

From the Ledger.
Banking.

The inaugural address of Gov. Bigler is a death-knell in Pennsylvania to the speculative banking. He is in favor of a specie basis, and opposed to correspondingly increasing the paper issues with any increase of the aggregate stock of coin. There can, therefore, be no "free banking" in Pennsylvania with his assent, during his administration; nor will he favor any legislation that will tend to expand the currency, because the stock of coin may be increased. He truly considers the purpose of a circulating medium to be a matter of convenience to the people, and should be of just such an amount as the transactions of wholesome business may require, and no more. If the coin increases, there is the less necessity for paper. There are sound sentiments, and if carried out, will give us a currency of the best character, and at the same time protect us from those ruinous fluctuations—those contractions and expansions—which, while they benefit the few, carry loss and ruin to the many. He rebukes gently but forcibly those gentlemen who are continually clamoring for protection, while they are at the same time zealously advocating an increase of banking and a larger flow of paper money. He shows what we have often stated, that a redundant currency enhances nominal values, and to a greater or less extent nullifies any reasonable amount of protection that our federal laws may enact for the purpose. Instead of asking for more banks and more paper money, the manufacturers and those persons who sympathize with their demand for protection against foreign competition, to be consistent, and to render the discrimination in our revenue laws in favor of domestic manufactures most efficient, should be the advocates of a steady, uniform and appreciated currency. The more currency is depreciated the greater nominal amount it takes to manufacture a yard of cloth or to make a ton of iron, and the more do the makers of the cloth and the iron have to give for the food on which they live, and the payment which they owe. In our home transactions, the result is pretty much the same, whether the currency is cheap or dear. But it so happens that the business of the country is not wholly a domestic one. We trade with other nations, and of some we buy more than we sell, and the difference has to be made up in money; and our creditors in such cases always discriminate, in our mixed currency, in favor of the coin, rejecting the paper. So that too much paper works a double evil—it prevents the domestic manufacturer from producing as cheaply as his foreign rival, and thereby makes an outlet for our coin, which still more depreciates the currency, and, to the extent of the depreciation, further incapacitates the manufacturer from producing at such prices as will enable him to hold command of even his own market. The new Governor wisely directs attention to this important feature of our mixed currency; and as the manufacturers are generally among the loudest of the clamorers for more banking facilities, we trust they may be induced to look into the inconsistency of their demand, and, upon their own return, to have arrived that they will at least respect his opinions, and not seek to make him as inconsistent as themselves, by including him in their present purpose. The Governor truly says, "there is no more dangerous political heresy taught in our land than that the prosperity of our country is to be created by its legislation. A just policy can only guard and protect the legitimate means of production from special privileges—the devices of the cunning and wicked. The people should rely on their own individual efforts rather than the mere measures of government for their success." This is wholesome as truth.—G. V. Bigler, like the estimable S. McKim, is in favor of the individual liability on corporations to the fullest extent.

THE DEMOCRAT.

The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania—133,000 Copies Weekly.
S. R. & E. F. CHASE, Editors.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1852.

For President,
James Buchanan.
Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

Will that friend in Thomson, who recently sent us a letter requesting the discontinuance of his paper, without any signature, give us his name in some way.

Court Proceedings—2d Week.
Phebe Ann Smith vs. Henry Bird, et al. Action of Debt brought for recovery of School wages, tried January 27th. Verdict for defendant.

Ward vs. M. & W. Vanhousen. Ejectment, tried January 29th, 1852—verdict for Plaintiff.

Commonwealth vs. Benjamin Aylesworth, James McDonald, and John H. Brown, convicted of Conspiracy, &c., January 29th, 1852. Reasons filed for a new trial and in arrest of judgment. After hearing, overruled by the Court, January 30th, 1852. Defendants being at the Bar, Court sentenced each to undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, in solitary confinement at hard labor, for the period of one year and three months, pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of prosecution. Sheriff Eldred left here with the prisoners on Monday evening en route for Philadelphia.

A new township has been created from parts of Thomson, Herrick and Gibson, to be called ARABAT.

In our Legislature.

During the past week, we notice but little of any interest to the general reader. Mr. Sanderson's Bill authorizing a special loan of \$800,000 for the immediate completion of the North Branch Canal, was taken up and passed Committee of the Whole in the Senate, on the 27th ult. Petitions have been presented to both Houses in great numbers, for the abrogation of all License laws in the Commonwealth, for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting wholly the traffic in ardent spirits in this State—for the establishment of several new banks, for the repeal of the law prohibiting the circulation of small notes, and for the establishment of a system of free banking.

The matter of the contested seat of Solomon Demores, from the country of Philadelphia, being taken up, after debate, the House decided Jacob S. Painter to be entitled to his seat, and Mr. Painter was accordingly sworn and took his seat. Mr. Demores received 16,301 votes, and Mr. Painter 16,310 votes.

Bills have been introduced into the House to charter the Mauch Chunk Bank, the Meadville Bank; the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Allegheny, also a Bill to establish a uniform system of free banking.

The House has passed the Bill from the Senate, making an appropriation of \$5,000 yearly for three years, to the House of Refuge at Philadelphia.

Doings of Congress.

We find but little of interest in the reports of Congress. The Bill making an appropriation to bring home the Cuban prisoners lately pardoned by the Queen of Spain, and the Mexican Indemnity Bill, have passed both Houses.

Gen. Cass has made a speech in favor of interceding for the Irish Prisoners at Van Dieman's Land. In the Senate, on Monday, Commodore Stockton presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of New Jersey in favor of Kosuth's intervention doctrine, and made a speech thereon.

Mr. Hamlin likewise presented some of a similar character to the Legislature of Maine, and, strange to say, said he had no speech to make on the occasion. In the House, the New Jersey resolutions for, and Alabama resolutions against Kosuth's intervention doctrine were presented.

Mr. McKim of Mississippi, concluded his speech on Foote's Compromise Resolutions.

Canal Commissioner.

We notice a communication in the Democratic Union, bringing out the name of B. R. Little Esq. of Wyoming County for Canal Commissioner. Mr. Little, was in the Legislature two years, (48 and 49) and acquired the reputation of a bold and able debater, an eloquent speaker and a gentleman of a high order of general talent.

The writer of the article urges the nomination of a Northern man not only because it is a right, but for considerations connected with the speedy completion of the North Branch Canal. Had we time and space we would copy the article, or give its substance in our own language.

We shall allude to the subject again, and we wish to say now, don't get so many Northern candidates as to lose the game in the end.

GOVERNOR KOSUTH.—Kosuth arrived at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 1st instant, in good health, and was received by an immense crowd, as usual. At various points between that place and Pittsburg, he was met by delegations, and presented with large donations for his cause. His success in the West is greater than at the East, and the people open their pockets freely to give to the noble cause of which he is the worthy champion.

A special committee, appointed by the Legislature of Rhode Island, are also present.

The clergy will wait upon him in a body and he will then hold a consultation with the members of the press when he will retire.

TUESDAY WILL BE FIVE SUNDAYS IN FEBRUARY.—A similar event will occur after 28 years, viz. in 1880. Afterwards there will be no similar occurrences for forty years, viz. 1920; because the year 1900 will not be leap year, owing to the dropping of a day on the completion of each century.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE, O'Brien, Meagher, Mitchell, and the other Irish Patriots.

The city of Washington, says the Pennsylvaniaian, in this winter admitted to be almost as cold as the Russian Siberia. The difference of two or three degrees of latitude between that metropolis and the freezing regions of the northern States, is scarcely perceptible. Snow, which has been, for years, almost as rare in the federal city as earthquakes, now falls and freezes almost daily, and the Potomac and the Tiber are solid with ice. Keen cold winds howl along the Avenues, and peccot winds fly from the streets as if a real winter at the Capital were a wonder as great as a shower of stars. But after all, the chilliest place is the Presidential Mansion. It is the political Arctic region of the day. Mr. Fillmore is a gentlemanly icicle; a President, whose courtesies are as cold as his politics; a statesman, whose words, well-chosen and diplomatic, freeze as they are spoken. Even the music at the New Year's Reception, had the chill on, and people, bright as the day, went in at the doors, buoyant with joy, but came out at the windows fairly shivering with the ague they had inhaled in the Presidential presence. Kosuth, who was accustomed to hibernal influences at home, was frozen to the heart by the Fillmore winter-blast; and he retired gladly from a scene in which the politics, like the weather, was intensified January. The dinner that followed was a dinner of stern statuary. Mr. Fillmore did not melt during the banquet, and the champagne was especially double-frozen to be in keeping with the occasion. The latest display of these winter manners and winter principles was given a few days ago, when an Irish delegation from the four great cities, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, came to Washington to ask the friendly interposition of the President with the British Ministry in favor of the release of the political prisoners, now confined in the penal colonies in England—the noble Irish leaders, O'Brien, Mitchell, Meagher, and their compatriots. These delegations came with high and hopeful hearts. They came, animated by the noble justice of their cause. They came armed by the idea that as they asked for no armed intervention, they asked for what they would get. They came, with the belief that now, according to the fashionable want, now when Great Britain and the United States are about to begin an entente cordiale for the example of all the nations, was a good time for the one to ask an act of cheap generosity to the other. The feelings of these ardent and admirable citizens—so useful in peace—so ready in war—so important an element in our miraculous prosperity—were aroused at a prospect which the most reasonable eye could justly regard as suspicious. But they could not carry their Celtic impulses through the President's icy door, or, if they did, they carried them in, to have them turned into emotions of painful and indignant surprise. Mr. P. A. Darcy, himself a fugitive from the friendly grasp of British civilization, addressed Mr. Fillmore in a strain of many Irish eloquence. He might as well have talked to the marble figure of Columbus in the Capitol. The reply of Mr. Fillmore was the most inhospitable northern blast we have ever experienced, and may be safely styled the closing of the doors of Comfort and of Hope upon the perishing traveller who comes begging for a place at the fireside that he may have his life back into his body. We are told that the Monks of St. Bernard have dogs that are sent out to save the lives of travellers who, way-worn and writhed, sink into the awful chasms of snow that mountain wild. Even the civilities of humanity are withheld from the Irish prisoners by our Whig President; for the little that was asked in their behalf would not have cost him one tithe of the effort made by the Catholic monk to rescue the hapless traveller, whether he be infidel or Christian. Let the reader pause and ponder upon this spectacle. So did not act the administration of James K. Polk. So did not act our great statesman Buchanan when, nearly four years ago, he addressed Mr. Bancroft to appear to the British Ministry in behalf of these same prisoners; then on trial, and at this time, too, when the British mind was intensely hostile to Ireland. How easy for the President to have imitated this example, and to have avoided a lecture to his petitioners, alike out of place and chilling. Mr. Fillmore has been presented on more than one occasion as eminently deserving of Irish sympathy; but with how much justice, we leave history and the people to decide.

Electors of U. S. Senators.—The Legislature of Virginia have re-elected Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER (Dem.) to the U. S. Senate for six years from the expiration of his present term, on the fourth of March, 1853.

The Legislature of Indiana have elected J. P. BEXAMIN (Whig) U. S. Senator, to succeed Hon. S. N. DOWNS (Dem.)

The news from France by the steamer America, indicates that Louis Napoleon is making rapid progress in his bold scheme to obtain supreme power in the Republic. Reports state that although he has not declared himself Emperor, yet he is such to all intents and purposes; and as he passes through the streets is greeted with cries of "Long live the Emperor."

The Dollar Newspaper, Philadelphia, one of the best papers on our table for a family journal. Will the publishers send it regularly?

Canal Commissioner Candidates.

The following gentlemen have been named and will be urged by their respective friends before the 4th of March: Democratic State Convention, as Candidates for the Office of Canal Commissioner, to wit:—

- John B. Braxton, Esq. of Cumberland.
- Maj. John Gammings, of Union.
- Col. Levi L. Tate, of Columbia.
- Maj. Daniel B. Kutz, of Berks.
- Hon. Timothy Ives, of Potter.
- Col. Gordon F. Mason of Bradford.
- Jacob Heck, Esq. of Franklin.
- Maj. Wm. Fry, of Lehigh.

Foul and Monstrous Murder! Discovery of the Body of the Missing Jeweller Boy, Lehman!—Shocking and Horrible Butchery.

A most horrible affair was developed yesterday afternoon, in the District of Richmond, on the Delaware. About 4:15 o'clock, some little girls, who were playing next the coal wharf No. 14, just above the iron works of Messrs. J. P. Morris, discovered, frozen in the ice in the flats, on the river at that point, three sacks, close together.

These children informed four young men who were chopping wood on the shore, and they cut out the bags with their axes. They partially opened the sacks, when portions of human remains became visible.

The suspicion at once flashed upon their minds, in consequence of recent rumors and apprehensions as to the fate of the missing pedlar boy, Jacob Lehman, that his body had been brought to light. Hundreds of spectators soon collected, and all arrived at the same conclusion.

A messenger was despatched to Kensington for Dr. Goldsmith, the coroner, and by the time that functionary reached the scene, not less than 1,500 persons were assembled. There was the greatest excitement, and an universal feeling of horror prevailed.

The sacks were removed to the hotel of Captain George McMillen, on Richmond street, near Huntingdon, where a jury of inquest was empaneled.

In one sack was a head, and legs and feet; in another a thorax, arms and hands, with the viscera of the chest; and in the third, the lower part of the trunk, and the hips and thighs, with the viscera of the abdominal region. The portions of the body in the different sacks were, with parts of clothing of the deceased, fixed and tied together, so as to occupy the least space.

The head had been severed from the trunk, the body hewn in twain, the legs chopped off at the knees, and the feet partly cut from the legs, at the ankles, so that they might be bent upwards. There had also been an attempt to cut the loins in two lengthwise.

On examining the sacks, a most bloody and horrible spectacle was presented. The sight, indeed, was appalling. The stoutest nerves could not view it without a shudder, and the bare thought of it caused the warm blood to run cold, and the heart to sicken.

On putting the mutilated parts of the body together, and laying the whole out in the Coroner's ice-box, they formed the perfect corpse of a youth about 17 years old—the exact age of the lad, Lehman. The hair was like his. The body, furthermore, corresponded to his size, height, and general appearance. The clothing, too, was of the same description as his. Indeed, no doubt whatever remained that the corpse was of young Lehman.

The distracted father of the unfortunate boy was present, but he was so overwhelmed as to be incapable of affording any satisfaction as to the identity of his murdered son.

The clothing was cut and torn into fragments, and all the buttons were removed from the great-coat. Around the pieces of the body, both inside and outside of the sacks, were goose wings and feathers. In each sack was a heavy paving stone.

The Coroner went into a thorough and rigid investigation of the foul homicide, carefully conducting the proceedings in order to serve the ends of justice, in the best manner. Up to a late hour the jury were still in session.

No developments have been made by the testimony beyond vague suspicion. The police were on the alert, but no clue whatever to the inhuman and fiendish perpetrators of the alarming deed of blood had been obtained.

The victim of this diabolical tragedy, was the son of Aaron Lehman, a German Jew pedlar, residing at No. 497 North Seventh street, above Franklin avenue, Penn. District. When last seen he had with him about \$200 worth of common watches, jewelry, and finey articles, which comprised almost the entire stock in trade of his father.

There has never been a parallel to this monstrous homicide in the annals of crime in Philadelphia. It even exceeds in atrocity the murder of the Bartle family, in Roxborough—North American.

A Monster.

A drunkard in Dearborn, Ia., near Harrison, a short time ago, drove his wife from home in a cold night, as reported to us by the Brookville Democrat. She took with her a young child and started to a neighbor's. After being out while he started a little girl, of six years after the mother. The child was thinly clad, and started on her errand. Reaching a small stream, she could not get over it and turned towards home. The Democrat says she had almost reached home in safety, but in attempting to climb the fence around the house, a rail slipped from its place throwing her to the earth and falling across her neck. In this position she was found by her father the next morning dead, and cold, as the snow drifts around her. Without lifting the rail or removing the corpse into his house, the brute started for an officer to hold an inquest over the body.

GRAND FIRE IN NEW YORK.—A fire broke out on No. 30 Nassau-street, about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, by which property worth half a million dollars was consumed. The principal sufferers are: Hastings, Libby & Forby, loss about \$50,000.

N. B. Gately, loss \$40,000 insured for \$30,000.

Freeman, Hodges & Co., loss about \$60,000.

John Lockwood, loss on stock about \$35,000.

Dorems, Nixon & Co., loss about \$250,000.

Lester, Fisher & Robinson, loss on stock about \$75,000.

Hon. Frank Pierce, of New Hampshire, was recently nominated for the Presidency by his own State. He declines to have his name used for that place, in a very neat letter to the Concord Patriot.

Willful Murder and Robbery on the Battery—Mysterious Affair.

Again we are called upon to record one of those brutal murders, perpetrated by some reckless villain, who we regret to say, too often exhibit their midnight deeds in this metropolis without detection. In this instance a poor, inoffensive German, named Chas. Crell, aged about twenty-four years, who was about returning to his native land, having received from his parents a hundred guineas for that purpose—amounting to about \$100—has been deprived of his life for the sole purpose of obtaining these few dollars. The murder was evidently accomplished on the Battery, near the flagstaff and after stealing from his person the \$35 25, which was known to have been in his possession, the murderers endeavored to dispose of the body by throwing it over the railing into the river, with a view, no doubt, that this tide should carry off the evidence of their evil deed. The facts attending the discovery of the body which told that a murder had been committed, are simply as follows:—

A Mr. Redmond Roche, of No. 2 Harrison street, left his residence about six o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of taking a walk on the Battery for the benefit of his health, and when he arrived there it was about a quarter to seven o'clock. On passing around the walk next the river, and when near the flagstaff, he observed traces of blood on the snow by the bench, and considerable more by a tree, where it appeared by the impression and marks on the snow that a struggle of no ordinary character had taken place between some parties. On witnessing the blood, the excitement of Mr. Roche was at once aroused, especially when he saw a neckerchief and a pocket knife lying on the flagging, with marks of blood on them. The tracks of blood were followed up, and found to lead to the railing next the river, where there were also marks of blood; and on looking down Mr. Roche distinctly saw the legs and a cap of the deceased visible; the balance of the body was nearly all covered over with snow and ice. Alarmed at the discovery, Mr. Roche hastened to procure assistance. He did so, and some parties coming to his aid, he remained there on the spot until officer Collins and others arrived, who took charge of the body. The deceased was lying on his face; and on removing him there was discovered an awful wound immediately above the right eye, fracturing the skull in a terrible manner, from which the brains protruded.—N. Y. Herald.

We have received, from Commodore Stockton, a copy of his speech made recently in the U. S. Senate against flagging in the Navy. It is eloquent with generous and humane feelings. The following is a short extract from its commencement:—

"I am of the opinion that the nation whose service is supplied with the best common sailors, will excel in naval warfare, as well as in all maritime pursuits. I am further of opinion, that in versatility, education, courage, and industry, our sailors in the whaling and coasting service excel those of all other nations. I am furthermore of opinion, that the superiority of the American sailor has decided the battle in our favor in many a bloody conflict, when, without that superiority, it might have been otherwise. I desire to secure and preserve that superiority. To that end, and for humanity's sake, I am utterly and irrevocably opposed to the use of the lash in the Navy, or anywhere else. The longest, the most arduous voyages are made in the merchant service without the use of the lash. In the Polar seas—among the icebergs of the Arctic and Antarctic oceans, the intrepid New Englander pursues his gigantic game and builds his harpoon; and after a three years' voyage, returns with the oily spoils of his adventurous navigation. But he owes none of his success, his patient endurance, his exemplary discipline, and his indefatigable industry, to the guardian ministrations of the lash. To say that a man can make such voyages, and endure such hardships cheerfully and contentedly, without the infliction of the infamous lash, is a libel.

Who, O Senators! is the American sailor, that he is to be treated worse than a dog? He has been my companion for more than a quarter of a century—thro' calms and storm, privations, sufferings, and danger. In peace and in war I have lived with him, and fought with him side by side, by sea and by land. I have seen him in the northern ocean, where there was no night to veil his deeds. I have seen him on the coast of Africa, surrounded by pestilential disease. I have seen him among the West India Islands in chase of pirates with his patched trowsers hanging almost out of his mouth. I have encamped with him on the California mountains, and on the plains of the Mesa. I have seen the rays of the morning sun play on his carbine and his boarding-pike. I have seen him march one hundred and fifty miles through an enemy's country, over mountains and through rivers. I have seen his feet scarified by the projecting rocks, as he hauled his cannon over the hills. I have seen him with no shoes on but those of canvas, made by his own hands, and with no provision but what he took from the enemy. I have seen him plunge into the Rio San Gabriel, and drag his guns after him in the face of a galling fire from a desperate foe. And finally, I have laid his body on the cold ground, when the ice was formed on his beard. Sir, his heart has beat close to my own. I ought to know him. I do know him. And this day—now before the assembled Senate of the Republic, I stand up to speak in his behalf. I hope he will find an abler advocate than I. Nay, I am sure he will find abler advocates on the floor. But, nevertheless, hear me!"

THE GOVERNMENTAL VEIL.—In accordance with the provision of the Constitution, the votes for Governor were opened and counted by the Legislature, on the 14th inst., and the result was announced by the Speaker of the Senate, as follows:—

William Bigler had 180,499

William F. Johnston had 178,034

Bigler's majority, 8,465

North Branch Canal Meeting.

At a meeting of the friends of the North Branch Canal, held at the Court House in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre, on Monday evening, Jan. 12, 1852.

On motion the following officers were elected:— President—Gen. WM. S. ROSS. Vice Presidents—Jonathan Bulkely, G. P. Steele, H. B. Burnham, and Col. B. S. Brockway. Secretaries—Sylvester Dana, Steuben Jenkins.

On motion, a Committee of fifteen was appointed by the Chair, to prepare resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting.

The Committee through their Chairman, A. T. Clintock, Esq., reported the following preamble and resolutions which were on motion, unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the completion of the North Branch will perfect the great system of internal improvement projected by the State of Pennsylvania, open to the boundless coal fields of Luzerne County a market for her rich mineral productions and insure to the State a revenue that will more than meet the interest upon the large investment expended upon a Canal, now useless, but destined to be the most productive of all the State improvements.

Resolved, That the completion of the North Branch Canal is a measure most important to the financial interests of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the interests of Northern Pennsylvania imperatively require the completion of the North Branch Canal without delay.

Resolved, That the true policy of this State is to complete said Canal during the present year, and thereby the State will secure a revenue from the same, far beyond the interests of the whole expenditure now said improvement.

Resolved, That Northern Pennsylvania always true to the improvement policy of the State, now demands that regard should be paid to her interest, and that those portions of the State enjoying the benefits of the improvements secured by votes from the Northern Counties shall be just and true to us.

Resolved, That the true policy and interest of the State will be best advanced by appropriating at the present session of the Legislature a sum sufficient to complete the North Branch Canal, and our members are hereby instructed to vote for and procure if possible such an appropriation.

Resolved, That if to secure such appropriation a loan be necessary it be earnestly recommended to the members of the Legislature to provide for an adequate loan for the earliest practicable completion of this work, and that so much of the accruing tolls on the finished portion of the North Branch Canal as may be necessary, be specifically pledged for the payment of the interest on a loan.

The meeting was addressed by A. T. McClintock, Esq., Hon. John N. Conyngham, Hon. Luther Kidder, Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.

On motion, The following persons were appointed a Committee of Correspondence, to wit:—

Hon. John N. Conyngham, V. L. Maxwell, Esq., Hon. Luther Kidder, Washington Lee, Jr., E. B. Harvey, Esq.

On motion, Resolved, That Hon. Ziba Bennett, Hon. G. W. Woodward, A. T. McClintock, V. L. Maxwell, and C. B. Fisher, Esqrs., be a Committee to attend to procuring and circulating petitions in favor of the North Branch Canal, and to procure proper persons to visit Harrisburg this winter and urge upon the Legislature the importance of the speedy completion of said work.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published, and that copies be sent to our Representatives at Harrisburg. (Signed by the officers.)

Democratic Atmosphere.

A vast change has taken place in the atmosphere on Capitol Hill within the last few days. A Whig Governor vacated the Executive quarters on Tuesday last, and a Democratic Governor has been installed in his position. Nature seemed to have prepared herself, by a mighty effort, to purify the apartments, by an excessive freeze, and a tremendous blast from the Appalachian mountains, of every vestige of the taint of woolly-headed Federalism that hung around the Executive halls. When we entered them on Wednesday, we found them pure and sweet as though they had been washed with chlorine and scented with otto of rose; and then how natural they looked, and what familiar faces we found in these pleasant apartments. There were the old staggers on their ancient ramping ground, and the young Democracy is great force; all looking to the rising sun with an intense anxiety and ardent hopes as ever the children of Judea, looked to the East for the Star of Bethlehem.

It was cheering to feel the invigorating influence of the Democratic atmosphere that pervaded the halls, and to witness the happy, smiling faces that crowded them. All appeared to have high hopes and large expectations, and none seemed to enter into the calculation to ascertain how few prizes there were in this great political lottery, and what a large preponderance there would be of blanks in the wheel on the day of drawing.—Dem. Union.

Appointments by the Governor and Cabinet.

Eliza S. Goodrich, late of Towanda Deputy Secretary of Com'th.

H. L. Dieffenbach, of the Keystone (formerly of Louisville), Chief Clerk School Department; and Capt. Zeigler, of Butler Herald, Chief Clerk Executive Department.

Other Clerks—Messrs. G. B. Laird, G. L. Vleit, and Joseph P. Shank.

Messengers—Mr. Morris of Berks, and Mr. Hallman for the Governor's room. It is expected the Flour and Leather Inspectors will be appointed this week.

The New Hampshire Democracy are rallying stronger on Noah Martin, of Dorset, for Governor, and Asa P. Cate, of Northfield, for Lieutenant Governor. Atwood is trying to make mischief, but his letters against the Free Soilers do not compare well with his actions now, and the people have no confidence in him.

Burning of the Amazon.

The news of the destruction by fire of the West India Royal Mail Steamer Amazon (a brief announcement of which we received by the steamer Arctic) is fully confirmed. The Amazon, under the command of Capt. Simons, sailed from Southampton, with mails and passengers, on the 2d inst.; and when two days out, and about 110 miles south-west of St. John's, was discovered to be on fire. The flames burst out at an early hour on the morning of the 4th inst., and in twenty minutes after, so rapidly did the flames spread, the ship was completely gutted. She subsequently burned to the water's edge, when her hull exploded and the hull immediately sank. By this terrible disaster 41 passengers and 69 of the officers and crew of the steamer are known to have perished.

Capt. Simons, his four chief officers, the Surgeon, and Elliot Warburton, the celebrated author of the "Creecent and the Cross," were among the sufferers.

Many of the passengers, from the appalling rapidity with which the flames spread, were either burned or suffocated in their berths.

As soon as every effort to subdue the flames had failed, the boats were attempted to be launched, but owing to the contraction which prevailed on all sides, a desperate and despairing rush was made for them, and before they could be got well into the water, they were swamped along side of the steamer, and every soul in them was lost. Two other boats were successfully launched, and thus nine passengers and 37 seamen succeeded in escaping from the burning wreck. They were shortly afterwards picked up—some by an English and the other by a Dutch vessel, and were safely landed respectively at Plymouth and Brest.

The Amazon was a new and magnificent boat, and very richly freighted. The loss therefore, is immense. The origin of the fire remains a mystery.

Kosuth's Progress Westward.

Governor Kosuth left Harrisburg accompanied by the gentlemen of his suite, at half-past one on Saturday, and arrived at Hollidaysburg at half-past ten the next evening. At Tuscarora he was met by Gov. Bigler, on his way to Harrisburg, who entered the car in which Kosuth was seated. Upon his being presented to Governor Bigler, Gov. Kosuth said:—

"Sir—I am happy to have met with such kindness and sympathy from the State of Pennsylvania, the people of which will deserve the confidence bestowed upon them by me. I feel highly honored to meet the Governor elect of this people, and to express my warm hopes that in the hands of your excellency, I will meet with the sympathy and support, so far as the interest and welfare of the United States will permit, of that cause which I, in my humble capacity, plead before the mighty and very generous people of the United States."

Gov. Bigler, in reply, said:— "Sir—It requires no assurance on my part, I presume, at this day, to satisfy you that you have the sympathies of the American people. Amongst those of my own State, so far as I have personally had them expressed, I am well aware that they are with you and your cause. I trust the time is not far distant when this sympathy will become your prostrate countryman, and that you will be able to do more for the cause of your country, I trust to become practical aid to the glorious cause which you represent. Whether in the capacity of the executive officer of this State, or the humble citizen, you will have the warmest feelings, and it God spare my life, any aid that I can give."

A MINNER'S JOKE.—A laughable incident occurred near Piacerville, a few days since.

A miner who was engaged in digging out a spot for laying the foundation of a house, deposited a lump of gold in the ground, sneeringly suspecting that some quisitive knight of the pick-wild would be "prospecting" thereabouts. A certain having soon congregated about him, he evidently struck his pie into the right place, and turned up the shining metal.

The bystanders, who rushed to the spot, hats, bayonets and knives, and securing the stakes for laying out, and securing the claims. In an unprecedented short space of time eight or ten acres, averaging probably as many cents to the acre, were duly secured by the fortunate miner.

It is needless to add that the miner has been visible in that section of country.—California Paper.

The Norristown Watchman says that on the 29th ult., Mr. James Hamilton, a native of 61 years, much esteemed citizen of that township, residing upon the property of Col. Levi B. Smith, met his death by a pleuritic accident. He went up stairs for the purpose of getting his gun to shoot a rabbit, and in coming down, holding a muzzel of the gun—which was loaded towards him, the lock struck against the stairs, and the whole load was discharged into his breast, entering the heart and causing instant death. Dr. Selinger was immediately called in, but the unfortunate man was beyond the reach of medical aid.

Connecticut claims the two next best members of Congress as natives of that State, both from Pennsylvania. One is A. Grov, of XIIIth District, a native of Windham Co., aged 29, and Hon. M. M. Fuller, of the XIIIth District, a native of Littlefield Co., aged 31—one a Democrat and the other a Whig.

The Hartford Times claims they both with Kosuth on the interest question.

The Thurston Murder case argued before the Supreme Court at New York, last week, on the Bill of Exceptions and alleged irregularities of the trial, was argued by the Hon. J. Dickinson, for the prisoner, and by Hon. A. Munger, District Attorney for the State, assisted by Hon. Joshua A. Espy, assisted by the people. The decision on the plea for a new trial is reserved for the May term of the Court.—Oregon Gazette.