DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR:
HENRY D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland

ELECTORS: George M. Keim, of Berks county. Bichard Vaux, of Philadelphia.

Joseph Crockett,
J. G. Brenner,
J. W. Jacoby,
Charles Kelly,
O. P. James,
David Scholl,
Joel L. Lightner,
S. S. Barber,
T. H. Walker,
Joseph Laubach,

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS. H. N. Lee, J. B. Howell, N. P. Fetterm Samuel Marshall, William Book, B. D. Hamlin, Gaylord Church.

A POWERFUL DOCUMENT. In to-day's paper will be found an admirable, dignified and manly message addressed

to the House of Representatives by President BUCHANAN, on Thursday last, in reply to the resolutions of inquiry adopted some time ago by that body, at the instance of Mr. Pennsylvania. The position assumed by the President in

his reply, viz:-that Congress has no right nor power to arraign the President in the manner proposed by the Covode resolutions; that the only method known to the Constitution, by which an inquiry can be made into the official conduct of a co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government, is by impeachment, when the accuser and the accused shall meet face to face, and when the facts shall be elicited, not by an exparte or Star Chamber procedure, but through the well known and established rules of evidence-is so strong, convincing and overwhelming, that we do not wonder that Congress was taken by surprise. when this hold attempt at usurpation, on the met by the Chief Magistrate by an indignant sense of the age or the dignity of manhood.

The protest of the President is a paper of high toned sentiment which alone becomes the position he occupies. Had he done less, the ignorant herd of partizan bigots, who stitution of the country." disgrace the Halls of Congress by their presence, and seek to bring down to their own degraded level not only the office of Representative, but that of the Executive, whose first duty is to the power that placed him at the head of the Government—the people—next to the Constitution, which he is sworn to support. We commend all of our readers to give this

important State paper a careful perusal.

THE "HIGHER LAW" LECTURE. Our neighbors of the "Union" and "Examiner" are wonderfully exercised at the audacity of the local editor of the "Intelligencer" in daring to criticise the "Higher Law" lecture of Mr. Reilly, delivered before the Howard Association on the evening of the 20th ult. The Union gives the lecturer credit for "denouncing, in severe terms, the doctrine ever conflicted with a man's own conviction of right, it was his duty to disobey them." The Examiner pronounces the lecture as "keeping pace with the progress, civilization and intelligence of the age," and, in other respects, fully endorses all the untenable doctrines of that remarkable production.

Now, we have no desire to enter into any controversy with our editorial neighbors .-We live in a free country, and if those gentle men see proper to sanction and endorse the propositions of the lecturer, they are at perfect liberty to do so But we beg leave to respectfully differ in opinion with them. We recog nize but one higher law upon earth, and that is the Bible. From its teachings, we learn that it is our duty to "render unto Cesar the things that are Cesar's," and to yield a willing obedience to those "who have the rule over us." We also learn from the same high authority that the magistracy are "God's ministers," and we are also prohibited from "speaking evil of our rulers." This being our belief, we hold that every good citizen is in duty bound to obey the laws of his country, and no man can be a good citizen who countenances or advocates a disregard of legal authority. We may be a little "old fogyish" in our notions on this subject; but we are, nevertheless, honest in our belief, and shall probably continue in the same faith so long | Democrate candidate for Mayor of Philadel as we live. Whether we met with "a severe rebuke" for our criticisms on the lecture, as intimated by the "Union," (from whom the a high degrees, and we look forward with coneditor does not say !) we leave for the hundreds of ladies and gentlemen who heard the discussion to say. We incline, however, very strongly to the opinion that had a vote been taken in the audience, after the speaking was over, the "boot would have been on the other

In concluding this brief and hasty rejoinder to the attacks of our Republican contemporaries, they will permit us to make one more remark, which we do in all kindness. The remark is this, and it is based on our daily observation for years past-that there is but one step between Higher Law Abolitionism and rank Infidelity, and the advocates of the first mentioned doctrine, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, become converts to the latter sentiment, sooner or later. They commence their downward course by denying the plainest teachings of the Bible, and wind up their career by repudiating the God of the Bible .-Our neighbors have taken the first step in that direction. We hope they will pause and reflect before they take another.

The communication in another column, from the pen of a gentleman who, for many years, has been a leading and influential Democrat, and whose opinions, at this time, are well worthy the consideration of the delegates to the National Convention. Whether all the positions he assumes are Commonwealth a little over \$100,0001 correct or not, it is not for us to say. Time will determine whether he is right or wrong.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

to-day. Mr. Palmer, of Schuylkill, has been Governor. Should it receive the Executive elected Speaker of the Senate during the

On Saturday, the House re-considered the bill relative to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and passed the same by a vote of 53 to 38.

EDITORIAL CHANGE. R. J. HALDENAN, Esq., has retired from the Harrisburg Patriot & Union. The remaining partners of the old firm, Messrs. O. BARRETT and T. C. MACDOWELL, have become sole editors and proprietors, and the paper will hereafter be conducted by O. BARRETT B 198 1 age 15 laterated to 1 age 15 age 2

A NUT FOR FOREIGNERS.

A biography or what purports to be one going the rounds of the Republican press --According to the papers which originated the canard, he is descended from "genuine Pennulpania stock." This happens not to be true. We learn from the Boston Pilot that Andrew G. Curtin is the son of an Irishman-of "Rowand Curtin-born and reared up to mature nanhood in the Parish of Dysart, county of Clare, Ireland. He has more sacerdotal blood in him than perhaps any man in the United States: not long ago there were twelve Priests of his blood and name living at the same time, in the same Diocese, in the great Catholic county just named. His direct uncle, Hugh Curtin, one of the best horsemen in Ireland, is yet living in the old family establishment, and many of his cousins-all Catholics to be sure—are dispersed throughout this Republic." So much, then, for his Pennsylvania origin.

But this is not all. CURTIN was a rank, intolerant bigot in politics and religion long before the inauguration of Know-Nothingism. The genial Irish spirit of his ancestry seems never to have had any existence in his breast-No man living has divested himself more com pletely of the natural feelings of race, in all its good features, than Andrew G. CURTIN .-When the "Dark Lantern Party" sprung into being, this man was foremost in the ranks. He was at the top and bottom of it. It was COVODE, a Black Republican member from chiefly through him (says the same paper from which we quoted above) that Pollock, the Know Nothing, was put in the chair occupied by WILLIAM BIGLER, the Democrata piece of service, which secured for himself, during the administration of that weak Execu tive, the Secretaryship of State; and it was also mainly through his supposed connivance with the Know Nothing School Directors of Philadelphia, that they dared to dismiss one morning, all the female Catholic teachers from

the public schools of the city. The Pilot concludes its article by saying Such is ANDREW G. CURTIN, the Know-Nothing candidate for the Governorship of the Keystone State of the Union, in origin and political principles. An Irishman's son, he does his best to destroy the political and part of a partizan majority in Congress, was religious rights of his father's countrymen; a Roman Catholic by birth, and having the blood refusal to comply with a demand unknown to of numerous Catholic clergymen in his veins. the Constitution, unsanctioned by any law or he is the foremost man of a league that would known usage, and repugnant to the good repeat the atrocities of Cromwell; of certain and direct Irish parentage, he has the meanness of allowing himself to be represented as great power, and replete with that manly and | the scion of another race—a degrading act of insult to the sacred principles of genealogy, and of great deception on his friends; and as he would have proved recreant to the high an American citizen, he is animated by no trust and confidence reposed in him by the public principles but those that are at once American people, and lent a helping hand to antagonistic to, and subversive of, the Con-

Mr. Curtin is now endeavoring to conciliate the foreign vote of the State, and is essaying to throw dust in the eyes of the Irish and Germans by representing himself as favorable to civil and religious liberty. But the record speaks louder than words, and his professions are worthless when contrasted with his practice. It is not denied that he was the very head and front of the Know-Nothing party in 1854 and 1855, and there is not a scintilla of

evidence that he has ever recanted from the dangerous and proscriptive doctrines he then advocated. Let our German and Irish friends be careful how they entrust power in such

THE TWO-THIRD RULE. third rule in National Democratic Conventions and November next. of passive obedience to all government," and originated in the Baltimore Convention of for "boldly advancing the doctrine that each 1844. This is an error. It was adopted as the basis of the first National Convention ever action-and that if laws and constitutions | called, that of 1832, at which Jackson was re nominated with Van Buren for Vice President. Previous to that date the Congressional Caucuses had assumed to present candidates, but the election of Jackson in 1828, against caucus dictation, terminated that policy.

> The two thirds rule was reported in 1832. from a committee, of which the late Vice President King, of Alabama, was Chairman. An attempt was made to substitute the majority principle, but it was voted down. In 1835 the second National Convention was held at Baltimore. The two thirds rule was adopted after a long discussion. The majori ty principle at first carried, but was finally stricken out. In 1840, no action was taken on the two thirds rule, at the third National Convention, as Mr. compated for President by acclamation. In 1844, at the fourth National Convention, the two thirds rule was adopted by a close vote, after a long discussion. At the National Conventions since held it has been adopted without opposition. The two thirds rule has had a majority of votes in a Convention, save the case of Martin Van Buren, in 1844. has been customary for the minority to yield to that person for whom a majority of the Convention votes. We have no doubt that will be the case at Charleston.

HON. JOHN ROBBINS. This gentleman has been nominated as the phpia. This is an admirable selection. R. combines qualifications and availability in fidence to his triumphant election. His opponent is the present Mayor, Hon. Alexander Henry. The contest will be an exciting and animated one, in view of the approaching Gubernatorial and Presidential elections. The election will take place on the first Tues

day in May. REMOVAL AND APPOINTMENT. The President has removed James C. Van-DYKE, Esq., from the office of United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and appointed GEORGE M. WHARTON, Esq., to succeed him.

AN EXPENSIVE JOB. The President of the Virginia State Senate has laid before that body a report from the Commissioners appointed to audit and pay the Harper's Ferry expenses. The report of the Committee sets forth that thus far the total claims against the State for services rendered in the "raid," is \$236,274, in payment of which \$225,000 have already been appropriated, leaving unprovided for claims to the amount of \$11,274. It is impossible to conjecture what will be the amount of outheaded "The Charleston Convention," is standing claims. But the whole amount of expenditure for this invasion will probably

> reach \$260,000. This is worse yet than the expenses of the celebrated "Buckshot War" of 1838. That affair, we believe, only cost our good old

THE FREE BANKING BILL. The bill establishing a system of Free The State Legislature will adjourn sine die | Legislature, and is now in the hands of the approval, we will publish the bill at length in our next issue.

> INCREASE OF SALARIES. The salaries of the Supreme Judges of the State have been increased \$600 each, by act of the Legislature—also the salary of the Auditor General from \$1,700 to \$2,500. The latter advance is made in consequence of the increased duties imposed upon that officer eral Conference which is to convene at Buffalo under the Free Banking bill.

The Connecticut Election took place on

yesterday.

A TEST VOTE.

A very significant vote-was taken in th of Andrew G. Curtin, the Know Nothing | House of Representatives, at Washington, on Republican candidate for Governor, has been the 26th ult. A Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio. with more zeal than discretion, got his Republican friends into a position which was any thing but comfortable, and forced Mesers. Covode, Stevens and other of their party colleagues o dodge the question, whilst Messrs. Morris. Hickman, Millward and Schwartz were frightened into the nays. It is represented as having been a scene of great confusion in the House, but a much greater tribulation to the Black members who were thus compelled to neet the negro question fairly and squarely on its own merits.

The cause of all this trepidation and alarm in the Republican ranks was the following preamble and resolution offered by Mr. Blake: WHEREAS, The chatteling of mankind and the holding of persons as property is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principle of our political system, and is notoriously a represch to our country throughout the civilized world, and a -rious hindrance to the progress of republican liberty throughout the nations of the earth;

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and the same is hereby, instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill giving freedom to every human being, and interdicting alaxery wherever Congress has constitutional power to legislate on the subject.

Upon the reading of the resolution, the yeas and nays were called for on the Democratic side, and opposed by the leading Republicans who did not wish to "show their hand." But they had to "face the music." The yeas and nays were called for on the passage of the resolution, and resulted as follows:

follows:

Yass-Messrs. Adams, of Massachusatts, Aldrich, Alley, Bingham Blair, Blake, Brayton. Buffinion, Burlingame, Burroughs, Butterfield, Carey, Carter, Coliax, Conkilns, Curtis, Delano, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Farusworth. Foster, Frank, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Helmick, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Kellog, of Mich, Leach, of Michigan, Lee, Lovejoy, Mckean, Morrill, Olin, Palmer, Potter, Pottle, Rice, Sedwick, Sherman, Somers, Spaulding, Skinner, Stewart. of Pennsylvania. Tappan, Tompkins, Tram? Vandver, Waldron, Walton. Washburn, of Wisconsin, Washburn, of Hilmois, Wells, Windom—60.

Nats-Messra. Allen, Anderson, of Missouri, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr. Barrett, Bocock, Botsler, Boyce, Briggs, Bristow, Burch, Burnett, Campbell, Clark, of Missouri Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cooper, Cox, Craig, of Missouri, Graig, of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davis, of Maryland, Davis, of Indians, Davis, of Missippl, De Jaroette, Dunn, Eemundson. Etheridge, Florence, Fouke, French, Garnett, Gatrell, Gilmer, Hamilton, Hademan, Hollan, Holman, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Kenyon, Kunkel, Lamar, Landrum, Leach, of North Carolina, Leake, Logan, Love, Mallory, Martin, of Ohio, Martin, of Virginia, McKnight, McPherson, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Millson, Millward, Montgomery, Moore, of Kentucky, Moore, of Alabama, Morris, of Pennsylvania, Morris, of Virginia, Schwartz, Scott, Scranton, Sims, Slogleton, Smith, of Virginia, Schwartz, Resgan, Riggs, Robinson, of Hilinois, Ruffin, Schwartz, Scott, Scranton, Sims, Slogleton, Smith, of Virginia, McKnight, McPherson, McQueen, Maryland, Stokes, Taylor, Thayer, Thomas, Trimble, Underwood, Vallandigham, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson and Wright—109.

The Speaker and that, as the resolution was defeated, the preamble fell, as a matter of course.

Now, many honest, well-meaning people will be ready to inquire why it was that so many Republicans either dodged the vote altogether, or voted with the Democrats, inas much as the preamble and resolution contain nothing more or less than the doctrine which SEWARD and the other great leaders of the Abolition party have been preaching for years! The answer is easy: There is an important election approaching, not only in Pennsylvania but throughout the Union, and that election, the Republicans know, cannot be fought successfully upon the slavery issue .--Here, in Pennsylvania, the nigger question if left exposed to the public gaze, as it would be by the Blake resolution, would be the death of their party. Messrs. Stevens. Covode. Morris, Hickman, and the rest of the leading Abolitionists knew this full well, hence the effort to stave off the vote. The resolution startled them with amazement. It fell upon them like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, and frightened them out of their propriety .-It will stick to them, however, like the fabled shirt of Nessus, and an outraged people-who can now see the drift of the Republican party -will rise in their might and vindicate the Constitution and laws, and the supremacy of There is a prevailing idea that the two- the white race, at the ballot-boxes in October

SEWARD A PERJURED MAN. and eloquent of the abolitionists, in a late public speech in Brooklyn, N. Y., charged William H. Seward with a crime no less than perjury, and the loud applause of a crowded audience of Black Republicans attested that, strange as it may seem, there are individuals in this country who regard the oath of fealty The Cincinnati Enquirer, speaking of this, to the Federal Constitution as a meaningles ceremony, which can be foresworn by the individual taking it, whenever it conflicts with partizan necessities or fanatic prejudices.-Hear Wendell Phillips:

"Mr. Seward records the slave cause. De you think he would obey it? Not for the ove of the millions that hang upon his lips Not for ten thousand times the mere gorgeou bauble, for which his speech is a bid, would William H. Seward lift his hand to return a fugitive slave to Virginia. (Loud applause. You applaud it; and yet what a complimen It is only a deserved compliment for us to believe of our greatest statesman that, when he swore to support the Constitution, he intended to commit perjury. (Loud applause and laughter.) I am not exaggerating. If I had stood here to night and affirmed in presence that the great statesman of the Em pire State would have obeyed that clause, you would have flashed back upon me, the enithet iudging from the record of his life, by the testimony of his fellow-citizens, that that very Constitution which he has sworn scores times to support—that very Constitution which he says comes from hands almost divine—that when he swore to support it he intended to com

mit perjury.' Yet this is the foremost man in the Republican ranks-the master spirit, the "teacher," the creator of the party, and he a perjured villain! With such a teacher, what of the

scholars? THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.-Thomas B. Florence, Editor and Proprietor. Publishe at Washington City, at \$3 per anunm, in advance. The second number of the Quarterly Review has just one. It contains several very able articles. The content

Slavery vs. Abolition.
The Impending Crisis at the South—How to meet it. dexico. – ielem Witchcraft. and the Moral Law. stablishment of the United States.

Aerial Navigation.
Ancient and Modern Oratory.
Quarterly Synopsis of our Foreign Commercial Relation
Northern Notes from a Southern Sketch Book.
Archives of Aboriginal Knowledge. Shaving-A Satire. DE BOW'S REVIEW, for April, has been received. The ntents are as follows:

Secession of the South."
English Reviews."
Our School Books." Matter and Mind."

'Johnson, trouse...
Shakespeare."
'Tree Negroes."
'The Rio Grande, etc."
'Statistics of Commerce, Agriculture, Manufacture
'Statistics of Commerce, Agriculture, Manufacture
of this Review have been p Twenty-eight volumes of this Review have been pub ished, of which complete sets, or single years or numbers can be had by addressing the office at New Orleans. Th contents of the Review are much more diversified than formerly. Some of the ablest writers in the country re ularly contribute. It is a favorable time to subscribe. THE HOME MONTHLY, for April, is an excellent and interesting number, handsomely embellished with an en graving representing the first meeting of King Henry the

Stone, Boston, and James Challen & Son, Philadelphia, at \$2 per annum. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for April, is out, as bright and beautiful as the sunny Spring month it heralds. The Banking has passed both branches of the steel engraving with which it opens, is a perfect gem, and tells its own story eloquently. The Fashion Plates and other illustrations, are also in keeping with the season. The literary matter embraces the usual variety of choice stories, sketches, poetry, and editorial chit chat. The first article, (neatly illustrated) entitled "Tes for Ladies, and Where It Comes From," will be read with interest by all

Eighth with Anne Boleyn. Published monthly, by Cyrus

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CON-FEBENCE. The following named gentlemen have been selected to represent the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, in the Gen-

in the month of May, viz:
Rev. Dr. J. P. Durbin, Rev. Dr. F. Hodge son, Rev. Pennel Coombe, Rev. T. C. Murphy, Rev. Thomas J. Thompson, Rev. H. Colciazer, Rev. Dr. Castle, and Rev. Wm. Cooper. ca ilio sources troo; ciderasano fila co

THE FIRST OF APRIL.-This, the great busi ess day of the year in Lancaster, fell this year on Sunday esterday, however, the city was crowded with strang om all parts of this and adjoining counties, and not a few of the "light-fingered gentry" from Philadelphia and alsowhere. The hotels were crowded to overflowing. The influx of neonle into the hotels of our neighbors. Spaceurs nd LECELER, two of our best and most accommodating landlords, was as great as we have ever before seen on an occasion. The same may be said of the hotels of Mesers, MICHAEL, HUBER, COOPER, LEMAN, SHOBER, RESSE and others. The amount of money which changed hands cannot well be estimated. We think, however, we are First of April is a "great institution," especially in Lan-

.-The pickpockets were busy among the crowds that visited our City on yesterday. One countryman lost \$1500, another \$900, another \$40, another \$7, and, we did hear it said that still another lost \$2000. Several valuable bond mortgages were also taken. At the time our paper went to press, we had heard of no arrests. These ligh ngered gentry appear to have been particularly adroit in P. S. A man named John B. Friedenberg was arrested

about 4 c'clock, and committed for picking the pocket of David Bender, of W. Earl township, of a pocket book con aining \$15. He was committed by Alderman Musser, in efault of \$2000 bail, to answer at Court, CLOSE OF THE HOWARD EVENINGS.—The last

of the Howard Evenings for this season was held on Tues-day evening last, when Hon. A. HATES, Chairman of the sive address on the history and success of the Howard and these Evenings during the next and succeeding season was given, which will be laid before the public in due tin The discussion was participated in by Maj. Ditmars, Gen Steinman, Prof. Wise, Rev. Dr. Gerhart, Prof. M. D. Wick sham. Jay Cadwell, Esq., Judge Champneys, Dr. Parry, Indge Haves, Col. Dickey and Hon. J. E. Hiester mously adopted, tendering the thanks of the Howar Association to the County Commissioners for the use of the Court Room without charge, and also to the various must

ral associations for the delightful music furnished th Howard Evenings. The President, Hon. THOMAS H. BURROWES, then In brief address, declared the Howard Evenings closed, and regretted that circumstances might bereafter prevent his Mr. Hiester rose, and moved that the thanks of this Howard Association, with their congratulations upon his and the appointing power; which motion, being seconded adopted.

Mr. Kevinski then performed with his accompanyin

juvenile band, in excellent style, several national airsafter which the President declared the meeting adjourned the close of the Howard Evenings

THE FENCIBLES' BAND .- The Band of the Fancibles, among the finest corps of musicians in this or an ther State, have secured the services of Mr. DANIEL CLEM ENS, late of the City Band of Reading, as Leader. Mr. C. our musical critics pronounce his solos on the hugle a had the pleasure of listening to the Band under its ne , but expect to before long, and will then pro eed to give a learned and highly critical (!) disquisition on the beauty and sublimity of music, and the charms it hath to soothe the savage breast !" had vanity enough to think ourself A No. 1 on the and "The Girl I left behind me." We considered it " days of yore" one of the most difficult instruments to play upon. With all these superior advantages, our opinion ght to be worth something. What say our friends HEIN TSH, KEFFER and KEVINSKI

-The local editor of The Express suggests that the Rand n order to afford our citizens generally an opportunity to hear them, get up a Promenade Concert, similar to that or two since. An hour could not be spen nore pleasantly in "the merry month of May," than at an teinment of this kind at Fulton Hall. second the suggestion.

THE PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE This ecclesiastical body closed its labors on Friday evening ast, after a session of ten days, Bishop BAKER, of Ne Hampshire, presiding, assisted by Bishop Scott, of Dela ants for this District are as follows SOUTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.

FRANCIS HODGSON, D. D. PRESIDING ELDER Appointment Nazareth.. Salem, St. Paul's. St. Paul's. Street. Mariners' Bethel, Western, Broad Street, Central, Pitman Chapel, Second Street. Joseph Mason. J. E. Meridith. . Moore. J. L. Patterson J. Humphries.
J. A. Ferniy.
E. P. D. Pepper.
J. F. Crouch.
J. M. Wheeler.
W. M. Dalrymple Thirty-eighth Street

t Church.. W. H. Elliott. Aspril. . W. Martin unt Joy, .A. Howald. .L. B Hughes. Hallfax, G. L. Shafer. W. B. Gregg.

The churches in this county, which constitute a portio f the Wilmington District, are supplied as follows: ton, S. R. Gillingham; Mount Nebo, J. N. Magee; Stras ourg, S. M. Cooper.

Political.—At a meeting of the American Union Club, at their room in East King street, on Thursday evening, the following permanent officers were elected: President, David Fulton: Vice Presidents, J. R. Swarts welder, Thos. T. Moore; Recording Secretary, H. K. Killian Treasurer, Samuel Killian. The meeting was large, speeches were made, and much enthusiasm prevailed. It was stated that from information received fifty-four counties, as far as heard from, will be represented in the State Convention which meets in this city next month.

Aldermen and Justices of the Peace in Lancaster County, 1860.—The following is a com-plete list of the newly elected Aldermen and Jus-tices of the Peace, in the city and county of Lancaster, as well as those holding over from former years. The figures indicate the years they were severally elected:-

LANCASTER: E. G. Groff. S. W: Ward. C. Van Camp, 1860 John C Martin, F. Voight, 1858 Earl West. N. W. Ward. C. F. Voight, N. W. Ward. C. R. Frailey, 1860 H. B. Graybill, 1857 Earl E A. B. Bixler, 1857 D. S. Geist, Wm. Frick, Wm. B. Wiley, S. E. Ward. 1858 Ephrata Jacob Kemper, 1856 John G. Bauma 1859 Eden. Wm. P. Leonard, J. T. MacGonigle, Robert Evans, H. H. Breneman, Вовопана.

Elizabeth E. Billingfelt, Ward. Samuel H. Miller, Vacancy—tie 1860 Samuel Wicks, Lower Ward. Thomas S. Welsh, 1857 Hempfield West. 1858 John M. Greider, F. H. Ebur, Elizabethtown S. M. Friday,
1858 Hempfield East
1859 P. H. Summy, 1858 George Byrod,

Mount Joy-E. ard. John Stauffer J. R. Lon 1856 L. M Welkinson. Samuel I. Shay, West Ward. C. M. Martin, 1858 John Quigley, Jacob Urich, Joel Mil John Seldomridge. G. Shaffner.

Leacock Upp F. Ensminger 1857 Isaac Bushor 1860 1860 Harris Boardman, James McPhail, Martic. Henry Andrews 1859 Townships: Bart. Wm. S. Ferree, 1860 H. H. Kurtz, Wm. Von. Neida, H. B. Becker,

James McCaa.

Clay. Samuel Eberly,

Samuel Nissley

Wm. H. Paul.

Cyrus, Ream,

Samuel Boyd, W. W. Steele.

Colerain

H. Mehaffy, Jacob Fehl,

David Cope,
1860 Vincent King,
1859 Mt. Joy.
Christian Coble, 1857 John H. Zellers, G. C. Hawthorn, Conestoga 1859 Charles Denues 1859 Pequea Daniel Fulton, 1860 Andrew Mehaffy. John B. Warfel. 1859 John S. Smith. John Conrad, 1860 John Strohm, Sr., Henry Weaver, 1856 Rapho. 1858 Samuel R. Zug, 1858 1856 Mahlon Fox, 1856 Samuel Slokom, Salisbury. 1860 Sylvester Kenedy, W. W. Steele, 1856 Robert W. Morton
Donegal East. Strasburg.
Charles M. Brown, 1857 H. N. Breneman, 8. F. Allbright,

Donegal West,
John B. Hort,
Rudolph Shank,

1850 Henry Musselman

BUSINESS CHANGE. -- We are pleased to tice by an announcement in our advertising columns that Mr Campbell has associated with himself in the koot and Shoe business, Mr. James Marshall, who has been or many years connected with the establishment as its best practical workman. This is substantial acknowledgement of the identity of interest between labor ad capital which is too often ignored, and the new firm

ROBBERT NEAR SAFE HARBOR—CHLOROFORM SEPICITED AS AN AGENT.-The extensive use to which robbery in the larger cities, has put the more shri of rare occurrence. The rural thieves, however, have at ast got hold of the secret, and make use of it with conderable effect. Some time on Tuesday night last, we earn from the Express, the farm house of Mr. John Per kins, about half a mile back of Safe Harbor, was entered and robbed of three hundred dollars through its agency The thieves finding one of the doors unlocked, went in and nade their way to a room in which Mr. Perkins, his wife and child were sleeping, and having saturated the carpet and other fabrics with chloroform, awaited the result on e outside. After waiting until they supposed the drug had taken effect, they went in and rummaged the root treasure, they carried it to a field near by and brone it open, and carried off the money, three hund ank notes and silver. An employee of Mr. Perkins, on going to his work the following morning, found the ch and thinking all was not right, went to the house, and proceeding to the room of Mr. P., found him, his wife and child in a prostrated condition, bleeding very freely at the nose. A physican was called in as soon as possible, and nose, however, at intervals during the day, and have herwise suffered from the effects of the drug. The perperators of this outrage are not known or suspected but t the house of Mr. Nemer, in West Orange street, or Wednesday night of last week. Our country friends hould keep a sharp look out for these fellows.

CAN CONSTRUCTION BE CURED ?- The exact period when this terrible scourge of the human race be comes incurable has never been satisfactorily determined whilst all agree that it is incurable in certain stages. When the lungs are once destroyed in their structure,"and when sep-seated ulcers begin to corrode them, there is very little hope of a cure, although cures have taken place after such lesions were known to exist, as has been proven by post mortem examination. A wonderful remedy, and sure cure in all incipient cases, is "Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Cough Syrup," a medicine made by Dr. Geo. H. Keyser of No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa., after a number o years of careful experience, and after having cured num bers of cases of very dangerous pulmonary disease that had been given up by physicians. Dr Keyser has studied med medicine that he offers to the public has, besides, a high reputation among our people. We could refer to hundred of cases of apparently incurable lung disease, in which this medicine has cured. The cost of a trial is a mere triffe as he sells it in bottles at fifty cents and one dollar, at his drug store, 140 Wood street, Pittsburg. Sold here by C. A. itsh and all Druggists.

For The Intelligencer.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION. MESSES. EDITORS: If you will give me space in your col-umus, I desire to express my views upon the course which the great Sauhedrim of our party soon to meet at Charles-ton, should take in the selection of candidates. In this I have no interest save the success of the party, and thereby of its principles. I have definitely, and I hope finally, retired from all active participation in the struggles within its organization, and expect to have even less to do with its open contests with the mangrel opposition, which follow the arrangement of its internal machinery before taking the field in form.

ne fleid in form. The Pennsylvania resolutions, adopted at Reading, ex The Pennsylvania resolutions, adopted at Reading, exress the opinion of the party in this State, and the mainenance of their justice and truth has been confided by it o
gondlemen every way capable of enforcing the proposiloss contained in them. They will not ask the Charleston
louvention to adopt them verbatim. If they find that
majority differ with them in opinion, on a question which
safter all rather an abstraction than a practical reality,
xcept in the world dissensions it has produced, they know
heir duty as Democrats too well not to yield as far as they
an with honor and safety yield, and know also how to
about gracefully if peremptorily over-ruled. We may also
se sure that the true interests and honor of Pennsylvania
vill not suffer in their hands.

e sure that the true lateres's and donor of rennsylvania whill not suffer in their hands. Whatever may be the platform adopted by the Convenou, of this every Democrat may be sure: It will be carefully and deliberately examined by the best and ablest eno of the nation. We may likewise safely infar, from our sperience of the lab rs of former Conventions in this read that it will be practical and not enoughbered with men of the nation. We may likewise safely infer, from our experience of the lab ris of former Conventions in this regard, that it will be practical, and not encumbered with vain speculative abstractions. For my own part. I have a resolute faith in the action of the Convention, and believe most firmly that it will strip the question of slavery of the mantle in which demagogues and traiture have tried to envelope it, and present it in a form satisfactory to patriotic citizens North. South, East and West.

Some other things as well, as a good platform to stand on, are required for success. The party must have a candidate who can be relied on to carry out its principles, and who is available. To nominate a man who is unreliable, but available, is to adopt the policy of the opposition. Success would be no victory, or at least secure none of its fruits.

Tuits.

I think it must be admitted that no man can succeed in a bemocratic Convention through the game of brag and bluster, whether countenanced by himself, or unwittingly to him, practised by short-sighted friends. I could quote great many examples both in State and National Conventions to illustrate the truth of this proposition, but so ittle reflection is necessary to show the weakness of such a policy, that neither illustration our ar. unent are necessary. Without entering into detail, therefore, I set saide Mr. Douglas altogether as a probable nominee for the Present. sary. Without entering into detail, therefore, is at said Mr. Douglas altogether as a probable nominee for the Pres idency, on this occation. He may be able to dictate who is shall be. All political experience shows that his power will not be great enough to secure his own nomination.—There is one contingency which might give it to him. I he can get a majority in the Convention so determined in his support as to repeal the two-third rule, of course, the would nominate him. It is almost certain that his reliably vote will be much below such a majority, nor, if he had it would those be wise friends who would advise and carront a nolive so curtain to lead to investable defast. The would knose be wise friends who would advise and carry out a policy so certain to lead to inevitable defeat. The declarations of Mr. Douglas himself on this subject are manly and noble.: They have made him many friends.— Confidence, however, is a plant of slow growth, and, in my judgment, hit time is not yet.

I have mentioned the name of Mr. Douglas, because I think that his nomination would heapinglant to throwing

Judgment, his time is not yet.

I have mentioned the name of Mr. Douglas, because I think that his nomination would be equivalent to throwing the election into the House of Representatives. Honest and patriotic citizens, whatever their political proclivities may be, who carefully watched the proceedings of that body, whilst electing a Speaker and Clerk, will deplore an event which even possibly might lead to a repetition of those scenes, or the enactment of others far worse. No true Democrat will deliberately and knowingly lend himself to any combination which might terminate in such a calamity to his party and his country.

I think I have surveyed the field of action accurately.—I know that I have done it carefully and deliberately. I propose to sugrest the qualifications which the Democratic caudidate for the Presidency should possess, which, in my judgment, will secure his triumphant election, and the restoration of the Democratic party to its former invincible supremacy in the nation, without the aid of an afflicted and subsidized opposition.

I apprehend, then, that the nominee should come from south of Mason & Dixon's line, and yet should not live so far south of it as to make him incapable of appreciating the condition of public opinion in the North upon the great subject which agitates the nation. If he has at any period of his life lived among Northern people, or has interest to some extent identified with their's, so much the better.

subject which agitates the nation. If he has at any period of his life lived among Northern people, or has interests to some extent identified with their's, so much the better. He should be a man whose political history shows that he has always had the unreserved confidence of the coramunities amongst whom he resided, and who has received without solicitation or struggle their spontaneous support, both within and outside of party lines for high and responsible public station. If to this can be added some national evidence of the same character, exhibiting the like unsolicited tribute to his virtues as a man, and his abilities and nobularity as a statesman, such evidence should not

He should be a man who had proved himself able to resist the seductions of power, when eugaged in an effort to break down a great man, whom it had good reasons to regard with fear and dread, yet, at a proper time and on a proper occasion, had shown that he was not afraid distinctly to avow the principles which govern his action, without regard to political consequences to himself.

He should be a man who, on more than one occasion, has displayed the possession of intellectual powers entirely adequate to the discharge of his onerous duties. Whose firmness cannot be questioned, whilst the amenity of his manners in the discharge of his onerous duties. Whose firmness cannot be questioned, whilst the amenity of his manners in the discharge of difficult and responsible duties, under circumstances peculiarly delicate, has won the love of his political frieods of all shades of opinion, and compelled the esteem and respect of his political enemies, and who has none other.

He should be a man of middle life, whose aparciae and He should be a man who had proved himself able to re

and who has none other.

He should be a man of middle life, whose energies and sympathies are not impaired by the withering touches of advancing age, and, yet, whose character and history show that he is not to be swayed from the path of wisdom and statesmanship by the flattering and often deceptive show of worldly greatness. Boldness, energy and prudence should be distinctive traits in his character; for there is every indication that the foreign policy of the lighted Street. should be distinctive traits in his character; for there is every indication that the foreign policy of the United States is rapidly approaching a crisis, in which it will require the utmost exertion of these qualities in its "xecutive, and of the best men of the nation whom he can call around him, to secure the prize for which the government, whenever under Democratic guidance, has been so long and persistently struggling, viz: the shortest and cheapest route to Asia, unembarrassed by foreign interference. With success in this project, all history shows, will pass into the hands of our glorious country the "ceptre of empire, b"th commercial and political. No human imagination can picture its wealth, power and grandeur, when this object shall be obtained.

bistained.

He should be a man who, thoroughly acquainted with
Western and Southern life, has not been so utterly withdrawn from the great commercial, manufacturing and political centres in the East and North, as to be unable, litical centres in the East and North, as to be unable, from habit and training to give their interests due weight in the policy of his administration.

If he belougs to a family distinguished for ability, courage and patriotism, and has himself served in the tented field, with honor to himself and advantage to his country, without assuming to himself particular merit on that without assuming to himself particular merit on that account, he will not be the less acceptable to the people.—
If, beside this, he is so popular in the State whose vote will probably decide the election, as to induce some of its prominent men to tack themselves to his skirts as their only hope of escape from utter political oblivion, thereby conclustively proving their conviction (and selfish ambition is proverbially acute in its perceptions) of the strength and force of that unsolicited popularity, those elements of his availability should not be passed over without consideration.

tion.

He should be a fortunate man in political life. Independent of the argument that good fortune is generally due not to chance, but to qualities which command it, the prestige of former success is of immense importance. Whole divisions threw down their arms in despair, during the later German campaigns of Napoleon, on the appearance of a few French battailons, before his retreat from Moscow.

Finally, he should be a man whom office has always sought, and who has never sought office, except so far as an honorable ambition to serve his country has induced him to yield to the wishes of the people.

If such a man can be found among the distinguished

If such a man can be found among the distinguished names already presented to the Charleston Convention, by Democratic State Conventions and the Democratic Press of the Union, I think the answer of the friends of the other opposing candidates, if caudidy and sincerely desirous of securing the election of the nomines, wheever he may be, should be in the simple and emphatic language of the common law when a defendant confesses judgment, nihil dicti.

common law when a defendant confesses judgment, nihil dicil.

As to the nominee for the Vice Presidency, although as much care should be exercised in the selection of a candidate as in the case of the superior office, yet, in my opinion, Pennsylvania owes a debt of gratitude to Indiana, (and I speak of that which I know), which, not now pressing, or having shown in any authoritative manner, the disposition to press the claims of any of her own distinguished cons, she has now an opportunity to repay gracefully. As to the aspiring efforts of those who press themselves, they should be left to their own unsided exertions. To Indiana, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, her delegates should, in my apprehanion, refer the question as to the person, and there is no paucity of men among the Democracy of that State whose reputation is national, and who would confer honor on the position. If the delegates from Pennsylvania should respond to the faithful, determined and efficient support which their candidate received from the delegates of Indiana at Cincinnati, we may again have the two "B's" to lead us on to the like success, but far more permanent and decisive, in 1860, as that which followed the banner upon which they were inscribed in the close and furious contest of 1856. A DRIDGATE TO THE CONVENHOUS OF 1862 AND 1866.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. b the House of Representatives:

After a delay which has afforded me ample me for reflection, and after much and careful leliberation, I find myself constrained by an imperious sense of duty as a co ordinate branch f the Federal Government, to protest against the first two clauses of the first res dopted by the House of Representatives on the 5th instant, and published in the Congressional Globe on the succeeding day. These lauses are in the following words

Resolved. That a committee of five members e appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose: First, of investigating whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of the Government, has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence Congress, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory; and second, also to investigate ment have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute book, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof.

I confine myself exclusively to these two branches of the resolution, because the por ions of it which follow relate to alleged abuses in the post offices, navy yards, public uildings, and other public works of the United States. In such cases inquiries are highly proper in themselves, and belong equally to the Senate and House, as incident to their legislative duties, and being necessary to enable them to discover and provide approprimay be ascertained. Although the terms of the latter portion of the resolution are ex

tremely vague and general, yet my sole purpose in adverting to them at present is to mark the broad line of distinction between the accusatory and the remedial clauses of this resolution. The House of Representatives | and great men who, before the Constitution ses no power under the Constitution over the first or accusatory portion of the resolution, except as an impeaching body, whilst over the common with the Senate, their author ity as a legislative body is fully and cheerfully

It is solely in reference to the first or imew observations. Except in this single case the Constitution

over the President. In all other respects he is quite as independent of them ey are of him. As a co-ordinate branch of the Government he is their equal. Indeed. he is the only direct representative on earth of the people of all and each of the sovereign To them, and them alone, is to the House of Representatives The people have thought proper to invest him with the most honorable, responsible, and dignified office in the world; and the individual, however unworthy, now holding this exalted position, will take care, so far as in him lies, that their rights and prerogatives shall never be violated in his person, but shall pass to his successors unimpaired by the adoption of a dangerous precedent. He will defend them to the last extremity against any unconstituional attempt, come from what quarter it may, to abridge the constitutional rights of the Executive, and render him subservient to any human power except themselves. The people have not confined the President to the exercise of executive duties. They have also conferred upon him, in

arge measure, legislative discretion. No bill can become a law without his approval as epresenting the people of the United States, unless it shall pass after his veto by a majority of two thirds of both Houses. In this lative capacity he might, in common with the Senate and House of Representatives institute an inquiry to ascertain any facts which ought to influence his judgment in approving or performance of legislative duties between co rdinate branches of the Government, ought to inspire the conduct of all of them in their forbearance and respect. At least, each has a right to demand justice from the other. The rights and immunities of the Executive have The trial of an impeachment of the President emoval from the Presidential office would be nvolved, but what is of infinitely greater mportance to himself, his character, the eyes of the present and of future genera tions might possibly be tarnished. lisgrace cast upon him would in some degree be reflected upon the character of the American people who elected him. Hence the precautions adopted by the Constitution to ecure a fair trial. On such a trial, it declares that the Chief Justice shall preside. was doubtless because the framers of the Constitution believed it to be possible that the Vice President might be biased by the fact that in case of a removal of the President rom office the same shall devolve on the Vice President.

The preliminary proceedings in the House in the case of charges which may involve impeachment, have been well and wisely ettled, by long practice, upon principles of equal justice, both to the accused and to the people. The precedent established in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri, in 1831, ofter careful review of all former precedents. will. I venture to predict, stand the test of In that case Luke Edward Lawless, the accuser, presented a petition to the House. in which he set forth, minutely and specifi cally, his causes of complaint. He prayed vain and unaverged?

To those of you we the said Judge Peck may be inquired into by your honorable body, and such decision made similar investigations. It is a standing com mittee supposed to be appointed without eference to any special case, and at all times is presumed to be composed of the most eminent lawyers in the House from different portions of the Union, whose acquaintance with judicial proceedings, and whose habits of investigation qualify them peculiarly for the task. No tribunal, from their position and character could, in the nature of things. be more impartial. In the case of Judge Peck the witnesses were selected by the committee itself, with the view to ascertain the truth of the charge.

They were cross examined by him, and everything was conducted in such a manner as to afford him no reasonable cause of com

plaint. In view of this precedent, and what is of far greater importance, in view of the Constiwhat manner has the President of the United States been treated by the House of Representatives? Mr. John Covode, a representative from Pennsylvania, is the accuser of the President. Instead of following the wise precedents of former times, and especially that in the case of Judge Peck, and referring the accusation to the Committee on the Judiciary, the House have made my accuses

one of my judges.

To make the accuser the judge is a violation of the principles of universal justice, and is condemned by the practice of all civilized nations. Every freeman must revolt at such a spectacle. I am to appear before Mr ovode, either personally or by a substitute to cross examine the witnesses which he may produce before himself, to sustain his own accusations against me, and perhaps even this poor boon may be denied to the President. And what is the nature of the investigation

which his resolution proposes to institute? It is as vague and general as the English lan quage affords words in which to make it. The mmittee is to inquire, not into any specific charge or charges, but whether the President has, by "money, patronage or other improper means, sought to influence"-not the action of any individual member or members o Congress, but "the action (of the entire body of Congress itself, or any Committee thereof. The President might have had some glimmer ing of the nature of the offence to be investigated had his accuser pointed to the act or acts of Congress which he sought to pass or to defeat by the employment of age or other improper means." But accusation is bound by no such limits. extends to the whole circle of legislation: to the interference "for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory."

And what law does not appertain to the any such existed. Had Mr. Lawless asked railways.

an inquiry to be made by the House whether Judge Peck, in general terms, had not violated his judicial duties, without the specification of any particular act. I do not believe there would have been a single vote in that body in favor of the inquiry. Since the time of the Star Chamber and of General Warrants, there has been no such proceeding in England. The House of Representatives, the high impeach ing power of the country, without consenting o hear a word of explanation, have endorse the accusation against the President, and

made it their own act. They even refused to permit a member to inquire of the President's accuser what were the specific charges against him. Thus in this preliminary accusation of high crimes and misdemeanors" against a so ordinate branch of the Government, under the impeaching power, the House refused to hear a single suggestion even in regard to the correct mode of proceeding; but, without a moment's delay, passed the accusatory resoluions under the pressure of the

In the institution of a prosecution for any ffence against the most humble citizen-I claim for myself no greater rights than he enjoys—the Constitution of the United States, and of the several States, require that he should be informed, in the very beginning, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, in order to prepare for his defence. There are other principles which I might enumerate, not less sacred, presenting an impenetrable shield to protect every citizen falsely charged with a criminal offence. These have been violated in the prosecution instituted by the House of Representatives against the Executive branch of the Government. Shall ate legislative remedies for any abuses which the President alone be deprived of the protection of those great principles which prevail in every land where a ray of liberty penein every land where a ray of liberty pene-trates the gloom of despotism? Shall the Executive alone be deprived of rights which all his fellow citizens enjoy? The whole proceeding against him justifies the fears of those wise was adopted by the States, apprehended that the tendency of the Government was to the aggrandizement of the Legislative at the expense of the Executive and Judicial depart-

I again declare, emphatically, that I make this protest for no reason personal to myself, eaching power that I propose to make a and I do it with perfect respect for the Llouse of Representatives, in which I had the honor of serving as a member for five successive has invested the House of Representatives terms. I have lived long in this goodly land, with no power, no jurisdiction, no supremacy and have enjoyed all the offices and honors which my country could bestow. Amid all the political storms through which I have passed, the present is the first attempt which has ever been made, to my knowledge, to assail my personal or official integrity, and this as the time is approaching when I shall voluntarily retire from the service of my responsible, whils acting within the sphere of country, I feel proudly conscious that there is his constitutional duty, and not in any manner to public act of my life which will not bear the strictest scrutiny I defy all investigation Nothing but the basest perjury can sully my good name. I do not fear even this, because cherish an humble confidence that the gracious Being who has hitherto defended and protected me against the shafts of falsehood and malice, will not desert me now, when I have become old and grey headed. I can declare before God and my country that no human being, with an exception scarcely worthy of notice, has at any period of my life dared to approach me with a corrupt or dis honorable proposition, and, until the recent developments, it had never entered into my magination that any person, even in the storm charge me, in the most remote degree, with naving made such a proposition to any human peing. I may now, however, exclaim in the language of complaint, employed by my first and greatest predecessor, that "I have been abused" in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero -to a notorious defaulter, or even to a com

mon pickpocket.

I do, therefore, for the reasons stated, and in the name of the people of the several vetoing any bill. This participation in the States, solemnly protest against these proceed ings of the House of Representatives -- because they are in violation of the rights of a co ordinate Executive branch of the Government elations towards each other with mutual and subversive of its constitutional indepen dence; because they are calculated to toster a hand of interested cause of complaint is that the constitutional ever ready, for their own advantage, to sweut before ex parte committees to peen violated in the person of the President. private conversations between the President and themselves—incapable, from their nature, before the Senate, on charges preferred and of being disproved, thus furnishing material prosecuted against him by the House of for harrassing him, degrading him in the eves Representatives, would be an imposing spec of the country, and eventually, should be be accepted to the world. In the result not only his a weak or timid man, rendering him subservi ent to improper influences; in order to avoid such prosecutions and annoyances, because they tend to destroy that harmonious action for the common good which ought to be maintained, and which I sincerely desire to cherish between co-ordinate branches of the Government; and finally, because, if unresisted they would establish a precedent dangerous and embarrassing to all my successors, to whatever political party they might be attached

(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN. Washington, 28th of March, 1860.

ANOTHER JOHN BROWN RAID .- At the Hazlett and Stephens' sympathy meeting in Ashtabula county, Ohio, James Redpath is reported to have said

Aaron D. Stephens is dead. His brave life was choked out of him for presuming, without asking Senator Mason's permission, to believe in the Declaration of Independence, and, thus believing, for still further daring, (to use his Captain's word.) " to put that thing through : or, in the words of Go for attempting to "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants there of." Many of you knew him: shall he die ir

To those of you who are friends of the slavedriver I have nothing to say—my duty is with men whose hearts are too thereon as to your wi-dom and justice shall sufficeated by the dust raised by party mounte seem proper. This petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and such has ever been dezzled by the glaze of the false and fatal deemed the appropriate committee to make you who are ready to imitate Stevens, this only need be said: Be prepared; bide your time; ere long you will be called." For I tell you, men of Ashtabula, that the strangling of John Brown was not the death of his cause; and that, ere many more moons revolve, the slave will be offered succor again. Six months before the blow at Harper's Ferry, I stated that it would be made, and even indicated by whom; and again, I give the slavedriver a solema is pronounced-" he shall die and not line"-Money will be needed to execute these clans of liberation. Those of you who approve it may aid it by your money.

> EIGHTY LIVES LOST IN A COLLIERY.-A fearful catastrophe happened on the second instant by an explosion of gas in Burradon Colliery, Northumberland, England. About 120 men and boys were at work in the pit at the time, of which number more than eighty were killed. Two explosions occurred, the first about half past one o'cl ck in the after noon, which was slight and alarmed only a about three minutes afterwards, and was so violent that all the workmen made an imme diate effort to escape from the pit, but only about thirty were successful. Most of the others perished from the stifling effects of the choke-damp. An awful wall arose in the cottages belonging to the men down in the pit as the intelligence reached their families, and then women and children flocked to the pitmouth, where a frightful scene ensued as the men and lads who had escaped were brought out. Hundreds of persons remained on the bank all night, many of them women and children, shivering in the cold air, in breath less hope that some one would come out of the pit to give them intelligence of father. brother, husband, or son, but upon whom they were never destined to gaze again, except as a blackened corpse. A walk through the village on Saturday afternoon showed that in almost every third house there was a corpse or that preparations were made was expected from the pit.-London paper.

> THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. PHILADELPHIA, March 29. The fugitive slave Moses Horner was taken South in the 8 o'clock train this morning, the U. S. Marshal disregarding the writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Allison. Nine of the ored men and one white man who attempted the rescue last night have been committed to

RAILBOAD TRAIN BURNED .- The baggage car and two passenger cars of Monday night's Western train, on the Pennsylvania Railroad were burned at the Avenue Drove Yard. West Philadelphia, about 101 o'clock. The cause ights of State or Territory? And what law of the disaster was the breaking of an axle. or laws has the President failed to execute? All the passengers escaped without serious These might easily have been pointed out had injury, and reached the city by the passenger