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

ELECTORS: GENATORIAL ELECTORS.

George M. Keim, of Berks county.

Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS. 14. J. Reckhou 15. George D. William C. Patterson, Joseph Crockatt, ir., J. G. Brenner, J. W. Jacoby, Charles Kelly, O.P. James, David Scholl, Joef L. Lightner, S. S. Barber, T. H. Walker, S. Winchester, 16. J. A. Abnuer.
18. J. R. Crawford,
19. H. N. Lee,
20. J. B. Howell,
21. N. P. Fetterman,
22. Samuel Marshall
23. William Book,
24. B. D. Hamlin,
25. Gaylord Church.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION. The Democratic National Convention met at Charleston on yesterday. It is generally supposed that the Convention will have a to identify themselves with its fate. The protracted and exciting session, but se hope Legislature determined three months as the to have the pleasure of announcing the name period of residence to entitle individuals to of our standard bearer in the next issue of The Intelligencer. The names of many distinguished statesmen have been mentioned for or against the constitution, it appears to in connexion with the Presidency, and the convention can hardly make a mistake in tion of submitting the constitution to the Convention can hardly make a mistake in selecting the candidate. The principal trouble, it is presumed, will be on agreeing in refer- a principle we cannot fall. It is the principle ence to a platform of principles. On this of the Kansas Nebraska bill, the principle of subject we hope that a spirit of concession and popular sovereignty, and the principle at the compromise will prevail, and that the Democracy of the whole country will be able to go into the campaign with closed ranks and an principle, all will be settled harmoniously; unbroken front.

There is too much at stake for any farther quarrels or dissensions among our friends on mere abstractions. We have suffered long enough in consequence of these intestine divisions. We want union and harmony in our ranks, without which it is in vain to think of success. May we not hope, therefore, that the Charleston Convention will set a glorious example to the Democracy of the Union. If so, the party will be united as one man in support of the nominee, whoever he may be, and a triumphant victory for the Union and the Constitution over Abolitionism and Sectionalism will be our reward.

We await the result of the Convention with deep solicitude, and, doubtless, this feeling is practical acquaintance with the condition of participated in by all our readers. We hope for the best.

A BOGUS SET OF MARTYRS.

"The Black Republicans just now," says the Detroit Free Press," have several incipient martyrs who are anxious, in a small way, for constitutional provisions as will secure the right of slaveholders in Missouri and other somebody to hurt them. They are too arrant cowards to walk up to martyrdom as old John Brown did, so that their necks will be endangered, but they are nevertheless endeavoring to make people believe that they are terrible sufferers in the cause of freedom.

"The first of these is Hyatt, who is now luxuriating in the Washington jail because the Senate of the United States will not back down and acknowledge that he is right. The Senate, including nearly all of the Black Republicans, think it easier for the contumacies of Hyatt to come to them than for them to go to him, and so he is left to vegetate within the four stone walls of his prison.

"The second is Sanborn, of Massachusetts who furnished old Brown with money and means with which to invade a State of the Union and commit murder and treason. The Senate wished him to tell what he knew of the affair, and accordingly despatched an officer to serve a summons. Sanborn was frightend out of his five senses, and shouted fire and murder until a mob was collected who rescued him from the hands of the officials. He alleges that he fears for his personal safety, and well he may, if his full connection with old Brown should come to light, and the law allowed to takeits course.

"The third is Cassius M. Clay, who is lately out with a statement that his neighbors contemplated assassinating him because he was a Black Republican. The committee who were to do this fearful deed publish a statement in which they state that "Mr. Clay has been most cruelly hoaxed. So far from any such design, his name has never been mentioned in a meeting of that committee, except incidentally." So he cannot be accommodated to a martyrdom just now.

"The last is Booth, of Wisconsin, who like Hyatt, is luxuriating in jail, serving out a term for violation of law. These are the kind of men who are endeavoring to foist themselves upon the public as sufferers and martyrs for their own way, subject only to the Constitu-tion of the United States.' It would equally freedom's sake "

ANOTHER CHALLENGE.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER challenged Attorney General BLACK to mortal combat, on Thursday last, through Senator Brown, of Mississippi. The latter showed his good sense by declining to accept the challenge, and so the matter rests. The cause of the challenge was the Attorney General's denial that Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter to WALKER, in Kansas. was authentic, thus impugning the latter's character for veracity.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR. JOHN S. DOUGHERTY, Esq., of this City, to be Notary Public, in place of Walter G. Evans. Esq., whose term has expired.

The appointment of Mr. Dougherty gives general satisfaction. He is both competent and deserving, and will faithfully discharge the duties of the office.

APPOINTED.—Our good friend, Capt. John H. Duchman, has received the appointment of a Clerkship in the Philadelphia Custom House. The Captain richly deserved the position, and we are gratified at his good fortune. He will make a faithful and efficient

THE M. E. CHURCH AND SLAVERY .- The following are the votes of several of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in regard to changing the general rule of the Church so as to exclude slavehold. be passed in the Senate, The House Demoers from communion: Baltimore Conference, crats who voted for it are: for change, 0; against, 149. East Baltimore do., for, 0; against, 156. Philadelphia do., for, 12; against, 170. Pittsburg do., for, 18; against, 127. Missouri do., for, 0; against

It will be seen from the above that the Central Methodist Episcopal Conferences are strongly conservative on the slavery question, and are satisfied to "let well enough alone," maugre all the efforts of a few misguided ultraists and fanatics to bring about a rupture in the Church.

OUR AFFAIRS WITH SPAIN .- The Hon. Wm. C. Preston, Embassador to Spain, returned by the Asia and is in Washington. The New York Tribune states that he has negotiated a treaty with the Queen's Government whereby all the questions hitherto in issue between the day the America sailed, when he was to have two nations are adjusted, and the most amica- been brought before the magistrate. In conse-

ble relations re-established. RATHER WARE, -Delegates to Charleston may summerize on the most liberal scale.-We find it stated that on the 9th instant, the er ranged at from 85 to 90 degrees, and still getting warmer.

MR. WADKER'S LETTER. We cannot, for the life of us, perceive what connexion there is between the Kansas imbroglio of 1857, which has long since been settled, and the professed object or objects vention from first to last: sought to be accomplished by the Covode Investigating Committee. Yet they have had ex-Governor WALKER before them, who has made a statement, in which he gives history of his appointment and his subsequent history of his appointment and his subsequent Mississipping made a statement, in which he gives the whole action in Kapsas, and also at the same time the celebrated letter of the President, about which so much was said during the pendency of the Lecompton controversy, was read. The letter will be found below, and we give it a place in our columns at the request of a number of our subscribers who are anxious to see

Should the Convention of Kansas adopt this

and, with the blessing of Providence, you wil

Mississippi. Should you answer the resolution

of the latter, I would advise you to make the

great principle of the submission of the Constitution to the bona fide residents of

more you insist upon this, the more will our

that people at a distance, who have not

Kansas, should undertake to be wiser than

those on the spot. It is beyond all question

cratic party there to sustain the constitution

and the laws, composed of Pro-slavery and

Free State Democrats: and if the majority

should be against slavery, to obtain such

States, and maintain all the laws guarding

the just rights of the South. You are right

in your conjecture as to the cause of Judge Williams' appointment. We supposed it

would be peculiarly acceptable to yourself,

and that he might aid in carrying out you

vacant after a brief period required for settling

isposed to fill it by the appointment of Mr

General Harney has been selected to com

mand the expedition to Utah: but we mus

vou are out of the woods. Kansas is vastly

nore important at the present moment that

erve my life and my health until the end

JAMES BUCHANAN.

always sincerely your friend,

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER.

the Walker letter. It is in these words:

that as an individual, I had expressed as

myself nor any human authority had the

Kansas and Nebraska act, which left the

and regulate their domestic institutions in

have violated the great principle of popular

of framing a Constitution, without requiring

them to subject their constituents to the

many precedents in our history, commencing

in the very best age of the Republic, of th

admission of Territories as States into the

Union, without a previous vote of the people approving their Constitution.

It is to be lamented that a question

effects on the people of Kansas, whether

decided one way or the other, should have

kindled such a flame of excitement throughout

the country. This reflection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of warning for our

future guidance. Practically considered, the

question is simply whether the people of that

Territory should first come into the Union

and then change any provision in their Con-

stitution not agreeable to themselves, or

accomplish the very same object by remaining

tution in accordance with their will? In

either case, the result would be precisely the

that the object would have been much sooner

attained, and the pacification of Kansas more

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.—It is thought

that the bill for the admission of Kansas will

The Americans, or those who claim to be

opposition men, who voted for it are:

essrs. Briggs, N. Y. Etheridge, Tenn.
Carter, N. Y. E. Joy Morris, Penn.—4.

THE BIG FIGHT QUASHED.

The steamship America, which arrived at

Halifax, on Friday, brings the news that

Heenan was arrested near Derby, on Good

quence of Heenan's arrest it was supposed

that the fight would be indefinitely postponed.

Ex Speaker Lawrence died at Harris-

Adrian. (A. L. D.) of N. J.

Barrett, Mo.
Burch, Cal.
H. L. Clark, (A. L. D.) N. Y.
Cochrane, N. Y.
Cooper, Mich.
Cox, Ohio.

lorence, Penn. ouke, III.

State during the last session of Congress."

The only difference in point of fact is.

effected, had it been admitted as a

McLiernand, III.
Montgomery, Penn.
Morris, III.
Niblack, Ind.
Pendleyon, Ohio.
Riggs, (A. L. D.) N. J.
Robinson, III.
Schwartz, (A. L. D.) Penn.
Stout. Oregon

out of the Union and framing another Consti

sovereignty, at the foundation of our institu

Convention.

up his business, and I shall certainly be

Stevens.

the true policy to build up the great

On the seventeenth hallot Mr. Buch was unanimously nominated.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1856. WASHINGTON, July 12, 1857. MY DEAR SIE:—I duly received your letter of the 28th ult., on Friday last. I read it to the Cabinet, then in session. The views which it contained were not calculated to assure us At this election there were three candidates in the field, regularly nominated, for each office: James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, on the of your success, though we did not despond part of the Democrats; John C. Fremont, of Hence you may judge with what satisfaction California, and William L. Dayton, of New we received the account of the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention, held at Jersey, on the part of the Black Republicans: Lecompton on the 3d inst. The point on and Millard Fillmore, of New York, and which your and our success depends is the Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, on submission of the constitution to the people the part of the Whigs and Americans. The and by the people I mean, and I have no result was as follows: STATES FOR BUCHANAN AND RESTRINGING Indiana.

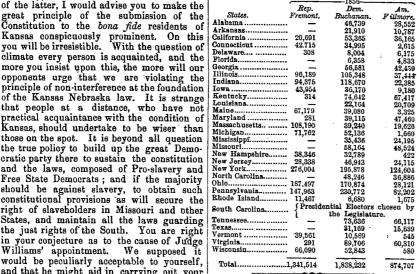
Illinois.... Alabama Missouri Arkansas the Convention should think proper to adopt Texas..... California the same period to entitle individuals to vote Number of electors. bona fide resident settlers of Kansas, I am willing to stand or fall. In sustaining such New York... Ohio Michigan... foundation of all popular government. The more it is discussed the stronger it will become. STATES FOR PILLMORE AND DONELSON

A USBPUL TABLE.

BALLOTINGS FOR PRESIDENT AT THE CONVEN

The following are the ballots

James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and return triumphantly from your arduous, im-John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, having portant and responsible mission. The strictures of the Georgia and Mississippi Convenreceived a majority of all the votes cast in the Electoral Colleges, were declared duly elected tions will then pass away, to be speedily for-President and Vice President of the United gotten. In regard to Georgia, our news from that State is becoming better every day. We have not yet had time to hear much from States



policy.
Colonel Cumming has been appointed
Governor of Utah. This will leave his place IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MAN-UFACTURERS. The following decision of the Supreme Court is important to millers and manufacturers in this Commonwealth. By the decision of the Supreme Court, made in 1850, in the case of Berks county vs. Bertolet, reported in 1 Harris, 522, it was determined that a miller contrive to leave him with you, at least, until or manufacturer of flour who purchases grain and retails the flour at other places than his mill, is liable to taxation and payment of The pressure upon me continues without license fee as a dealer in merchandize, under intermission. I pray that Divine Providence, in which I place my trust, may graciously

In that case Bertolet, the defendant, owned

In that case Bertolet, the defendant owned In that case Bertolet, the defendant, owned

a mill and farm. He raised and bought grain ance or prohibition of domestic slavery. of my term; but God's will be done in any and manufactured it into flour at his mill .-With every sentiment of esteem, I remain He sold it at his mill, and sent it by his team to the city of Reading, where he sold it to his customers by the hundred. For this he was and fraternal sentiments should held liable to taxation, and compelled to take In immediate juxta-position with the out a license. Ever since that decision the millers in Chester county have been assessed of the country undisturbed by this distracting above letter, dated July 12, 1857, should be placed the following extract from the message by the mercantile appraiser, and compelled to cause. of the President, dated the 6th day of Decemtake out a license, for which they have paid ber following, five months afterwards, and from seven dollars upwards, according to their which strongly corroborates the sentiments of classification.

By a decision of the Supreme Court, made "With my deep convictions of duty, I could last year, the decision in Berks County vs. have pursued no other course. It is true, Bertolet is overruled, and millers are exempted

from liability to take out license. opinion, both before and during the session of The case is the Commonwealth vs. Campbell, the Convention, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the Constitution, as well eported in 9th Casey, 380, and was an appeal as that concerning slavery, to the people.— But, acting in an official character, neither from the decision of the mercantile appraiser of Perry county. The following were the facts agreed upon by the parties: power to rejudge the proceedings of the

"The defendant is the owner of a tan-yard in ounty. He buys hides in the city of Philadelphi which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the county. He buys hides in the city of Philadelphis and elsewhere; brings them to his tan-yard, and manufactures them into leather by the usual process of tanning; supplies shoemakers and others at home, at his yard; sends leather so manufactured to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and sells to commission leather merchants, and consigns the same to said merchants, who sell it on commission, at so much per cent., or on a per centage. Defendant owns no warehouse at his said tan-yard, nor keeps nor owns a warehouse, shop or store in Philadelphia or Baltimore. Under these facts, the Commonwealth claims the tax, under the act of Assembly in such case made and people of the Territory ' perfectly free to form

tions, to deprive the people of the power, if The case was argued by Attorney General they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust Knox for the Commonwealth, and by Junkin for the defendant. The opinion of the Court was delivered by

trouble, expense, and delay of a second election. It would have been in opposition to Chief Justice Lowrie, as follows: "In endeavoring to ascertain the classes who are taxa-le by the mercantile appraisers, we find them described in the act of 1830 by the terms, 'every person who shall deal in selling goods and merchandize;' but it applies only to foreign goods. The act of 1841 gives much the same in the act of 1830 by the terms, 'every person who shall deal in selling goods and merchandize;' but it applies only to foreign goods. The act of 1841 gives much the same description of the class, using the terms, 'all persons engaged in selling, ac.'; and it applies to domestic as well as foreign goods, but with a different scale of taxation for each. It also calls them 'dealers,' and describes them as persons who make 'purchases and sales,' P. L., 311.—The act of 1845 also calls them 'dealers,' and describing the class called merchants and shopkeepers, and that it does ont pression are merely different forms of describing the class called merchants and shopkeepers, and that it does not include manufacturers or mechanics who sell only their own manufactures. This still becomes more clear when we refer to the act of 1845, for it changes the rate, by putting dealers in foreign and in domestic goods on the same footing, and by making manufacturers taxable in certain cases.

"Every manufacturer sells his wares, but he is not therefore classed as a 'dealer' in them, under the act of 1846. The law distinguished between dealers and manufacturers; and therefore we must do so. A manufacturer or mechanic is taxed for selling his wares only when he keeps a store or warehouse away from his manufacturer, in which he sells the wares in the manufacture of which he is 'concerned or interested'—that is, as whole or part owner.

"The defendant is a tanner, and sonds his leather to insignificant, when viewed in its practical

owner.
"The defendant is a tanner, and sends his leather the series and sells it there."

"The defendant is a tanner, and sends his leather to Baltimore and sells it there. That is not selling within the State, and therefore is not a ground of taxation here. He sends some to commission merchants to sell for him. For that he is not taxable, because the commission merchant is the seller, and pays the tax as such. His sales at his tan-yard are plainly not a ground of taxation. K." But he also sends leather to Philadelphia, and sells it there, though without keeping a store there; and according to the decision in Brans County vs. Branchen, this makes him taxable as a seller of merchandize. In that decision we think the law was misunderstood; for it confounds the distinction between dealers and manufacturers, which is clearly marked in the law.

"Dealers are the middle-men between the manufacturer or producer and the consumer; and they are made taxable under all the laws we have referred to.

"Manufacturers are made taxable as sellers of merchandize, by the act of 1846, if they keep a store, away from their manufactory, for the sale of their goods. The mode in which the defendant sells his leather does not bring him within the defendant sells his leather does not bring him within the act, and they are of the mercantile appraisers."

This decision, of course, covers millers, as well as all other manufacturers.

Dyspepsia is known as one of the most distressing complaints which afflict humanity, and until the advent of the the Recorder, and the whole City ticket, and Oxygenated Bitters, had been considered incurable, or when curable, requiring years to accomplish it. The Oxygenated Bitters perform in a few days cures, which other medicines take years to alleviate.

HEAVY ROBBERY AT CHICAGO.—The office on the night of the 17th inst. \$3,000 in Friday, and was kept in custody until the currency, and \$17,000 in checks and Treasury warrants were stolen. No clue has yet been btained towards the detection of the robbers

The "Keystone State," with the Pennsylvania delegation on board, reached Charleston on Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, after a the decision of the Superior Court of Balti-

HEMRY CLAY ON SLAVERY IN THE CITY AND COUNTY APPAIRS,

It is the custom, says the Delaware Gazette, of the Abolition Press in the border States to invoke the name of the Sage of Ashland to sustain them in advocating the doctrines of the Republican party. To show how unfound ed are the assertions of the Opposition papers that Henry Clay entertained the opinions on this subject that the Republican party advances, we have only to read Mr. Clay's own words. They prove him to have occupied the precise ground which the Democratic Party now does, and therefore every man who was an Old Line Whig is clearly consistent in uniting with the Democracy in its present efforts to sustain the Constitution and the Union; and to prevent the government falling into the hands of the reckless fanatics that are driving, by false reasoning and the advocacy of impracticable theories, the country to the very verge of ruin.

All we ask is that every man who loved Mr. Clay and admired his patriotism and his talents shall read and study for himself, and not be led astray by the falsehoods of the men who deserted the doctrines of the Whig party to follow northern leaders who do not hold one sentiment in common with those of Henry Clay. They are not even sound on the Protective policy to which Clay was so strongly devoted. The Republicans of the New England States are to day stronger advocates of the present tariff than the northern Democrats. The reason for this is plain enough. There is a duty on cloth, and the manufacturers are fearful that if a change is attempted the farmers may ask an increase on foreign wool, or that a heavy increase of duty on foreign iron would curtail their railroad dividends in consequence of the rise in the price of rail and other material so much in demand in the construction of roads; while the northern Democracy are mostly the poor working men who are not interested in stocks. But to return to the subject. Mr. Clay, in his Report as Chairman of the memorable Committee of Thirteen, in 1850, touched upon the question of slavery in the Territories in the following

"The bill for establishing the two Terri

tories, it will be observed, omits the Wilmot-Proviso, on the one hand, and, on the other. nakes no provision for the introduction of slavery into any part of the New Territories. That Proviso has been the fruitful source of distraction and agitation. If it were adopted and applied to any Territory, it would cease to have any obligatory force as soon as such Territory were admitted as a State into the Union. There was never any occasion for it, to accomplish the professed object with which it was originally offered. This has been clearly demonstrated by the current of events. California, of all the recent Territorial acquisitions from Mexico, was that in which, if anywhere within them, the introduction of slavery was most likely to take place; and the Constitution of California, by the unani-mous vote of her Convention, has expressly interdicted it. There is the highest degree of probability that Utah and New Mexico will, when they come to be admitted as States follow the example. The Proviso is, as to all these regions in common, a mere abstraction.
Why should it be any longer insisted on?—
Totally destitute, as it is, of any practicable import it has, nevertheless, had the pernicious effect to excite serious, if not alarming, consequences. It is high time that the wounds which it has inflicted should be healed up and closed; and that, to avoid in all future time, the agitations which must be produced by the conflict of opinion on the slavery question, existing as this institution does in some of the States, and probibited as it is in others, the true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming Territorial Govern ments for each newly acquired domain is to REFRAIN FROM ALL LEGISLATION ON THE SUBJECT IN THE TERRITORY ACQUIRED, SO LONG AS IT RETAINS THE TERRITORIAL FORM OF GOVERN-MENT-leaving it to the people of said Terri tory, when they have attained to a condition which entitles them to admission as a State, to decide for themselves the question The Committee believe that they express anxious desire of an immense majority of the people of the United States, when they that it is high time that good feelings, harmony. revived, and that the Government should be able once more to proceed in its great operations to promote the happiness and prosperity

THE GUANO TRADE.

The American trade in Guano (says the New York Journal of Commerce) has already acquired a large importance. Since the discoveries of guano deposits in the islands of the Pacific ocean and elsewhere, under the rotection afforded by the guano law of 1856. by which Congress secured to citizens of the Jnited States certain rights and privileges designed to aid in the acquisition of these deposits,) something like 30,000 tons have been received in this country. Upwards of fifty islands, before considered worthless mounds of sand, have been taken into possession by Americans under the rights thus conferred. From those belonging to the American Guano Company alone, twenty cargoes have arrived, and including arrivals from other American islands, the number received is at least forty. In the Southern States, particularly, this guano is being extensively used, and, we believe, with results very satisfactory to agriculturalists. Large tracts of worn out land, lately abandoned, are once

more subjected to tillage. Notwithstanding the doubts at first enterained in regard to the value of this new fertilizer, it has been proved to possess nutritive qualities of a high order, though different from the stimulating properties of the ammoniated guano previously in use. The guano of the Pacific islands consists more largely of the phosphates, which form the basis of all our cereal crops.

To secure further protection to America enterprise in developing these deposits, a bill supplementary to the act of 1856 has passed the Senate, with only five dissenting voices. Its provisions more clearly define the rights of discoverers, extend to agriculturalists protection from fraud in their purchase of guano, and repeal the obstruction imposed by the original bill in regard to selling guano for use in foreign countries. This last clause is to enable proprietors of guano islands to take advantage of any market which may be opened in Europe. We understand that the matters thus embraced have been carefully considered by the Senate committee to whom the subject was referred, with the design both of encouraging the guano trade and of promoting agricultural interests in the United States .-It is presumed the bill will readily pass the House.

GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY At the municipal election, held on Tuesday last, in the City of Albany, N. Y., the Democrats achieved a most thorough triumphelecting their Mayor by over 500 majority, seven of the ten Aldermen.

When John Brown and his fellow-criminals were executed in Virginia, there was great tion to return home, as soon as he could raise money reinicing among the Black Republicans of enough, but as he has a married stater, residing in Colum Albany, because he had died (as they alleged) a martyr's death; but on Tuesday evening the City Collector was broken open and robbed | there was another kind of rejoicing when it was ascertained that the people through the ballot-box, had so emphatically rebuked treason to the Union and the Constitution.

BALTIMORE POLICE BILL,-The Maryland Court of Appeals have unanimously sustained burg, on Sunday last. He had been in a the thermometer, at Charleston, stood at 90 Police Bill passed by the recent Legislature to all who Druggists.

Court Proceedings.

The April Term of the Court of Quarter ions was held last week-Judges Long and Brinton on bench. Twenty one Grand Jurors answered to their appointed Foreman. No cases of any very great importance were tried. Below will be found a condensed abstract of the most important of the week's proceedings: The case of the Com'th vs. John R. Freidenburg, charged with picking the pocket of Mr. David Bender, at John's Hotel, North Queen street, on the 2d inst., was continued

Henry Geist charged on complaint of his wife with an sault was discharged, the "better half" not appearing to prosecute.

Jacob Sherer, hailing from Balabridge, was charged with committing an assant upon Rachel Shannon, and bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace. In default of bail Jacob was committed to prison.

Com'th vs. John Weldel. Indicted for the larceny of two breast chains, the property of Harvey I. Brackbill, of Bapho twp. Verdict guity. Sentenced to six months in the County Prison.

Rapho twp. Verdict guity. Sentenced to six months in the County Prison.

Riliza Stevens plead guilty to stealing a pair of shoes from the shore of Mr. McConomy, and two pairs from the store of Mr. McConomy, and two pairs from the store of Mr. Miley, of this city. Verdict guilty. The Court having doubts as to the sanity of the prisoner remanded her to prison, until her situation could be properly determined. Afterwards ahe was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and undergo four months imprisonment.

Com'th vs. Jacob Gable. The defendant, a youth of about 18 years of age, was indicted for the larceny of a large quantity of tobacco from the extensive Tobacco Warchouse of his father on Chesmit street, this city. The evidence proved that the tobacco belonged to Gable & Reinhold, whereas the indictment read as having been stolen from John S. Gable. Under these circumstances, the Bistrict Attorney did not sak for a conviction, and a verdict of not guilty was taken. The District Attorney then asked that the defendant be held to answer at a future time, which was granted, and the defendant in default of bail was committed to prison.

Patrick Sullivan, for threatening an assault on some ferman woman, was held to hall in the even of \$100 te.

ture time, which was granted, and the defendant in default of ball was committed to prison.

Patrick Sullivan, for threatening an assault on some German woman, was held to bail in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for three months.

William Dorwart plead guilty to the larceny of horse blankets, the property of Jacob L. Kauffman and Mr. Steinman, and was sent to prison for six months. Com'th vs. Christian Lochner. Indicted for the larceny of a three-bushel beg from Abraham Brubaker. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to six months in the County Prison.

The same defendant was found guilty of stealing a quantity of wheat, the property of Mr. Jacob Bear, the well-known Distiller, and sentenced to six months in the County Prison, to be computed from the expiration of the first imprisonment.

County Prison, to be computed from the separate of irst imprisonment.

Allen Williams, an ugly-looking negro, was charged with the larceny of eleven grain bags, the property of fir. Kirk Brown, of Fulton two. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to ten months in the County Prison.

John Harris, another darkey, plead guilty to stealing an anvil, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Joel Wenger, of West Earl twp., was arraigned for an assault and battery with an attempt to have carnal connection with Lydia Ann Murr, a rather presty and modest-looking young girl. Verdict guilty. Defendant's counsel

John Harris, another darkey, plead guilty to stealing an anvil, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Joel Wenger, of West Earl twp., was arraigned for an assanit and battery with an attempt to have carnal connection with Lydia Ann Murr, a rather pretty and modest looking young girl. Verdict guilty. Defendant's counsed moved that the verdict be set aside, on the ground that the jury did not return a sealed verdict. The case will come up in the Argument Court.

Com'th vs. John Myers. Larceny of a port-monnale, containing a small quantity of gold and silver coin, the property of Elias K. Bomberger, of Petersburg. Verdict guilty. Sontenced to ten months in the County Prison.

Com'th vs. Frederick Eppley. Assault on George Fisher at Rudy's Beer House, in Middle street. Verdict not guilty. Fisher to pay one-third and Eppley two-thirds of the costs. Com'th vs. Gharles Malhorn. Assault and battery on Jacob M. Hess, at Safe Harbor. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$15 and costs of prosecution.

Com'th vs. Jacob Sweigart. Larceny of a wagon, valued at \$10, from Jacob Ream of Strasburg. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 18 months in the County Prison.

Mrs. Wilkins, a suburban lady of considerable notoriety, preferred a charge for malicious mischief sgainst Calvin Smith. Uriah Kiliau and Abram Döebler, three notorious characters of the southern part of the city. The reporter of the Express informs us that Madam Wilkins was one of the most attentive observers of the court proceedings decame monotonous she employed her time in reading the "Lady's Companion," or literature equally choice. Verdict not guilty, with defendants for costs.

Com'th vs. Lewis Suter. The case is quite familiar to our readers. The facts are briefit these: On the 10th day of November, 1858, Lewis Suter gave James Spence \$15,50 in payment for produce. Part of this consisted of two \$5 bills on the York County Bank, and the remainder in coin, all of which was counterfeit. Suter was arrested and taken before this court, and the case was th

ention.

Granting of Tavern Licenses.—On Friday afternoon and Saturday morning applications for tavern licenses were neard. At the opening of the Court, on Friday atternoon, James Black, Esq. presented a memorial, numerously igned by citizens of the city and county, praying the signed by citizens of the city and county, praying the Court to use its discretion and refuse to grant licenses to the sale of liquor by retail. The applications were the heard, and all those applications properly advertised a required by law were granted, with the exception of the with the exception of the City-N. W. Ward-T. G. ard-H. K. Minnich. Litl-John Wiche boltowing: Eart—count where the country of the country of the Bach, William Kubns; N. E. Ward—H. K. Minnigh. Liftle Britain—Isaac Eavns. Martic—Samuel Groff. Providence—John L. Reilly. All these were new houses. Benjamin Sheaffer and Henry Shitz, of Elizabethtown, were

THE "CONSTITUTIONAL UNION" PARTY.—The State Convention of the "Constitutional Union" party of Pennsylvania will meet in this city on to-morrow (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock, M. Its duty will be to nominate andidate for Governor, form an Electoral ticket, and appoint delegates to the National Convention, which meets Baltimore on the 9th of May. It is said the Convention will be largely attended, nearly every county in the Stat

THE PAGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The Page ROBBERY OF THE ADAMS COMPANY'S BOSTON EXPRESS. Literary Society of the State Normal School will celebrate its 5th Anniversary, at Millersville, on Friday evening Addresses will be delivered and essays read by several of the members. Keffer's Orchestra is also engaged and the exercises will doubtless prove interesting.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Lancaster County Educational Association will hold its semi-annual meeting on Saturday next, the 28th inst., in the High School Buil

Business Notice.—We direct attention to he advertisement of S. W. Raub, in another column.-Persons desirous of obtaining clothing, both good and

surpassed anywhere in the city. BURGLARY AND ARREST .- On the night of the 11th instant, the house of Mr. Jacob Frailey, in North Prince street, was entered by means of a false key, and a watch—an heirloom of the family—was taken from the wall of the room in which Mr. T. was sleeping. No trace of the thief was discovered until Wednesday last, when certain suspicious circumstances pointed towards a young plored man named Lawson, who lives in Water street. Lawson's house was searched and the missing watch found, besides two new pocket-knives, a large number of loor and other keys, which were no doubt stolen to be sed for burglarious purposes, and several other articles

see for burgissions purposed to have been stolen. Lawson was taken before the Mayor, and committed to answer. Corner Loungers .- We notice that the CORNER LOUNGERS.—We notice that the police of Buffelor econtly made a descent upon a gang of young blackguards who infested the corners of certain streets, and made a practice of insulting females as they passed. Several of the scamps were sent to the workhouse. A similar movement on certain corners in this city would break up a very annoying nuisance. We notice that a gang continues to infest the north-east corner of Centre Square, and one or two other places, crowding up the side walk, and indulging in obscene remarks, which is very unpleasant for a female to pass. We understand it is the High Constable's cuty to attend to this corner, but we never happen to see him about!—Wethusday's Express.

REMARES,—It is no more the duty of the High Constable. REMARKS .- It is no more the duty of the High Constab o attend to the north east corner of Centre Equare than either of the other corners. His authority is general, and disperse it. But it is also made the duty of the City Constables to attend to their own wards specially, and if

the north-east corner of the Square is blocked up in the way stated by the Express, perhaps it would be as well for the editor to call the attention of Mr. Baker, who is the Constable of that ward, to the subject. It is his busine quite as much as that of Mr. Myzrs. If one is derelic n discharging his duty, the other is equally so

FORGERY.-On the 31st ult., a Swiss Gernan named Lawrence Speilman, in the employ of Mrs Walnut street, committed a forgery on his employer, to the amount of \$100, under the following circumstances: Law ence, it seems, professed to be something of a locksmith and the look of the desk being out of order, he volun ered to repair it. He took advantage of this chance t abstract some blank checks of the Inland Insurance and Deposit Company, where Mrs. S. kept her deposits. One of hese he filled up for \$100, forged Mrs. Sprenger's name to it, presented it at the counter of the bank, and drew the money, without the genuineness of the signature being suspected. A day or two after he presented another for like amount, purporting to be signed by Henry Frank, but was informed that Mr. Frank did not keep an accounthere, and consequently he did not get the money. Still, no suspicion was aroused as to either checks being forged On the following Monday, Speilman did not make his appearance, and has not been heard of since. The forgery however, was not detected until the other day, when Mrs Sprenger's clerk went to the bank to settle her account when the deficit was discovered, and the check ascertained o be a forgery.

The guilty party is quite a young man, a Switzerland. Before leaving Mrs. 8.'s, he stated his inten bus, Ohio, it is believed he has gone in that direction When he came here, he was in destitute circumstances but of late had been sporting a gold watch and jewelry which leaves the impression that his employer's till, for some time previous to the forgery, did not profit by his superintendance. As the loss of the forgery falls upon the owards his arrest, if he can be found.

COMMON PLEAS COURT .- The April Term of

TOOTHACHE.—This disease can be cured by DOTHACHE.—LINE UBGENE CAN DE CUTED DY Dr. Keyser's Toothache Remedy, prepared by him in Pitts-burgh, Pa., which is put up in bottles and sold at 25 cents each. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spongy and tender gams, and is worth ten times its price to all who need it. Sold here by C. A. Heinitsh and all

BEONCHITIS.-This disease consists in an nfiamed condition of the lining membrane of the bron chial tubes, and is generally attended with cough, in creased discharge from the throat and air tubes, bluenes of the lips and coldness of the extremities from want of a proper circulation of the blood. One of the best remedies its radical cure is Dr. KETERE'S PROPORAL COUGH SYRUP, a remedy prepared by that gentleman at his wholesale drug store, No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh Pa. It is put up in bottles at 50 cents and \$1 cach, and may be had of A. Helnitch and all Druggiste

DEFINING ITS POSITION.

The Philadelphia Evening Journal, which nas ably advocated the formation of the Constitutional Union Party," having been nistaken as an organ of that party and ccused of playing into the hands of the Democratic party, thus defines its position:

"Ours is the 'flag of the Union,' and under it we shall fight Sectionalism and Abolition-ism, no matter what false and specions names they may assume, just as long as we have strength and life to strike a blow for the whole country and its Constitution, against the domestic and foreign foes of both. We will fight them with a Constitutional Union party, if we can; but, when that fails, we will fight them with the next best party that we can find. Our opposition to the Black Republicans is absolute and uncompromising. We will make no terms and enter into no league with it. We are bound, as far as we are able, to resist and combat it, as we did four years ago, and as we have done ever since, and if the necessities of the case should leave us no alternative, we will do all that we can, and ask conservative men to do all that they can, in co operation with the Democratic party, to crush out, utterly and forever, the most mischievous and infamous faction that ever disturbed the peace and injured the prosperity of the country. And we shall do this, not that we love the Democratic party, but because we dislike and distrust it less than we dislike and distrust those whose only purpose is agitation and whose only idea is the negro.

There is a genuine patriotism in this determination rising above party, and we believe that the Journal expresses the opinion of a large class of conservative citizens who have not hitherto acted with the Democratic party, when it declares "absolute and uncompromising" hostility to that most mischievous faction, the Republican party.

A WEDDING AND A MURDER.—A wedding nd a murder occurred at the residence of Mr. Hugh Devier, near North river, in this county, n Thursday night of last week. On Thurs day evening, Mr. William Price Sites and Miss Maria Agnes Devier were married, a large and pleasant company being in attendnce at the celebration of the nuptials. At a late hour in the night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a party of men from the neighborhood, who had not been invited to the wedding, and

who had probably taken offence thereat, stimulated by strong drink, determined to annoy the wedding guests, and the family, by blowing horns, firing guns, ringing bells, and other noisy demonstrations near Mr. Devier's residence. Not wishing to suffer the annoy-ance, Captain James H. Devier, son of Hugh Devier, Mr. John H. Devier, his brother, and Mr. George C. Patterson, went out to expostulate with the disturbers of the peace, and to ask them to retire. As the Messrs. Devier and Patterson came out of the door the noisemaking party retreated into one of Mr. Blakemore's fields near by; and supposing they would retire altogether, Mr. Ja Devier and Patterson continued to follow one party, and Mr. John H. Devier, another, without, however, using any threatening, offensive or menacing language, and, of course, anticipating no harm. They had followed but a short distance, when one of the party, by the name of Smallwood, stopped suddenly, turned round, and discharged a gun, loaded with buckshot, at Captain Devier, killing

him almost instantly.

The murderer fled immediately after discharging his gun, and up to this time, (Thursday morning, not quite a week since the occurrence,) nothing has been heard of him. He dropped his hat and gun in his

On Friday morning, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Daniel Hansberger, Addison Hansberger, James Hansberger, Samuel Cook, Samuel Thuma, John Cook, Robert Reeves, James Shepherd, and Franklin and Robert Smallwood, all of whom were suspected of having connection with the dreadful affair which has terminated so tragically. All the parties named with the exception of Franklin nd Robert Smallwood, were arrested and taken before Justices Dico, Black and Speck who, after an examination of the case, released Addison and James Hansberger and Shepherd, and held the others to bail in the sum of \$500 each, to answer before an examining court to be held in Harrisonburg on Monday next .- Rockingham (Va.) Register,

N IRON SAFE TAKEN FROM THE CARS. SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS LOST.

THE THIEVES ESCAPE WITH THEIR BOOTY.

[From the N. Y. Post, of Tuesday Evening.] Last night, shortly after the New York and Boston train left New Haven, the agent in charge of the express safes and packages of the Adams Company left the room where he was stationed, and visited the mail room adjoining, against the understood rules of the Company. During his absence an iron safe. weighing about one hundred and sixty pounds, and containing sixteen thousand dollars, wa thrown from the car by some parties at present

unknown. It is presumed that the theft was accoraplished by persons who have been passing up and down the road for some months watching for the opportunity to abstract the valuables. This opportunity would not have occurred had

the agent remained at his post.

The express room is built in the fore part of the baggage car, and has three doors, one upon each side and one leading out upon the orward platform. A passage-way connects with the baggage room in the rear of the car, and between the two is the mail room. The parties, who were undoubtedly on the watch, might have approached the safe from either the front or rear platform, but it is ertainty that it was thrown either from the

front or side door.

The agent did not discover his loss until the train h d reached Forty second street, in this city. He is, however, sure that he noticed The following is a list of the property con-

tained in the safe, as far as is known, furnished us by Mr. John Hoey: Ten \$500 bills of the Atlantic Bank of Boston.

\$3000 in bills, newly issued, from the Langdon Bank of Dover, New Hampshire. A number of notes of various amounts. Three coupons, of \$25 each, of the Bank Commerce, New York.

Notes belonging to Rathbone Brothers, and ome smaller amounts in money. It is the opinion of the officers of the Company that the safe was buried immediately;

pany that the safe was buried immediately; at any rate, the thieves will find hard work to get rid of the notes, if they should dare to bring them forth.

The Company have this morning paid the amounts called for in the various receipts, so that their customers do not lose even by delay. The most strenuous efforts will, of course, be made to detect the perpetrators of this bold robbery. robbery.

ARREST OF COUNTERFRITERS -The detective Police have arrested and imprisoned at Buffalo N. Y.. one Andrews and his associates, whom they caught in the act of making a counter feit of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. detection was accomplished at the instance of Messrs. J. C. AYER & Co., of Lowell, Mass., who have shown a commendable energy and promptitude in protecting the public imposition through spurious imitations of their invaluable medicines.

DOCT. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, PECTORAL and PILLS have come to be staple necessities with the community, and the imposition upon the sick of spurious, worthless if not injurious fabrications of them, is in fact the consummation of villainy. We hope the scoundrels will get their due, and in the keeping they now are, they are pretty sure of it.

A RAILROAD SOLD .- The Williamsport and Elmira railroad was sold in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, by the first mortgage bondholders. The price at which it was knocked down was \$100,000. As explanatory of this apparently low price, we may state that the sale was merely pro forma, in order to carry out the the heavy blows of the Democracy will have decree of the Supreme Court, the act of the Legislature, and the agreement between the various interests in the company.

The following very interesting extracts of letter from CHARLES E. WENTZ, Esq., to a relative in this city, will be read with great pleasure by his friends. Col. STAMBAUGH and

party, if we can judge from this letter, must be enjoying themselves highly among the "Latter Day Saints." But to the extracts: The site of this city is on the cast idea of Sait Lake Valley, and lies close to the foot of a pun of the Wahastch and the control of the con

LETTER FROM UTAH.

ead.
In this district there is every variety of soil, from terile gravel to the deep rich black bottom land.

sherile gravel to the deep rich black bottom land. The lands near the south line of the city for about half a mile were formerly swamp lands, and have more or less saleratus, but are becoming drier every year, as they are being fenced with ditches, and the water turned in other directions for frigation. In some instances where, in 1848, canes grew from 18 to 20 feet high, grass now grows scarcely high enough to mow, and the land is covered with a dense forest of thiatle. Along the bottom, on the east side of the Jordan, is also of great variety—willium wamps, wet and wire grass lands, (certain indication of saleratus,) eatl lands, on which grow nothing but the salt weed, a species of the "lamb's quarter" of the Eastern States, and of which cattle are very fond in winter, particularly when cut and put up in stacks before frost.

And put up in stacks before frost.

In minimally by a May incorporated, and is governed municipally by a May incorporated, and has meaner the mark—about 200 Gentiles, the remainder all heaven the dense of the transition of the sale of

TIRED OF BEING WHIPPED. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, has retired from politics in disgust. The Richmond Whig, heretofore his main stay and dependence, has turned against him because of his Black Republican proclivities, and now abuses him, scolds him and bangs him about in an unmerciful manner. Botts is hurt at such behaviour, and has determined to quit politics.

for his own and his country's good. Accord-

ingly, he announces his withdrawal, through

his blood tub organ in Baltimore, in a letter, from which what follows is an extract: "I shall offend in like manner no more. The 'imprudencies' of the party, which have fallen chiefly on my shoulders in this State for the last twenty years, and which have placed me in the position of being foremost in every fight, and hindmost at every feast, I cheerfully and gladly resign to any one of the numerous well qualified persons who may desire to occupy it. Henceforth the hard fighting of the party will have to be done, and