conspirators of January 14th, had been guillotined, at Paris, on the 13th inst. The lives of their two comrades, also convicted, would be spared. Count Walewski had desired to withdraw that letter to England on which Lord Palmerston had brought in the conspiracy-to-murder bill, which will probably induce the Derby Ministry to drop that measure. Sardinia and Austria had declined to yield to Napoleon's extradition requests. The Derby Ministry had begun to work, with every prospect of continuance in office. Lord Palmerston will lead the Opposition, declining to give that office to his little rival, Lord John Russell.

From India, the news is scanty but favorable. The King of Delhi had been convicted of guilty complicity in the revolt, and sentenced to banishment. The revolt now is confined to Oude, and a decisive attack on Lucknow, by the British, was expected to take place before the end of February. From China, we learn that the British and French forces continued to occupy Canton, waiting for additional troops to make another attack elsewhere, and the Chinese had actually fallen upon the Russian force in the North.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following confirmations as Postmasters were made in Executive Session, on Thursday:—R. O. Hammond, Akron, Ohio; W. Caldwell, Cambridge, Mass.; P. Barrett, Dunkirk, N. Y.; D. P. Bodfish, Haverhill, Mass.; S. C. Allen, Allen, East Boston, Mass.; J. S. Burrill, Roxbury, Mass.; C. P. Swain, Nantucket, Mass.; W. W. Johnson, Chicopee, Mass.; W. A. Taylor, Cumberland, Md., A. J. Stone, Brunswick, Me.; J. C. Stephenson, Newburn, N. C.; B. F. Johnson, Frankfort, Ky.; J. N. Jones, Madison, Wis.; G. H. Paul, Kenosha, Wis.; L. L. Stevenson, Staunton, Va.; E. Leavenworth, Waterbury, Conn; A. M. Ide, Taunton, Mass.; H. H. Chilson, Northampton, Mass.; S. S. Cummings, Lewistown, Pa.; L. B. Usher, Lynn, Mass.; C. Palmer, Michigan City, Ind.; C. B. Rogers, Charleston, Mass.; M. A. Camden, Portsmouth, Ohio; Isaiah E. Bryan, Fayetteville, N. C.; B. G. Graham, Greensboro', N. C.; R. C. Forsyth, Columbus, Geo.; W. A. Davis, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. Wertenbaker, University, Va.; C. G Faxon, Clarksville, Tenn.; J. W. Downer, Winona, Min. Ter.; A. S. Moderwell, Columbia, Pa.; A P. Durlin, Lyons, Iowa.; C. A. Leonard, Pawtucket, R. I.

The following were also confirmed:

Colonel Albert S. Johnson, of 2d Regiment in Utah, to be Brigadier General by brevet.

M. H. Morris to be Purser in the Navy.

W. J. McCulloh to be Surveyor General of Louisiana.

Joseph Holt, Kentucky, to be Commissioner of Patents.

J. C. Knapp to be Attorney for the United States for Iowa.

S. Summers to be United States Marshal for Iowa.

F. C. Gardner to be United States Marshal for Rhode Island.

G. H Nelden to be United States Marshal for New Jersey.

C. M. Godbold to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Senate has made the following confirmations: J. T. Martin, Marshal of the Western district of Virginia; L. Summers, Marshal of Iowa; T. R. Dobony, Marshal of Kentucky; C. P. Clever, Marshal of New Mexico Territory; S. Bryant, Marshal of the Eastern District of Missouri; R. H. Thompkins, United States Attorney of New Mexico Territory; D. W. Voorhees, United States Attorney of Indiana; T. B. Chaldress, United States Attorney of Middle Tennessee; D. W. Roy, Collector of Vicksburg, Miss.; J. S. McMicken, of Texas, consul to Acapulco, Mexico; C. Creswell, of Wisconsin, Consul to Petersburg.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

John D. Petit, of Chester county, to be Harbor Master for the Port of Philadelphia.

Benj. P. Davis, Sealer of Weights and Measures for Chester county.

Henry S. Carey, to be Sealer of Weights and Measures for Northampton county.

William Kline, Notary Public, Harrisburg.

Stephen Sibley, Des Moines, Iowa, Commissioner to take acknowledgements of Deeds.

James L. Young, Wilmington, Illinois, Commissioner to take acknowledgements.

Charles R. Kreiter, Sealer of Weights and Measures in and for the county of Lancaster.

WESTERN REAL ESTATE.—Minnesota papers are congratulating themselves upon the return of confidence in business circles, and the revival of real estate in that State. The St. Paul *Advertiser* says:

The last two weeks have witnessed an extraordinary restoration of public confidence, marked by a revival of real estate almost sudden in its rapidity. Several large sales have been made at last year's prices. Negotiations are on foot for extensive transfers, at the prices of last year. As an example of the feeling which obtains, one of our banking firms last week offered $6,000 in gold for an unimproved lot on St. Anthony street, or about $120 per foot front. The offer was met by a prompt refusal.

APPOINTMENT.—The President has appointed Rev. John R. Kooken, formerly of Norristown, Consul to Trinidad de Cuba—the situation previously offered to Stokes L. Roberts of Doylestown, but decined by him.

GENTILITY EXEMPLIFIED!

It appears that rowdyism and blackguardism is not confined to the American Congress. A late arrival from Europe brings an account of a regular "knock down and drag out" affair which recently occurred in the British Parliament, and which far eclipses any thing in the "fancy line" transpiring on this side of the big water. Look at it:

From The Manchester (Eng) Guardian, Feb. 25.

FIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—A SKETCH OF THE "FANCY"—A FANCY SKETCH.—About 4 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Disraeli crossed the House to speak with Lord John Russell, and something occurred during his stay which induced him to object to the address of a Ministerial speaker on a point of order. Upon this Mr. M. T. Baines called out, "Why don't you go over to your own side, hang you, if you want to object? What business have you on this side anyhow!" Mr. Disraeli retorted that the floor was free, and was returning to his seat, when the "gentleman from Leeds" met him, and asked, in a ruffianly tone, what he meant by that answer, adding, "Ill show you, you d—d conservative puppy." "The representative of Buckinghamshire answered, "You may think what you like, but, let me tell you, no beggarly lawyer shall come here to bully me as he does his witnesses." "We'll see about that," said Baines, and seized him by the throat.

A short and uneventful round was terminated by the interference of friends; but, presently, Mr. Baines rushed at Disraeli again, and seized him a second time, when he received from the successor of John Hampden a well planted blow under the left ear, which fairly sprawled him on the floor. A dozen Ministerialists ran toward the cumbatants, some, doubtless, to keep the peace, others to have a hand in the fight. Grey of Morpeth, Williams of Kars, Wilson of the Treasury, and the Ellices, father and son, were prominent in the scrimmage. The Anti-Ministerial men sprang in a body to the rescue. Foremost came Mr. Bright of Birmingham, a very athletic, compact man, who bounded into the centre of the excited group, striking right and left with tremendous vigor. Pakington of Droithwich, and Samuel Warren of the Northern bar, were equally ready for action. Roebuck kicked wildly at the shins of the veteran Premier, and Akroyd of Huddersfield, appeared to have lost his head in the confusion and taken the wrong side by mistake.

For a minute or two it seemed as though we were to have a Killkenny fight on a magnificent scale. Turner of Manchester had hold of Disraeli, when Bright struck him a severe blow, supposing that he was hurting that gentleman. Turner supposing it was Graham that struck him, dropped Disraeli and struck out at the Baronet from Carlisle. The Lennoxes (Henry and Alexander) found themselves rather too closely engaged with Alfred Paget of Litchfield, and his brother Clarence of Sandwich. General Thompson caught up a heavy stone ware spittoon, with which to brain any one who might seem to deserve it; but, fortunately, did not get far enough into the crowd to find a fitting object for his vengeance. The Speaker yelled and rapped in vain, and the Sergeant-at Arms marched to the scene of action, mace in hand, with no greater effect. The *melee* was not quelled until Fox of Oldham, clutching the hair of Mr. ———, apparently for the purpose of drawing him into chancery, and pummelling him to greater satisfaction, found that the luxuriant wig of his antagonist came off in his left hand, while his right fist expanded itself with tremendous force against the unresisting air. The laughter excited by this incident terminated the battle.

PLEASING EVERYBODY.—The following paragraph was no doubt written by some editor who started out with a desire to please every one in the publication of his paper, but who, finding the accomplishment of his scheme utterly impossible, was driven to some very sensible conclusions, which he gives for the benefit of other editors or publishers who may have similar aspirations. We admire the writer for the philosophy which is breathed through the paragraph, and respect him for the coolness with which he lets himself down to circumstances. He is worth an army of men like that editor out west who undertook the same thing that our philosopher proposed to himself, but failing in his efforts, hung himself to a tree close by his office. In editing a paper you must not expect to please every one. We subjoin the remarks of the disappointed editor:

"To please everybody is a task difficult in all cases; in the editorial management of a periodical impossible. Indeed, if an editor succeeds in pleasing himself, it is quite as much as he has a right to expect, and in a great many instances it is more than he is able to accomplish. Let not correspondents wonder, nor readers think it a strange thing if occasionally they meet with an article or paragraph that is not exactly in accordance with their own taste. The editor shares the affliction with them, but relieves himself by the reflection that it takes all sorts of people to make up a world, and that in the circle of his readers there is almost every variety of taste and prejudice. We have frequent illustrations of this fact. By the same mail we have had letters applauding and censuring the same article. Occasionally a subscriber is so sensitive as to threaten discontinuance because of a few lines which do not exactly square with his own notions. The great mass however, have too much good sense to take offence where none is intended, or to expect from an editor the impossibility of pleasing everybody."

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

THE HAPPY HOME AND PARLOR MAGAZINE.

The Happy Home and Parlor Magazine, for April, is one of the best numbers of this popular family periodical that has yet been issued. The reading matter is varied and interesting, and the principal engraving, representing the "Meeting of Joseph and his Father," is one of the finest and best finished pictures we have seen in a long time.

The work is published monthly by C. Stone & Co., Boston, at $2 per annum, in advance.

SARTAROE: A TALE OF NORWAY. By James A. Maitland.

This is a book of 448 pages just published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, and to whose politeness we are indebted for an advance copy of the same.

We have glanced hastily at the work, but with much interest and satisfaction. It is written in excellent style, is graphic in its details, and gives animated and exceedingly entertaining pictures of scenery, manners and characters in Norway, where the principal scenes are laid. The work has the warm approval and commendation of Washington Irving—no mean critic—and has a perfect facsimile of his letter appended.

We advise our readers to obtain the work and read it for themselves. It can be had from the Publishers, or at any of our Book Stores.

WHY DO YOU WEAR IT? OR THE FASHIONABLE PROFESSOR. By James E Giffin, A. M., Principal of the Churchtown Academy, Lancaster county, Pa. Published by Murray, Young, & Co., Booksellers, of this city.

We are indebted to the Publishers for a copy of this work, being a neatly bound and well printed book of 128 pages, and containing much that should interest the community. Nobody doubts the evil results growing out of excessive fondness for fashionable dress, jewelry, &c.—To say nothing of the pride engendered by it, the gay and costly attire with which many of the ladies of the present day decorate their persons is a system of extravagance which tells with tremendous force upon the purses of their husbands and fathers.

Mr. Giffin has hit the right nail on the head, and we hope that his book will be extensively read and also have a happy effect in arresting an evil of such general complaint.

A SMALL INSTRUMENT OF TORTURE.—Have our lady readers ever reflected upon the fact that so small an instrument as a sewing needle has destroyed more lives, and caused more suffering, than the sword. It is true, however, as the mortality among seamstresses every where attests, and our only wonder is, that parents will permit their daughters to grow up slaves to the needle, while the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines will do better and more beautiful sewing than can be done by hand. The time is coming when the parent who consents to have his daughters continue hand-sewing, will be regarded as wanting in affection for them.

THE COLORADO RIVER EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Letters were received this morning, by the War Department, from Lieut. Ives, commanding the Colorado river expedition, date February 11th. The steamer had reached the Mogaro villages. The navigation of the river continued to be difficult. The Indians stated that they never knew the water to be so low. All the party were well, and no accident whatever had occurred.

The receipts of the U. S. Treasury were nearly $1,000,000 last week. The amount subject to drafts was over $6,000,000, and the amount of drafts issued $1,250,000.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE FIRST OF APRIL.—The first of the present month was indeed a busy day in this city. The hotels were filled to overflowing, and with the constant stream of carriages, drays, furniture wagons, &c., the streets were blockaded at every point. We do not think as much money changed hands as in former years on that day, but the attendance of people was far greater. In the Financial World, however, things present a brighter appearance since the First, and our hope is that they may keep on improving. So mote it be.

THE GŒTHEAN EXHIBITION.—The Seventeenth Annual Exhibition of the Gœthean Literary Society, of Franklin and Marshall College, will be held, at Fulton Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst. The exercises will consist of four orations, an essay, eulogy and debate. The Fencibles' Band will furnish the music. The followers of Crinoline will, doubtless, be present in full force.

EXECUTION OF ANDERSON AND RICHARDS.—Anderson and Richards, the murderers of Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Ream, will be executed on Friday next, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 2 p. m. The execution will take place within the Prison walls, at the west end of the Prison yard.

TAKEN POSSESSION.—JAY CADWELL, Esq., the newly elected Prison Keeper, took possession on the 1st inst. Mr. C. will make an energetic, courteous and efficient officer.

Mr. J. L. HOFFMEIER, of this city, has been appointed Clerk of the Prison, in place of Mr. J. P. Locher, resigned.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. JOSEPH SMITH, the newly appointed Pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, South Queen street, will enter upon his duties on Sunday next.

A Union Prayer Meeting is shortly to be commenced in this city. Notice to that effect was given in several of the churches on Sunday last.

ANOTHER M. D.—At the Annual Commencement of the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia, held on Wednesday last, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Dr. GEORGE B. MARKLEY, of this city.

GOOD FRIDAY.—On Friday last divine service was held in the Episcopal, Catholic, Lutheran and German Reformed Churches of this city. The rite of confirmation was administered to a large number of persons in Trinity Lutheran Church, Duke street.

REMOVED.—The Lancaster Mercantile College has been removed to the spacious building on the corner of Centre and Market Squares, where its several departments have been fitted up with a degree of taste and convenience that does infinite credit to the enterprising and accomplished Principal, who has taken great pains to arrange everything so as to facilitate the progress of his pupils, and in this he has doubtless succeeded. The advantages there presented surpass anything of the kind we have ever seen. We, therefore, take great pleasure in commending this Institution to the business community.

EASTER MONDAY.—Yesterday the city was crowded with our country friends. The day was lovely, and all seemed to be in the best of humor with themselves and the "rest of mankind." The hotel, store and shop keepers wore remarkably pleasant faces, a fair index, we presume, that a thriving business was done.

A RICH TREAT.—The concert of Madame CATALINA, on Wednesday evening, at Fulton Hall, we regret to say, was not well attended, owing to various causes. It was a busy time in town, with persons moving and preparing to move—and also being the week before Easter, many of our Churches had service in them on that evening. But, notwithstanding the comparative smallness of the audience, it seemed to have no effect upon the accomplished cantatrice, whose magnificent voice and admirable singing and reading perfectly enraptured those who heard it. The "Grave of Napoleon," and "Jeannette and Jeanoe," an unequaled imitation of Gen. Tom Thumb, were, beyond all comparison, the finest singing we have ever listened to, and were more than worth the whole price of admission. Her reading also of Mark Antony's oration over the dead body Cæsar, was done in the very highest style of art and excellence.

The concert was a rich musical treat—indeed it was one of the finest entertainments we ever listened to; and we are very sure all who heard it will agree with us in opinion. We take pleasure in informing our readers that Madame CATALINA, at the urgent request of several of our citizens, will give another concert in this city shortly, and we advise every body, who can appreciate splendid singing, to embrace the opportunity to hear her. We guarantee that if they hear the lady, they will be abundantly convinced that we have not over-estimated her unsurpassed merits as a vocalist.

A NEW FOUNDRY.—Our excellent friends and worthy townsmen, Messrs. POWLICK & MCCULLY, have leased the building in connexion with William Diller's Machine Shop, North Water street, between Chesnut and Orange, and are about establishing an Iron and Brass Foundry, for the purpose of making Castings of every kind. They are both practical men—one a moulder and the other a pattern maker, having been engaged in the business for a number of years, and will be prepared to do work equally well and cheaper than it has heretofore been done in this city. They intend commencing operations in the course of a week or two, and will be happy to receive orders in advance. We can cheerfully recommend both of these gentlemen as every way worthy of public patronage.

WHEATLAND HOSE.—At a late meeting of the Wheatland Hose Company, the following officers were elected: President, John B. Livingston; V. P., John B. Chamberlin; Secretary, Jacob K. Barr; Treasurer, Aldus J. Neff; Chief Hose Director, Fred. Waltz; Plug Directors, James Dean, Geo. Deichler, John McCracken, Jacob Gable; Hose Directors, Thomas Myers, Christian Shite, Jacob Hill, Henry Shay; Conductor of Ballots, Henry Hartley.

COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.—We glean the following "items" from Saturday's *Spy*:

RE-APPOINTMENT.—It will surprise no Columbian to learn that Mr. Buchanan has re-appointed Mrs. Moderwell to the office of Post Mistress in this place. Of course no one in this community has ever had a desire to see a successor in the place of Mrs. M., and we believe we echo the voice of the public in expressing satisfaction in that lady's renewed tenure of office.

READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—We notice among the acts introduced into the Legislature, at Harrisburg, one supplementary to the bill incorporating the Reading and Columbia Railroad. This should be looked to by our citizens. The charter of this road was mainly procured by Columbia interest, and if any benefit is to be derived from it, our town should secure it, and not quietly see the act of incorporation so altered and amended as to divert the road from the neighborhood. We are not aware of the nature of the legislation asked, but it is of importance that Columbia interests in the matter be carefully guarded.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.—We learn that Mr. Harper has resigned his post of Assistant Despatcher on the Penna. Railroad, at this place, and Wm. F. Lockard has received the appointment to succeed him. Mr. H. retires with the good will and respect of the entire community.—He has always been an attentive and courteous officer.—Mr. Lockard is a too well known Columbian to need an introduction to our citizens. We have no doubt that he will prove efficient in his new berth, and consider that, in him, the Railroad Company has secured a competent employee.

JUNIOR SONS OF AMERICA.—At the stated meeting of W. C., No. 27, J. S. of A., held on Wednesday evening last, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing term: P. P., J. W. Hunter; P., E. M. Shreiner; V. P., Charles H. McCullough; R. S., Chas. J. Pusey; A. R. S., B. S. Haldeman; F. S., J. A. Myers; T. Wm. F. Lloyd; M. of F. & C., G. Breneman; C. B., F. Wills; J. G., Jos. Sourbeer; O. G., Geo. Badger.

POLICE ITEM.—THE DOWN-TRODDEN "GREEK" IN ARMS AND WHISKEY.—On the afternoon of Tuesday, 30th ult., Esquire Welsh was advised, by a special messenger, of a sanguinary conflict then raging in and around a shanty near the Marietta turnpike, about half a mile from town, between Thomas Stewart, Englishman, of the one part, and John Keneally, of Ireland. Summoning Constable Hollingsworth from his peaceful repose on a soft bench, and in company with Esquire F. H. Ebur, Justice Welsh put himself *en route* for the scene of the reported affray. Before reaching the field of combat, the posse encountered and took possession of one of the belligerents—the Phenician—brandishing a hand saw, which, as well as his person, was dripping with blood. At the time of his arrest, Keneally was endeavoring to force his way into a carriage, containing two gentlemen, which he had stopped, whether by importunity (whoa!) or force we did not learn. After ascertaining that the prisoner had severely beaten and injured his antagonist, the Justice committed him to the cellar for the night, and gave him a hearing next day.

Stewart was found to be pretty thoroughly cut up. His upper lip was cut through, and the lower one also cut; his nose split; a deep gash in his head, and the left arm badly stabbed and broken. At the examination of Keneally it was testified that the parties had engaged in a rough and tumble fight, and at one stage of the game, by the evidence of Stewart's son, "pappy was on top." Keneally, however, appears to have recovered the advantage, and had it not been for the interference of neighbors would most probably have done for the Englishman. The prisoner admitted the combat, there being tolerably strong testimony to the fact, but repelled the charge of having used deadly weapons.—He accounted for Stewart's injuries by explaining that in the fury of the conflict both parties had been rather careless of their surroundings, and had rolled together over some carpenter's tools, lying on the floor. The Justice accepted the explanation, but sent him down, in default of bail, for rolling over the tools with Thomas.

Stewart, although terrifically butchered, acknowledged having given provocation, and both parties own up to a "big drunk" at the time of the row. The Englishman was engaged in moving from the nursery property of S. W. Mifflin, and Keneally was assisting. The men were on the most friendly terms, but a disrespectful allusion, on the part of Stewart, to his Holiness the Pope, stirred the bile of John, hence the little difference. It will be a case for the April Sessions.

WILD CAT.—On Wednesday, March 31st, Justice Welsh arrested William Sands, a youth from the timber regions, charged by the proprietors of the Mount Vernon House with having passed in payment for a "tod," a one dollar bill on a badly broken bank. The young man came the innocent over Esq. Thomas who adjudged that he should pay for his pure liquor in equally pure currency. The flip was produced and the charge dismissed; the prisoner, however, was retained. Either from excitement or whiskey Chemung grew clamorous, and it was deemed expedient that he should expiate his faults by a night of calm seclusion. He was lowered into the subterranean apartment, appointed by a benificent borough, for the accommodation of the victims of perfidious corn, and there left to wrestle with strychnine and remorse. He came out next morning looking as if he had seen the elephant through an eye glass, and departed with evidently moderated vein. Let this be a warning to friends from the North: shun one dollar bills, for you know not when you may be jerked (and serve you right) for passing the intolerable wild cat currency, with which you annually deluge this otherwise favored country.

STRASBURG AFFAIRS.—Saturday's *Herald* furnishes the following Strasburg "items:"

LECTURE.—By reference to our report of the proceedings of the Strasburg Literary Scientific Association, it will be seen that Dr. Abm. Eshleman is to deliver a lecture before the Society on next Monday evening. As the Doctor is an able and eloquent speaker, there will no doubt be a large attendance. In the debates before the Society, Dr. A. is generally hailed with great applause, and the superior manner in which he handles the subjects under discussion proves conclusively that he has not "read history upside down."

☞The attendance at the last meeting of the Strasburg Literary and Scientific Association was comparatively small. The following members were elected officers for the ensuing term:—President, Wm. S. Warren; Vice President and Secretary, C. Bachman; Treasurer, John B. Warfel.—B. F. Ibach and John F. Herr were appointed disputants two weeks hence, and John F. Herr essayist four weeks hence. Dr. A. Eshleman was requested to deliver a lecture at the next meeting. The question, "Does man act from choice or necessity," was discussed until the adjournment.

☞Some of our *nice* young men, who are in the habit of serenading newly married couples, with the expectation of being *treated*, yet do not like to be called "Whiskey Beggars," amused themselves on Thursday night, of last week, by disturbing the peace of our otherwise quiet borough with their Calathumpian band. During their *sport* they managed to break the shaft of a buggy belonging to Mr. John Werntz. These violators of law should be arrested, and taught a lesson not easily forgotten.

ANOTHER NEW PATENT—VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT IN RAILWAY CAR WHEELS AND BOXES AND AXLES.—On the 30th ult., the United States Patent Office granted letters patent to Dr. WILLIAM B. FAHNESTOCK, of this city, one of our most eminent medical men, for one of the most important improvements ever made in the Railroad interest, inasmuch as it will effectually overcome and obviate all the difficulties so long experienced from the sliding and friction of car wheels on or against the rails, and secure many other advantages.

This improvement consists, first, in so constructing the wheel that it has the advantage of being independent, single-bearing and self-balancing; and, secondly, in improved boxes in which the ends of the axles revolve at the same time that they describe the necessary arc of a circle, thereby giving the wheel perfect freedom to follow the line of the rail, and, consequently, preventing the sliding and friction of the wheels on or against the rails.

What Dr. Fahnestock claims as his invention and has secured by letters-patent is: 1. The wheel with the hub outside of the tread or rim, or at the balancing point. And 2 He also claims the combination of the independent wheel, bearing and pivot, with the short axle, for the purpose of preventing the sliding and friction of the wheels on or against the rail.

We had the pleasure this afternoon, says Saturday's Express, of examining Dr. Fahnestock's models of this improvement, a glance at the workings of which must satisfy any person possessing a moderate degree of mechanical knowledge, that the great desideratum so anxiously desired by railroad men and travelers, and so long sought after by inventors and mechanics, has at last been attained in this improvement. One great feature of its utility is the simplicity and durability of the entire arrangement.—Instead of the long axle connecting the two wheels revolving together—one of which must slide on or against the rail when the car is rounding a curve—we here have the independent wheel and short axle on either side, self-balancing and working on a *single bearing*—thus greatly reducing the friction and at the same time enabling the car to turn the sharpest curve without the least sliding on or lateral friction against the rail, which, with the wheels and axles now in use, so soon grind and splinter the rails of even the slightest curvature.

In addition to the independent action, the boxes are so constructed as to give each wheel any desired lateral motion to adopt itself to the rounding of very short curves—an important matter in city railways. Another advantage, of vast importance to railroad travelers, to be gained, by this improvement, is this: wheels with double flanges can be used, thus securing an effectual safeguard against accidents so often resulting from the spreading of the rails.

We understand Dr. Fahnestock has taken the necessary preliminary steps to secure his patent under the principal European governments, and we have not the least doubt that an immense fortune lies in this Lancaster county invention.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—A stated meeting of Councils will be held this evening, at 7 o'clock, in their Chambers, City Hall.

HOW TO SPEEDILY CURE A COUGH OR COLD.—These maladies, which usually appear so simple and of minor importance, should not be trifled with, as they frequently lead to lesions of the lungs, and consequently incurable pulmonary complaints. This need never happen if persons were to resort at once to that most excellent and pleasant medicine known as Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, prepared by him in Pittsburg, Pa., and for sale at Heinitsh's, 13 East King street.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Intelligencer.

LEACOCK TOWNSHIP, April 5, 1858.

CAPT. GEO. SANDERSON:—*Dear Sir*—In answer to the Examiner & Herald's Leacock correspondence of 22d March last, I beg leave, through the columns of your valuable journal to correct this correspondent. His assertion as to the Lecompton question being made a test at our late election is false, for there were two or three anti-Lecompton men on the Democratic ticket, which could easily have been prevented if the question had been made a test; nor was the Lecompton question mentioned by either party at the polls. And as to the Democratic candidate for Judge ever having "shirked," neither the writer, nor any other person ever heard any thing from the candidate for Judge, but a hearty response to the General Administration on the Lecompton question, and a warm approval of Mr. Buchanan's course, and long before the action of the Democratic County Convention. As to the candidate being to "some extent rebuked by his Democratic friends," it is false; the candidate alluded to was not struck on a single Democratic ticket. The correspondent of the Examiner cannot contradict a syllable in the above, and it is hoped he will come out openly and correct his known misrepresentations.

JNO. L. LIGHTNER.

For the Intelligencer.

SENATOR BIGLER.

This distinguished Pennsylvanian, now in Washington City engaged in representing the interests of our glorious Commonwealth in the National Councils, in the capacity of United States Senator, deserves the cordial co-operation and esteem of every friend of Constitutional liberty. In him Pennsylvania finds a champion both able and willing to sustain and advocate the course of her once "favorite" and now favored son, President BUCHANAN. The present aspect of the Executive with regard to the policy and course of the Kansas question is somewhat analagous to the drama enacted on the political stage when the United States Bank created so much food for popular excitement. We refer to the Administration of President JACKSON.—True, the question was not the same; yet every one knows full well that JACKSON recommended, decided, upheld, and carried through, a measure of vital importance to the well being of our Republic. He was opposed, as President Buchanan is opposed. Old and tried Democrats faltered and deserted him. Incendiary documents were distributed.—Public meetings denouncing the course he was taking were called and held. Civil war was threatened. Yet the Old Hero was true to his purpose—he never faltered, because he knew he was right. The people, in whom is vested sovereign power, knew and believed him right—they sustained him; and the verdict of the present age—those who have come after him—sustains him, and all acknowledge the wisdom and patriotism of that act which was the crowning one of his whole public life.

In the present just and able position of the President, on the Kansas difficulty, we witness the same opposition. The Black Republican presses, with the striking characteristic blackness of their name, seek to misrepresent, to vilify and blacken the position of the President. Disappointed office-seekers, renegade Democrats, designing and bad men, seek in every possible way to fan a flame of discontent and opposition to the recommendations so wisely urged by the President in his Messages to Congress on this question.—Public meetings are being held—resolutions breathing *treason* are passed for the ostensible object of moulding public opinion—inflammatory letters are written—speeches made, and every possible way and device is resorted to, whereby the General Government may be jeopardized. Civil war is openly talked of, and a coalition between all who oppose the Administration is secretly on the tapis, (*vide* the St. Louis Kansas correspondence to the *Democrat*). Amid all this, the President remains unmoved in his purpose, determined to do right, backed by such statesmen as Senators BIGLER, GREEN, BROWN, and a host of others in the U. S. Senate, and the all powerful majority of the American people to support his course, he will safely overcome the difficulties which his enemies would fain throw around him; and the Sage of Wheatland, like the Sage of the Hermitage, will live in the hearts of his countrymen, and the great body of the American people will vindicate and sustain his policy when his spirit shall have taken its flight to a purer and better world. And the course of the Honorable Senator from Pennsylvania will fasten him more strongly in the hearts of the Democratic masses of his native State, and make his name a tower of strength throughout the Union, and every true Democrat applaud the sterling integrity of WILLIAM BIGLER, Pennsylvania's second "favorite son."

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For the Intelligencer.

Capt. SANDERSON:—I noticed in your last issue a communication from this place, over the signature of "Observer," detailing quite a graphic picture of our debating association, and complimenting the "promising abilities" of our young men in literary attainment, representing them equal to the spirit of the times in this age of great development. The letter was quite an imposing one, and in some respects very complimentary to a part of the debaters—affecting no indifference whatever as to the success of the late discussion to which it alludes, which may be pardonable to some extent in the writer, being evidently prompted by that ever active and innate principle of Democracy. But does "Observer" imagine, by his report, justice was done to all parties? True the Democratic members were successful in gaining the affirmative decision; though notwithstanding considerable talent was displayed by different members upon the negative. Mr. Douglas especially, who was noticed by "Observer," did full justice to himself, and ably supported his views upon the subject, pursuing the opposite speakers with avidity, and rebutting their arguments with force. Being a man somewhat advanced in life, his only motive in taking an active part in all the engagements of the "Senate" was to render assistance to the younger and uninitiated members and present, if possible, some laudable incentive that might tend to excite their ambition. Mr. Douglass deserves complimentary resolutions for acting in such an excellent capacity. Messrs. Gramm, Smith, Markly and others displayed an energy that almost defied misfortune and defeat, and proved their abilities to be of no common caste; tending to confirm an idea that Bainbridge may yet turn out some great men. Of those who participated upon the affirmative, advocating the old fundamental principles of Democracy, I will say nothing, they being quite sufficiently noticed and complimented by "Observer," who, in his delineation, should have clipped the wings of his too vagrant fancy, and fastened onto the realities which marked the occasion. The active business of Spring which engages the attention of many of our members, and calls some to distant places of business, compelled us last week to adjourn the "Moot Senate" *sine die.* Since then our "good citizens" have felt the loss of those many evening entertainments our exercises afforded. We are happy to say our efforts were not in vain, but stamped a mark of great improvement upon every member, and probably was instrumental in laying the foundation stone to some future rank of eminence; marking a most satisfactory and beneficial course, which doubtless will be a great incentive towards prompting an organization next winter, with renewed energy on the part of our young men.

"Observer" is evidently an interested friend of our cause, and may probably be one of our advocates; if so we sincerely hope he will receive a merited reward for the honor he has conferred upon us. We wish him and the members of "The Moot Senate of Conoy" a most brilliant success.

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CARS LIGHTED BY GAS.—A locomotive and six cars go out nightly over the New Jersey Railroad to Philadelphia, lighted by gas, and the difference between the gas lighted and the candle lighted gives to the former the appearance of an illuminated train, shooting off through Jersey on some gala occasion. The gas is forced by a pump at the depot through small iron pipes into a strong wrought iron and brazed cylinder, which is fixed beneath each car, and thence conveyed through a patent regulator to the interior. The supply in the cylinder is enough to feed two burners for fifteen hours, while the time of making the trip to Philadelphia is four hours. By the action of the regulator, the force on the burners is so equalized, that the flame does not vary from the moment of lighting until all the gas is consumed. The company is arranging in its new depot a gas generator, by which to manufacture its own gas. The cost of the gas consumed on a single trip is ten cents; of sperm candles, which they have heretofore used, the cost was fifty-two cents.—The time for filling the six cars is less than two minutes.—*N. Y. Times.*

A NEW KIND OF GAME.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Dispatch* lets off the following:—A new dodge was perpetrated in Second street market on Saturday.—A young man named Jackson was arrested for violating the game laws. He glued cows' hair to the tails of wharf rats and sold them for squirrels. The man who made the complaint was a gentleman from Germany.