absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters: *Provided*, That the whole number shall never exceed fifty-nine. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district or county, or counties, for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census, or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory, to be taken by such persons and in such mode as the governor shall designate and appoint; and the persons so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of the said districts for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of representatives, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of said house: *Provided*, That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the legislative assembly, the governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory by the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act: *And provided, further*, That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said Territory by reason of being on service therein.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other proper y of residents. Every bill which shall have passed the council and house of representatives of the said Territory shall before it become a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected in the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor or legislative assembly of the Territory of Kansas. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly; and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the legislative assembly shall hold, or be appointed to, any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually; and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors be appointed and qualified. The Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the district courts shall be such as is vested in the circuit courts of the United States, and the jurisdiction of the probate courts and justices of the peace shall be as limited by law: *Provided*, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court is held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall title to real estate be in question, or the supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error, and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court, shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that in all criminal cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeal shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court, without regard to the value of the matter, property or title in controversy; and except also that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decision of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus, involving the question of personal freedom: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to or affect the provisions of the "act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the "act to amend and supplementary to the aforesaid act," approved September eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said Territory, and the judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are granted by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive the same fees in all such cases which the clerks of the district courts of Utah Territory now receive for similar services.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend, and supplementary to, the aforesaid act," approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty, be and the same are hereby declared to extend to and be in full force within the limits of the said Territory of Kansas.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present Territory of Utah. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present Territory of Utah, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid, and, afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars. The chief justice and associate justices shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the treasury of the United States; but no such payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually traveled route; and an additional allowance of three dollars shall be paid to the presiding officer of each house for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, and doorkeeper, may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the legislative assembly; but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: *Provided*, That there shall be but one session of the legislature annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the governor shall think proper to call the legislature together. There shall be appropriated, annually, the usual sum, to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory, including the salary of a clerk of the executive department; and there shall also be appropriated annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the Territory, and upon estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the governor and secretary of the Territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall, annually, account to the said Secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by said legislative assembly for objects not specially recommended by the governor, nor in any one appropriation, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That the seat of government of said Territory is hereby located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth; and that such portions of the public buildings as may not be actually used and needed for military purposes may be occupied and used, under the direction of the governor and legislative assembly, for such public purposes as may be required under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are extended and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives, but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. The oath of the constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory as in other territories of the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March eleth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of the sixth of March, eighteen hundred and twenty, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall hereafter be appropriated, as has been customary for the territorial governments, a sufficient amount, to be expended under the direction of the said governor of the Territory of Kansas, not exceeding the sums heretofore appropriated for similar objects, for the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government, and for the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government, for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said Territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory, shall, and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That, until otherwise provided by law, the Governor of said Territory may divide the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts; and appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts of the Territory of Kansas, as may be by law, but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts in such districts as they shall seem proper and convenient.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the Territory of Kansas, not by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted during the present Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted with them for disbursement, shall give such security, at such time and in such manner, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That all treaties, laws, and other engagements made by the government of the United States with the Indian tribes inhabiting the territory embraced by this act, shall be faithfully and religiously observed, notwithstanding anything contained in this act; and that the existing agencies and superintendencies of said Indian tribes with the same powers and duties as now fixed by law, are now prescribed by law, except that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, change the location of the office of Superintendent.

Approved May 30th, 1854.

The fellow who "carried out a project," has been ordered to bring it back.

Corn in Florida, commands $2 per bushel, and is scarce at that; flour $14 per barrel; bacon 16c. and hams 20c. per pound.

Alexander Norris was committed to the Harford county jail on Thursday, for cowhiding John Clark, a brother of his wife. Clark, it is said, cannot recover.

We learn from the Washington Star, that the Senate's pension committee have agreed to report a bill granting $3000 to the widow of the late deputy marshal Batchelder.

One thousand and three drays, four hundred and twenty-three carts and wagons, ninety omnibuses and one hundred and sixty-nine public coaches are in use in Cincinnati.

The friends of a prohibitory liquor law in Lancaster county, have appointed delegates to the prohibitory State Convention, which meets at Harrisburg, on the 7th inst.

Israel Killian, a young man in the employ of Jacob Kilheffer, of Ephrata, Pa., as teamster, was killed last Saturday by being run over by a wagon laden with coal.

On Monday the 22d ult., William W. Warner, of Lockport, Erie county, Pa., while in a state of insanity, in the absence of his wife, killed his only child, an infant about six weeks old. He seized the child by the legs, and dashed its brains out on the floor.

The Cincinnati Gazette, announces that the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, have negotiated a loan of $1,500,000, on their second mortgage bonds—the money to be paid in Eastern bank notes to be circulated in the West.

On Thursday of last week, a bad about ten years old, named Jesse Kriebie, residing in Skippack township, Montgomery county, committed suicide by hanging himself in his father's barn. The boy, it seems, had a quarrel and altercation with his brother, for which their father thought it necessary to chastise both; whereupon the one, ashamed of being under the punishment, immediately went and put an end to his life. The affair caused great grief in the family.

On Monday of last week, as two brothers of the name of Stone, were out hunting, they surprised a large bear, on the Broad Mountain, in Pike county, Pa., lying within a short distance of the bear, the younger Stone fired his musket at him, when Brain made a spring at him, and with one blow of his huge paw, knocked him senseless to the earth, breaking several ribs. The brother then fired at the bear, and the shot taking effect in the heart, he dropped dead. He weighed 1068 pounds.

On last Tuesday evening, seven children on returning from Davis' School House, to their homes in Hartford, Md., fell from a plank used as a foot-way, in crossing a stream of water, and three of them were never drowned. Their names were, Martha Hyde, aged 18 years; Rebecca Davis, aged 9 years, and George Schoolbecker, aged 7 years. Their bodies were found the next day, one of which was carried by the water, which was very deep and swift at the time, about eleven miles.

The Coudersport (Pa) Patriot, prints the editor's name in full in the editorial head and appends the following notice. "We place our name in the editorial head of the Patriot, with the hope that those pugnacious individuals who so greatly desire to inflict personal chastisement on the editor, may not be at a loss to find the object of their indignation. We would inform these puff balls that they can find us at our office, at all reasonable hours, ready and willing to receive calls in their line."

MORE INDIAN MASSACRES IN TEXAS.—The Texas papers record further Indian outrages. Six or eight Mexican dancers, after performing six months in San Antonio, lately started for Mexico, and it is reported now that they have all been massacred, as well as six Italian harpists, who started from the former town of Larredo. In the neighborhood of Leona, all the families have collected together, and armed themselves, expecting to be attacked by Indians. The express rider from Corpus Christi to San Patricio, had been stopped, and his horse and the mail stolen. On hearing of this, Captain Gibbs and Lieut. Witter left Corpus Christi, and were joined by Captain Heath, from Fort Merrill, in pursuit of the Indians. Major Chapman, with a party of 18 teamsters, also started out, followed by Judge Neal and others. At Lake Trinidad, the Indians had killed Pedro Garzat and his son and two cousins. The train of Post & Hedges, with 400 head of cattle, had been attacked near San Antonio, and two men, named Ingram and McLaughlin, killed, and over 200 head of cattle driven off. During the attack on the Government train, heretofore mentioned, D. S. McIntosh, Jack McGuire, L. Patterson, Perry Petty, and August Sartor, were killed. The Texas Times has the following additional news:

"We learn from a Mexican, who arrived here on Sunday night last, that a party of Indians, supposed to be Camanches, attacked a Government train, near Lake Trinidad, killing two teamsters, five soldiers, and Thomas Parker formerly sheriff of Nueces county, who had a trading house at the Lake. Our informant states that the country between Nueces and Rio Grande, is in a state of great excitement, and that the settlers are fleeing from the savages into the towns, leaving their crops and herds, in undisputed possession of the Indians."

SPORT IN KENTUCKY.—Young Sportsman—I say friend, is there anything to shoot about here?

Farmer.—Wal, I don't know, stranger, but you can go down to the cross roads and take a pop at the schoolmaster just to keep your hand in.

Daily Morning Post.

G. F. GILLMORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....JUNE 8.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JEREMIAH S. BLACK,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HENRY S. MOTT,

OF PIKE COUNTY.

Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at Bachler's Hotel, in Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 15th June, A. D., 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, Chairman.

☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

THE TERRITORIAL BILL.

We publish to-day the entire bill providing for the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It is the bill as it passed both Houses, and was signed by the President. It is lengthy; but there has been no much said of it that probably most of our readers will read it through with interest. The last half of the 14th section is the portion of the law that Whigs and Abolitionists have made such a "bugaboo" out of. And a perusal will satisfy any one that it legislates slavery into no territory. That is the very language of the law itself. It merely refers the question to the people of each territory, to decide for themselves for or against slavery. What the decision will be, none can doubt.

We believe that the effect of the passage of this act will be that not another slave State will ever be admitted into the Union, unless it be the Island of Cuba. But all our wide western and south-western domains will be covered with free States; and any new acquisitions from Mexico will be admitted as free States. While the Missouri Compromise line existed, slavery could not legally exist north of it, but by implication it was *encouraged*, if not legalized, in all territory south of the line. Now that that line of demarcation is abolished, no slavery can exist north of 36° 30′ from natural causes. The climate, soil, geographical position, and course and amount of northern and foreign immigration, will forbid it. As Col. Benton says "*the popular vote will expel it*," in all regions north of that line. But by the passage of the Nebraska bill it is also submitted to the popular vote *south* of the line. And in New Mexico, Sonora, and all the northern States of Mexico, should they become ours, the popular vote would also "*expel it*," as it did in California the moment that vote was brought to bear on the question.

On this subject, and in conformation of what we have said above, we republish the following candid and striking remarks of the New Orleans *Bee*, of the 29th ult. Coming from such a source they are not only remarkable, but encouraging to all who consider slavery an evil, and would regret its further extension:

"In the present state of manners and society *slavery is not destined to overstep the limits in which it is now confined.* This is a truth that we must have the courage to tell to the people of the South. They would do wrong to deceive themselves and give themselves up to fatal illusions. Mixed, African slavery has existed for years, and have endeavored by all means in her power to secure a peaceful and amicable arrangement of the affair.

To rush headlong into a war which a speedy defeat would terminate, and then to leave a helpless negro population to be slaughtered in the event of their attempting to offer any resistance to their invader, is both wicked and inhuman. In the war which we see impending, *England has little or no interest at stake.* Our relations with the West Indies are sufficiently numerous and extensive to supply us with all the tropical productions we can consume; and it would be little short of insanity on the part of this country to sanction the expenditure of one shilling on the treasury of our tropical dominions, while we have such inexhaustible regions as those which remain unexplored in Demerara and British Guiana. To those regions we must look for the extension of dominion, and the acquisition of wealth, if we would be important, and not toward the frontier of Mexico, where we have to contend with strong political jealousy and commercial rivalry.

As for receiving Spain the sovereignty of an Island which it has not the power to hold, and therefore cannot have the right to transfer, as an acquaintance for the enormous debt Spain owes to England, is perfectly nonsensical. If we took Cuba from Spain on such terms, the English Government would be compelled to take upon itself the debt thus paid by Spain to the English creditors, for which we would get a country inhabited by a slave population, who would become freemen under our flag, but who would be totally unable of providing for themselves, and who cannot speak our language. With such a population, what could England do with Cuba? Of us she would be perfectly worthless. Why then is this not openly stated to the American Government, in order to arrest that current of ill-feeling which has grown out of the silly idea that England and France are about to go up with our interests. But it is not one of those institutions that spread afar and propagate. Slavery, we say frankly, is a necessity of our situation; if it did not exist no one would dream of creating it. Those then who create agitation and seek to excite public prejudice against the institution, are the friends of intervention of England at this unhappy juncture. The fast and loose part we have been playing with the United States on this subject, has been productive of much ill-feeling towards us in America; and it is high time that the Cabinets of Washington and St. James should understand each other on the subject.

In the United States we have too many interests at stake to think of trifling with matters which are of little or no importance. If Spain persists in the policy which she has laid down in the present instance, she must be given to understand that the English government will have nothing whatever to do with the dispute between her and America. For if we give her the slightest countenance, it will be construed by America in a way which may lead to very serious consequences. America was never better prepared for war than she is at this moment, and if Spain chooses to put her powers to the test, let us hope that the good sense of our government will keep England from being in any way involved in a contest where we have everything to lose and nothing to gain.

THREE DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS WITHOUT FOOD.—A young woman from Bremen, arrived in New York, scarcely able to speak a word of English, and proceeded directly to Wisconsin, in company with an acquaintance, to visit a brother residing there. Having finished her visit, she started back, with her friend who understood the language well. On the way, in the confusion incident to hastily changing cars, she missed her friend. On she came, however. Not only was she unable to speak a sentence of English, but she was without a cent of money. The conductor came for her fare; she shook her head, and—possibly on account of her good looks—he let her pass. She had too much pride to beckon for food, and so she continued on without any. Three days and three nights she went without a mouthful to eat. She became sick at her stomach, and could not retain on it the cold water which she drank. She describes the sensation of hunger, which becomes powerfully intensified, as "gnawing" and horrible in the extreme. At the end of three days she arrived in New York. She was taken suddenly sick, and lay on her bed for two months.—*N. Y. Post*

☞ We are gratified to announce to our readers a CATHARTIC PILL, (of which see advertisement in our columns,) from that justly celebrated Physician and Chemist, Dr. J. C. AYER. His Cherry Pectoral, everywhere known as the best remedy ever offered to the public for Coughs, &c., has prepared them to expect that any thing from his laboratory would be worthy of attention. As no one medicine is more universally taken than a Physical Pill, the public will be glad to know of one from such a trustworthy source. We happen to know, and can assure them that this article has intrinsic merits, fully equal to any compound that has ever issued from his Crucibles, and consequently is well worthy a trial whenever such a medicine becomes necessary.—*Racine Com. Ad.*

MURDERER CAPTURED.—Nicholas Bain, who murdered Mr. Wickham and wife, and a colored boy, on Long Island, has been arrested and lodged in jail to await his trial. Several hundred people turned out, and surrounded a piece of woods which he was seen to enter. Two of the New York police were directing the proceedings. About nine o'clock on Monday morning he was discovered partly covered with brushwood, and apparently insensible, having cut his throat with a razor. He was taken, and the wound in his throat dressed, and he is in a fair way to recover. It was with difficulty that the officers prevented the excited crowd from lynching him on the spot. The evidence against him is very strong, leaving in fact no doubt of his guilt.

MT. VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY.—We have received a catalogue of the instruction and students of the Mt. Vernon (Ohio) Female Seminary, for the session of 1853-1854. It also gives a brief history of the institution, its course of instruction, and present prosperity, from which we learn that it is in a very prosperous and flourishing condition. The course of instruction is extensive and well arranged, and the text books well chosen. We are much pleased with the typographical appearance of this pamphlet. It was published by L. Harper, Esq., at the office of the Mt. Vernon *Banner*, and for neatness and taste in execution, can hardly be excelled in the country.

☞ The article which we publish to-day from the Liverpool *Times* is interesting, indicating as it does English opinion of the chances of war between the United States and Spain. The writer seems to consider the war inevitable, and the result of it by no means doubtful. It ridicules the idea that Spain should attempt to measure strength with this republic. If that writer's views are a fair indication of English opinion on another point, it is of much importance. It declares that England does not desire the possession of Cuba; and the writer seems to have no doubt that the island will yet be a part of this republic.

☞ There are 1700 acres in the Ohio valley, and 1560 acres in the Mississippi valley, employed in the grape culture. The total of sparkling wine bottled in 1853, was 284,000 bottles, and of still wines 205,000.

☞ Central Pennsylvania finds a large market for its products in the city of Baltimore. It appears that during the single month of May, the following articles passed over the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad: 2,983,059 feet of lumber, 8,422 bbls flour, 4,474 bushels wheat, 4,582 bushels rye, 8,527 gallons milk, 5,978 tons coal, 2,827 bbls whisky, 970 cords wood, 612 tons marble, 812 tons marketing, 401 tons iron ore, 1,153 tons pig iron, 100 tons groceries, 1,900 hogs, 842 tons bacon, 323 tons salt pork, 7 tons cheese, 404 tons lard, 20 tons butter, 8,880 tons lime, and 1,765 tons limestone.

Probability of War between Spain and the United States—Position of England.

From the Liverpool Northern Times.

War between Spain and America, appears to be inevitable. The Spanish Ministry have refused the compensation demanded by the United States for the detention of the Black Warrior, and will make no concession beyond remitting the penalty of $6,000, which the Cuban authorities have levied on that ship. We may, therefore, foresee pretty clearly what the result will be. The States have at present a volunteer army numbering 85,000 men, for the most part Irishmen, well drilled and armed to the teeth. This force is actually ready for the field, and can be augmented to any extent required for the invasion and subjugation of Cuba, or old Spain herself. At present the Spanish force in Cuba may be estimated at from 24,000 to 25,000 men, which is to be increased to 30,000, with as little delay as possible. But what does this bombastic display of numbers and military renown amount to? Spain might as well send so many of her troops to defend Odessa against the combined forces of England and France!

The Spaniards may have batteries and fortresses to screen them from the assaults of their enemy. But how long will the Americans take to sweep them from the face of the earth? The Cabinet of Madrid can have very little idea of what power they have to deal with. The United States is the Czardom of civilisation; it exhibits the very perfection of human power; its resources are illimitable; its debt little more than imaginary; and the burdens of its people are absolutely ideal. And the idea of an old, careworn and impoverished nation of very questionable valor and military prowess, grappling with this great creation of modern times is somewhat amusing. If the overthrow of Spain's power in Mexico and South America goes for anything, we may safely assume that the Mexicans make quite as good soldiers as the Spaniards; and that therefore any resistance they may attempt to offer to an American army on the coast of Cuba, will share a worse fate than the Mexicans when led by the gallant Santa Anna himself.

But the Spanish Cabinet is famous for the variety of its ideas, and the endlessness of its hopes. *It believes that the emancipation of the Negro population of Cuba would lead to the disruption of the American Union, and that when all hopes of successful resistance shall have disappeared, they will leave the African population free to carry on the defence of their country against the United States.* In this there is more of the spirit of bitter revenge, than the coolness and wisdom which might be looked for in a Cabinet of one of the oldest European States. That the armies of Spain will be vanquished by America is certain. And when that event takes place, if the Negro population offers any further resistance to the American arms, it will lead to a war of extermination which is almost too fearful to contemplate. The Spanish government are well aware of this; and if they pursue the policy which it is said they have in contemplation, it will add another chapter to the history of their country's shame, which will be read when the American flag has been insulted, and the rights of her citizens violated by the colonial authorities of Spain, the Cabinet of Madrid is bound by international law to offer an ample apology to the American Government, and to grant full compensation to the individuals who have suffered from the abuse of power by the Cuban authorities. If, on the other hand, American demands anything more than her honor and justice demands, *the Spanish Government should have reflected that a war with America would* and have endeavored by all means in her power to secure a peaceful and amicable arrangement of the affair.

☞ To Invalids.—MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL.—A WORD TO MEDICAL MEN.—There are formalists and dogmatists in all professions, who deny the truth of every thing they don't find set down in certain books which they have been taught to regard as the *summum bonum* of the principles and practice of their calling. Such men are mill-stones round the neck of progress; but all their efforts cannot chain down investigation and experiment, nor discredit their results. Medical manuals might possibly be found who would deny that MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL is the safest and most certain means of renovating a broken down system, and restoring shattered or relaxed nerves to their full vigor and tension, that the world has yet seen. Let them deny it! Omnipotent truth is mighty than they. Call the recovered sick to the witness-box, and let them testify against prejudice. Let fact combat theory, and the gratitude of thousands, saved from a life of suffering and a premature grave, drown with its acclaim the cavillings of those who are too wise in their own conceit to examine and test what they condemn. When the shaken nerves become firm, the weak digestive powers vigorous, the feeble robust, the dejected joyous, the suffering free from pain, the bedridden active; when we see every species of functional disorder yielding to this inestimable curative, ought we to lie against the light, by denying, or even doubting, its extraordinary properties? Forbid it, candor!

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Notice.—THE PITTSBURGH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its monthly meeting on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., in the office of James Wardrop, Fifth street, at 10 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested. By order of H. WOODS, President.

JAS. S. NEDLEY, Secretary. je6

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☞ Indigestion and Liver Complaint CURED BY KIER'S PETROLEUM.—Read the following letter from Rev. O. DICKINSON, a Missionary in Oregon:

DEAR J. M. KIER—*Dear Sir:* Myself and wife having been greatly benefited by the use of your Petroleum, I feel it a duty we have owed you ever since we first used it, to make the exceptional testimony in its favor public, that the benefit of my people who are affected with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the same as of myself and wife, before taking your Petroleum, or Rock Oil. We took several bottles, two or three each—about a year and a half ago, and we have enjoyed good health ever since, which we had not since that time. I had not taken a single bottle, before the full fullness of the stomach which so distresses the dyspeptic was relieved, and I have felt scarcely any inconven