slightd at all times becaive the special care of the Legislature. Every proper effort should be made to increase the receipts and lessen the expenditures of these works. I have not had the opportunity of giving the subject of their management that thorough examination which is indispensably necessary to the formation of a correct opinion in reference to the details of their operation. But I have long entertained the opinion, that no action of the Legislature could have a more salutary effect Legislature could have a more salutary effect upon their management than the adoption of the cash system in paying for the labor and materials necessary to keep them in successful operation. It is, in my opinion, to the loose custom of contracting dobts now in practice, as much, if not more than to any other defect in the present system, may be attributed their failure to meet the expectations of the people as a source of revenue. The most vigilant efforts of the officers could not prevent the paying the strength of a vicilitary tripss for lubor and material ment of exorbitant prices for lubor and materi als, if obtained on credit. The State always pays dearly for suclyaccommodations. Besides his custom affords the opportunity of most pulpable imposition, if not actual frauds upon he State. The very idea of a set of officers being allowed to throw the credit of the Commonwealth broadcast to be taken up at some futdre period, by some body else, is almost stattling. I regard it as a most dangerous policy, calculated to beget a spirit of caroless prodigality in the management of public affairs, find to mvite imposition upon the Treasury. It should, in my opinion, be abandoned at the earliest day possible. I therefore, respecifully suggest the propriety of fixing a period by law, after which the officers on the public works shall not be allowed to contract debts for any purpose whatever—directing the disbursing officers to make monthly statements of their accounts to the Canal Commissioners showing the amount of money disbursed and the materials purchased; and requiring all outstanding accounts to be presented to the Canal Commissioners or Auditor General for set-Ument. Under a cash system the actual indebtedness of the State could, at all times, be readily recordinged which would be a great convenience for the Legislature, as well as satisfaction to the people. In the introduction of a new system of this kind, care should be taien to place at the command of the proper offield the necessary means to carry it into ope-

It might be well, also, to take some action on the subject of claims for damages incurred in the construction of our public improvements. This subject should be finally disposed of.-Although many years have passed by since the construction of these works, every year brings out some new item of this kind. Much of the time of the Legislature and the Canal Commissioners, is occupied in the examination of these claims, and for the last ten or twelve Treasury to the extent of from fifty to eighty thousand dollars annually. I am informed that claims are now being pressed for damages which it is alleged the Commonwealth incurred more than twenty years since. It must be hippers to ascertain all the facts in the cases so long deferred. I suggest the propriety of disposing of this subject by some summary mode of proceeding. In conclusion I beg to be indulged in a sug-

gestion on the subject of special legislation.— I am confident that the General Assembly will agree with me, that some reform on this subicet is much needed. The volumes of our laws for the sessions of 1850 and '51, comparour legislation is increasing to an alarming degree. By reference to these volumes, for the years I have named, it will be seen that but a comparatively small portion of the laws they edutain are of a general character, being mainfor local or private nurposes. These voled eight or ten years since, or with those an mully enacted by Congress, or any of our sister States, swell into an astonishing magnitulle. This evil is on the increase, and it krehis to me that a remedy is imperiously called for. Much may be done to arrest this difficult it is for the representatives of the peo-

essary consideration. The subject of regulating election districts, naming election houses, which annually occuples much of the time of the Legislature, and many pages of the Journal and statute books. of the respective counties. The subject of diverges should it seems to me bo left entirely with the courts as well, also, as the whole dians and those acting in a representative capacity. These measures, together with a few more general statutes on the subject of corne effect on legislation. As far as possible our WM BIGLER.

EXECUTIVE CHANGER. Harrisburg, March 25, 1852.

France. The Boston Journal says, that the British Navy consists of 345 vessels, great and small, there are 16 serew frigates, 12 screw steam. sloops, and 116 steam frigates with paddle wheels.

foreign stations, with the exception of Mediservice, and the large number of powerful farce to defeat any possible armament from

The French Navy consist of 328 vessels, in these, there are 102 steamers, affeat and building. There are 10 steam frigutes, 20 sloops,

生物的 医红色性多数 医神经阴阳 医甲状腺炎

The Largest Circulation in Norther Ponnsylvania-1832 Copies Weekly. S. B. & E. B. CHASE, EDITORS.

> Monicose. Pa. THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1852.

For President, James Buchanan. vention. Canal Commiss

E. W. Carr is our authorized ogent or receiving subscription and advertising at preserve the dignity of a legislative body, and his Newspaper Agency Office, Philadelphia. Also V. B. Palmer, New York, Philadelphia position with their constituency. Every memand Boston

William Searight,

The Message.

Commencing on our first page is the Message of Governor Bigler on general subjects ed and talented men; our men of sterling inof State interest. It is a finished document, tegrity and worth are the men that the great England, and how he could have been so long and we trust will be generally read. The policy of his administration in reference to the should be committed to. Its legislation should foreigners, and never have noticed their valor, week or more since for New York we helieve. finances and improvements of the State, is take the impress of such characters, and only their devotion to the American flag, till he He formerly has been engaged at Hatch's Hoclearly defined and unanswerably sustained.— when it does, will it cease to be involved in went to Mexico. It seems that the General The early completion of the North Branch Ca- perplexing difficulties, burdensome to the cit- saw this awful chasm after the letter appeared &c. It is possible that he has committed suion that subject are of especial interest to this home. section of the Commonwealth. Read the

The Legislature-Reform.

We have contemplated much the condition State strength; that while she is a giant in ing round his carrien feast. So artful have the last war with England some forty years ing this should east about for a cause, a reaccertainty; and the man who feels himself the son, an explanation. These are as many and fartherest removed from them, is often reachvarious, almost, as the individuals suggesting ed and handled in a manner unaccountable to nagnitude, and how remedied.

or, if the foundation be not there, we believe rolled" through by these hired influences, and that to be the proper place to commence a by the principle of "you help me and I will radical reform, which when it shall be accom- help you," till the dignity and responsibility of obviated. First, let us see what our Legisla- that of an ordinary "Town Meeting." Thus have already replied to a letter from David M. ture should be, and then what it is.

government, to represent and reflect the wished and driven even from the sight of the Capes searcely time for sleep or exercise. I must not, however, wholly neglect your communimonwealth. Its laws should, every one of that the power that cenacts them may be supreme, for from that supremacy only do the laws of a republican government derive their ganizing of Soap companies down to the brew-laws of a republican government derive their ganizing of Soap companies down to the brew-laws of the spring of 1835, and were confirmed in the week that the Harrison electors were cho-laws of the ganizing of the act to prevent kidnapping. It is a clear granting corporate powers and special privile-granting exil by the adoption of a few well digested ing power of this country is in the people, obnoxious Bills ever dreamed of,—Bills that in that city, and heard in the streets the cry, and heard in the streets the cry, and heard in the people, obnoxious Bills ever dreamed of,—Bills that in that city, and heard in the streets the cry, and heard in "Down with the natives." It was heard in exil by the adoption of a few well digested ing power of this desirable end, I respectfully suggest for the purpose of attaining their will is law, when declared. They can should subject the man who offers them to almost every crowd of foreigners, as the signal your consideration, the propriety of constitution of the purpose of attaining their will is law, when declared. They can should subject the man who offers them to almost every crowd of foreigners, as the signal for rallying and outrage.

They can should subject the man who offers them to almost every crowd of foreigners, as the signal for rallying and outrage.

Fired with indignation, two friends and down legal gentlemen, whose duty it shall be to pre- nies were first planted and numbered but a lumbered together, and passed into laws with, with me in my parlor at the Astor House, (No- lie notice at Thomson Centre, March 27th, to is regional laws to meet this object, to be few individuals, hence the representative sysout question or answer. This is the way our
submitted to the consideration of the next
tem, concentrating the will and power of the
Legislature. I know from experience how

The last is being disgraced and her money squanthe election, I set out for the South, and have enable them to prepare and digest intricate for if one interest lint few, the whole sovereignty, ment, when the legislative department, the Harrison rendered its publication at that time Robert Gelatt and I. H. Cross Secretaries, and naparte, at Bordentown—living no one knew enable them to prepare and digest intricate for if one interest lint few, the whole have no source of nearly all power to the others is unnecessary in the opinion of my two friends. to enable them to prepare and digest intricate greneral laws. Each day seems to bring its labors upon them, and the session runs by bewill about it, the law itself lacks the necessarthus corrupted and recklessly cared for. In od of residence before naturalization, and a done a subject of this kind can receive the neery sanction of the popular will to make it a vain Governor Bigler has pointed out this great intal repeal of all acts of Congress on the subtesary consideration.

Indeed, it and growing evil; in vain he exhausts his ject—my mind inclines to the latter. can hardly properly be called a law; for it strength in writing veto messages; his pow-cannot be said to be "a rule of action pre-ers are too much circumscribed to remedy it. might be safely confided to the commissioners Any such "rule" contemplates, by the source but ten more will spring from their stumps, respectfully suggest. Brought up in the printhe power that made it:—which power is the sion, of interest to the Commonwealth, might life, I have always been called, I have ever think proper to send a committee to Montproper to its have been done in four weeks at the lbugest. The professed myself a republican, or Whig, which rose to investigate the proceedings relating to the wood cock along the low banks of the subject of selling real estate by trustees, guar-people; and how can they be subject to its have been done in four weeks at the longest. professed myself a republican, or Whig, which should be sternly maintained against special then because it is not the will of the "su- of the session and then when done, had bet - I am happy to see by the Philadelphia Na-Haval Powers of England and tion is but Privilege of high authority but of theless, and we think the time has come for

doubtful equities. Our laws then should be of a general char-mence.

Commonwealth, are sacrificed, or made to suberve these local and necessarily corrupt powers, To a Bill of great general merit, is atence, in all the various branches of interest in the State. As nearly as possible, all sections of business should be represented by men of practical learning, men of integrity, who would who consequently would feel a pride in their whole State, indirectly, that his was a position of greater responsibility, of higher honors, and more exalted aims than now. Our most learnand vastly growing interests of this State

too, is growing more corrupt, more "hasty" his conversion from Nativeism back to that DEM. and less responsible. The crowd of venal time so as to cover the whole field. of our Commonwealth and her future pros hirelings that now infest Harrisburg, who pects. We have often heard it said that Penn- flock there when the session opens, is most sylvania is behind the ago in greatness and and naturally suggestive of the vulture hoverproportions; inexhaustable in sources of wealth; they become, so unscrupulous in their natures, ago. Now be it remembered that in '41 only unequalled in all the varied productions of the that the vilest purposes may be accomplished earth—on the earth and under the earth—still in their hands. Their touch is moral pollution rested on the Robinson letter, written she languishes like a strong man bound, like tion, and yet they wield, to a greater or less giant in fetters. Common observation af extent, a power that shows itself in the whole firms the truth of the above,—experience adds legislation of the State. The most unseen to its magnitude. It is natural that men see influences they bring to bear with the utmost them, and without stopping to discuss what himself. The lowest the most mercenary obthey may be, we shall assert one, consider its jects, objects that the movers would blush to Gen. Scott's Letter to the Native attempt to adjudicate at home, among their The foundation to all this perplexing diffineighbors and by their own Courts, are taken sulty, in our judgment, lies in the Legislature, before the Legislature, shaped into bills, "loglished the greatest difficulty will have been the Pennsylvania Legislature hardly exceeds things go on from bad to worse; honorable, Stone, Esq., of your city on the same subject. The Legislature in its assembled capacity is high-minded men, such men as should give I will write to you in like manner and in haste, contemplated by the very organization of the start is about the pressure of offiontemplated by the very organization of the the State its character, are fast being disgust-

Taking a glance at the files of the House them, express fully and clearly the popular about the middle of the present session, we will of the whole State: they should directly register. Three-fourths of these were for shall take time to methodize my views on the sanctity and obligating force. The law-mak- ing of Corn Whiskey. The grossest and most sen in New York. On both occasions I was people in the hands of a few. The acts of dered; and how can it be expected that she never known precisely why our appeal was not such a body, then, should be of a character shall thrive in any department of the governfor if one interest but few, the whole have no source of nearly all power to the others, is I now hesitate between extending the periwill about it, the law itself lacks the necessathus corrupted and recklessly cared for. In od of residence before naturalization, and a scribed by the supreme power of the State." - He may clip off a branch here and one there, York, or Democratic Americans, as I would of its enactment, the observance at least of All the legislation that will be done this ses- ciples of the revolution-of Jefferson, Madi provisions when it does not apply to them, All else is swallowed up in fifthy business and when it is no "rule" by which the sovereignty that to the neglect of the real wants of the shall be guided,—when it commands observ- State, to say nothing of the enormous leechance only from an integer of that sovereignty? ing of the Treasury. All general legislation then, because it is not the will of the "supreme power,"—the people, nor does it affect the been left undone. We are aware that we then in their rights and remedies. It is a are not drawing a very flattering picture of our as I am, both by birth and conviction. I shall due notice as we think all public business. Privilege and not a law, and all such legisla- Legislature, but it is truth, we believe, never- never consent to a party or state religion.—

Religion is too sacred to be mingled up with the truth to be spoken and for Reform to com-

actor,—they should reach by their commands Now we see no necessity of our Legislature including steamships. Of these, 87 are ships of the line; 55 are sailing frigates; 21 sloops every individual in the boundaries of the soverhead from the content of the soverhead from the content of th every individual in the boundaries of the sov- meeting oftener than once in two years, un- ry attendance, (after years of discretion,) or carrying 20 guns, and under. Five ships of people of the Commonwealth, or a majority of emergencies. We legislate too much, there she line, are fitted with powerful engines as them, should be passed upon by the tribunal is no stability to our legislation. Several sering are account of the steamships of war, representing the whole; altier the popular will States find no necessity for the meeting of is not represented there is none to represent, their Legislatures oftener than this, and there and corruption is then left a wide field in is no good reason why we should not adopt The portion of the British Naval force on which to range, and speculate upon irrespon- the same system. A change in our constitusible Representatives. Laws then should be tional provision is only necessary to necompuralizely insignificant. The ships of war in the general character to prevent corruption in plish it; and, in our judgment, could the peolish ports are formidable in magnitude the government. If general, the Representative of Brooklyn, in reply the government. If general, the Representative of the government. If general, the Representative of the government of a general character to prevent corruption in plish it; and, in our judgment, could the peolish ports are formidable in magnitude of the government. If general, the Representative of the government of a general character to prevent corruption in plish it; and, in our judgment, could the peolish ports are formidable in magnitude. the government. If general, the Representa- ple see things as they transpire at Harrisburg to an invitation to attend their anniversary manufactured by Dr. Miller, either in the man tive understands the will of his constituency; every session, they would precipitate the Supper on St. Patrick's day. As usual, the he knows for what purpose he was elected, change; Further than this, all those petty, band matter is what purpose he was elected, change; Further than this, all those petty, band matter is white we have problem than the cost of producing this light is morely nominal. Unlike Mr. Paine, Dr. Miller proand numbers, and could be readily increased tive understands the will of his constituency; every session, they would precipitate the hoth in vessels and crows from the merchant steamships now engaged in commerce and steamships now engaged in commerce and elitrying the mails. Altogether, it is believed that England has a sufficient available naval tion, and the voice of that majority is the emanation purely of the sovereign power. But solo jurisdiction over them, where parties in purpose of showing that hasty people have in this local logislation, a large portion of the terested are known, their objects appreciated, short memories. We have marked some The french May consist of 525 vessels in September 250 vessels in Representatives feel no responsibility, because and a ready investigation can be had. Do this words in the letter so that Irishmen may combined, and consisting the line Representatives feel no responsibility, because and a ready investigation can be had. Do this words in the letter so that Irishmen may combined, and consisting the line Representatives feel no responsibility, because and a ready investigation can be had. Do this words in the letter so that Irishmen may combined, and consisting the line Representatives feel no responsibility, because and a ready investigation can be had. Do this words in the letter so that Irishmen may combined, and consisting the line Representatives feel no responsibility, because and a ready investigation can be had. Do this words in the letter so that Irishmen may combined, and consisting the line Representatives feel no responsibility, because and a ready investigation can be had. Do this words in the letter so that Irishmen may combined, and consisting the line Representatives feel no responsibility, because and a ready investigation can be had. Do this words in the letter so that Irishmen may combined, and consisting the line Representatives feel no responsibility, because and a ready investigation can be had. Do this words in the letter so that Irishmen may combined the line Representatives feel no responsibility. 50 frightes, 4 sloops of war, 50 brigs, 30 smal- their constituents, having no interests to be much to start on, and our Legislature would pare them with his former opinion of their veyed through a purifyer to the gasemeter. affected by their action, will have no motive, soon present quite another aspect, which would worth and rights. indeed no right, to call them to account for tell powerfully on the interests of the State at 2 floating batteries. Their steamships are said their action. Here is open the widest range large. Hundreds of thousands would be say. to be inferior in machinery and speed to the for the most corrupting influences to operate of annually, and the carrion-caters, that now English steamships. Their mercantile Navy upon the fountains of legislation. Money force, feast on the body of the Commonwealth, be passion, prejudice and selfishness, all mingle driven to seek other employment, the dignity friends at the approaching celebration of St. centre of, and raised considerably above the State be maintained and pre-Patrick's Day in Philadelphia. I beg you will two outer rails, and fastened to the same cross-

ism --- More Letters-

We took some pains last week to compare n few of the letters of Gen. Scott, whose detached an Omnibus load of fifthy carcasses, re- termination to write himself, into the Presidenpugnant to every notion of justice and public tial chair seems fixed. That awful Native necessity, and they must all ride through, or, letter of his appears wonderfully to obstruct and they have a "pretty kettle of fish" for the the most pressing interests of the Common dingly, as we published last week, the Robinshould be to make general laws, and regulate admits that he once did advocate a change in the general affairs of the State. This is its the naturalization laws; and quite a serious legitimate sphere, the object of its creation. - change too we should think, when it is recol-It should be composed, too, of men of sterling lected that he proposed to repeal all acts of them also. character, men of learning, ability, and experi- Congress on that subject, and thus leave these exiles to a land of Freedom without the hope scarcely, of citizenship.

In the Robinson letter our readers will rec ollert that he apologizes for this unlucky slip, and says that when he saw the valor of those men, who were children of another country. displayed in his campaign in Mexico, he changber would then feel that he was acting for the ed his mind and concluded they might be trus- bill dated Oct. 9, 1850, for \$75 90, against ted to vote, especially when he should be a candidate for the Presidency. This raised the natural query why Gen. Scott did not notice the valor of those men in the last war with

> This last letter, certainly caps the climax. He dates the foundation of his "liberal views" in' 48, he would have had a very fair case.-He might have been soundly converted be tween '41 and '48, but to claim that he became a convert to "liberal views in reference to adopted citizens" in 1812, and be found writing a sweeping Native letter in '41 is a scurious specimen of logic. Here is the letter.

Americans. Washington, Nov. 10, 1841.

Dear Sir :- I have the honor to acknowl- native powers," read unfold. edge your letter of the 8th inst., written as you are pleased to add, in behalf of several undred Native American republicans of Phil

Not confidentially, but not for publication.

should any considerable number of my fel-

with me was the same thing. Democratic Americans would include all good native citiwould not drive from us naturalized citizens, who, by long residence have become identified

each individual and his God, except in the way f reason and gentle persuasion; as in families, churches, and other occasions of volunta- township of Thomson.

eciprocal consent.
Wishing success to the great work which you and other patriots have happily set on foot,

The last extraordinary letter we have seen from the gallant General, is an address to the

Washington, March 12, 1852. pressure of public business obliged me to de road trains from running off the track. This cline the honor of meeting a number of Irish invention consists of a middle rall placed in the

business; all else, the great interests of the Gen. Scott's Native American- known to turn his back upon the enemy or a How Jenny Fixed It. I remain gentlemen, with the warmest re-

gards, yours most truly, WINFIELD SCOTT. published last week, put the whole together,

Supposed Case of Suicide-About 1 o'clock vesterday morning, the First ward police found, at the corner of Maidwere placed there by some person who committed suicide by drowning himself in the East. These are all facts and you may depend upon river, near the spot where the clohing was found. In one of the pockets was fou George Brown, and in favor of Baldwin & Co. also, two notes for \$55 each, dated at Montrose, May 21, 1851, in favor of Alfred Baldwin, and signed George Brown, together with several other papers.

We clip the above from the New York Hertel, in this village, in the keeping of a Livery, nal is urged with carnestness, and his views izens and a subject of reproach abroad and at in print, so he addressed another to an association in Philadelphia, saying that when he shall not incline strongly to that belief till his Our Legislature as it is, certainly presents a saw the bravery and patriotism of those men body shall be found, or some other good evi-

California for Buchanan

The State Convention of California elected Delegates for Buchanan with one exception, fire made a most magr who is understood to be for Houston. A than was expected from the Golden State.

ERRATA.-In the address of Mr. Weston published last week, the following typographical errors occur:

"Nor is its investigations," read investigation; "unnatural garb," read unattractive; "in which Nature is wont to perform all the operations," read her operations; "the number of the known world's solar system," read the number of known worlds in the solar system; "are the enfeebled wreck," read wrecks; " enfold its

We notice by the papers that Mr. Grow has delivered a speech in Congress on the Land Reform Bill, giving to each settler 160 acres of land. It is spoken of by the New York and Philadelphia papers, among which The Tremont Lodge of Odd Fellows had longer threatened with the loss of all m is the Whig Bible, the Tribune, as being one of the ablest speeches of the session. We hope to receive it in time for publication next

Our thanks to J. Erris BoxHAM of the House, at Harrisburg, for a copy of his recon speech on the Bill to repeal the sixth section

Public Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the eld in our the following preamble and resolutions were a adopted:

Whereas, many who signed the petition for a new township were deceived in regard to the proposed line, it taking more into Arrarat than they supposed it would, thereby seriously disthe school districts and rendering it Resolved. That we, inhabitants of the townthe division of the township.

zens, devoted to our country and institutions; by a portion of the inhabitants of Arrarat in lend him. He wears the velves uniform of a getting part of the township of Thomson cut off. Senator-his finances are said to flourishwe view it wholly uncalled for and improper as it injures the part left materially; and we

Resolved, that we believe the getters up of either. It should always be kept between the new township of Ararnt used fraud and misrepresented the matter in regard to the boun daries of the township and the size of the Resolved, that the editors of the Montrose

papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. (Signed by the Officers,)

thus explained; Hydrogen is first extracted in of real estate shall so decide at a special elec-a retort of pure water, and carried, in the form tion to be held for that purpose. These

off the Track.-Judge Carpenter, of Rome Gentlemen:-It was only yesterday that the N. Y., has invented a means of preventing rail-Over sixty millions of three cent pieces warmer sympanices are emission is made the chief work will be at once prosecuted to completion. War with Mexico—not one of whom was ever in ascending clevated planes.

Tave been coined at the Philanelphia mint.

Project: Local Legislation is made the chief work will be at once prosecuted to completion.

The New York correspondent of the Phila delphia Saturday Despatch gives us the follow. Review, a leading and influential publications delphin Saturday Despatch gives us the whole among the whige, thus handsomely beneating glance at Jenny Lind's husband and the Con Scott White the State white Let our readers look back to the letters we way in which she fixed the preliminaries. The Gen. Scotts While it very politely sets him description of Otto's character is less flattering up as a soldier, with equal politicues, and we than some of his lady's admirers would wish, may add, truth, it sets him down as a state what is frequent, founder with the weight of his march towards the White House, and gallant General to sup at Will our Whig and Jenny is shown to have exhibited the same cotemporary, who has published all of these cuteness in her love affair that has charactertheir own corruption, outraging and sacrificing the must be written out of at some rate. Accortion must be written out of at some rate. Accortion must be written out of at some rate. Accortion must be written out of at some rate. Accortion must be written out of at some rate. Accortion must be written out of at some rate. Accortion must be written out of at some rate. Accortion must be written out of at some rate. Accortion must be written out of at some rate. Accortion must be written out of at some rate. Accortion must be written out of at some rate. Accortion must be written out of at some rate. Accortion would be written out of at some rate. Accortion with would be written out of at some r publishing that too, and then give a practical illustration of his powers of logic by reconciling the whole? His readiness to publish the General's letters has induced us to publish them also.

"Mr. Goldsmidt is a small, thin, weak human is friends would elevate him. The etigencia of the times require abler hands and vider times require abler hands and vider them also.

"Mr. Goldsmidt is a small, thin, weak human is friends would elevate him. The etigencia of the times require abler hands and vider views."

The control of the station to which some it has friends would elevate him. The etigencia of the times require abler hands and vider views.

The control of the times require abler hands and vider views.

The control of the times require abler hands and vider views.

The control of the times require abler hands and vider views.

The control of the times require abler hands and vider views. his, her opinions were his own. And in wed-ding, him Jenny firmly and legally arranged all her property so that her husband will never be en lane and South street, a drab overcoat dress able to touch a penny of it, and submits to coat, pair of boots, &c., which, it is supposed, such a weekly allowance of pocket money, etc.,

Great Fire in Boston-Particu-

i lars. The immense confligration in Boston, on Wednesday, is described as heing the most destructive that ever visited that city. The loss of Tremont-Temple and Chapman Hall, nlone, are considered irreparable; and the loss connected with the army, made up largely of ald of Tuesday. Mr. Brown left this place a of one life far exceeds the severest calamity of the fire. The Boston Transcript says that the fire must have been at work for several hours in Tremont Temple before it was discovered.

This opinion was concurred in by the few persons who were earliest present, and who exerted themselves with buckets to quench the flames before the arrival of the engines. The humiliating spectacle. It is growing weaker in the war with England, he became convincand weaker every session; and every session. and weaker every session; and every session, ed of their true and loyal character, thus dating lieve he likes cold water well enough. [EDS, bursting out of the flames into the room. About half-past 2 o'clock, the condensed gases created by the fire, exploded with a great noise, shaking the walls of the whole building, and immediately after, the flames raged with tremendous energy. At this time, the fire made a most magnificent spectacle, illuminating the city and vicinity with an intense brilliancy. We hear that the light was seen on the table by a decisive vote. This is more than you avoid from the Call State, while off Boon Is and, a distance of 65 miles from Boston. Chapman Hall was a large brick building in the rear of the temple, ble objection to his application; what the entrance being from Chapman Place, Second street. It was owned by Amos Baker, believe, will not be long in making their Esq. and its value was about \$15,000, upon which he has \$10,000 insurance.

Mr. Thompson's collection of paintings and

sculpture was valued at over \$45,000. He is partly insured. The entire contents of the Temple, with the exception of a few trifling articles, were consumed. The great organ, the property of the Tremont street Baptist Society, which worshipped in the hall, was involved in the common fate. The sheds in the rear of houses on Montgomery place, were on fire several times, but were ultimately saved through great exer-

tiont. The boarding house north of the Temple was on fire several times, but did not suffer serious injury. In the rest, the fire extended to sheds of houses on Chapman place, and Chapman Hall was almost entirely destroyed. land of which we have spoken, we shill be rooms in this building, and their effects were all consumed. They have an insurance of \$200. Mr. Amos Raker's private school furniture was ruined. It is impossible at this late hour, to ascertain the names of the own ers of the property destroyed. It is impossing to make an intelligible estimate of the entire property lost; but it will not full far short of \$200,000.

The body of a mun named John Hall, car penter, residing in Providence street, who was seen in the hullding at the moment of the exthe ruins of the building south of the Temple, about 11 o'clock this forenoon. His head was shockingly bruised, and the body also badly mangled. The unfortunate man was 38 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

Prince Lucien Murat There are very many in our county, says the Mr. Holly (N. J.) "Mirror," who remember township in regard to the division of it," Man- Mr. Hony (13. 3.) Prince Lucies Murat, the sporting, good-na with money, to morrow not a shot in the

locker. Well, this same jovial Prince has given a practical illustration of the truthfulness of Shakespeare's saying that there's a tide in the affairs of men, which if taken at the flood-tide with him for he and his family are now at impossible economically to divide them so as the head in France, rich, courted, living in to accommodate the inhabitants—therefore grand, royal, superb style. grand, royal, superb style. He has risen from his obscurity at Borden

Delaware and been summoned to the height Resolved, that in regard to the course taken of whatever fame the French President has t and his offspring are greeted with every prom ise of having a position and making a n the world, as the following notice taken from a Parisian paper, will show.

The beptism of the infant Prince and Princess Murat took place at the Elyser. The land states, California and Texas are infant was held at the baptismal font by the The lands are to be used for purposes of the lands are to be used for the lands are Prince President and the Princess Mathilde. The innus are to be used for purpose the following to enjoy his new-born wealth and hollors.

ALBANY & BINGHANTON RAILHOAD.—A

ALBANY & BINGHAMTON RAILROAD -A special meeting of the Common Council of this city was held yesterday afternoon, for the WATER Gas.—An English paper says that
WINFIELD SCOTT.

To George Washington Reed, Esq., and others, Philadelphia.

Water Gas.—An English paper says that
Senate, proposing to authorize this city to take
stock in the Albany and Binghamton Railroad. purpose of considering the bill now before the water. A recent experiment took place in the that the city may subscribe for five hundred presence of a number of scientific and other thousand dollars of the capital stock providgentlemen, among whom were a number of ed that two-thirds of the legal voters of the

city shall so declare.
Alderman DEXTER, chairman of the committee, having the matter in charge, aubmitted several amendments to the Senate bill: the material portions are, that the city shall be authorised to loan its credit to that Railroad to one acre to every inhabitant, and corporation to the amount of a million of dol- census of 1850. corporation to the amount of a million of dolars at 6 per cent, for a term of years, provi-The process is ded that a majority of voters who are h of a flame, to another retort, in which the car. amendments were informally assented to but eyed through a purityer to the gasometer.

| man | Wassex | the all was ordered printed and saw another disappear at the made the special order for half part 7 o clock curiosity was aroused; he commenced in Middle out a space four and a half feet of the saw another disappear at the made the special order for half part 7 o clock curiosity was aroused; he commenced in Middle out a space four and a half feet in dept. The proposed amendments were subse-

THE CAPTURER OF LOTEZ REWARDED .- The

quently rejected.

man named Castaneda, who captured Lopez, has returned to Havana, laden with honors.— The Queen gave him 86,000, and made him a as subtry of \$1.500 a year instead of the present illowance of \$8 a day. The substitution of a lived subtry for the present per file present p

"A Fire in the Rear."

The last number of the American Whie

" As a soldier he has the universal confidence

Days.

Intelligence has just reached us of him having been made by the public antioning having been made by the public antioning having been made in the public antioning having the hard having the public and having the publ Newtoundand to air. 11. D. Alboats and a sociates, of this city, of the exclusive right a construct; and use the magnetic telegral neroes that island, for the period of this

years.
This grant is designed to fadilitate M. Th batts in his scheme for the establishmen steam and telegraphic communication between York and Liverpool or London in days, which now appears to be perfectly pa-ticable. We have already telegraphs con munication between this city and history Mr. Tibbatta proposes to intersect that ins at the nearest point with his line, which is terminate at St. Johns. The distancing terminate at St. Johns. Las distance from St. Johns to Cape Ray across Newfoundaries four hundred and fifty miles. The distance sees the St. Lawrence is about fortist miles, and from thence to the intersection of the sees the Halifax line, about fifty miles, making all, about five hundred and fifty miles of the forty-eight only are sub-marine. The mind ble distance from St. Johns to Galway toon thousand six hundred and forty-seven miles, o about five days sail. The telegraphic conmunication between Galway and London be complete during the current year, via without difficulty or any special effort, the lie York merchant can communicate with balandon correspondent in about half the imper

usually consumed.

But this is upon the supposition that a sof steamers will be established to do the compart of the business. Mr. Tibutt' it now part of the Dusiness. Dir. House unog asking for the legislature of this size net of incorporation for the New York of Calway Steamship Company, which will contain the sagon be granted, as there is no image.

what the plans of the Company as us the stemmers, we do not know precise it from the proposals submitted some real since to. Congress, and now under the cost eration of the Post Office Committee distwo houses, we learn that they are not to be of less than two thousand tons capity, is are to have no connexion whatever with the Navy, or with the General Government unle they are asked to carry the mails between the port and Liverpool, which they will be \$10,000 the round trip, or about half d the is now paid to the Collins line,

We presume that, in view of the orange.

transationtic commerce in case the Com company are compelled to withdraw theres

not only run, faster than their British ma but pay their expenses without the adofg ernment. When we accomplish both the results our martime triumphs will be copled.

—Evening Post.

State Central Committee The Officers of the Democratic State of cention, held at Harrisburg, on the 12 ft. March last, have appointed the following Sa

entral Committee for the current year: Wm. L. Hirst, Chairman, Philadelphia Hon. Wm. Dock, Harrisburg. Col, Samuel C. Stambaugh, Lens Henry S. Mott, Milford, Piko Ca Thomas S. Fernon, Philadelp Francis C. Carson, Harrisburg. Charles Lyman, Potter county, William Curtis, Philadelphia. Thomas Watson, Washington, Benjamin Parke, Harrisburg, Horn R. Kneass, Philadelphia, John Lehman, Adams county. William Lilly, Carbon. Philip Mixsell, Sen., Easton. Dr. Charles H. Hunter, Reading D. J. H. Seltzer, Morgantown Reis. R. J. Niven, Susquehanna county. George Sanderson, Bradford. William H. Welsh, York. John C. Clarke, Westmoreland. Jesse Loiscure, Green.
John D. Stiles, Allontown. Wm. H. Lamberton, Venango. Wm. Badger. Philadelphin.

Distribution of Public Lands An amendment, of Mr. Underwod to the introduced in the U.S. Senate to donate pa lic lands to Iowa for railroad purposes poses a distribution of all the public lands are the 17 old states of the Union. The in

John B. Bratton, Carlisle.

Dr. David B. Marshall, Lebanon,

To the state of Massachusetss 991,300 To the state of Rhode Island 147,520 Ta the state of Connecticut \$70,020 and To the state of New York 3097,180 To the state of New Jersey 490,380 To the state of Pennsylvania 2311,68 To the state of Deleware 90,560 acres To the state of Maryland 545,800 and To the state of Virginia 1,231,680 and To the state of North Carolina 753200 To the state of South Carolin Sign

cres: To the state of Kentucky 897,920 The design of the above distributed assign to the old States, land equal is

A COALITION OF SNAKES.—On Tuesd borer trimming trees on land of T. & ersidge, on the banks of Neponset are hestor, saw a snake concealing itself in of stones imbedded in grass. Soon all saw another disappear at the same point ameter, and one and a half feet in dep sunkea ranging from four to fifteen has common to the vicinity, except the ratio When found, most of them were tord h some gave evidence of locomotive? complete coalliton that has been made