LANCASTER, PA., MAY 1, 1860. CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIESI

AS S. M. PETERSOIL & CO.'S ADVENTANCE ACRECY, 119
RAMBOU Street, New York, and 10 State street, Roston.
S. M. PETERSOIL & CO., are Apents for The Loncouter Intelligencer, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas—They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR : HENRY D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland ELECTORS:

14. J. Reckhow.
15. George D. Jackson,
16. J. A. Ahl,
17. J. B. Danner.
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,
26. Gavlord Church. Charles Kelly,
O. P. James,
David Scholl,
Joel L. Lightner,
S. S. Barber,
T. H. Walker,
S. Wincheston

The Democratic State Executive Committee are requested by the Chairman, Hon. Ww. H. WELSH. to meet at the Merchant's Hotel. Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. The members from this county are FREDERICK S. PFFER, Esq., Dr. SAMUEL PARKER, JOHN W. CLARK, Esq., and Dr. A. S. BARE:

THE WALKER LETTER.

After all the noise made over this letter by the Republicans, we cannot see that the Lecompton Constitution at the ensuing session every 130,790 persons, white and black. of Congress. The two positions are, in our the people, and thus put an end to the unhapwas Mr. BUCHANAN, that the Constitution, Convention, to whom the people of the Territory had entrusted the work of forming a Constitution, thought differently, and sent up to Congress an unexceptionable Constitution, which, with the exception of the slavery clause, had not been submitted to a vote of the people. Under these circumstances. Mr. BUCHANAN could scarcely have been expected to do anything less than surrender his own opinion as to what should have been done. and recommend the adoption of the Constitutheir own way, a right guaranteed to them by

for it, for neither had the Constitutions of some seventeen of the older States. Moreover, the people of the Territory had voted directly on the slavery question, the only bone of contention among them. Mr. Buchanan, in common with most of the leading men in the party throughout the Union, thought it advisable that the new State should be speedily admitted, as the surest way to restore peace and quiet on the border. His course, instead of being inconsistent or censurable, was dictated by wisdom and patriotism, and an anxious desire to have the perplexing question settled. Had his advice been fol lowed, the Kansas troubles would long since have been brought to a neaceful and satisfactory termination, and the people of the new State been in a condition to regulate slavery and all other local questions in their own

The careful cross examination to which Governor WALKER was subjected by the Committee, failed to prove that the plan the question of slavery to the people, originated with Mr. Buchanan. The Committee bis own will. Verily, such a man, not only were over much anxious to make it appear the Democracy, but all people will delight to that the President sent out the programme of honor.—State Sentinel. the Lecompton Constitution to Gen. Calhoun: but, though Governor WALKER evidently shared, to some extent, in the same anxiety, he reluctantly admitted, in his examination, that he did not believe such to be the fact.

This is the sum and substance of the developments concerning the letter of Mr. BUCHANAN to Governor WALKER, and we can see nothing in the conduct of the President derogatory to his character, or that need cause an honest man to blush. There has been no inconsistency certainly; for he distinctly stated in his annual message of December, 1857, that he would have preferred seeing the remaining clauses of the Constitution, as well as that concerning slavery, submitted to the people; but he also stated that to have rejudged the proceedings of the Convention, and declare the Constitution which it had framed a nullity, would have heen an assumption of power on his part, and a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act, whose provisions were alike binding on Congress and the Executive. So far, then, the reputation of Mr. Buchanan has not been damaged in the least by the investgations of his persecutors. They will have to find out something of a more tangible character, or their efforts to blacken his fame will recoil upon themselves.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION. Contrary to our expectation last week, no nomination has yet been made by the Charleshaving been occupied in discussing the various Platform or Platforms reported by the Committee and by individuals. On Saturday the Convention, on motion of Mr. Bigler, re- respected in that community. committed all the platform reports to the Committee on Piatform, and then adjourned

over to vesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The discussion would come up again or vesterday, and may be protracted and exciting. There will be no balloting for candidates until the Platform is adopted, and that may not be done for a day or two vet. In the mean time all sorts of speculations are affoat. as to the strength of the several candidates; but we advise our readers to exercise a little patience, and they will know the result sooner

or later. Ex Governor Robinson, Chairman of ndolence with the family of the deceased. and then adjourned.

THREE VOTES FOR FIVE SLAVES. Does the elaveholder vote for his slaves? is question which is frequently asked of us, and which naturally arises from the popular supposition that a slaveholder has three votes for every five slaves. This is not so. A slaveholder is entitled to but one vote, as every other citizen. A slaveholder, though he ossesses a thousand slaves, has but one vote,

and stands, in this respect, on the same foot ing as the humblest citizen laborer. The excellent Constitution of these United States. which has so often been looked upon with suspicion by Negro Worshippers and Sectionalists, knows no difference between citizen and citizen, and therein consists the excellence of our free institutions; so that at our elections the vote of the poor man, has the same weight as the vote of his neighbor millionaire. To say that the slaveholder has three votes for every five slaves is a falsehood, and whoever proclaims it. either wilfully lies, or knows nothing about it, and should be careful not to promuleate such nonsense.

This is one of the oft-reputed falsehoods which are put forth by modern Republicans in order to bring up hateful prejudices, and to lead the minds of their toadies astray .-We will therefore give a brief explanation of this "three for five" history:

According to the last census, one member of Congress is elected for every 93,240 souls. In counting the inhabitants of a free state, every negro counts one for Congressional representation. In the slave states, however, according to the Federal Constitution. five slaves count but three for Congressional representation. Virginia, for instance, has 500,000 slaves; these count but 300,000. If President has been in the least damaged by Virginia would abolish slavery to-day, she its publication. We ask our readers to look could show 200,000 more of a representative at the facts of the case for a few moments. population, by the consequent retraction of On the 12th of July, 1857, Mr. BUCHANAN this principle, and would be entitled to two writes to Governor Walker-then in the more Congressional Representatives. So in Territory-that he is in favor of submitting Pennsylvania. If the 90,000 free negroes the Kansas Constitution to the bona fide here were excluded from the count, we should voters of the Territory. And this is precisely have one representative less in the Congress what he said in his annual message to Con- of the United States than we now have. In gress five months thereafter. But Governor other words, as the case is now, in the free WALKER and his friends assert that, having | States the people are entitled to one representaken that view of the case at the time he tative for every 93,240 persons, white and wrote the letter, it was inconsistent in the black whereas in the slave States the people President to recommend the adoption of the are entitled to only one representative for

And so the Constitution of the United humble opinion, perfectly reconcilable. At States ordains it. If the Republican phrasethe time the letter was written the Constitution ologists are not satisfied with this arrangetional Convention was about to convene. It ment, then they must accuse the wise and was hoped, by all good citizens, that its patriotic framers of the Constitution; but it is deliberations would result in the formation of pitifully mean, when they use this clause for a Constitution that would be acceptable to the purpose of raising a falsehood against the Democratic party. Undoubtedly they have py controversy which had so long distracted led away many unsuspecting men by this and the Territory. And, in order that there similar misrepresentations, and enticed them might be no complaint from any quarter, it | into their party—the same party which, in was thought by many persons, among whom | Massachusetts elevates the negro to an equal footing with-yes, to a superior standing than when framed, should be submitted, as a whole, the white man; as the adopted citizen there to a popular vote. The President so expressed must wait two years after naturalization himself to his friends, and wrote to that before he is entitled to vote, whereas the effect to the Governor of Kansas. But the negro has that privilege as soon as his barnshovel shoes touch that desecrated soil

GEN. FOSTER AT HOME. Gen. Foster always has been a public man but now more especially, anything relating to him will be of interest. He is one of nature's him will be of interest. noblemen. In him the oppressed find a defender, the wronged an advocate, the poor a dispenser of alms. A lawyer of great ability and extensive practice, he might have been numbered amongst the most wealthy; yet by his extreme liberality to his friends and the needy, he at this day enjoys merely tion as formed by the people of Kansas, in a competence of the good things of life.—He is generous almost to a fault. When you the provisions of the Kansas Nebraska bill. first meet the man, you are struck with his extreme modesty of demeanor, and the genial If the Kansas Constitution had not been glow of his sociality. You feel assured at any favor, with the full confidence of attaining Such is the disposition and such the character of the man whom the Democracy

delight to honor. prepossessing and very gentlemanly. He is about medium height, erect and active. A pleasant expression of benevolence and good humor plays over his countenance, and a fine intellectual eye flashes under a well formed forehead that betokens no ordinary capacity of mind. His hair is dark, slightly with grey, and neatly arranged, without appearing fastidious. At his home where he s best known and appreciated, I may say, varying the poet's words but little.

He seems to feel sorry that the lot of the nomination has fallen upon him. Yet convinced that the interests and will of the people demand it, he is as willing as he is

able to buckle on his armor for the great hattle before us. It is related here that when he received the dispatch informing him of his nomination, he hurried to his home, and seemed desirous to shun the many friends who pressed around him, urging him to accept. adopted by the Convention, to submit only noble sight, such as we seldom see; a man with the gilded bauble of honor and emolument of office forced into his hands against

The disgraceful exhibition between these two bruisers took place on the 17th ult. The fight lasted two hours and eight minutes, in which time thirty seven rounds were fought .-Both were pretty well battered, but Sayers (the English bully) got the worst of it and Heenan is generally considered the victoralthough no decision was made by the referee. It is rumored that they will try it over again

A Republican State Convention (so called) was held in Baltimore on Thursday. the object being to elect Delegates to represent Marvland in the Chicago Convention. Only thirty delegates, representing eight counties. were present. Montgomery Blair was chosen President. The proceedings of the morning session were interrupted by a crowd of Baltimore "roughs," who upset the President's table, knocked down several Republicans, and tore up their papers and documents. Several arrests were made by the police, and much excitement was created. A serious riot being threatened in the afternoon, the owner of Rechabite Hall refused to allow the Convention to continue their session in it. Their business was finished in the afternoon, privately, in the office of a Mr. Coles.

Mai. David Lynch, of Pittsburg, died at Washington city, on the 23 ult., aged about ton Convention—the whole session of Saturday | 70 years. Maj. Lynch was a prominent and active politician of the Democratic party, and was a delegate from Allegheny county to the recent Reading Convention. He was formerevening, in the midst of much excitement, ly Postmaster at Pretsburg, and highly

> The Philadelphia Municipal Election takes place to-day. Both parties appear to be confident of success, and a close run is anticipated. We hope to be able to chronicle the triumph of the Democratic party. Whatever may be the result of the election to-day, our friends are very sanguine of carrying the City for Gen. FOSTER in October.

STATE TAX OF NEW YORK. Our neighbors of the Empire State are worse off than ourselves. The State tax there. for the present year, as reported by the State Assessors, amounts to \$5,311.090-of which the Vermont delegation, died suddenly at the City alone is to pay \$2,070,32. The Charleston on Wednesday morning, of apo- dollar rate is fixed at 34 mills—the largest plany. The Convention adopted a resolution tax ever levied by the State in a single year. This is Republican management with a vengeance!

PROCEEDINGS

CHARLESTON CONVENTION

The Democratic National Convention, to nominate can idates for President and Vice President, assembled at ssued by the Democratic National Committee. Ever State was fully represented and the Convention was called order by Judge Smalley, Chairman of the National Committee. Hon. PRANCIS B. PLOURNOY, of Arkansas, was osen temporary Chairman, and WILLIAM F. RITCHIE, Esq. of Virginia, temporary Secretary. The proceedings were opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Hauckell, of Charles

Douglas delegation from Illinois, were denied seats in the Convention, by the Chairman of the National Comm This gave rise to considerable excitement and debate. The natter was finally disposed of as follows:

Mr. Cook, of Ohio, offered a resolution excluding only he New York and Illinois delegates from participating in the organization, the entire delegation of each State bein ntested. Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment that two committees, one on organization, and one on creden-tials, be appointed, the Illinois and New York delegations to be excluded from the latter. The member from this State on the Committee on Credentials was H. M. Noars

State on the Committee on Credentials was H. M. Norrs, Esq., of this County]

The previous question was called, and Mr. Cook's resolution, with Mr. Cessna's amendment, authorizing the appointment of a committee on organisation, and a committee on credentials, and archaining the Illinois and New York delegations from the last named committee, was adopted—yeas 244, mays 54.

The vote by which this resolution was adopted is as follows:

Milows:
Maryland 1, Virginia 15, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Louisina 6, Mississippi 7, Texas 4, California 2. The balance tere all in the affirmative—year 244, nays 54.

A resolution was introduced requesting the delegates from New York and Illinois not to participate in the organisation of the Convention until their right to seats was

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried A motion to be the resultant on the table was carried -ayes 259, nose 44.

The States were then called in order, to receive the names of those appointed by the delegations respectively to represent them on the committees on organization and on cre-

sent them on the committees on organization and on cre-dentials.

A resolution was offered requesting that the Credentials of Delegates be handed to the Secretary. Adopted.

The Convention then adjourned until Tuesday at 10

SECOND DAT.

CHARLESTON, April 24.

The Convention re-assembled this morning, pursuant to djournment, at 10 o'clock. Adjournment, at 10 o'clock.

The committee on permanent organization reported as President the name of Hon. Caleb Cushing, and named one Vice President and Secretary from each State. Those of New York are Erastus Corning and J. Edward Cooper; those from Maryland, W. D. Bowie and Levin Woolford, and those from Pennsylvania Thos. Cunningham and F. Vennant.

Vansant.

The report of the committee on organization presented an additional rule, providing that in any State which has not provided or directed by its State Convention how its yote may be given, the Convention will recognize the right of each delegate to cast his individual vote. of each delegate to cast his individual vote.

A warm debate arose on this rule, in which Mr. Richardson, Mr. M'Cook, Mr. Cessna, of Pa., Barry, of Missouri, Josiah Randall and others took part, several southern delegates earnestly opposing it.

Mr. Randall, in opposing its adoption, declared that certain refractory members in the Pennsylvania delegation proposed to vibilate and misrepresent their constituents in voting for Mr. Douglas, whose nomination, in his option, would lead to certain defeat. He went into a review of the preceding actions of the Democratic Conventions on this subject.

this subject.

Mr. Richardson rose to reply, and asked Mr. Randall who made him an expounder of Democratic principle and precedent? How long, he asked, had the gentleman been in the Democratic ranks?

This caused great confusion and excitement and loud cries of "order." Several persons rose to make points of ruer. The Chairman decided that Mr. Richardson was entitled

order.

The Chairman decided that Mr. Richardson was entitled to the floor, but then changed his decision, denying his right to interrupt Mr. Randall.

Mr. Richardson mounted a chair in the centre of the hall, and, with his sleeves rolled up, appeared to be determined to be heard, and was finally allowed to go on. He again attacked Mr. Randall as having recently come into the fold, alluding to his political antecedents, as entiting his opinions on Democracy to but little consideration. He did not desire, after a life's service in the cause, to be reproved by the recruits of yesterday. [Applause.]

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, made a strong appeal for harmony. If harmony did not prevail here the nominations to be made would not be worth the paper on which they were recorded, when brought before the people. He was in favor of the rule. Every delegate should be permitted to cast his vote in accordance with his convictions and those of his constituents. Pennsylvania had never voted as a unit except when their sentiment was unanimous. He closed by demanding the previous question; and the vote was then taken on that part of the report relating to the presiding officers, and it was adopted unanimously. Mr. Flourney, the chairman, then returned his thanks to the Convention, counseling moderation and harmony—We are marching, said he, under one flag. The Democratic party has but one flag—the flag of our country. He denounced sectionalism, and expressed the hope that no more allusions would be made to such divisions.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, as President of the Convention, was then introduced, and proceeded to address the delegates, being warmly cheered.

Mr. Cushing having concluded his remarks, the Vice-

was then introduced, and proceeded to address the designates, being warmly cheered.

Mr. Cushing having concluded his remarks, the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries came forward, and about half an hour was consumed in seating them upon the platform and preparing for a formal and energetic enforcement of parliamentary rules in the future proceedings of the Con

parliamentary rules in the future proceedings of the Convention.

After a short recess, the Convention, at 12 o'clock, was called to order again.

Mr. Jackson, o' Georgia, rose to a question of privilege, relative to his State delegation.

A motion to adjourn till 4 o'clock was lost.

The question was then called on the motion to strike out the rule relative to the right of the members of each delegation to vote as they think proper, unless instructed by the convention that appointed them.

During the calling of the roll in taking the vote, great excitement prevailed, and the Tennessee, Indiana and Virginia delegations protested against the announcement of several States as a unit against the adoption of the rule.—
Two of the twelve Tennessee delegates were opposed to the
manner in which that State had been recorded.

The vote was finally aunounced—yeas 101, nays 198. So he rule was adopted, and a majority of a delega not compel the minority to vote with them as a unit, unless instructed by the Convention that appointed them. The resolution offered yesterday for the appointment of a committee on resolutions, and to prepare a platform, was called up, and an amendment was offered that no balloting

be allowed for Presidential nominees until the commissee has reported.

The vote was taken first on the proposition for the appointment of a committee, and it was adopted, and the committee was at once appointed.

[The vote on the rule against unit voting is regarded as a test vote. The vote to lay it on the table was: Ayes—Massachusetts 6; Pennsylvania 14; Delaware 1½; Maryland 3½; Virginia 15; North Carolina 7; South Carolina 8; Georgia 10; Florida 3; Alabama 9; Louisiana 6; Mississippi 7; Taxas 4; Arkanass 2; Missouri 2; California 2½; Oregon 3—total 101.]

Nays—All the balance of the votes of States—total 193. The rule was the adopted by acclamation.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

CHARLESTON, April 24, P. M.

After the committee on the platform was announced a motion was made that no balloting should take place until the report of the committee on the platform should be adopted.

The motion to lay this resolution on the table was reject-

ed—ayes 32½, nays 270½.

The vote was then taken on the resolution and it was adopted by acclamation. y acclamation.

debate then ensued on the proposition to limit from speaking more than once on the same sub-

members from speaking more man one.

The was laid over until to-morrow.

The President was directed to invite ministers of the Gospel to open the Convention with prayer.

Judge Meek submitted the Alabama platform, which was referred to the committee on the platform.

The committee on credentials announced that they would not be able to report before to-morrow morning.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

would not be able to report before to morrow morning. The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

THERD DAY.

CEMBLESTON, April 25.

Convention met at ten o'clock this morning. The galleries being crowded with ladies, on motion several hundred of the fair sex who were crowding outside, were admitted to the floor of the Convention. This gallantry occasioned much good feeling. The resolution restricting speakers to fifteen minutes, and but once on the same subject, was taken up and debated finally. It was rejected by 120 yeas to 121 nays. A resolution relative to debate was then introduced, restricting speakers to fifteen minutes on all subjects excepting the platform. A discussion ensued—a Southern delegate demanding that there shall be no gag law on the subject. At eleven o'clock another resolution with regard to debate was offered, which limits speakers to fifteen minutes on all subjects excepting the platform. Colcck another resolution with regard to debate was offered, which limits speakers to fifteen minutes on all subjects excepting the platform. The secolution adopted, the Committee on Credentials announced that the report would be in readiness this afternoon. The Convention at noon adjourned until 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock yesterday The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock yesterday

The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A resolution to appoint a National Committee to act for the next four years was discussed, and finally referred to a select committee, with instructions to inquire into the propriety of giving the National Committee one were to name both the time and place of holding the Convention.

The Committee on Credentials reported that the sitting delegates from New York, Massachusetts, Illinois and Maryland, (of the latter T. M. Lenahan and Robert J. Brent) are entitled to their seatz.

A minority report of the committee was also presented, signed by the members of the committee from Alabams, California, Arkausas, Texas, Georgia and Mississippl. It recommends that one-half of each of the New York contestants shall be admitted to the Convention, each part to cast 17 votes.

or the previous question.

A vote was first taken on the Illinois question. onlitled to their seats.
The question was then taken on the contested case in the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland, and the aims of Alessrs. R. J. Brent and Thomas M. Lenaban, thoughas contestants, were sustained against those of the

ork delegates.
The only States that voted in favor of the minority orth Carolina, 5 Alabama, Mississippi,
31/2 Texas,
1 Tennessee,
31/2 Arkansas,

norrow.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, moved that the resolution for the appointment of a National Committee for the next four years be laid over till after the nomination of the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency

dency.

At this point of the proceedings the death of Governor
Robinson, of Vermont, was officially announced to the
Convention, and resolutions of condolence were adopted
The Convention resolved to accompany the remains in a
body from the Mills House to the boat, immediately after
the adjournment. The Convention then at 7 o'clock adjourned.

FOURTH DAT.

CHARLESTON, April 28.

The Committee on Platform is still out; it is understood hey are wholly unable to agree, and that three separate latforms will be presented.

The National Convention assembled this morning at 10 The National Convention assembled this morning at 10 o'clock. The proceedings opened with prayer.

Mr. Flishugh, of Virginia, presented a series of resolutions in favor of the enforcement of the fugitive slave law. Referred to the Committee on Platform.

Mr. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution recognising the fact that while Government has no power to protect slave property in the Territories, it shall provide the power in its officers to enforce existing laws and protect existing rights. Referred to Platform Committee.

Mr. Browne, of Philadelphia, presented a resolution declaring that emigrants to the Territories, carrying with them slave property, are entitled to the protection of such property.

property.

Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, offered an amendment, de-claring it to be the duty of the Government to afford legal protection to all classes of property, slave or otherwise, in the Certifories or on the high seas.

The resolution was accepted, and the resolution referred

see Platform was then read and referred. r more resolutions, with tegard to slaves he Territories, were present elerred to the Platform Con A number of resolutions

A number or a factories and reference.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, presented a resoluting is a switchle plus of slaveholders, describing a switchle plus declaring James Guthrie as the project man. ed. ited a resolution on the esidency. ution on the Tariff being presented, Isatal of New York, proposed to include Monongabel

by these resolutions, and moved that they we seem to put out reading.

Mr. Rynders said he desired, by his amendment, to put mr. Rynders said he desired, by his amendment, to put he was and had succeeded. The Committee on

stop to them, and had succeeded. The Committee
he Platform not being ready to report, the Conventi
djourned until 4 o'clock, this afternoon.

ATTENDON SESSION.

The Convention met again at 4 o'clock, but the committee on the Platform were still not ready to report.

Mr. Sayles, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Platform with the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That we recognize to the fullest extent the principle that to preserve the Union the equality of the States must be maintained, the decision of the Courts enforced, and that every branch of the Federal Government shall exercise all its constitutional powers in the States and the Territories.

tion, and it was finally ruled out of order, as coming defined in the platform rule, and decided that it must be ferred to that committee. Several other resolutions were offered, and it was repeat-ity asserted that the Platform Committee would be unable o report at ail.

A resolution was then offered instructing them to report hat progress they had made at 10 o'clock to-morrow orning, pending which the Convention adjourned to 10 clock to-morrow.

The Committee on the Platform met again at seven o'cock this evening. Each member is instructed by his Twelve o'clock, Midwight.—The Committee on Platforn ave adopted the Cincinnati Platform, with the following additional declarations:

That neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures have the power to exclude slavery from the Territories, or

o destroy or impair the right of property in slaves.
That the Federal Government shall protect the rights of
arona and property on the high seas, and wherever its
risdiction extends. risalction extends.

Denouncing as revolutionary the enactments of State egislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugi

Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the law.

Favoring the acquisition of Cubs, and declaring its acquirement the duty of the Government by some fair means. And calling on the Government to afford full protection to naturalized citizens in foreign countries. The vote stood 18 in favor and 16 against the report. The New York delegates voted in favor of the resolutions. The Convention adjourned till ten o'clock on Friday.

FIFTH DAY.

Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning. The metor

Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning. The majority report of the Committee on the Pistform was presented. Mr. Avery said that although the report was signed by the delegates from fifteen slare States and only two free States, he denied that any feeling of sectionalism had infinenced the majority.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, stated that although he signed the majority report, he did not and would not vote for the third resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and

o protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and roperty on the high seas, in Territories, or wherever else ts constitutional authority extends.

Mr. Avery called attention to the fact that the majority

its constitutional authority extends.

Mr. Avery called attention to the fact that the majority report represents 127 certain Democratic electoral votes, whilst the minority does not represent one electoral vote that can be claimed as certain.

He regarded squatter sovereignty as subversive of the rights of the South as Congressional intervention would be. He classed it with the Wilmot Proviso, and as being equally subversive of Southern rights.

Mr. Avery was followed by Mr. Payne, of Ohio, and Hon. John Cochrane, of New York, who offered a resolution as a substitute for all the resolutions of the Committee. He was followed by Messrs. Butler, of Massachusetts, and John son, of Maryland, at the close of whose remarks the Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock, P. M.

In the afternoon Senator Bayard, of Delaware, presented another series of resolutions as asubstitute for the Committee's Platform, and remarks were made by Messrs. Barksdate of Mississippi, King of Missouri, Yancey of Alabams, Pugh of Ohio, the latter gentleman not concluding when the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock, P. M. At the opening of the night session Mr. Pugh resumed his remarks. He was followed by Mr. Cochrane, of New York, who called up his substitute, which was declared out of order.

Mr. Bilshop, of Connection, moved the province question.

out of order.
Mr. Bishop, of Counscilicut, moved the previous question,

The whole of Saturday was occupied in discussing the different Platforms, and after re-committing them to the morning, since which time we have no further despate

The N. Y. Tribune recently published an infamous article upon Gen. Jefferson Davis, in the course of which it pronounced him "the veriest of cowards." The best that while Davis was riding at the head of his Mississippians through a hailstorm of bullets. on the field of Buena Vista, the white livered craven who wrote that erticle set in his garret scribbling a defense of the Mexicans; trusting that they would welcome his countrymen with bloody hands to hospitable graves. A pretty fellow this to have a conception of what courage is?

THE FREE BANKING LAW. The author of the Free Banking Bill, which passed the last Legislature, and became a law, writes as follows to the Philadelphia

Daily News : Persons misapprehended the operations of the Free Banking Law of Pennsylvania .-They suppose that the deposits of State or United States stock is part of the capital of banks to be formed under the law. The deposit of the stock is merely to secure the noteholder, and nothing more. Suppose, for instance, five men desire to establish a bank of the smallest kind -that is, with a capital of \$50,000. The bank must have 30 per cent. of its capital, to commence with, in specie—that is \$10,000. The bank then purchases State stock and deposits it with the Auditor General, so as to secure \$10,000 in circulating necessary to keep this \$10,000 in specie idle n the bank, as only 20 per cent., \$2000 is necessary, according to the 31st section of the law, to secure the noteholder. If the bank desires more circulating notes, it must put up a corresponding amount of stock, and add 20 of that amount in specie to remain

DISREPUTABLE HOUSES .- The penal code, as passed by the late Legislature, contains the following stringent provisions against the keeping of bawdy houses, or the renting of tenements for that purpose, which we publish for the benefit of all persons interested. It reads as follows:

Sec. 43. If any person shall keep and maintain a common bawdy house, or place for the practice of fornication, or shall, knowing ly, let or demise a house, or part thereof, to be so kept, he or she shall be guilty of a mis demeanor, and on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and to undergo an imprisonment not exceed-

TREATY WITH SPAIN .- The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce; in a late letter, refers as follows to the new treaty

with Spain: "The treaty negotiated by Mr. Prestor with Spain meets with the entire approval of the Executive. It removes all grounds of complaint on our part against Spain on ac-count of unadjusted claims. The Havana claims of 1844, growing out of the repeal of the law opening the ports for provisions, lumber, &c., are recognized in full. The amount is \$147,000. Besides the specified claims ad mitted the Commissioners to be appointed will ascertain and adjust other claims. The Amistad and other special claims upon the United States will be ascertained and settled by the

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. THE KNICKEREOCKER, for May, is on our table, with the following rich table of contents, viz: The Ruins at Paestum; The Wolf-Chase; Some Thoughts on Cheerful Last Words; Electing a Pope; To Weimar; Stanzas to H.; Trout Book of the Year; The Dead Watcher; Remem-

brances; The Lover; The 'Tick' Family; A Sonnet;

Popular Fallacy Exposed; Bacchus and Ariadne; Frederick the Great and Voltaire; Love Communings; The Mountain Also Literary Notices, and Editorial Remarks. Published by John A. Gray, New York. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for May is already out, and on our table. As usual, Godey is very acceptable, and the contents are of a highly interesting character, especially to the ladies, for whom he particularly caters. The ing of "A May Party," is very pretty. The fashion and pattern plates are worth the price of a year's subscription

to the Book. Terms \$3 per annum—subscriptions taken at any time, and back numbers furnished. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for April, re-published by L. Scott & Co., New York, presents the following table of contents: Wellington's career; Lady n; Our Position with China; Stabat Mater; Alison's History of Europe from 1815 to 1852; Norman Sinclair—an autobiography, Part IV; Poetic Aberrations; The Bulers of the Land; Our Worthy Friend Nap; What we have done for the Princes of India; Parliamentary Duelling. It is an excellent number, nearly every article being both interesting and valuable for its inf

Dyspepsia is known as one of the most distressing complaints which afflict humanity, and until the advent of the 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.

Mr. LAWRENCE JOHNSON, the well known Type Founder of Philadelphia, died at his residence in that City, on Thursday last,

CITY AND COUNTY APPAIRS

THE "CONSTITUTIONAL UNION" STATE CON-ERMON,-This body convened at Fulton Hall, in this city were represented, and the deliberations of the Convention resided over by John S. Littell, Esq., of Philadelphi be afternoon session was opened with prayer by Rev. W F. RILIOTE. An Address to the People ras adopted. If explains the object and principles of the new organization, and concludes by recommending it in their favorable consideration. How, Heary M. Fuller, Askin Markley, Gen. E. C. Swearengen and Mark Mundy Convention, and Hon, Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia Slectors at Large. A resolution was adopted pledging the apport of the party in Pennsylvania to the no he Baltimore Convention, and after authorizing the President to annoint a State Central Committee and the ansaction of some other business, the Convention adjourned sine die. The Convention though not a learn tlemen, some of whom were undoubtedly man of con good deal of unanimity. Two or three times, however there were pretty sharp words passed between sever In the evening a meeting was held at Fulton Hall to

dorse the action of the Convention. It was presided over y John S. Littell, Esq., assisted by a large number of ice Presidents, and Messrs, H. K. Killian and Ja Potts, of this city, acted as Secretaries. Addresses were solivered by the President, Mr. Edward Shippen, Mr. E. C echin and others. The proceedings were interspersed rith most excellent music from the Rengiller' Band hissed by a few Republicans in the back part of the Hall The young gentlemen, who displayed their good breeding being ejected from the Hall in a manner which would have een anything but agreeable to their feelings. The meet ng was pretty largely attended, was very enthusiastic, and goodly portion of the audience left for their homes with oright anticipations of the future of the "Constitutional

by the Convention to represent this State at Baltimore:

SENATORIAL.

Hon. Henry M. Fuller, Aski
Gen. E. C. Swearengen, Mari
REPRESENTATIVI Gen. E. C. Sweal-PEREKENTATIVE.

1. E. P. Molineaux, S. M. Sea.

2. Charles D. Freeman, F. S. Altemus.

3. William S. Elder, John Stemer.

4. E. Harper Jeffries, J. B. Robinson.

5. W. H. Slinglanf, John S. Littell.

6. T. W. Woodward, Erank Smith.

7. Thomas Gwinner, Merrik Abbot.

2. P. Heller. Killian, Henry C. Vondersmith J. Herron. in H. Dewees, D. J. Ridgway. M'C. Gilchrist, C. A. Lane. R. C. Pyle. D. F. Wells, Jr., Francis Lyler.

J. W. Hays. Samuel Kempton, John C. Ettinger. Thomas Haines. M. H. Jolly, Frank Jordan. Thomas Shuman Joseph H. Irwin, Charles Chadwick. 8. O. Cameron, S. M. Matheson. F. X. Reno. William Coulter.

THE CITY FINANCES .- From the Annual Report of the Finance Committee, just published, our tax-payers will be gratified to learn that the Sinking Fund for he extinguishment of the City Debt, at the close of the last iscal year, amounted to the handsome figure of \$36,613.91 -having considerably more than doubled in the last four farch last the sum of \$1600 has been added, which makes the Sinking Fund, at the present time, \$38,213.91. This vill be still farther increased by the end of the present fiscal year. In 1856 the fund amounted to only \$15.657.06. nan's administration, it was increased to \$33,989.38, and ver and above all necessary expenses, was entailed upon the City by the Know-Nothing administration of the previ ous year. During the administration of Mayor Burrowes, in 1858, the Fund was slightly increased \$491.08, and amounts at the end of his term to \$34,480.44. The City now owes no temporary loans, and her funded debt (after deducting the answer to this, the Portland Argus thinks, is, \$1600 above alluded to) is \$306,554.94—having been reduced \$29,240.60 since 1856, when it was at its highest tration of 1855, and which randered it absolutely necessar for Mayor Zimmerman and the Finance Committee of that year to ask an increase of the tax rate to one hundred cents n the \$100, in order to save the credit of the Corporation

and pay off the debts contracted by his predecessor. From the above statement our readers can perceive at healthy and prosperous condition than they are at the has been reduced since 1859 ten cents in the \$100-being now at ninety cents instead of one hundred, at it was during the three years preceding 1859. Should the same good those who may be in authority, the Corporation will entirely recover from the load of debt which has so long oppressed our citizens, and the progress of the City in wealth and improvement will be accelerated.

results have been realized, was inaugurated during Mayor was cheerfully aided and assisted by Mr. Zahm and the mittees. The system has since been improved, as experience

of the 2d Brigade, 3d Division. P. V., Brig. Gen. WITWER commanding, will be held within or near the limits of this city, commencing on the 4th and ending on the 10th of June next. It is said that several companies outside of he Brigade will take part in the encampment, for which ne city military are making extensive preparations

"REVERE House."-This is the new name given to the old and popular Eagle Hotel, at No. 227 North Third street, above Race, Philadelphia. The house has been leased by Mr. George W. Hinkle, whilom of Columhis, and lately of the States Union Hotel, Philadelphia, and thoroughly refitted, and HINKLE has the ability to make it

FOUND DEAD .-- On Monday morning, the 23d ult. a man, between sixty and seventy years of age fathe farm of Samuel Haller, in East Earl twp., about a mile north of Fairville. B. Bixler, Esq., held an Inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes The deceased was supposed to have been dead fifty or sixty well known in the northern section of the county for a

ROBBING A MARKET WAGON .- A wagon belonging to Mr. Isaac Kauffman, of Manor twp., while standing in West King street, near the Lamb Hotel, was robbed on Saturday morning of a basket containing grocer-ies, which Mr. K. had but a few moments previously placed there. The theft was committed in broad daylight, while the street was thronged with people. Our country friends cannot keep their eyes too widely open when visiting mar-

SAD ACCIDENT .- On Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, as the New Holland Stage was leaving the four years of age, daughter of Mr. Light, was run over passing under the bridge, and the horses became fraction and unmanageable; the little girl attempting to cross their path at the same time was caught and thrown under the wheels, the whole weight of one side of the heavy vehicle to check the horses. The child was horribly mangled, but lingered until evening, when death put an end to its suf

the child, entirely exonerated the driver, Mr. John Himes. driver, a worthy citizen of the village of New Holland, and leeply regrets the offair and its sad termination

CENSUS OF 1860-QUESTIONS TO ANSWER. On the first of June the work of taking the census comacy, and to enable the officers who will be engaged in the performance of this duty, it has been suggested that the publication of the questions necessary for all heads of families to answer would be of great benefit. With this view we publish the following and would suggest to our way we publish the following and would suggest to our. families to answer would be of great benefit. With this view we publish the following, and would suggest to our aders the importance of being prepared to answer the

In the first place it is necessary to write down the name for every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in the family. The age of each, sex and color, whether white, black, or mulatto.

refession, occupation or trade of each male person over

Name of owner, agent or manager of the farm. farming implements and machinery. k on hand June 1st, 1860, viz: numb

Live stock on hand June 1st, 1860, vis: number of horses, mules and asses, working oxen, milk cows, and other cattle, swine and sheep.

Value of live stock.

Value of animals slaughtered during the year.

Produce during the year ending June 1st, 1860, vis: number bushels wheat, rye, Indian corn, cats, beans and peas, buckwheat, barley, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, pounds of wool, and pounds of tobacco.

Value of ore-land products in dollars.

Gallons of wine, value of produce of market garden, pounds of butter, pounds of choese, tons of hay, bushels of cloversead and bushels of grass seed, pounds of hops, pounds of augar, gallons of molasses, pounds of hops, pounds of augar, gallons of molasses, pounds of hops, and beeswax, value of home-made manufactures.

Name of corporation, company or individual, producing articles to the annual value of \$500.

business. Raw material used, including fuel, viz: quantities, values, kinds of motive power, machinery, atructure or resource.

PHRENOLOGY.-Prof. Fowler, the noted prenologist of New York, at the request of a number of itizens, will deliver a course of six lectures on his favority cience at Fulton Hall, commencing on Friday evening text, the 4th inst. He will, undoubtedly, draw crowded ouses. For the different topics upon which he will di

ourse see advertisement in another column. OCCULTATION OF THE PLANET VENUS.cautiful sight was witnessed on Tuesday evening last, in the hiding of Venus behind the body of the M condition of the atmosphere and the position of the heavenly bodies were highly favorable for a view of the occultation, and hundreds in our city witnessed it. Venus, bright and beautiful, touched the disc of the Moon at about half-past ight o'clock, and in a few minutes the planet was lost rom view. The eclipse continued about one hour.

PAGE LITEBARY ANNIVERSARY.—The Fifth Anniversary of the Page Literary Society, of the State Normal School, was celebrated at Millersville, on Friday vening. The occasion draw together a large and brillians age from this city, Millersville and the surrounding The exercises, consisting of addresses, essays and larrisburg, and is snoken of as a master effort. His th Modern Teacher compared." Keffer's Orchestra dis excellent music at intervals during the evening.

MAIL LETTINGS.—The following are among he United States Mail Lettings awarded for the State of

Pennsylvania a few days ago: York Springs to York, Miles & Ramsey, \$119; Mechan-issburg to York, Miles & Ramsey, \$214; York to Mechan-icaburg, A. C. Ramsey, \$214; Lancaster to Straaburg, E. 3hober, (service increased to six times a week.) \$194; Lanicsburg, A. C. Ramsey, \$214; Lancaster to Strasburg, E. Shober, Gervice increased to six times a week, \$194; Lancaster to Lebanon, E. Shober, \$394; Lancaster to Lebanon, E. Shober, \$394; Lancaster to Lebanon, E. Shober, \$394; Lancaster to Lebanon, E. Shober, \$294; Lancaster to Port Deposit, E. Shober, \$394; Lancaster to Port Deposit, E. Shober, Shober, (service six times a week.) \$224; Columbia to Safe Harbor, O. Hertsler, \$175; Harrisburg to Gettyaburg, William Tate, (service three times a week.) \$225; Harrisburg to Lewisburg, George W. Huffnagie, \$34; Gettyaburg by Ringgold to Hagerstown, C. M. Tate, \$242; Gettyaburg to New Chester, Nicholas Weaver, \$124; Shrewsburg to New Chester, Nicholas Weaver, \$124; Shrewsburg to Ryansville, M. Allison, \$180; Slate Hill to M'Call's Ferry, P. Duan, \$255; Wrightsville to M'Call's Ferry, P. Duan, \$255; Hanover to Gettyaburg, Joseph Barkee, \$150; Spring Forge to Codorus, M. J. Fishell, \$62 East; Berlin to York, Jesse Myers, \$100; East Berlin to Dillaburg, G. W. Reed, \$355; Littlestown to Emmitaburg, Agnow & Jarboe-(dux times a week.), \$455; Cross Roads to Peach Bottom, S. S. Matthews, \$255; Hanover to East Berlin, L. Heathot, \$180; Chambersburg to Mount Union, Brice & Biair, \$1,100; Comberland to Greensburg, R. Cummins, (aix times a week.), \$4,089.

List Of Jurors to Serve in the Court of

LIST OF JURORS to serve in the Court of Common Pleas, commencing Monday, May 24th Common Pleas, commencing Monday, May 24th.

Christian Beyler, Earl; William Brady, Moprit Joy Bor.,
Abner Brown, Fulton; Levi Bard, West Earl; John L. Benedict, Cily; Henry Bard, Ephrata; Samuel Buckwalter, Leacock; Martin Bollinger, Warwick; Amos Diller, Rari; Darl'
M. Eby, Earl East; Abraham Eckort, Rapho; Miller Eckman, Little Britain; Jacob Frants, Paradise; Joseph Goss,
Donegal West; William Gibson, Little Britain; Harrison
Giabam, Bart; Daniel Goheen, Earl East; Peter Helman,
Mount Joy Bor.; William P. Humes, Little Britain; Gilbert
Harding, Eden; Jacob Kurtz, Upper Leacock; Peter M'Conomy, City; Daniel C. Mowrer, Mount Joy Bor.; George H.
Miller, Providence; Samuel Plank, Salisbury; Nicholas M.
Peck, Donegal East; Francis M. Rauch, Warwick; Martin
G. Rush, Peques, James Risk, Eden; Levi H. Rhoads, Leacock; John Rohrer, Sr., Rapho; Jacob B. Tshudy, Warwick;
William B. Wiley; G. M. Zahm, City; David Zook, Donegal
East; Abraham Kauffman, Penn.

List of Jubose to Sarya in the Court of Common Pleas LIST OF JURORS to serve in the Court of Common Pleas,

List of Junus to serve in the Court of Common Pleas, commencing Monday, June 4th:

Benjamin Breneman, Mount Joy Bor; William O. Boyd, Martic; Joseph Ballance, Fulton; Lasac Brady, Fulton; Abraham Brubaker, Rapho; Lewis Diller, Karl East; Peter G. Eberman, City; Jacob N. Eckman, Eden; Curtis Frey, Ephrata; John Fendrick, Columbia; Emanuel H. Gast, City; Isaac H. Grabili, Earl; John B. Hess, Little Britain; Adam Hoar, Salisbury; Benjamin Harnish, Pequea; William J. Hess, Drumore; Samuel Kauffroth, Earl West; George P. King, City; Joseph Kyle, Drumore; Martin Laudis, Lampeter East; Christian Martin, Mount Joy Bor; James G. Morrison, Colerain; William A. Martin, Columbia; Samuel Patterson, Marietta; David E. Rohrer, Hempfield West; Henry Rush, Drumore; Joseph Risser, Mount Joy Try; John Rider, Dongal West; Jacob B. Smelt, Stity; Adam Sheaf, fer. Mount Joy Try; John Sider, Mount Joy Try; John Rider, Dongal West; Jacob B. Smelt, Stity; Adam Sheaf, fer. Mount Joy Try; John Valentine, Cernaryon; Henry

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP-THREE CHILDREN CURED OF WHOOPING COUGH.-Three of my chilren were very bad with whooping cough, for which we tried several remedies for it without relief. The first fee es of Pectoral Syrup gave relief, and cured the urgent symptoms. I used but one bottle, which cured them so far as to relieve the whooping cough entirely.

Another Cure of Myself.—I took the Pectoral at the ame time for a cough, two doses of which cured me en-

tirely. This is all the result of one bottle. JOHN GRANEN, Seventh Word Pittsburgh, April 29, 1858. Sold by C. A. Heinitsh and all Druggists.

TOOTHACHE.-This disease can be cured by r. Keyser's Toothache Remedy, prepared by him in Pitts-urgh, Pa., which is put up in bottles and sold at 25 cents ich. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for sach. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, spongy and tender gums, and is worth ten times its properties on all who need it. Sold here by C. A. Heinitsh and TERRIBLE OUTRAGE AT OXFORD, CHESTER

COUNTY.—During the past few weeks a series of robberies have been perpetrated at.Oxford and vicinity, in Chester county, and in consequence strict vigilance was instituted with the view. of 'discovering the perpetrators, and for better security, but without success so far. This fact, with other circumstances, confirms the impression that the perpetrators are not far distant and are cognizant of the proceedings and protective movements of the citizens.

stupfied with chloroform and some other ingredient which left a yellow stain. It is shought that two horsomen and a wagon were engaged in the transaction. Diligent inquiries were instituted but without effect.

On Sunday evening last the robbers made a second visit to the residence of Mr. R., and committed a most brutal and fiendlish outrage upon his wife. That evening prayer meetings were being held in all the churches, and the people were all absent at one or the other. Mr. Riday is a member of the Methodist E. church, and was also absent, with his son, at meeting. Mrs. Riday had just put the other children to bed, and was alone, when she heard a knock at the door. Supposing it to be her husband returned from meeting, she uniastened the door, when the stranger rushed in exclaiming at the same time "Doo't you know me?" He immediately seized and gagged her with a large key. Two men were posted outside as watchmen, one front, the other back, who repeatedly cried out kill her." The man told her he would learn her to tell the truth, that she swore they took sixteen sheets when they only took twelve, and used abusive language; he kicked her in the side, tied her hands and foet, tied her to a chair with the hair of her head, and afterwards cut her hair off, poured turpentine on her person and on her clothing, thrus a burning candle in her mouth, and attempted to set fire to her under clothing. Mrs. Riday is a delicate woman, and this treatment brought on hemorrhage and and complete prostration, and in this situation she was left, with her feet stuck in the stove. A small colored boy happening to pass in sight of the house, the outside watchmen gave the alarm, and the party mounted horses and for deed in the free transaction and in this situation she was left, with her feet stuck in the stove. A small colored boy happening to pass in sight of the house, the outside watchmen gave the alarm, and the party mounted horses and for assistance, but the periods aftantion of Mrs. Riday, required the first care, and by that ti

THE RECENT FRESHETS .- The recent heavy rains have caused a good deal of damage to the railroads and canals in central Ohio.— The central railroad, east of Newark, was overflowed for miles. The water was six feet deep in the streets of Marietta, Ohio. The Muskingum river, at Zanesville, was higher than ever before known. The country west of Zanesville was entirely overflown. warehouses on the line of the Central Ohio railroad were swept away by the flood. It is estimated that \$50,000 damage has been done

to the public works of Ohio. An entire family, named Henry, numbering six persons, living on Deep run, in Belmont county. Ohio, were swept away by the water number drowned. The sixth one clung to drift wood during the night, and was rescued on the following morning almost dead from

ing with life, and compelled to stand for hour exposed to the beating storm. Her stable, three cows and a little son were borne away before her eyes. The stable and two of the cows were lost. A valuable house dog plunged into the stream, and after considerable effort, succeeded in bringing the little boy safely to

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 27. The State Department has just received despatch from Consul General Harris, stating that our relations with Japan are in the most satisfactory condition, and that every disposition is now shown by the Government to carry

the treaty faithfully into effect.

A public sale of land, 2,700,000 acres, will place in Kansas in August and September; and more than 4,330,000 acres in Nebrasks, in the month of August.

OIL GIVING OUT .- The Pittsburg Dispatch

savs: The Oil fever is said to be subsiding

very rapidly in the region up the Alleghany

where it first broke out. It is stated that some of the wells that yielded most abundantly have entirely "gin out"—pumped clear and clean of oleaginous wealth. whispered that many claims are in the market. or offered in partnership, on considerably lower terms than formerly—in short, that parties are at least terribly scared; if not badly hurt, who but a little while ago were perfectly sanguine of large fortunes. These stories are floating down—possibly on the rafts from that region—and are pretty generally credited, whether true or exaggerated.

We took a walk to the Artesian Well of our friend Lauer, a day or two ago, and witnessed he process of drilling this immense bore. The operation is performed by steam, and the average progress made is about 4 feet in 24 hours. The machine is worked night and

THE ARTESIAN WELL.

day, with intermissions every four or six clean out the borings. The drill is a heavy and large enough to cut a hole some three inches in diameter. This drill is screwed into a wrought iron rod, called a "sinker," 35 feet long, to which is attached a succession of perfectly straight ash poles, with iron sockets, screwed into each other in the same manner, each of the same length of the ker, reaching down to the immense denth the Well has attained. We chanced to be present while the workmen were engaged in drawing up the drill, to change it, and counted no less a poem, by the members were deeply interesting. The than 53 of these 35 feet poles, including the Page Address was delivered by Rev. T. H. ROBINSON, of than 53 of these 35 feet poles, including the of steam, unsorewed, and placed in convenient order to be put together again, in the short

space of about fifteen minutes.

The drilling process is performed by a wooden crane, worked by steam, which draws up the poles and sinker with the drill attached ome four or five feet, and lets it fall, with an additional weight of 500 lbs., to give it force. The operator merely turns the drill at each stroke, as usually practised in rock drilling. The rock through which the drill is now working is supposed to be a blue slate, and is so very hard that scarcely more than a foot or two is accomplished in twenty-four hours. The Well has now attained a depth of 1,830 feet, or over one third of a mile. This is equal to three squares and a half, town the Western Market House to the Schuylkill

bridge at the foot of Penn street! We were informed by the foreman, Mr. James M'Thompson, that at the depth of 1,-500 feet a pretty strong body of water was struck, which raised the water in the Wall to within 12 feet of the surface. Since then the water has fallen about 6 feet, probably owing to crevices in the rocks. The present contract is to go 2,000 feet, and the operators are of opinion, from recent indications, that a sufficient force of water will be obtained before that depth is achieved. Indeed, we may expect to hear, almost any day, that Mr Lauer's indefatigable efforts have been crowned with success. He certainly deserves to be rewarded for his indomitable enterprise. The total expenditure on the work, we are told, will not fall far short of \$15,000, though it is proper to add that nearly half of this sum was expended by an inexperienced operator, whose work was abandoned when the present contractors took the matter in hand.

The contractors engaged upon the present are experienced in the business. They are also the contractors for the Weli at Columbus. Ohio, which was temporarily suspended at the depth of 2,340 feet, but which is to be ecommenced again next week .-- Reading Tournal.

A WOMAN TARRED AND FEATHERED.-The Westfield (N. Y.) Republican of the 23d ult., says: "On Friday night of last week fifteen young men and five young women, including one married woman, went to the house of Elisha Whipple, in the south part of Portland, broke it open, and took one of his girls, a young woman, out of bed, and tarrred and feathered her. The reason alleged for the act is that she was of a digreputable character, and the house was disorderly. The perpetra-tors were on Wednesday all arrested and brought before Justice Young of this village, and give bail for their appearance at the next criminal court. For the credit of the crowd engaged in the act perhaps we should sav that the women did the tarring and feathering the men retiring while the ceremony was being performed. As far as we are able to learn the facts, Mr. Whipple some time since lost his wife and was left with a family of small children, and this young woman, who had been living away, came home to help take care of the family, and recently suspicion has been excited that the house was disorderly; and this refined method was adopted by the

young people of the neighborhood to reform it.' SILKS AND SERVANT GIRLS. - A Philadelphia correspondent writes:—"The slaughtoing of silk goods at New York auctions is making he article so cheap and plenty here that our feminines are crowding the retailer's counters they want or need, but simply because these trappings are cheap. Looking in at these crowded bazaars, one is struck with the large proportion of servant girls who are spending their money for silks. Indeed, the tion of these luxuries among this class is enormous. They flaunt in our fashionable thoroughfares in skirts as ample, and finery as gaudy as their mistresses. When sickness overtakes them, they are left without a dollar, beggared by the pernicious examples set them by their employers. It must be evident that much of the general stagnation of trade is owing to this insane extravagance among American women. Your importers may lose heavily by glutting the country with these superfluities, but let them sell as ruinously low as they may, the country is a greater loser by consuming them. The women of this nation having never yet saved it, we should adopt measures to prevent them from thus

A DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN ILLINOIS .- A tornado passed over Carlenville, Illinois, on the 16th ult., unroofing and blowing down louses, barns, trees, fences &c. The roof of the Lutheran church was blown some distance and the walls much injured. The roof of a dwelling was carried nearly a mile and a half through the air. Children were also picked up and carried a considerable distance by the wind. Cattle were killed in every direction. A man named Lowe was killed by lightning, and many persons were wounded. destruction of property has been very great. Missouri the same evening, doing much dam-

The crops, in Eastern Pennsylvania, and Western New Jersey, says the German-town Telegraph, never looked better at this season of the year. The winter grain is especially fine; and the grass, so far as we have ascertained, was very little winter killed, and promises a heavy yield. The oats crop is up beautifully, having been mostly sown in March. Corn will be planted to some extent this week: but next week and the week after the bulk of the crop will be put in the ground. The first and second planting of potatoes will now soon be followed by the late or last planting. The promise of fruit was never more encouraging, though the frost of the 13th and 14th (and since then, of the 24th). did some damage. We anticipate a season of plenty.

New Counterfeits .- That black calendar of coin and currency, Peterson's Counterfeit Detector for May, has reached us and gives the cheering news that counterfeit gold dollars have flooded this city of late, but may be detected by the absence of the word LIBERTY, in small letters, on the Indian's headdress; also that since the issue of the April number sixty five new counterfeit bank notes have been put in circulation. Three of these are on Pennsylvania banks, viz. Fines of the Bank of Chester Valley, Coatesville; Fives of the Bauk of Lawrence county, New Castle and Fives of the Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburg.

FEMALE EXTRAVAGANCE—HUSBAND NOT RE-SPONSIBLE.—In New Orleans, a few days since, Mr. Brown, who has a salary of \$2500 per annum, was sued for \$645, the amount of a bill of dress goods sold to his wife within ten days, in November last. The articles were not necessary under the most liberal use of that term, and it appears in evidence that the husband had forbidden the plaintiff to trust his wife. The Court decided that the

Chicago.—The receipts of all kinds of grain. increased during this year. Thus, from the 1st of January, 1859, to April 21, the receipts of corn were 720,034 bushels, while during the same time this year the receipts of corn slone have been 2,937,157 bushels. amount of flour and grain now in store here is 1.630.856 bushels, while at this time last vear the amount was only 865.788 bushels .-

CAMERON COUNTY.

HARRISBURG, April 27.-The Governor has ppointed A. Boyd Cumminge, Franklin W. nox, and Philip F. Kelly, Commissioners to fix the seat of justice for Cameron county.

Congress - Nothing of importance transpired in Congress during the past week.