WESTLEY FROST, Fayette.

A WORD TO DELINQUENTS. There are hundreds of persons indebted to us for sub-scription, advertising, or job work—varying in sums of from one dollar up to twenty dollars—which ought to be paid, and must be paid without much longer delay. We have commenced making out bills for town and

untry-near and remote-and shall expect settle to be made, either by cash or due bills, between this and the 1st of July next-so that then, at the com of the tenth year since the Intelligences passed into on hands, we may be enabled to open new books. After that period those who refuse to liquidate their indebtedness in one of the ways specified, will be stricken from our list of 'patrons," and their accounts placed in the hands of proper ficers for collection

We have become tired of "working for other people and anding ourselves," and we give this timely warning so that all may be prepared. We cannot live and keep the establishment in operation on mere "promises to pay," and as we have no notion of starving when every thing is in abund. ance all around us, we have concluded to adopt the cours

To such of our patrons as bave been prompt in their payients, we return our sincere thanks; and we shall also feel grateful to those who may repent of their past delin-quency, and either call at the office and settle their bills. remit by mail the amount of their indebtedness. But we wish it to be distinctly understood, and therefore we repeat it, that we take the step beca it, and shall expect all accounts of more than one year's standing, to be settled between this and the first of July. If not, they will be settled in another way.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

The municipal election on Tuesday last resulted, as was anticipated by many, in the success of the "People's Ticket," alias Black Republican and Know Nothing conglomeration. Mr. HENRY, for Mayor, beats Mr. VAUX. the Democratic candidate, some 4,700 votes, and the majority of the other candidates on the same ticket ranges from 2,000 to 3,800.— There were in all nearly 63,000 votes polled, and the elections in the different wards and precincts passed off very quietly. In the Select Council the Democrats still retain a small majority-but in the other branch, the opposition have about two to one.

The Black Republican press claim the result as an anti-Lecompton triumph; but we doubt exceedingly whether National politics had any thing whatever to do with the election-and in that opinion we are confirmed by the conversations we overheard, when in the city last week, between Republicans as well as Demoorats, all of whom attributed it entirely to local causes. Mr. VAUX made an energetic and popular Mayor, and managed the finances of the city with consummate ability. The peace and good order of the community, as a general thing, were also well preserved during his administration; but fault was found with many of his police appointments, and a hue and cry was gotten up against him on that account. This, and this alone, we believe, was the principal cause of his defeat. That the people of Philadelphia will gain, in any respect, by the change in the Mayoralty, is more than doubtful. Indeed, judging of the future by the past, it is altogether probable that, before a twelve month elapses, they will have cause to regret the defeat of Mayor VAUX and his Democratic colleagues on the ticket.

The nomination of this ardent Democratic, given the most unbounded satisfaction in all

parts of the Commonwealth, and the responses edited by that veteran Democrat, Levi L. Tate, we find the following notice of Mr. Porter. It is both just and pertinent :-

The nomination of William A. Porter, by the 4th of March Democratic State Convention has given unalloyed satisfaction to the party. His election by a very large majority, permanent position on the bench he now occu pies by Executive appointment, is certain; and his character and acquirements give to his onstituency a promise of great usefulness, ability and industry. He has, indeed, already distinguished himself by the clearness and force of his language, and the soundness and logic of his arguments, in the opinions he has been appointed to deliver from the Supreme

To the Bar of Pennsylvania he is also well known, as an able and deeply read lawyer, of large practice; a model to the professional student and practitioner, as well as an urbane and courteous gentleman.

Fostering an ardent love of the Law ; tertaining sound views of the duties and requirements of the members of the Bar, he holds qualifications of a Judge of the Supreme Court. We may rest assured that in his hands the dignity of the profession will not be lowered: and that nothing will be wanting on his part to maintain the present and past high charac ter of our Supreme Judicial Tribunal. Permit me to append an extract from his

"Essay on the Life, Character and Writings of Chief Justice Gibson," published in 1855, as illustrating his views and opinions :

"Let me here ask whether any one can fail to perceive the effect which the the bench of such an intellect as I have been will show. He says:

describing must exert on the bar? Doubtless, "During the last week of Col. Benton's life

"During the last week of Col. Benton's life speak only of the effect of the bench on the bar. I suppose that a display of the highest forensic ability before a tribunal sound, would fall powerless. The more cultitheir own defects, and the more tolerant of the faults of others: and of this, a speaker seldom 'ance.' loses his consciousness. The best orator, as a most intellectual and refined audience. One of empty apartment. The orations of Demosthethem, and some proof of this is, they never were delivered in any other age. Before others than kings and warriors grappling with questions of life and death, Nestor himself further. I only meant to say that a bar which aims at the highest standard of excellence, cannot tell what useless treasures it possesses in a high order of intellect in those who are to decide upon its efforts. If the mere administration of justice were altogether nothing. the profession would be the gainer by keeping the bench at the highest pitch of intellectual

DEATH OF A U.S. SENATOR. Hon. Josiah F. Evans, one of the Senators from South Carolina, died suddenly, at Washington City, on Thursday evening last. his age was 61 years.

U. S. SENATOR APPOINTED.

Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN, (the able Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House,) has been appointed by the Governor of North Carolina, a U. S. Senator, in place of ex-Senator Asa Biggs, recently appointed U. S. Circuit Judge.

SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENT .- Thos. J Vestern District, vice Alfred B. M'Calmont, Leg, resigned, to accept of a post in the kets and buckets, carried on the deadly conflict, Attorney-General's office, at Washington. but to no avail: the hoppers hopped on, and Mr. Keenan is well known as the late editor Union, and is a gentleman eminently qualified for the position.

THE STATE OF MEXICO.

The condition of Mexico, which seems grows more and more lamentable every day, at Barrackpore, who threatened Calcutta, Since Comonfort's relinquishment of the su were two regiments who demanded that their preme dictatorship, which he was obliged to arms should be restored to them. Their assume as a dernier resort in the desperate progress was arrested. strait to which he was reduced, the state of affairs under Zuloaga, the new executive chief, much of the confidence of the people as his principally from telegraphic dispatches receivpredecessor, who had the will and courage to ed at Bombay :defy the whole power of the church establishment, and to carry into effect a sweeping act

of innovation upon the church tenure of land, such as no previous administration had ever dared to suggest. The present President, as if anxious to retrace the steps of governmental policy taken by Gen. Comonfort, has pursued a directly opposite course, and has courted the favor of the clergy in the vain hope of re taining power.

The accounts which have come to hand recently, from intelligent residents at the city of Mexico, go to confirm the fact that between the Government at the capital, and the different States of the Mexican confederacy, the feeling of disloyalty is upon the increase. In fact, connection between the central power and the States is nominal rather than real. Open rebellion exists in a number of the most important sections of the confederacy. Juarez, who champions the Constitutionalists-those who adhere to the Constitution of 1857, and who constitute the most patriotic portion of the citizens of Mexico-is backed by the efficient aid of Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacan, Colima, and Vera Cruz. Sonora appeared to stand waiting for American absorption, even prior to the change of Government which brought Zuloaga into pow er, and at the present juncture she is to all intents and purposes an independent province, her to Mexico being completely snapped by the strong infusion of American adventurers. Nueva Leon, of which Monterey is the capital, appear to be under the control of Vidaurri, a sort of roving soldier of fortune, who wishes to combine these States with Sonora under the title, often talked of, but never realized, of the 'Republic of the Sierra Madre.'' In Darango and Zacatecas, held by the Government

peril from the cruel outrages of hostile Indians. Jalisco, which has lately succumbed to the Government forces, and which is the third State of the confederacy in point of population, is overrun with organized bands of thieving brigands, who stop at no outrage, and whose lawless inroads, marked with pillage and assassination, have set all authority at defiance. The same lamentable state of facts holds equally true of the condition of San Luis de Potosi, which is overrun with Government forces, under the command of Governor Degollado, whose attacks upon the inhabitants of peaceful haciendas is described as resembling that of merciless pirates.

With such pregnant facts to aid in forming judgment as to the probable destiny of Mexico, it is easy to arrive at the conclusion that, with her present race of inhabitants, stability of government is out of the question. The present chaos of governmental disorgani zation may undergo still further changes, new crystalizations, and new forms of policy may result, but the chance of a durable, popular administration from such discordant elements amiable gentleman, and accomplished lawyer, is not amongst the fates. The inevitable end as the candidate of the Democracy of this must be Americanization, either by the peace-State for Justice of the Supreme Court, has ful absorption of State after State by Northern emigration, or by means of actual sales of territory to the United States by whatever execuhave been general, cordial and enthusiastic. tive chief may happen to retain temporary In a late number of the Columbia Democrat, power at the capital of Mexico. We see no other result, and to this complexion the present civil strifes, which embroil that unhappy confederacy, are rapidly tending. The drama is rapidly unfolding, and the denouement cannot be long delayed -Forney's Press.

> COLONEL BENTON'S LAST HOURS. The National Intelligencer publishes a long letter from Dr. John Frederick May, giving an account of Colonel Benton's malady, and of the manner in which he met death. We ap pend so much of the letter as is of general

'interest: A more careful examination confirmed me n the view we then took of his case, and of its honeless nature and I communicated that opinion to himself and to his friends. received it with perfect calmness and resignation, expressing only the wish that he might be allowed to live long enough to finish his

work. Before he was relieved in the attack just spoken of, he had given up all hope of life so the most pure and exalted notions of the He told me he was satisfied the hour of his dissolution was near at hand, that it possible for him to recover, and that his only regrets at parting with the world were "separating from his children, and in leaving his great work unfinished; that death had no ter rors for him, for he had thought on that subject too long to feel any." It may not be inapproprinte for me here to state that, although he never expressed to me any views upon the subject of religion, he did so freely after this to the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, his pastor and friend. presence on as the following statement of Dr. Sunderland

in this respect, they act and re-act on each I had several interviews, with him at his own Our conversation was mainly on the request. subject of religion, and in regard to his own views and exertions in the speedy prospect of incompetent to appreciate it, would be next to death. In these conversations he most emphat-The chief stimulus for prepara- ically and distinctly renounced all self-reliance, tion would be wanting; and truth, however, and east himself entirely on the mediation of the Lord Jesus Christ as the ground of his vated men are, the more conscious they are of accentance with God. His own words were,

'God's mercy in Jesus Christ is my sole reli I ascertained that in the intervals of my matter of choice would probably select the visits to him at this time he repeatedly went to his work and corrected the proof sheets, an opposite kind would be little better than an which he was in the habit of receiving at short periods from his publisher, Mr. App nes could not have been delivered in an age and I recollect on one occasion when I did not ess intellectual than that which witnessed suppose he could stand, he suddenly arose from his bed, and, in face of all remonstrance, walked to his table at some distance off, and corrected and finished the conclusion of another work on which he was engaged and of which would have been nobody; and I cannot, at he had shortly before received the proofs from of the same heretofore made and yet remaining this moment, recall an instance throughout New York. His unconquerable will enabled due, or hereafter made, and the income or prothe entire poem, in which he is introduced in him to do it, but when done he was so exhausany other company. Eloquent speeches to an ted I had to take the pen from his hand to

ignorant jury prove nothing to the contrary, give it the direction.

for in such instances they are generally As soon as he recovered from the immediate brought out by the presence of the bar and the danger of this attack, he labored as he had bench. These speculations might be carried done for years before, constantly at his task. Rising by daylight, and writing incessantly with the exception of the hour he usually de voted to his afternoon ride on his horse, the effect of which, though I feared from the position of his disease, he yet seemed to think was

of benefit to him. And at this labor he continued from day to day until within about a week before his death; when no longer able to rise from weakness he wrote in his bed, and when no longer able to

do that dictated his views to others.

Thus it may be truly said of him, he liter-"died in harness," battling steadily from day to day with the most formidable malady that afflicts humanity; his intellect unclouded and his iron will sustaining him in the execulast moment of his existence.

A FIGHT WITH GRASSHOPPERS .- The Gor zales (Texas) Inquirer has an amusing account of the invasion of that city by grasshoppers, and the attempt of the citizens to repel the intruders:

Everybody turned out-men, women, and Keenani Esq., of Pittsburg, has been appointed children, white and black, little niggers and Prothononotary of the Supreme Court, for the chickens, editors and devils—everybody, with 'fire and sword," brushes and brooms, but to no avail: the hoppers hopped on, and the defending forces were obliged to beat an possession of the conquered city.

INDIA-THE FALL OF LUCKNOW. By way of Marseilles we learn that the suffer under a chronic attack of anarchy, panic at Calcutta had subsided. The Sepoys

The latest Bombay date is March 24. The Bombay correspondent of the London Times. is even more unsettled and distracted. It is writing on the 18th, gives the following parvery doubtful whether Zulonga has enjoyed as ticulars of the capture of Lucknow, gathered

Lucknow has fallen, or, at least, that one position of the enemy after another has been carried till nothing remains to them-but the north western portion of the city, if, indeed, it yet remains—in which are no buildings of importance or strength, and even from this quarter they are flying in multitudes. Out telegrams from the camp are down to the morning of the 15th, three days ago. On the 3d the army moved from Alumbagh and occupied the Dilkeousha park. The erection of the batteries was at once commenced to destroy the enemy's works on the canal. On the 6th of March Outram crossed the Gontee,

and repulsed the enemy. Upon establishing himself on the further side of the river, Sir James Outram proceeded to force his way upward, thus completely enfilading the enemy's line of works along the canal. Then the commander in chief, with the second division, under Sir Edward Lugard, stormed and took the Martiniere after a heavy cannonade, and with slight loss. This done, he advanced over the canal and seized the line of works which Outram had turned and rendered untenable by his fire. This took place apparently on the 9th. On the 10th a house and enclosure, known by the name of its former occupant. Major Banks, in rear o the line of works-that is to say, in our ad vance, was occupied with little loss. The line on which our troops were advancing is not that by which Sir Colin on the former occasion reached the beleagured garrison. Then he moved by the circuitous rout of the Secun derbagh and the Motee Mahal. Now, stronge in all arms, especially in his magnificent artillery, he advanced by the direct road from the slight thread of allegiance which bound the Dilkoosht to the Kaiserbagh and the residency.

The next position of the enemy that he came upon was the Begum's palace. This was stormed on the 11th by the 93d Highlanders, and Coahuila, of which Saltillo is the capital, supported by the 42d, with the loss of Capt. Macdonald killed and about a hundred other casualties. About 500 of the enemy fell at this point. Simultaneously with this attack Sir James Outram, on the further side of the river, having forced his way upward through the low suburbs and over the king's garden and other enclosures, occupied bridge above the town, destroying another party, the social condition of the people is in-500 of the enemy who held it. secure, and the inhabitants are in constant rations he lost Capt. Moorsom, of the staff; and an officer of the rifle brigade.

On the same or the following day, the 12th the commander in chief pursued his advantage by occupying the buildings in advance of the Begum's palace. This movement brought him in front of the strongest of the enemy's posi-tions, the Imaumbarrah. On the 13th a sap was run up toward the wall of this enclosure, and a breach having been effected by the artillery, the place was assaulted at nine in the morning of the 14th. Here my telegram is so mutilated that its attempts to tell me what troops composed the assaulting column are (who had moved into the line on the mer and autumn. 11th), took part in the attack. The Imaumbarrah was carried, and our troops, pressing close upon the flying enemy, entered the Kaiserbagh, or king's palace, which Outram had busily shelled, the last I believe, of the formidable possessions of the enemy, and, after a hard fight, which lastedail the remain der of the day, obtained complete occupation of it, capturing twenty two guns. Then the

routed enemy began to fly from the city. Outram crossed the iron bridg over the river and fell upon them in their rear, the thunder of the chief's artillery still crashing upon their front and flanks. One line of retreat lay open to them-that to the northwest, toward Robileund On the 15th, Sir Colin, finding that the enemy were availing themselves largely of this opening, despatched after them at two o'clock in the morning a brigade of cavalry and artillery, under Brigader Camp bell, who moved to the left from his position in front of the Alumbagh. Sir Hope Grant, with 1000 sabres and two troops of horse artillery, was sent out in co-operation, but on the north side of the river, along the Seetapore road, which leads direct into Rohilcund, and a heavy battery with a brigade of infantry, were to follow him on the 16th. He was to proceed as far as Seetapore and there wait for Such is our latest news up to this Our loss you will rejoice to hear, is moment telegraphed as "very small." As was anticipated, the commander in chief has made chief of which the enemy's defences were crushed,

and their courage and constancy gave way. EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

NITED STATES DEMOCRATIC REVIEW. By Coura-Swackhamer, 335 Brondway, N Y., at \$3 per annum. The May number of this sterling periodical is before us Gen. JOSEPH LANE, of Oregon, and NAHUM CAPEN. Esq., Postmaster of Boston.

The following is the admirable table of contents contain ed in the number: The Fate of Mexico—Lord Palmerston and his Adminis ration—Religious Revivals—The Erl-King—Sioux Chiefs at Washington's Tomh—General Joseph Lane—Art—Boy-nood Memories—Jennie June's Letter—Nahum Capen— Secrets of the Past.

DE BOW'S REVIEW. Edited by J. D. B. De Bow, Washington City, and published monthly at \$5 per annum.

The May number contains 125 pages, and has the followng table of contents, viz:

Hawaiian Islands, Southern Direct Trade with Europe,
Comantic History of Florida. The Field of Southern Manuactures. The American Railroad System. Supply and Conumption of Cotton. A National Foundry in North Carolina,
Frazil and the United States. Early History of Agriculture
n Virginia, Importation of African Laborors. Southern
Convention. Public Land of Parasita. ng table of contents, viz :

tion, Public Lands of Rome and America, Virdinia Chasepaske Bay, Agriculture, Commerce, Manu-and Mining, Internal Improvements, Miscellan-iok Notices THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL.

HE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL. Edited by Hon. Thomas H. Burrewes, and published in Lancaster, Pa, at \$1 per annum, in advance.

The May number is more than usually interesting, and fully sustains the character the Journal has already established in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. This periodical should be liberally patronized by the friends of Common School education every where.

____ THE STATE DEBT.

By an act of the Legislature, approved 22d day of April last, the revenue derived from the day of April last, the revenue derived from the Bast ward, for the repairing of the Factory road. Referred following sources, is specifically appropriated to the street committee, with instructions to report the to the payment of the State debt and interest thereon. The Secretary of the Commonwealth. Auditor General and State Treasurer, are appointed Commissioners to receive and disburse the same. The Sinking Fund law of 1849 is repealed:

The net annual income of the public works that now are or may be hereafter owned by the Commonwealth, and the proceeds of the sale ceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, and all revenues derived from the following sources, to wit: From Bank charters and dividends taxes assessed on corporations, and all the sources of revenue connected therewith: the tax on taverns, eating housees, restaurants. distilleries, breweries, retailers, peddlers, brokers, theatres, circuses, billiard and bowling saloons, ten pin alleys, and patent medicine icenses; on theatrical, circus and menagerie exhibitions; on auction commissions and duties; on writs, wills, deeds, mortages, letters of attorney and all instruments writing entered of record, on which a tax is assessed; on public officers and all others on which tax is levied; on foreign insurance agencies on enrolments of laws; on pamphlet laws; on loans or moneys at interest; all fines. forfeitures and penalties; revenues derived from the public lands; the excess of militia tax over expenditures; millers' tax; tonnage tax paid by railroads; escheats; collateral inheritance tax; accrued interest; refunded cash, and all gifts, grants or bequests, or the revenue derived therefrom, that may be made to the State, and not otherwise directed.

KANSAS STILL TO BLEED .- It is reported that Ex-Secretary Stanton, Governor Walker, and others, are preparing to leave Washington for Kansas, with the avowed object of stumping the Territory in opposition to the Compromise Bill. Their object is to keep the Kansas embroglio open for the next Presidential campaign. It is really to be hoped that their designs will be frustrated, and that the people belonging to the Territory will have things their own way unmolested.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

CHANGE IN RAILROAD TIME. -- On vesterday he following new arrangement went into effect

Pennsylvania Railroad. The trains leave I	Ancaster as fol-
lows:	
GOING EAST.	
Fast Line	1.45 a.m.
Thursday Penroce	10.00 a. m.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3.28 p. m.
Mail Train	8.15 p. m.
Mail Train	10.45 a. m.
Past Line	3.37 p. m.
Harrisburg Accommodation	6.45 p. m.
Lancaster Accommodation (arrives)	8.00 a. m
Through Express	1.52 a. m.
Intough Express	
The fare, on the Lancaster train, between	n Lancaster and
Philadelphia, is \$1 75.	

In consequence of the evening mail train East, arriving earlier than heretofore, the mail will close, on and after Monday at 7½ p. m., instead of 8 o'clock, as heretofore. THE UNION PRAYER MEETING.—The hour

or the holding of the daily Union Prayer Meeting has been changed from 8 to 9 a.m., to from 6 to 7 p. m. The religous exercises on Sunday morning were conducted by George Rev. Mr. SHOEMAKER, of the Union Bethel. Orange street

preached an able and impressive discourse on Sunday after-noon in Fulton Hall. The hymn, "Good News," which has lately become so celebrated, was sung in fine style by a full Union Choir. The hall was crowded. These meetings are as largely attended as ever, and the

interest in them does not seem to abate in the least. Fire. On Saturday morning last, between twelve and one o'clock, the stable, used as a lumber house, on the property of Mrs. E. W. Carpenter, in West German street, in the rear of No. 1 Cotton Mill, was destroyed by -supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.-Loss about \$500-no insurance.

LIBERAL DONATION .- Our worthy and liberal minded townsman, EMANUEL C. REIGART, Esq., has donated to the Howard Association of this city, through the Mayor, one thousand dollars of the six per cent. funded debt of the city of Lancaster, the interest of which to be annually appropriated to the relief of the poor in our midst If a few more of our wealthy citizens would follow the praise worthy example of Mr. R., what a blessing they would confer on the necessitous in the community, how many hearts would be gladdened by their liberality, and how much suffering and destitution would be alleviated

LICENSES.—The number of license granted in all by the Court, under the new law, so far amount to 295 tavern and 56 restaurant license. Pretty well, we think, for Lancaster county.

ROBBERY AND ARREST.—On Wednesday evening last, a little girl named Sarah Foust, aged 13 years, was arrested by officer Baker for the larceny of a bounet from Mrs. Hensler. She is one of the "professional beg gars." with which our city is infested. After her arrest she confessed her guilt, and was committed to prison

THE FENCIBLES .- The Fencibles will parade this afternoon, and he inspected at 2 o'clock, by Brigade Inspector Amwed, in Centre Square. The "bold sogers" now receive \$1.50 per diem for every parade made, not ex> ceeding six during the year—so that it is not now all hono and glory attached to that responsible position

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.—The Summer Term of Franklin and Marshall College commenced on Thursday last. The opening address was de livered by Professor PORTER, in the presence of a full at tendance of students and quite a number of citizens

LANCASTER RIFLES FOR INDIANS .- On Thurs day last several hundred boxes of Rifles from Leman's Rifle Works, Walnut street, were shipped by the Pennsylvania Railroad, for different destinations in the west. They were marked Fort Laramie, Bentz Fort, Arkansas, Chip pewas of the Mississippi, Lower Sioux, Upper Missouri, Blackfeet, Pillagers and Lake Winnebegorish Indians .-These Rifles are forwarded in pursuance of Treaties with these Tribes, for lands purchased on the part of the United States

THE LANCASTER TRAIN .- This train, which futile. I gather, however, that Brigadier Is of great benefit to our business community, commences Franks and the Ghoorkas of Jung Bahadoor's running yesterday, and will continue throughout the sum running yesterday, and will continue throughout the sum

> THE SCHOOL ELECTION .- The annual election for School Directors took place, at the City Hall, on Tuesday last. Below will be found the result. It will be seen that the ticket headed by Rev. G. F. KROTEL has been

	elected throughout. A pretty	meaty vote was ported an	
	much interest manifested:		
	· Citizens.	Opposition.	
١	M. D. Holbrook334	G. F. Krotel40	
ķ	Geo. M. Kiine358	1. S. Demund40	
•	Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg721	A. H. Hood40	
	H. B. Swarr324	David W. Patterson39	
	William Whiteside483	Rudolph F. Rauch40	
	Dr. Wm. Compton126	Henry M. White	
•	John W. Jackson721	William R. Wilson38	
٠	John Bear350	Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg72	
		John W. Jackson72	
	Wm Carpeuter729	William Carpenter 72	
1	A. Herr Smith 645	A. Herr Smith	
		Wm Whiteside48	
ζ	John J. Cochran344 Wm Whiteside4		
ā	John Zimmerman259	A D Ditmars	
•	. John Millim I man	A. D. Dimmer	

ners opened the proposals ceived for building bridges, and awarded the contracts For building a bridge across the Conestoga, at Bower

Saw Mill, to J. B. Peters at \$3,592.75.

Bridge across Big Beaver creek, at Mylln's Mill, to Silas Wolverton, or Northumberland co., at \$800. There were about twenty-five proposals handed in for the building of these two bridges, varying in their estimated cost from the price at which they were awarded to double the amount. The bid of one firm, in this city, for the Conestoga bridge was \$6,800.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIE-TY-PREPARATIONS FOR THE FRUIT SEASON .- The Horticulpated, the commander in chief has made chief tural Society held a stated meeting on Monday week, Hon. use of his artillery, under the tremendous fire | John Zimmerman in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted, a communication from Prof. Waring, of the Farmers' High School, was read and

ordered to be answered. Essays were read by several of the members, one being on Entomology, by S. S. Rathvon, in which he successfully advocated the importance of the study of that science to successful Horticulture, and imparted much valuable formation of a practical nature to the members present. A

The following named persons were elected members o the Society, viz: Israel L Landis, Frederick Smith, Benj. L. Landis and Lewis C. Lyte.

Mr. Libhart, Corresponding Secretary, distributed quantity of seeds received from the Patent office, gratuit-

ously, among the member s. The following list of premiums was then reported by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and adopted by the Society for the meeting to be held on the 1st Monday i

Gurden: 2nd best do., Johnston's Elements of Agricultura Chemistry and Geology: best new Seedling, American Flo rist's Guide: the largest variety, Liebiga' Familiurs Letters to Farmers'; best variety not taking last above premium Dana's Prize Essay on Manures.

For Asparagus: For lot of best grown—not less than dozen, Fessanden's American Kitchen Gardener; 2nd be grown lot. Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Cher

THE COUNCILS.-Councils held a stated meeting on Tuesday evening last in their chamber, City IN SELECT COUNCIL, Mosses. Zahim, Jack, Kauffman

South West Ward, praying for the grading and paving of the south side of Conestoga-st., and for a crossing at Beaver street. Referred to the street committee, with instruc-

ions to report the probable cost.

Mr. Barnes presented a petition from citizens of the S. probable cost. Also, a petition from the Shiffler Hose Com pany, asking for an additional appropriation of \$200 to ald them in repairing their hose and in paying for their new

The petition was subsequently rejected on account of the appropriation for that department being exhausted.

The Clerk of Common Council announced the nonconcu rence of that body in the action of Select Council, at their ast meeting, on the communication of our city Solicitor,

relating to the lock-up property. The report of the Water Committee was read, from which we learn that the Water Works are in good condition and capable of rendering the necessary supply of water in any nergency; that a slide has taken place on the north side of the new basin, which, though not of a serious nature equires immediate repair to prevent it from extend-ng: that the falling off in the amount of water rents may e attributed to an over-rating in the assessment of last year, and the pressure of the times preventing many persons using the water who would otherwise have applied

Mr. Zahm offered a resolution compelling any p using the Conestoga water for sprinkling the streets to pay the rent in advance, and to give security in \$100 to cover any damage done to the fire plugs, and obligating such ersons to discontinue the use of the same when directed by the water committee.

This resolution passed second reading. Mr. Kauffman presented the monthly statement of Mr. Wentz the city Treasurer, showing a balance in the treasury of \$1385. Mr. Zahm said that the Mayor had expressed the hope

that, as there is now money in the treasury, Councils would direct a resumption of cash payments to the laborers and officers of the city.

The matter was finally referred to the Finance Commit tee, with the understanding that the necessary action was

within their discretion. Adjourned.

er, Yearsley, Fitzpatrick, Kauffman, Dorwart, Rauch, Deichler, Swartzwelder, Steinman, M'Gonigle, and Kendrick, Pres't, were present. In addition to the proceedings noticed above as concur-

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Messra. Fellenbaum, Gumpf, Lech-

town road and the extension of Orange street, Mr. Fellenbaum offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing he Committee to open Orange street to the city limits, if it can be done without any expense to the city.

Gen. Steinman tendered his resignation as a me

Council for the South West Ward, which was accepted, and the election to fill the vacancy was postponed until next meeting. Adjourned.

THE MOZART CONCERT .- The Concert by the some time ago, will be given at Fulton Hall this evenion The programme is a brilliant one-amo tions set forth are the "Wedding Chorus" from La Son mambula, the "Anvil Chorus" from Il Trovatore, and "La Marseillaise" with a full chorus. We bespeak for this So city the kind wishes and hearty co-operation of our citizens

all means, give the Mozart a crowded house. DISTRESSING .- We regret to learn that our worthy townsman, JACOB B. AMWAKE, of this city, was struck with paralysis, on Friday last, whilst on a visit to Philadelphia. He was brought home on Saturday in a critical condition—his lower extremities being com powerless. We are happy to learn, however, that there low a very fair prospect of his speedy recovery

NATIONAL HOTEL. - Our excellent friend, Col, CYRUS CARMANY, has leased, in connexion with Mr. Sides, the National Hotel, in Race street, above Third, Philadelphia-see their card in another column.

The Col. is one of our best citizens, and we regret that e leaves us; but we hope that his enterprise will be abund antly successful, and that he may have troops of customers from Lancaster county, as well as elsewhere. He is one of the portico, played "Hail Columbia." the cleverest and most obliging of men, and will be a prince they had completed, a dense crowd by of a landlord. Those of our friends who may visit Philadelphia would do well to give the Col. a call. They may be assured of the best kind of treatment, and at the most

"HOORAY--HURRAH!"

We are essentially a used up community .-The triumph fixed upon for yesterday, is postponed until further notice. Victory perched last night anywhere but upon our whether the perch was too high to be reached, or too little attractive to be occupied, is a mat ter quite unimportant now to decide. The 'dem'd total," as Mr. Mattalini would say, is stories, now that the returns are all in. The deuce with our previous calculations. them laugh who win"-we shall laugh when eloquence. we get ready,

The Democratic candidates are all looking "Who's afeard?" -America forever! our fat pickings (the "stealings" are now in riod than many of you have lived, and I

appointed aspirants, has been successful. We This is a great occasion on which you have as are not able at this rime of writing to give a sembled. It is far above men. The best inare not able, at this time of writing, to give a wounded, and missing; the missing list is particularly large. The majority for the coalition candidate for Mayor will be several thousand, if not more. The other candidates upon the same ticket have succeeded by various fall the people upon the face of the earth ous majorities, more or less-generally more, we believe than was either expedient or proper. The Democrats have a majority in the Select Council; in the other branch, the odds nearly two to one The boy and ends have was asked-"How much did your pig weigh He replied—" Not half as much we expected, and we always knew it would not." That is our peculiar condition just at the present mo

The cause why, the reason wherefore, of all this "motion, the city through," is easily explained. The philosophical expression of the venerable lady, when informed that the cow devoured the grindstone, "There-I told you so!" is in the mouth of every one. It is quite easy to predict a result when the accom dishment of it is pre determined. The defeat of our candidate for Mayor was by no means unexpected. The persons who were supposed to have his ear, and were presumed to exert an influence over him as powerful as it was injurious, were especially obnoxious to the petter class of our citizens. They said in their hearts, " If a man is known by the company he keeps, then we will go farther, if we fare worse." This operated with overwhelming force upon the minds of a multitude in this community.

at a late Convention in this city, in favor of the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan, it was deemed advisable to confine the late contest to BRIDGE CONTRACTS AWARDED .- On Monday local issues alone. In pursuance of this policy, a candidate was put in nomination for Mayor were well known to be at variance with the sentiments of a vast majority of the Democratic party. In many respects he had been an efficient and faithful public officer, and the Democratic major ty, with a generosity that appreciated, resolved that they would surrender their party preferences upon that point, and give him a re nomination. This ignoring of national politics would have all been very well, perhaps, if the coalition of factions in the opposition had done the same thing; as they did not, it was a fatal error .-While we, as a party, were conducting the contest entirely upon its local merits, the op position kept local considerations (aside from mistakes" of the Mayor in his police appointments and his unfortunate personal associations) wholly out of sight. In this way they succeded in securing every vote in Phila. delphia, of those who were opposed to what they positively termed "the Lecompton swindle." Worse than all this, our candidate was nervously sensitive upon that point. He must needs be continually admonishing our public speakers, our noble champions, not to mention Lecompton. This becoming known to the Democratic masses, they became dissat-isfied in very considerable numbers, which produced most disastrous consequences. We have learned a bitter lesson and we shall be wise enough to profit by it. It has taught us the great truth that "alf and alf" may be a very good arrangement so far as the porter house is concerned, but it is fatal when attempt ed to be practiced in political matters. We should have gone into the fight with our national mottos upon our banner, and our banner unfurled to the breeze. Had the question been openly, fairly, squarely presented to the voters of Philadelphia: Do you endorse or oppose the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan, a totally different result would have been left us to record to day. We say to our political

friends very frankly and very emphatically, that it is the last time we ever will consent to go into a fight with our flag muffled, our principles ignored, and our orators gagged. ifter we fling it broadly to the breeze-nail i to the mast-and if we will sink we go down with it still flying, undimmed in glory, untarnished by dishonor.—Wednesday's Philadelphia Argus.

NICARAGUA.-The treaty concluded between our Government and the minister for Nicaragua has been ratified by the latter. It contains many important provisions, some of which are The United States is empowered to oper

and keep open the transit. San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sud to be free ports; Americans to be allowed to live in the country marry, and hold real estate without taking the oath of allegiance to the State of Nicara gua. American merchants to be allowed to introduce their goods at the same rates as those which native merchants pay. The United States to be allowed to place troops on the transit, when it (the United States) shall deem it necessary, for the security of the same The ship canal or railroad to be under American protection. Colonizers who buy land and settle in the country, and take allegiance to the same, to be protected by the United States if Nicaragua fails to do so. The United States to be allowed to disembark forces, &c., for the maintenance of a naval station. All Americans taking the oath of allegiance to becom instantly citizens. The United States to protect the transit (i. e. the State) against all foreign invasion, and to maintain internal American citizens, naturalized or otherwise, to have all civil rights in equality

CONVICTION OF A MURDERESS .- At the Circuit Court of Sussex county, Va., on Saturday week, Mrs. Josiah Freeman, charged with the murder of her husband, was tried, convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State penitentiary. The occurrance took place on the morning of the 25th of December last. The deceased had previously threatened to kill his wife, who, taking him at his word, resolved so effectualy to anticipate him as to prevent the possibility of his carrying out the threat. She therefore arose while he was yet red in, the time of Common Conneil was principally occu-asleep, and procuring a gun, discharged it at pied in considering propositions for repairing streets, which were referred to the appropriate committee his forehead. He immediately jumped up and expressed surprise at her conduct, when she struck him on the head with the barrel of the gun, knocking him senseless. While in this insensible condition, she rushed upon him with a knife and cut his throat. Still fearing, as she said, that "the wind might again blow breath in his body," she took an axe and butchered his body in a shocking manner.

DEMONSTRATION IN WASHINGTON ON THE PASSAGE OF

KANSAS BILL

the President, Gwin, Bigler and others.

From The Washington Union, May 2. THE PEOPLE SPEAKING.

Yesterday was emphatically a day of congratulation among all true hearted Union men at this metropolis, and, as it was generally un-derstood that the President would be serenaded in the evening, the avenue was crowded soon after dark. About 9 o'clock the Marine Band passed up towards the Executive Mansion in a large omnibus, drawn by four horses, and was tollowed by an immense concourse. The cannoniers were also out, and thundered forth a salute from their fieldpiece opposite the north front of the Executive Mansion, while the band, taking its position beneath they had completed, a dense crowd had con gregated, and was constantly increased by new arrivals, until at least two thousand persons were assembled, including quite a num ber of ladies. The time, the place, the exultant, the patriotic strains of the band-all combined to form a picturesque and imposing

At the close of the national anthem, three cheers were proposed and given for the Presisubsided, Mr. Buchanan appeared at the window over the hall door. He appeared to be at the foot of the wrong column. "Figures in excellent health and spirits, and when the the political principles of my native State.—won't lie," but they tell remarkably strange cheering with which he was greeted was so [Applause.] Kentucky, though she long wan cheering with which he was greeted was so hushed that he could be heard, he addressed "ancient Henry" has played the very—the assembled multitude in a clear and disas he always has come back when the Union deuce with our previous calculations. "Let tinct voice, with his usual pleasing style of or the Constitution was in danger. You have

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. GENTLEMEN: I feel very much honored by up; being flat on their backs they can look no the kindness which you have displayed in other way. They see stars and feel the stripes coming in such respectable numbers to give It is me a serenade. I have long been acquainted nothing when one gets used to it. There is no loss without some small gain. We have lost my fellow citizens of this city for a longer pe competent hands,) but we have saved our never received anything but kindness, attenbreath in shouting over our success; we have tion and good will from the population of this saved the powder we might have burned and District. [Cheers.] I thank you most cordi the noise we might have made. Let us be ally that the kindness which your fathers have thankful for small favors, pick our flints and extended to me still lives in the breast of their try again. Jacob Faithful will have better children, and I hope when I leave this city, if children, and I hope when I leave this city, if uck next time, or we will hereafter forfeit the I live to return to my quiet home, I shall carry with me your affectionate regard, which privilege of guessing. Exactly so.

The coalition of hungry expectants and dissembled. full statement of the number of the killed, terest of the country were involved in the long contest which has so happily terminated. [Applause.] I hope and believe that the result will tend to promote the peace and prosrendered us glorious abroad and successful

> ber it to the last period of my existance.—
> [Cheers.]
> The President having retired, again approached the window, and remarked there were several gentlemen with him. He did not was a loud and prolonged call for quiet was restored, spoke as follows:

MR. TOOMBS' SPEECH. Being introduced by the distinguished patriot you, as well as encouraged by your complimentary notice. I suppose I must join my congratulations with yours upon this auspicious growing out of sectional differences, we have appliance.]
yesterday, in the House of Representatives I rejoice, my friends, because that policy has Another thing operated against us more effectually even than this. As the Democratic party had spoken in emphatic thunder-tones. Interest of the President of the Pr for ourselves and our children after us. a spirit of brotherhood and patriotism they have come together and settled their sectional differences upon a sacred and permanent, and

public honor. [Applause]
Therefore, as there is a triumph nowhere, brought the country safe through all its strugverberate from the hill-tops and through the that there is peace, true peace, honorable peace, throughout all the land of America. Ap plause.] And who are there to oppose who shall raise a voice to destroy it? voice in the crowd—"Nobody."] W Where shall it come from? It can only come from the disappointed cabal—the coalition who traffic in public safety, public honor-and they will sink in inglorious obscurity while the star of America shall rise and shine transcendent

now and forever. [Great cheering.] Senator Gwin was then introduced.

SENATOR GWIN'S SPEECH. Twenty four years ago, about this time, was terminated the great contest between General Jackson and the Bank of the United States.— Applause.] It was predicted then, fellow cit zens, that if this policy was carried out, it would bankrupt and destroy the country; but after the House, by a majority of its votes, declared that the removal of the deposits was legal and constitutional, the country immediately responded to that call, and universal the Union and the controversy is over. prosperity prevailed thereafter. Now, fellowcitizens, after four years' contest with sectionalism, we have declared that the principle of popular sovereignty shall prevail in Kansas, and if Kansas accepts, then it is she will come into the Union with the "Republican" form, commanding all the guarantees that are given under that admission. If she rejects it because she receives millions of the public domain as States have received them coming into come in until she has sufficient population. So far as I am concerned, I have not participated in this discussion. But I hope you will stand firmly by the Chief Magistrate, as you stood by Gen. Jackson, to put down this mon ster—the Bank of the United States—and we will have peace and unity, and if you will have necessary to be a supplied to the supplied to the

will have peace and unity; and if you will give us the Pacific Railroad, we will have a [Cheers. appy and united country, indeed. Mr. Clay of Kentucky was next introduced. MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.
FRIENDS: In the old time my name was often associated with this White House where we now stand. Those times have gone. They are passed, and there is nothing to be realized

beyond what we have at present—a Clay, an

humble follower in the ranks of the Democra-

cy. [A voice—"Good," and applause.] A great victory has been accomplished—a victory which it has taken months at the other end of Thank God ! the Avenue to achieve for us! t has at last been accomplished, and that this country may look for quiet and peace. Bleedwill have occasion to ing Kansas no longer end her shrieks to the Federal! Capitol. s a member now by her own will, following out the doctrine which was produced at the other end of the Avenue in 1850. She is brought now, without intervention, by the voice of her own people, into the Union of States, and to be one of the glorious Union, is stated in the struggle, I felt a pride in sustainwithout let and without hindrance, except it be of the miserable politicians who have so long distracted her and distracted this land. Applause.] I congratul te you, fellow-citi zens, I congratulate you from this window the White House, I congratulate you that in the Administration of Mr. Buchanan that good deed has been done. I congratulate you that an end is now put to the miserable question of slavery, which has so long distracted our glorious country. [Cheers.] I have nothing more to say except to tender to you my cordial congratulations that we have accomplished

that end. [Applause.]
Mr. Letcher was next introduced. MR. LETCHER'S SPEECH.

It affords me very great pleasure to see so arge a concourse of the citizens of Washington, he metropolis of the Union-assembled on an occasion so interesting as this. I am gratified n seeing the spirit you have exhibited in comnending the action of the two Houses of Congress yesterday. I have no doubt that in less than thirty days, or less time, peace will be United States relating solely to our domestic restored to the country, and we shall hear

nothing more of this question of slavery; but that we shall be, as we ought to be, a band of brothers for years to come. [Cheers.] There is something a little remarkable in the passage of this measure. It was passed exactly by nine in each House, and some of -you, at least, well know that a full hand of nine is rather hard to best. [Laughter and applause.]
I trust now this measure, having passed both Houses, will be approved by the President and announced to the country as the law of the land, and that hereafter we shall have the Union firmly established upon the principles fixed by our fathers-a Union under the Constitution, where the rights of all sections are to be respected and preserved. [Cheers.] Mr. Stevenson of Kentucky was next intro-

duced. MR. STEVENSON'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS: If the spirits of the departed dead are cognizant of what is passing on this globe, I know the spirits of Jackson, and of Clay, and of Webster are this night Before looking down upon us with joy that the Constitution stands intact and that the Union is preserved. ["Good!" and applause] I come, ellow citizens, with no claim to your partiality except as an humble instrument of my ed State of Kentucky, and in her name I tell you that she rejoices, as she always has done, t the preservation of this glorious and halscene, which will long be remembered by those lowed Union. [Applause.] Born myself in who were fortunate enough to witness it. Virginia, I claim no title for having followed out the lessons of him who spent one fourth of his life in this city, and the only reward that dent of the United States, and, ere they had I have is, that in leaving my own dear Virsubsided. Mr. Buchanan appeared at the winginia, and being transplanted to Kentucky, I have not been unmindful of his teachings, or Kentucky, though she long wandered from the Democratic fold, comes seen the triumph of these great principles in my friend, the son of the departed statesman who nobly earned for himself the title, which will never die, of the great pacificator. [Cheers] He has spoken, and I come as an humble follower of that great party, to add my hearty amen to what he has said. Applaus long as the precepts of Washington shall find a response in Kentucky, so long will Kentucky stand by Virginia, the mother of States, and I may say, the mother of the Union. Gentlemen, I bid you good night.

From the Executive Mansion the crowd

proceeded to the residence of the Hon. William Bigler, who addressed them as follows:

MR. BIGLER'S SPEECH. FELLOW CITIZENS: I am exceedingly grateful for this mark of your attention. I am truly happy to meet you on this auspicious occasion, and to mingle my congratulations with yours and those of our common countrymen, that a question fruitful of controversy and strife among those who should be friends, and among those who have been friends-a subject which had, for a long time, engendered strife between of all the people upon the face of the earth, the people of Washington are the most interested and which, for four months past, has occupied in preserving this unity of interests which has almost exclusively the time of Congress, and interrupted the public business-has been and prosperous at home. [Cheers.] I do not finally, and, as I trust, most happily disposed think that it would be becoming in me to enter of and adjusted for ever. [Applause.] I conof and adjusted for ever. [Applause.] I congratulate you on this happy event; and I into any discussion of the great question which trust, my fellow-citizens, that the measure has so happily terminated. I therefore must adopted yesterday by Congress for the final conclude these brief remarks with again repeating to you how heartily I feel your kindsettlement of this Kansas question, may exercise, as I believe it will exercise, a most salu ness, and how gratefully I shall ever rememtary influence upon the future peace and prosperity of our common country. [Applause] I regard it as a measure of peace not only for Kansas, but for the whole country—a measure of union for the States and union for the Demknow whether his friend Toombs would be ocratic party. [Cheers.] When in December willing to speak or not. Immediately there last this issue was first presented, I little anway a loud and prolonged call for Sential ticipated all the difficulties which we have Toombs, who came forward, and, so soon as since encountered; but I adopted the course which I have since pursued from a high sense of duty, and an abiding belief that the admission of that Territory as a State was the best and Chief Magistrate who has just addressed means of settling this endless feud which was agitating the country. I adopted that policy. I say, because it accorded with my conviction of duty, and, in addition to that, I was enabled ccasion, which calls for rejoicing throughout to co operate and sustain our wise prudent this broad land. After a contest of ten years, and sagacious Chief Magistrate. Renewed

the United States, of great permanent peace because those against whom we have contend [Ap ed on this subject have been defeated. No plause. This is a pacification in which there such contracted partisan policy brings you has been no dishonor anywhere, in which there here to night, and no such motive moves me has been no concession by the North to the in what I have to say to you. A far more South, or by the South to the North, but in patriotic impulse moves you and me—we are gratified because the right has triumphed—[Cries of "Good!" Good!"]—because principle has prevailed—because a measure just fundamental ground of public principle and and right in itself, and fraught, as I believe with blessings to our common country, has been adopted. I should weary you were I to there is a sting nowhere, and we see nothing in the bright and brilliant future but peace and measure itself. That I will not do, for it is harmony, and prosperity to the glorious organ-ization of the Democratic party, who have however, that, after a controversy of four familiar to you all. This much I may say, months, the question has been settled on the gles. Therefore, gentlemen. I have a right to broad basis of principle, and a principle which rejoice. Let us all rejoice. Let the voice re the Democratic party have maintained—to the Democratic party have maintained-to wit, that Congress has no right to interfere verberate from the finitiops and through with the institutions of a Territory—that to the Pacific—from the Lakes to the Gulf—

Congress had no right to judge of that Constitutions of a Territory—that to the Pacific—from the Lakes to the Gulf with the institutions of a Territory-that ution or State Government made by a Territory, but we must take it or reject it as it came to us. That principle has been maintained. and at the same time we have paid due respec to the wishes of the people of Kansas on the question of becoming a State or remaining a Territory, by placing within their reach the

decision of that question. [Applause.]
Congress has disposed of this feud, and all else that remains to be done belongs to the people of Kansas. They came with a Constitation and State government, and asked admission as a sovereign State upon terms of perfect equality with the other States of the Union. We accepted that government without qualiand without criticism, but their demand for land was exorbitant. a demand as was never made before, and could not be granted by Congress. We accordingly struck it out, and said to the people Kansas, if you will take the same amount of lands we gave to Minnesota, then you are in you must remain a Territory until your opulation is equal to the ratio for one member the House of Representatives. In all this Democratic principle has been preserved, and at the same time the will of the people of Kansas is to have unrestrained sway as to whether they will become a State at this

time or not [Cheers.]
Fellow citizens, permit me to say here that when we reflect on the mighty influence which the Union, and demands it as paramount of the Democratic party has exercised in this her admission, then let Kansas shriek, and let country ever since the organization of the her bleed, [applause;] for she shall never Government, it is difficult to determine which we should most rejoice at-whether it be that this measure is to re unite the Democratic party and secure its future ascendancy, or whether it be that a measure that has so long divided Congress and interrupted the public business has been permanently disposed of. For I believe that the success of the Democratic party, and its liberal principles involves now, as it has done for years, the stability of our National Confederacy-[applause] progress of our great country, the rights of the sovereign States, and the interests and rights, religious and political, of all classes of the inhabitants of our wide spread country.

[Renewed applause.] On this occasion it would be unbecoming in me to go further into these topics. I feel deeply that nothing which I have done in this struggle has entitled me to the attention which you have extended to me to-night. I feel how much I am your debtor for this What I did was from a sense of duty, coming from the State of the President-the first President which Pennsylvania has ever fur-She nished to the Union. determined to act conscientiously, and vote according to my convictions of duty, I am free to confess that I should have deferred much ing Pennsylvania's first President. [Applause. I believed then, as I am sure now, that no man in the land understood this question hetter than Mr. Buchanan, and upon no man's udgment could the country more safely rely.

[Applause.]
In a public career of forty years, beginning in the Legislature of his native State, passing through the lower House of Congress, and through the Senate to a foreign mission, and finally in the Presidential chair; in all these position we have seen the evidences of a calm, clear, disinterested judgment and patriotic will; and in them the country had a guarantee that his actions would be governed by an anx. ious desire to do what the best interests of the whole country required. [Applause.] Yesterday was the anniversary of the birth-day of the American Government, for Geo. Washington was inducted into office on the 30th day of April-the day on which this bill was passed Applause.] And I believe that few measures have been adopted by the Congress of the