Some More Questions.

The *Express* has at last got to hear about the reported "whiskey" performances in this vicinity. It has been enlightened by a correspondent who asks the following questions, which, though not half so pointed as those of the *Spy*, we print for the information of our readers. The developments in this fight in the Republican family are getting interesting:

LANCASTER, Pa., March 13, 1868.

Messrs. Editors: Allow me, through your columns, to ask the Collector of Revenue for this district the following questions:

1. Why, when a late case of fraud in the revenue, amounting to some $5,000, was reported to the Collector by a proper officer, did not the Collector investigate the case instead of getting in a rage and saying to the informer, "You are a d—d fool, when I want your information it will send for you?"

2. Why did the Collector return the books of the establishment to the distiller after they had been delivered to him by the proper officer?

3. Did the Collector fix the books up for the distiller to suit the case, and make it appear all right on the books?

4. Why did the Collector want to know what right the informer had to interfere in his business?

5. Was it the Collector who sent a certain Lancaster lawyer to the informer in the above case to get him, for a consideration of $250, to say nothing more about the matter?

6. Is the Collector aware that a Whiskey Ring exists in this county? And is the Collector the Head-Center of the Ring?

By answering the above questions the Collector will greatly oblige

ONE WHO WANTS TO KNOW.

He Answers and Denies.

Collector Wiley furnishes the *Express* with the following answers to the queries of his correspondent, printed by us yesterday, denying the allegations contained therein:

LANCASTER, Pa., March 16, 1868.

Editors Express: In reply to the communication in your paper of Saturday evening last, addressing certain interrogatories to the Collector of Internal Revenue, I have to say that, when the late *case of fraud* (amounting to $1,144, not $5,000, as stated by your veritable (!) correspondent) was reported to this office by Albert C. Leonard, I commenced the investigation of the case immediately on its report to me. Within one hour I examined and detained the whiskey, and reported the case to the assessor, who subpœnaed the witnesses and took the evidence in the case, including that of Leonard, the informer.

2d. The books were not returned to the distiller until after the Assessor had completed his investigations, some ten days after their delivery to the Collector.

3d. The Collector did not fix the books, or allow any one else to do so. They were returned to the distiller in the same condition as when taken from him.

4th. I did object to the action of the informer for representing himself and assuming to act as an officer of the revenue.

5th. It was not the Collector who sent a "certain Lancaster lawyer" to the informer in the above case to fee him for a consideration of $250 (or any other sum) to say nothing more about the matter.

6th. I am not aware of the existence of a whisky ring in this district. If there is, I defy any one to prove it, as I am a member of or have any knowledge of it.

The day after the informer made his complaint I met him in front of Mr. Michael's hotel, asked him if he had any further information in relation to the case, to which he replied, "I have, but will not give it to you lest I must;" to which I remarked, "when I want your information I will send for you," meaning to have him subpœnaed by the Assessor, which I did.

And further, Mr. Editor, when the above case was reported to me by the Informer it received my immediate attention—the whisky was detained by me, and examined by the proper officer, and in compliance with my duty and the requirements of the law, I reported the case to the Assessor, Mr. Warfel, who made a thorough investigation of it—subpœnaed the witnesses and took their testimony, but failed to find cause for an assessment of the tax, in consequence of which I was unable to sustain proceedings for a forfeiture of the property.

This case having been reported to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by the Informer, and desiring to do my whole duty, I forwarded a copy of all the evidence taken by the Assessor to the Department at Washington, with the request that if it was deemed sufficient to enter upon proceedings for the forfeiture of the property, I should be so advised and instructed.

Respectfully, &c.,
W. M. WILEY, Collector

The Platform of the New York Democracy.

The New York Democratic Convention was one of the largest and ablest assemblages for the kind ever convened. No nominations for State officers were to be made. A very strong delegation to the National Convention was chosen. They were not instructed. The following platform of principles was unanimously adopted:

The Democracy of New York, assembled at this extraordinary juncture of public affairs to deliberate upon the solemn obligations they owe to themselves and their fellow-citizens in the other States of the Union, and to express their high satisfaction that the representatives of the people from every State in the Union are to meet again as of old, and in the spirit which animated the fathers of the republic to lay anew the foundations of civil liberty—the Democratic masses of this State, with a unanimity never before surpassed, have brought to this Convention a company of men whose sole purpose is to lay aside all personal aspirations and local interests and to devote their entire energies to the work before them, so as to secure as the first necessity of political and social life the restoration of the Union and the establishment of constitutional law as supreme law of the land; and to this they are impelled by the peculiar exigency of the terrible peril to which they are brought; for they find that subversion to the time honored policy which the people of this country established for the furtherance of their high interests both houses of Congress of the United States, by successive violations of their pledge, infractions of the organic law and of the public faith, have compassed their treasonable ends, have brought our people and institutions to the very verge of ruin. They have broken the resolutions affirmed so often in the face of the civilized world that the warlike measures and the energies of the government should be directed solely to the restoration of States unlawfully sought to be taken out of the Union. They have, after tapping the lifeblood of the people and expending millions of treasure to accomplish this end, driven the restored States out, denying their rightful existence in the Union, treating them as subjugated provinces and as held by right of conquest, and now hold ten sovereignties subject to central control and military supervision and the gutted and dishonored remains of an inferior race. They have definitely superseded the constitution as the organic law of the land, and issued their decrees and erected their will as the highest law, to which the coordinate departments of government—the judiciary and the Executive—are in joyful acquiescence, and to which the people, bound in fetters as thralls of their minions, are to submit without a murmur. They have, under pretence of diminishing the public debt, imposed heavy tribute upon every man, saving always those who have amassed a large share of the public funds, and upon every trade, pursuit and necessary of life, thus absorbing the entire profits of all industries. They are now wasting their vast treasure, so wrung from the hand of industry and labor, in extravagant appropriations to perpetuate in themselves a political dynasty, applying this year fully $150,000,000 of the moneys made up from taxes and upon the people to the maintenance of a standing army, and this in a time of profound peace; they have broken the plighted faith of the government expressed in its amnesty to political offenders, and present in its unfeeling form of test oaths to sovereign electors at the polls the alternative of disfranchisement or perjury; they have prostituted and corrupted every branch of the public service; they have forded a debased currency upon the people, while demanding gold from the public creditor; they are adding hourly to the burdens of the laboring classes, making the rich richer and the poor poorer; they have imposed an exhorbitant tariff which has driven our commerce from every sea; they have paralyzed our manufactories by excessive impositions; they have invented the most oppressive system of taxation to take from the laborer the hope of reward, and they have filled the land with swarms of public officials who harass the people and eat out their substance. To insure their fatal dominance in the pending canvass and to complete a full conspiracy to overthrow the government of our fathers, they resolved to depose the President and install one of the chief conspirators in his place—an act which the conservative freemen of New York declare to be without justification or plausible excuse, and denounce as an outrage without parallel in the history of civilized government. By such methods they aspire to complete a usurpation which will subject the people of the North, as of the South, to military domination; for which causes we hold them to be enemies to the peace, prosperity and liberties of the republic, and we invoke the aid of all lovers of civil liberty in every State to join with us in one grand and successful effort to rid the country of such tyranny, secure the triumph of Democratic principles and the restoration of the perfect Union of these States.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1868.

THE TENNESSEE TROUBLE.

The President, to-day, returned to General Grant the papers in the Tennessee disturbance, with an endorsement in substance that the Constitution does not authorize any interference on the part of the Federal Government until a demand is made by the authorities of the State in which the insurrection has taken place, and that as no such demand has been made by the authorities of Tennessee, no order can be made.

MILITARY REINFORCEMENT.

An additional military force has been ordered here by the War Department, and for three days past the troops have been sleeping upon their arms. Four artillery companies are among the recent acquisitions to the troops stationed here. All this military movement seems to be based upon curbstone gossip as to the revolutionary purposes of somebody who wants to get rid of Congress. This scare excites ridicule here.

What the President Says of Impeachment.

J. B. S., the correspondent of the New York *World*, has had a conversation with the President. From his report of it we extract the following:

The President, who had, up to this moment, tacitly declined to discuss the question of impeachment, suddenly loosed his thunders.

"Conviction!" he exclaimed; "conviction of what, after all? Here is the so-called Civil Tenure bill. It received my veto, for the reasons that I believed it to be inimical to the orderly administration of the Government and to the Constitution. The Senate, before passing it over the veto, twice voted down that part of it intended to deprive the President of the control of his Cabinet. When they did pass it, it was still with the expressed understanding among several Radical Senators that it left the President the right to remove members of the Cabinet whom he did not appoint. This understanding was concurred in at the time by Mr. Stanton and all the other members of the Cabinet. It is now concurred in by every member of the Cabinet. It is conveyed in the first section of the act itself, which reads as follows: 'That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is, and shall be, entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided; *provided* that the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate? Does this prohibit the President from removing a Cabinet officer whom he never appointed, but who has merely remained over from one administration to another? The act says, 'who may have been appointed by the President.' I did not appoint Mr. Stanton. He received his commission as Secretary of War during the pleasure of the President, which he was obliged to produce in court the other day, from Mr. Lincoln. He can exhibit no commission of a subsequent date. His month of grace under this administration expired long ago. He has been liable ever since, even under the provisions of the Civil Tenure act, to be peremptorily dismissed from his office without any consultation whatever by the President with the Senate, for section four of the act additionally provides: 'that Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend the term of any office the duration of which is limited by law.' It was by the President's sufferance alone, therefore, that Mr. Stanton retained his position so long before it was found necessary to suspend him."

"The Senate have changed their minds," I observed, "since the passage of this interesting bill."

"In regard to its scope and intention, I should think so; but the action of the Senate on their construction of the bill, in restoring Mr. Stanton to office after the President had suspended him, rendering it more imperative that the constitutionality of the act should be brought to a judicial test. The Executive on one hand, and Congress on the other, had arrived at a radical difference of opinion on three points: First, as to the policy of retaining Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War; second, as to the President's right to remove Mr. Stanton being reserved under the provisions of the Civil Tenure act; and third, as to the President's right to remove Mr. Stanton being granted to him under the broader provisions of the Constitution, irrespective of an act which the President and his Cabinet advisers held and now hold to be unconstitutional. In the first place, Mr. Stanton was a marplot in this administration. His removal had been urged, for months previous to his suspension, by numbers of distinguished citizens. Reasons which need not be here enumerated in detail caused me to disregard, as long as I could, these appeals, and tolerate Mr. Stanton as an enemy right in the midst of the Executive household. I forebore, until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, to do what, however essential it was in my judgment to the interests of the country, was destined to stir up an untoward rebellious spirit. It was my hope, when Mr. Stanton was suspended during recess of the Senate, that the acrimony aroused among the leaders of the Republican party by that move would perhaps subside in a great degree before the next meeting of Congress; that, impressed with the justice of the proceeding, the Senate could then ratify a new nomination, and that a turbulent session could be avoided. In the second place, finding that the Senate was determined not to concur in the suspension, and after Mr. Stanton had succeeded, against my wish and design, in again obtaining possession of the War Department, I still hoped that the President's right to remove him would be conceded to be within the indirect sanction of the Civil Tenure bill. You will recall the fact that, in my communication to the Senate in response to the resolution passed in executive session declaring that the Senate did not admit the President's legal power to do what he had done, I sustained this right under the Civil Tenure bill with a somewhat extended argument. But, in the third place, having satisfied myself that this right was not conceded to it, I endeavored to make plain the unimpeachable motive which I had all along discerned for my action in the Constitution itself. It was evident to my mind from the first, that if Stanton's removal was to be declared null by Congress on account of this Civil Tenure act, then the Civil Tenure act, thus construed to deprive the Executive of his constitutional prerogatives, ought to be judicially pronounced upon. There was absolutely no other way to bring the law to the notice of the Courts tantamount to a judicial decision. Had General Thomas not been discharged by the District Supreme Court, had there been the same disposition shown on one side as on the other to get the vital question of the constitutionality of this law decided by the tribunals, the case of Gen. Thomas would probably have been carried to the Supreme Court on an appeal, and a decision might soon be obtained there by which either the Executive or Congress would be relieved of a liability."

"Yet here is a supposed cause for impeachment. Why, every private citizen of the United States or another country where laws exist has the right of testing in court a law which his neighbor has made an excuse for injuring him. Is the President of the United States not to be allowed the same privilege when his administrative rights, rights which the nation has intrusted to him, and for the preservation of which he is made responsible, are sought to be usurped by a party outside?"

"Well, then, let us proceed to other considerations. The President is impeached of a 'high crime and misdemeanor' in removing Mr. Stanton. Besides the impossibility, as I believe, of showing that the President acted outside his vested powers in making that removal, is another difficulty. If it could by any twisting of logic be shown that he has acted outside those powers, a wrong motive in so doing must be proved against him. Was there a wrong motive exhibited in deposing this man? Could there be any motive power to induce a President to rid his Cabinet of an officer whose enmity to the Executive and whose discordant counsels had marred and threatened to trammel in his wonted vigorous action the administration? Surely, I am not able to recollect a single previous instance in our history wherein it was attempted by the Senate to compel a President to retain in the position of an adviser and head of an important executive department one whose sentiments and views upon public matters were directly at variance with those entertained by his superior, and in whom the latter had not sufficient confidence to intrust him with the conduct of the most pressing affairs appertaining to his office."

The President here arose, went into the adjoining library, and returned with a couple of volumes. Opening one of them, he resumed:

"Here is an index to pages of precedents, showing that the right of the President to select his own Cabinet had not only never been denied to this extent by the Senate, but that it has been frequently exercised more peremptorily than in Mr. Stanton's case. Look at the debates upon the history of Mr. Adams' administration. On the 10th of May, 1800, President Adams addressed to Colonel Pickering, then Secretary of State, a note, which I will read:

"'*To T. Pickering, Esq., Secretary of State, Philadelphia:*

"'MAY 10, 1800.

"'SIR: As I perceive a necessity of introducing a change in the administration of the Office of State, I think it proper to make this communication of it to the present Secretary of State, that he may have an opportunity of resigning, if he chooses. I should wish the day on which his resignation is to take place to be named by himself. I wish for an answer to this letter, on or before Monday morning, because the nomination of a successor must be sent to the Senate as soon as they sit.

"'With esteem, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

"'JOHN ADAMS.'

"Colonel Pickering replied in an extraordinary strain, declining to resign; whereupon Mr. Adams sent him this laconic notice, which bears date May 12, 1800:

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"Observe, in this, that Mr. Adams saw fit to peremptorily discharge Colonel Pickering. The same day, May 12, the President sent a brief announcement of the removal to the Senate, which reads as follows:

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"'I nominate the Hon. John Marshall, Esq., of Virginia, to be Secretary of State, in place of the Hon. Timothy Pickering, Esq., removed.

"'JOHN ADAMS.'

"That was all the official notice the Senate had of the removal, before or since. Mr. Williams, in one of his Cunningham letters, calls this one of the most deliberate, virtuous, and disinterested actions of his life."

"But," continued the President, "these gentlemen in the House who originated impeachment, and others who applaud them, are, in a certain sense, consistent. Recalling the time, on the eve of the rebellion, when I stood on the Senate almost alone in insisting upon the duty of the government to uphold the Constitution and the Union against the traitors who threatened both, I recall a class of men in and out of Congress who lacked courage to defend either. Standing on the same platform that I occupied then, I look around and see these men now grown bold enough, in the place of their former weakness, to disregard the clearest provisions of constitutional law. After the war is over in which they took none except a wordy part, they have relapsed to their original status as politicians who held the Constitution at too slight a value to be either valiantly defended or treated with reverence. Finally it is declared that I, who have as honestly striven as I knew how to administer this Government in accordance with the Constitution, shall be sacrificed, along with the constitutional prerogatives of the Presidential office, to a party necessity.—Jefferson Davis, the head and front of the rebellion, is not brought to trial: yet Congress proposes to try the President at once, for what kind of offence, compared with that of Mr. Davis, the country and the Senate may perhaps justly decide."

News Items.

Mr. Dickens read last week at Rochester and Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

An ice gorge thirty feet high has formed in the Delaware Water Gap.

Buffalo, notwithstanding arrests, still swarms with incendiaries.

John W. Wells, Indian agent, committed suicide in Washington on Saturday.

Gen. George W. Lew, Treasurer of Rhode Island, is a defaulter in the amount of $14,000. He has resigned.

The Indians in the vicinity of Fort Bertholt are obliged to eat their horses to keep from starving.

The President has telegraphed Gen. Hancock to come to Washington forthwith. As yet it has not been determined that he shall be relieved.

Hon. Samuel Linn, President Judge of the Centre Judicial District, has expressed a determination to resign his position on the bench.

Active military and naval preparations are being made at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, against an apprehended Fenian raid from California.

An air line railway, from New York to New Orleans, is in rapid process of completion. It is one hundred and seventy miles shorter than any existing route.

Owing to the large amount of Real estate about changing ownership in Reading, the several Banking houses in that city have on deposit over $2,000,000.

The aggregate amount of property destroyed by fire during the month of January, this year, in the United States, is estimated in round numbers at $6,000,000.

The Odd-Fellows of Columbia, Montour and Northumberland counties are agitating the subject of establishing in the District a home for the maintenance and education of the orphan children of members.

The Treasury Department will, in a few days, award the contract for printing all revenue stamps required by the Government. This contract involves many millions of dollars.

An English Financier is said to be in Alabama, advising the land-owners there to form joint stock companies for the improvement of their surplus lands and the sale of them to European emigrants.

Mr. George W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has purchased a lot at Fifth and Chestnut streets, 28 by 110 feet, for $72,000, being the highest price ever paid in that city for a lot of similar size.

Gen. Thomas has telegraphed from Tennessee that an outbreak is threatened in that State. Gen. Grant instructs him to use all the military force at his command to preserve the peace.

An attempt was made on the morning of the 13th inst., to rob Bushong's Banking House, or the city Post office adjoining the same, in Reading but the burglars were detected by the Police before they could accomplish their purpose. They escaped arrest.

Knights of Pythias, is the name of a new secret order of quite recent date but of amazing popularity. The order is founded on the old classical story of Damon and Pythias, and aims to emulate the latter of those worthies. The association has the beneficial feature of the Odd Fellows.

General McClellan says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has a claim to share in the Banda and Kirwee prize money. He has proved himself to be the nearest of kin, and, consequently heir to Miss Alice Campbell, who inherited from her brother, the late Lord Clyde, a portion of the Banda and Kirwee prize money. General McClellan's mother was cousin-german to the late Lord Clyde.

On Sunday night, the turnkey, in charge of the Jail at Xenia, Ohio, discovered that the outside upper door of the Jail had been unlocked, and that four of the five prisoners confined in the building, had escaped. Undoubtedly some outside friend of the escaped prisoners had provided them with the requisite key to the door. The escaping party was made up of one forger, two burglars, and one counterfeiter. One of the men left a note, addressed to the Sheriff, saying: "I have left my overcoat in the Jail; please express it to me at Cleveland."

DARING EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Murderous Assault Upon a Messenger—$20,000 Stolen—Messenger Dangerously Injured.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday says: Another attempted murder, and heavy express robbery, has been perpetrated, one which will startle the ears of our readers as much as it will the stockholders of the American Express Company, who are the losers. The particulars of the affair, as we learned them, are as follows: The express car which bears the freight known to expressmen as the Richmond and Cincinnati Run, together with two passenger cars, was hitched on to the down train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, at Hamilton, about 10 o'clock last night. The American Express car and the one in question were under the control of Mr. S. P. Hayman, who had in his possession a safe containing, as near as can be estimated, $20,000 in money, besides a large amount of miscellaneous goods, all consigned to this city.

Everything went well until the train reached Glendale. At this place a man was seen to jump on the forward platform of the first car in the rear of the one occupied by the Express Company. It was presumed by the conductor, that he intended to take a seat in the car, and no attention was paid to his movements. Some place between Glendale and Lockland, which are only six miles apart, this man, or more properly, villain, entered the express car, and with some murderous instrument, probably a slung-shot, he knocked the messenger, Mr. Hayman, down, and then, securing the key of the safe, he opened it. Mr. Hayman had by this time partially recovered from the shock sustained by the blow, and attempted to raise from his prostrate position.

By this time the robber had opened the safe, and noticing the fact that the messenger was conscious, he drew a pistol, and with the butt of it, struck Mr. Hayman six terrible blows on the forehead, cutting his skull in two places, and leaving himself that this right apparently senseless. It is, I endeavored to make plain the unimpeachable motive which I had all along discerned for my action in the Constitution itself. It was evident to my mind from the first, that if Stanton's removal was to be declared null by Congress on account of this Civil Tenure act, then the Civil Tenure act, thus construed to deprive the Executive of his constitutional prerogatives, ought to be judicially pronounced upon. There was absolutely no other way to bring the law to the notice of the Courts tantamount to a judicial decision. Had General Thomas not been discharged by the District Supreme Court, had there been the same disposition shown on one side as on the other to get the vital question of the constitutionality of this law decided by the tribunals, the case of Gen. Thomas would probably have been carried to the Supreme Court on an appeal, and a decision might soon be obtained there by which either the Executive or Congress would be relieved of a liability."

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Local Intelligence.

REGISTER OF SALES for which bills have been printed at the office of the INTELLIGENCER, and which are advertised in this paper:

Household and Kitchen Furniture of Sarah J. Eckert, in Paradise twp.	Mar.	18th
Personal Property of I. Albert Rhea, Salisbury Township	"	18th
Household and Kitchen Furniture of Robert Connell	"	19th
Farm Stock and Implements, Household Furniture, &c., of Hezekiah Linton, Agent, and others, in Salisbury twp., Chester co.	"	19th
Farming Utensils and Household Furniture of Thos. W. Henderson, in Salisbury twp.	"	19th
Stock and Household and Kitchen Furniture of Eliza K. Barnes, in Drumore township	"	19th
Stock, Farming Utensils, and Household Furniture of E. Hopton, at Kinzer's Station	"	21st
Personal Property of George Brown and F. A. Fenstermacher, in the village of Millersville	"	23rd
Farm Stock, Implements, &c., by John Bechtel, Auctioneer, in Eden, Manheim twp.	"	28th
Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., of John Stroble, in Upper Leacock twp.	"	28th

BAD ROADS.—We learn from gentlemen from different parts of the county, that the roads were never in a worse condition than they are at present. The turnpikes are in a very bad state, but the common roads are almost impassible. Many persons who are compelled to come to this city on business, prefer coming on horseback to any other method, for fear of breaking down or getting swamped in the mud. A few more days of warm genial sunshine like that of to-day will dry up the roads and render them fit for any kind of conveyance. When this occurs there will be a revival of all kinds of business, and cheerful faces and a more plentiful supply of greenbacks will be the consequence.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On last Saturday evening about dusk as Mr. Jacob Landis who resides in Manheim township, about four miles from this city, was returning home from Mr. Hershey's sale, and when about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Hershey's residence he was met by a man large in size and wearing a white slouched hat who on meeting him in the road, said "You are Thomas Baumgardner you—a—n of a b—h I have got you now," and immediately fired a pistol at Mr. Landis. At the moment the shot was fired Mr. L., threw up his arm, which the ball struck near the wrist, and then glancing upward inflicted a severe but not dangerous wound. This attack took place where the second by road above Dillerville crosses the Pennsylvania railroad and it may have been the intention after shooting Mr. Landis to place his body on the track and by letting the cars pass over it to hide the manner of the cause of his death. We understand that there is no resemblance between Mr. Baumgardner and Mr. Landis; and that it is hardly possible that one of them would be taken for the other. After the pistol was fired Mr. Landis' horse was very much frightened and turning short around started at a rapid rate back to Mr. Hersheys.—Mr. Landis was so much frightened at this unexpected assault. that he does not recollect whether more than one shot was fired at him or not; he had about him $80 and most probably money was the incentive that caused the attack.

As Mr. Landis was going to the sale in the afternoon, he noticed this same man standing in the field not far from the place where he was afterwards shot by him. He return home in the evening. It is to be hoped that justice will soon overtake this would be murderer.

PRESERVATION OF FISH.—The following supplement to an act previously passed by the Legislature of this State relative to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna river was read in place, in the State Senate, yesterday, by Mr. Coleman:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to extend or place any fish basket, fish trap, or other device, permanent or temporary, across or any place in the Susquehanna river or other stream or streams designated or embraced in this act. Neither shall it be lawful to fish with any seine or by any other system of entrapping in numbers within one-half mile of any sluice or other device erected for the passage of fish, as described in this act, or upon or about any dam or other work upon which such sluice shall have been erected, or to drive any seine or net in any of the said rivers or streams within one-half mile below any of the said dams, or to use any device or means to frighten the fish, or spawn, or fry, or otherwise to prevent their free passage up or down the said streams or passageways, in any distance whatever from said dams, and any person offending against the provisions of this section, their aiders or abettors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the court for a period of not more than twelve months, one-half of the fine above-mentioned to be paid to the informer or complainant.

It is also required that all constables in their townships, wards or districts, keep special watch and make report of any violation of this law to each and every Court of Quarter Sessions in the county or counties in and for which they may be constables as in the case of other misdemeanors.

In Section 2, the office of commissioner is further continued as heretofore provided; but said office shall cease on the 31st day of December, A. D., 1868. The duties of said commissioner in addition to those now specified by law shall be to use his best endeavors to secure the general furtherance of the objects of these acts, and if any other or more ent legislation be necessary in conjunction with the State of Maryland to ascertain and report such proposed legislation to the Governor, who will submit the same with his recommendation, if any he may deem or otherwise without delay to the Legislature of this Commonwealth.

THE COCALICO VALLEY.—A correspondent of the *Inquirer* writes to that paper a letter from Reinholds station which contains the following interesting facts:

Reinhold's Station is situated in the Cocalico Valley, on the Reading and Columbia Railroad, and is quite a lively and business place, there being great deal of shipping done, Corn, wheat, oats, and clover seed are shipped away in large quantities, also a great number of posts and rails.

The best of sandstone abounds in inexhaustible quantities in the vicinity, about 2½ miles from the railroad station. There were over 400,000 cubic feet of this stone shipped last summer to Columbia for the erection of the large basin for the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company; also, a large quantity for building the bridge across the Susquehanna at that place. Thousands of feet are also shipped to Philadelphia, Reading, and to the glass works in New Jersey.

The Cocalico Valley is the best of limestone land, and only farmer raises the best of crops. There are five streams of water passing through it which affords the grist, and other mills excellent water power. The dam at Frederick Fox's mill covers forty acres of land, and besides affording immense power for propelling the mill, it is an excellent fishing place, the best of fish having been caught, and in winter it gives the lovers of skating a fine opportunity of enjoying themselves. Within a few miles of the station are four grist mills, two chopping, and one saw mill, all doing a good business.

VENERABLE CLERGY.—Among the fathers of the Methodist Conference, now sitting here held in Philadelphia, are the following:

Rev. P. Durbin, who entered the ministry in 1819; Rev. C. Cooke, 1820; Rev. Jas. B. Ayers, 1822; Rev. Joseph Castle, 1823; Rev. Anthony Atwood, 1825; Rev. Thomas J. Thompson, 1826; Rev. William Cooper, 1827; Rev. Francis Hodgson, 1828; Rev. J. A. Massey, 1827; Rev. H. Colclayer, 1828; Rev. John Humphries, 1829; Rev. R. M. Greenbank, 1829. None of these ministers are still in the effective ranks, and fully able to render efficient service.

The Rev. Henry Boehm, who will complete his 93d year on the 6th of next June, is also present. Mr. Boehm heard the Rev. Robt. Strawbridge, the apostle of Methodism in Maryland, preach in 1781.

FREE FROM TAXATION.—A bill has been recently introduced in the State Senate to exempt real Securities from taxation. The bill reads as follows:

That mortgages, judgments, recognizances and monies owing upon articles for the sale of real estate, made and executed after the passage of this act, shall be exempt from all taxation, and that, from and after the first day of December next, no taxes of any description shall be assessed or collected on or from mortgages, judgements, recognizances or monies owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate, whether made or executed before or after the passage of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to mortgages, judgments, or articles of agreement given by corporations.

MERCANTILE TAX AND APPRAISEMENT.—The following is the act passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, in relation to mercantile appraisement and tax, explaining the true intent of an act to provide for the reduction of the public debt, approved April 22, 1846:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the true intent and meaning of the eleventh section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the reduction of the public debt," approved April twenty-second, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, is hereby declared to be that a manufacturer or mechanic not having a store or warehouse apart from his manufactory or workshop, for the purpose of vending goods, such manufacturer or mechanic shall not be classified or required to pay the annual tax and license as is now required in relation to foreign dealers, and that an affidavit before an alderman or justice of the peace, or any person authorized by law to administer an oath or affirmation, setting forth the fact that such manufacturer or mechanic has not a store or warehouse apart from his manufactory or work shop, shall be sufficient evidence for their appraiser of mercantile tax not to so classify said manufacturer or mechanic: *Provided*, That any person swearing falsely in relation to any matter, provided for in this act, shall be deemed guilty of perjury as if said oath had been taken in any legal proceeding.

LET ON CONTRACT.—All the remaining portion of the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad between the latter place and Octoraro creek, has been contracted for by Messrs. Wendall & Coyle, who will immediately commence work upon it.

LOCAL SUMMARY.—A number of counterfeit *two* dollar United States legal tender notes are in circulation. They are easily distinguished by the coarseness of the engraving, and the peculiar color of the green ink with which the back is printed.

Mrs. Benjamin Cramer, residing near Williamstown, in Paradise township, gave birth on Tuesday to three children, two boys and a girl, all fully developed and apparently healthy. At last reports the mother and children were doing well.

J. V. Criswell, of Harrisburg, has contracted for the making of the new railroad from Carlisle to the Pine Grove Iron Works, for the sum of $300,000. It is his intention to begin the work as soon as the weather opens.

A new building, 60 by 100 feet, projected some time since, will be built at the State Normal School at Millersville during the coming summer.

Joseph McIntyre, one of the Soldiers' Orphans at the Home in this city, died at that institution last Monday morning. The remains were sent to Gordonville, this county, for interment, the mother of the deceased residing there.

The first annual report of J. Dutton Steele, Chief Engineer of the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, estimates the total cost of the same and rolling stock, including ten locomotives, ten passenger cars, two hundred eight-wheeled cars for freight and station houses along the line, at $2,788,000.

The Columbia Building Association has elected the following officers: President, E. Hershey; Vice President, S. C. May; Treasurer, A. Bruner, Jr.; Secretary, A. J. Kauffman, Esq.; Directors, C. S. Kauffman, Hiram Wilson, B. F. Keener, George Bogle, James Schroeder, John Shoenberger and W. W. Upp.

The indications are, at present, that the ice in the Susquehanna river will pass quietly away with no unusual demonstrations and without any special damage.

On the morning of the 12th inst. during the absence of the family, the house of Judge Dock, on Market street, Harrisburg, was entered; the bureau, writing desks, &c., were broken open and two gold watches, several sets of jewelry and other valuables taken to the amount of nearly $1,000.

The necessary repairs and cleaning of the canal on the Susquehanna will soon be completed, and it is supposed that water will be let in in about ten or twelve days, when business will be resumed in good earnest.

THE FIRE IN CHESTNUT STREET.—About 4 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, a fire occurred at the Keystone Machine Shop and Foundry of Messrs. Landis & Bro., in Chestnut street near Prune. It originated from a large ten-plate stove, used for baking what are termed cores employed for casting purposes. The heat of the stove caused the lathes and boards of an adjoining frame building to ignite. The fire was speedily subdued by the Friendship engine, which was, on account of the nearness of the engine house to the scene of action, first at the fire. The loss occasioned by the fire is inconsiderable. Messrs. Landis desired us express for them their thanks for the different fire companies for the prompt and efficient manner in which they extinguished the flames.

ANOTHER FIRE.—The alarm of fire on Wednesday morning about 9 o'clock, was caused by the burning of a barn on James street, north of Mulberry street. The barn belonged to Messrs. Rowe and Coonly, coal dealers, and was entirely consumed, the flames from the barn were communicated to three one-story frame dwellings on the opposite side of the street; two of these were considerably injured by the fire and the others by the water. Notwithstanding the bad condition of our streets, the firemen were promptly on hand with their engines and soon succeeded in checking the further progress of the flames. The barn is said to have been insured for $600.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—The "Model and Experimental Farm" at West Grove, Chester county, has been completely organized, and will be ready to commence operations upon the first opening of spring. Thos. M. Harvey has been appointed superintendent of the farm. The West Chester *Record* says: H. is a scientific as well as practical farmer, a fruit grower of large experience, and is in every way eminently qualified for this important position The immediate controlling management of the farm has been vested in a local executive committee, consisting of the President of the Society *ex officio*, Vice President Thos. J. Edge, Job H. Jackson, Thos. Gawthrop and B. J. Passmore, who will report monthly to