

"ONE-EYED THOMPSON."

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, known as One-Eyed Thompson, as we have already informed our readers, committed suicide in a New York prison, on Monday morning. The following is his letter to his wife:—

Wife of my soul, divinity of my affections, my patient, enduring, gentle, and affectionate Mary, ere this meets your eye, I trust that eternal repose will have settled upon your unhappy husband. Were this new charge my only trouble, I could certainly overcome it. Of all the complaints made to my prejudice, it could be the most easily defeated, for at the very time half-past seven o'clock, when Gates swears he saw me in New York, I was in Dr. Rice's store, as he recollects, and previous thereto, for an hour, you and others knew me to have been in Brooklyn. But, my Mary, I am sick of life, so much so that I am incapable of longer continuing it. I have lost all hope of being a benefit to you and our little ones—a hope that alone has sustained years of wretched existence, and made me capable of meeting and defeating more than most men, similarly circumstanced, could have done. I know, dearest Molly, that you will enter for a time by my loss. Not only, sweet one, through your affection for me, but upon you will devolve the care of our family.

Cheer up—waste no time mourning for one who is unworthy of you. To you, it was a hard fate that joined our fortunes. Once away, and kind friends will protect you. Your reputation has never been assailed, and no woman has ever possessed a purer or better nature, as all who know you will bear witness. Do not increase your sufferings by sopping my last moments to be peculiarly miserable. I am almost restrained, sweet wife, from giving words to my affection, and disposed to write coldly, for fear of too powerfully affecting you. I have more regard for your tears than for my own blood; and, if I could, would welcome an eternity of torture, if by so doing I could secure your happiness. Again, I say, death for me, apart from considerations of you and our children, has no terror. I have no fear of it; and a hereafter I leave to the Divine Mystery that created me, and to whom I can owe no responsibility. My destiny is fulfilled, and the Great Creator cannot mistake the purpose of his mechanism.

On my breast, nearest the heart that had beat for you alone, place a lock of your hair, with the one I preserved of my father's, together with our children's, so that with my dust may assimilate a portion of the dust to those whom I have loved so well.

I should like to be buried in New Jersey, in the burial ground of my uncle, but do not care—spend no means unnecessarily on my body—for remember all places are alike in different to it. But I am getting foolishly prolix upon a subject that must be painful to you.

Sweet wife, recollect that the duration of a human life is but a small drop in the bucket of eternity. A few years, and all new living will cease to be—your dearest self included. Then spend no time in useless repining, live for your children—and the children of such a mother will be a blessing to her.

My last act my appear selfish—to leave you alone to fight your way through a rude world; but it is not so—I know and feel that ultimately it will be to your advantage. Love is strength, and the power of kindness most efficient. With thirst for cut I have fought the world, and been a loser, even when victorious. My judgment has been at fault, and my philosophy erroneous. It was the fault of my organization and education; your nature is fortunately different—it is mild and affectionate. You console and make friends of all who approach you, and when the dragon is out of the way, friends will not fear to prove themselves so.

The little of happiness that I have known, I owe to you. In your presence alone have I found life endurable. My offenses against you I will not ask you to forgive or forget—you have done so.

Our children, my boys, hear the words and heed the advice of a dying father—be careful of your mother; obey and be directed by her. My sweet Rebecca, make your mother your model. My children all, remember that I have used every effort to instill into your minds a love of truth—that, no matter how the world estimates me, you know me to be an affectionate and careful father. To you I have never uttered an untruth, and if you prove worthy of the care I have bestowed upon you, I have not lived in vain. Love one another. I never allowed you to tell tales of each other, for it engenders hatred and ill will; when disposed to be ugly or quarrelsome, let a remembrance of me recall you to yourself. The world will for a time persecute you on my account, but care not—endure it patiently, prove that you are honest and truthful, and all good men will sustain you, recollect that I know every departure from the virtuous and correct to be attended with punishment—in some way it is sure—either by encouraging injurious habits wrong thinking, or by bringing upon you the condemnation of your fellow beings; all this I have frequently explained to you, if you love me, prove that you have not forgotten it. With you and your mother is my last breath. Anxiety on your account is the only bitterness I feel. Good bye, my Richard, Billy, sweet Rebecca, and my brave little Josey. God help and protect you!

DEATH OF GEN. McDUFFIE.—Gen. George McDuffie died on the 11th inst., at the residence of Richard Singleton, Esq., in Sumter, S. C. He has occupied a prominent political position in the South, and probably stood next to John C. Calhoun in ability and the esteem of his friends. He served South Carolina as Governor of the State and as U. S. Senator.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Clarion Democrat of Tuesday, says:—The public house kept by Mr. Duncan McDonald, in Reimersburg, was burned to ashes on Saturday night previous, and a lad of six or seven years of age perished in the flames.

BRAZIL.—The latest advices say:—The difficulties between this government and that of Buenos Ayres are still unsettled; but immediate war is not apprehended, and there are strong grounds for hope that it may be avoided altogether.

FOR YOU I TREAT THEIR FRIENDSHIP, and one other act of kindness to me—that they will

forgive one whose folly has not been from a bad heart, but from an unbalanced brain. Wm. H. Thompson.

NOTE TO MR. OLIVER, KEEPER OF THE PRISON. Dear Sir.—Obliged me—it is the last request of a dying man—send a messenger to my wife, and break to her the tidings of my death in a humane and gentle manner. [Signed] Wm. H. Thompson.

THE GREAT GRAIN MARKET OF THE WORLD. But three years since we were assured that Europe was to afford us a market for almost countless millions of bushels of wheat and corn. "If the energy of our own people," said the then Secretary of the Treasury, "can add \$41,332,382 to the export and supply of our breadstuffs and provisions in a single year, what could they not add to such products if they enjoyed the free duty of the markets of the world?" An increase of domestic exports similar to that which had then taken place in consequence of the famine in Ireland, might give, it was supposed, in the year 1849 an amount of not less than three hundred and twenty-nine millions of dollars; and yet we have now reached the year 1851, and are exporting less cotton, less food, and less tobacco than we did before that time.—That we have less food to export is certainly most fortunate for our farmers, for there exists no market abroad; nor is it likely to exist. We have now before us the London Mark Lane Express of last month, by which it appears that the average prices of wheat throughout the kingdom range from thirty-four to forty pence or from ninety cents to a dollar per bushel. Now, admitting that the anticipations of the late Secretary had been realized, and that we had now this large quantity of food to send abroad, at what price would it sell? Would it command, in the Market of Britain, even thirty shillings per quarter, or seventy-five cents per bushel, leaving for the farmer even fifty cents here? It certainly would not. His anticipations have not been realized, and we have less to sell, and therefore prices are maintained; and this is regarded by him, we doubt not, as evidence of the soundness of the theory on which was based his alteration of the tariff of 1842. So is it with all these English economists. Their predictions are never realized, yet are they never disheartened.—British free trade must be right, however wrong they themselves may be. We are now importing enormous quantities of food in the form of iron, and we can export scarcely any to pay for it, and this is supposed to be the process by which the farmer is to secure high prices for his products and obtain his iron cheaply. In Ohio, says one of our exchange papers, "one thousand two hundred square miles underlaid with iron. A region explored in 1838 would furnish iron sixty-one miles long and six miles wide; a square would yield 3,000,000 tons of pig iron; so that this district would contain 1,000,000,000 tons, which would last 2,700 years—as long a distance certainly as any man looks ahead! The States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland and Virginia possess inexhaustible quantities of iron ore."

AND YET OHIO, Indiana and Illinois, which have only food to sell, are rendering themselves daily more and more dependent for iron upon a distant county, in which wheat sells at from ninety cents to one dollar per bushel! and in which iron will again sell for £10 per ton, when the remainder of our iron supplies shall be blown out, as they are likely soon to be. Our farmers who have food to sell are daily diminishing the competition for the purchase of their products, and for the sale of iron, the result of which must inevitably be, that and ere long, cheap food and dear iron.—Lancaster Examiner.

GAS EXPLOSION.—A Mr. Charles C. Henry on descending with a light, a few nights since, into the cellar of a restaurateur, in Boston, ignited a body of gas which had escaped from a broken pipe, and caused a tremendous explosion. Two front windows of the house were thrown entirely out, and the partition walls started. A hole several feet in diameter, was made through the side wall, affording a vent for the ignited gas.—Several persons in the building were thrown down by the force of the explosion, but very little damage was done.

MR. MASS was fool-hardy enough to attack Daniel Webster, and went on until he committed political suicide; Mr. Allen then thought himself "a greater man," he attempted a similar undertaking—and he and his "illustrious dead" may now be heard to sing the doleful melody of "The Dead up Man."

HENRY CLAY ON MARRIAGE.—In the discussion in the Senate on the river and harbor bill, Mr. Clay, in urging its passage, said that if the question were, whether they should take an imperfect bill, or no bill at all, he was disposed to take a bill which even in his own judgment, might be susceptible of amendment. He was disposed to take it as a man makes his wife, for better or worse; knowing that, though he might be disappointed in some respects, any wife is better than no wife.

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THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1851.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscription and advertising at his office, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore.

FOR GOVERNOR: WILLIAM BIGLER. Subject to the decision of the Convention.

EDITOR'S TABLE. Business Notices.

THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE, published by Stringer & Townsend, 222 Broadway, New York, is one of the cheapest and most valuable periodicals of the day. It contains a collection of literary, artistic and scientific intelligence, with pleasant stories and much useful information.—As its name imports, its selections are made from the standard periodicals of different countries. Its original matter is from the pens of our best writers. Each number contains 144 pages, beautifully printed on fine book paper. Price is \$3 per annum.

THE attention of Lumbermen is called to the card of Mr. Giese.

LEME.—Mr. John B. Shipman would inform the public that he has again taken the line kills of Mr. H. Masser, of this place, where Lime may constantly be had.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—St. Matthew's Church will be closed on Sunday. It will be open for Divine service on Wednesday evening.

PRINTING INK.—A few kegs for sale for cash at this office.

Subscribers who intend to change their places of residence on or about the first of April, are requested to give us notice of the fact, that there may be no mistake in delivering their papers after that date. People occasionally discontinue their papers, fearing that they may not be able to receive them regularly after moving to a new neighborhood; the American can be sent to any quarter of the county, either by our carriers, by private conveyance, or through the mails.

HUGH LINDSAY and his fantocini drew a crowd on Saturday night, at the State House. Hugh is a decided brick, and his jokes are always pointed with Dutch.

ST. PATRICK, as usual, celebrated his day by a snow storm. The snow fell to the depth of three inches, and melted before the sun had a chance to shine upon it.—The consequence is muddy roads.

NEWSPAPER RECORDS. We are glad to see that Mr. Packer has acted on our suggestion, and has introduced into the Legislature a bill requiring the County Commissioners of every county in the State to subscribe for a copy of each newspaper published in the county, not exceeding four, by the year, and without reference to their party politics, and to keep a file of the same, and have them bound every year. The commissioners are also authorized and required to purchase from time to time, not exceeding four kinds, as aforesaid, files of newspapers published within the county, during any period of our colonial and national history.

WE regret to announce the death of Charles Gale, Esq., of Chittisquaque.—He died at his residence on Sunday evening last. Mr. Gale was an Englishman by birth, but he came to America at an early age, and all his sympathies were with the Country of his adoption. He was a man of the kindest and warmest feelings. His benevolence was almost unbounded. His life was spent in doing good. In him the widow and orphan, the friendless and distressed always found a friend and protector. The death of such a man is always a public loss. His memory will long live and be blessed in the grateful hearts of those who were the recipients of his generosity and kindness.

Constable Derr arrested on Saturday last, at Haas' tavern, in Montour county, a man named Robison, who broke Jail in Lock Port, N. Y. a few weeks ago. The fellow made a desperate resistance and embellished the countenance of Mr. Derr with some cuts illustrative of his prowess. He was lodged in jail in this place, on Saturday night, where he awaits the requisition of the Governor of New York.

A fellow named Shaffer was arrested on Sunday in Lewisburg, on the charge of stealing a horse from the stable of Henry Neuer, of Northumberland. He took the horse on Sunday morning, and sold him the same day near Lewisburg. He is now in jail here.

Two stables were destroyed by fire at Lewisburg, last week. In one of them, belonging to Mr. John Walls, two valuable mules perished. No insurance.

A destructive fire occurred on Sunday morning near Gray's ferry, Philadelphia county. The extensive stabling attached to the brick yard of Mr. Arrison.—Six valuable horses, three mules and 2000 bundles of hay were consumed.

THE COAL TRADE. Has opened this season very favorably. A large fleet of boats was moored in our basin as soon as the canal was opened, and are receiving their freight as fast possible. Messrs. Fagely & Co. took the precaution to bring down and stack upon the wharf a large quantity of coal during the winter, to supply the increased demand on the opening of the navigation. They have opened a new vein this winter, from which they are prepared to deliver coal of the first quality. It is of a much harder formation than usually occurs in this region, inflames easily, and consumes with a brighter flame and without depreciation. Its fracture is purely conchoidal, and its lustre brilliant and vitreous. It has been found to be superior to any other anthracite coal in use for furnaces and foundries.

Messrs. Morgan & Co. are busily engaged in laying down turnouts and erecting schutes. They expect to send 50,000 tons to market this season. The vein they are working contains coal of the red ash variety, the only one of the kind that has yet been operated upon in the Shamokin basin.

INDIAN GRAVES. The recent freshets in the Susquehanna exposed the graves of several Indians, who were buried years ago on its banks near Fort Augusta. The favorite burying place of the aborigines was upon the grassy bank of a stream. Their bodies, previous to interment were decked in all the finery of which the deceased was possessed, and in case of a warrior, his warlike weapons were placed by his side in the grave, so that they might be at hand on his arrival at the happy hunting grounds of the Great Spirit. A camp kettle, spoon, bowl, tobacco pipe, and provisions were also deposited with them. The graves which were opened last week contained the remains of wooden bowls, pewter spoons, &c., with a number of beautiful beads of amber and other substances. In one of them was found highly ornamented darts, of flint, a large number of tiny bells such as it was the custom of chiefs to ornament the skirts of their gala dresses with, and a large clay pipe filled with tobacco. The bones had moldered away to dust. These relics were all that remained to mark the resting place of those who had roamed in the wildest freedom on the banks of the beautiful river, long before the foot of white man trod the hunting paths of their forest. The waters that murmur a hoarse dirge at their burial, had hurried away and been lost in the mighty ocean, the night wind that had swept a requiem over their graves, had swelled onward and never returned; their tribe had long ago been driven from the homes of their fathers and exterminated; their bodies had mingled with their mother Earth, and the memory of their lives and deeds is buried beneath the illimitable ocean of eternity. While gazing upon these baubles that had resisted the corrosion of time while every trace of their former owners was obliterated, we were forcibly reminded of the reflection on the death of little Nell. "Dear, gentle patient, noble Nell was dead; and her little bird, a poor weak thing, the weight of a finger might have crushed, was stirring nimbly in its cage, while the strong heart of its child-mistress was mute and motionless forever."

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT. Occurred on Friday morning, occasioned by the running away of a pair of horses belonging to Gideon Markle, Esq., of this Borough. Mr. Markle, his youngest son, and a hired man, were coming down the mill hill in a truck wagon, when the horses took fright and ran off at a furious pace. Mr. Markle and the man attempted to leap from the wagon. The former was caught by the wheel and hurled around with it several times. He was taken up senseless, his leg shockingly fractured, and his head severely contused. The man C. Erick, was not injured. The boy, who was riding one of the horses, succeeded in guiding them until they reached the Gut bridge, where the near horse fell and horses and wagon were precipitated over the abutment, breaking the boy's leg and frightfully wounding one of the horses. Mr. Markle's injuries are dangerous.

THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE. Has adjourned. The following appointments have been made for this District.—Mr. Wm. Gwynn, is removed to Wrightsville, Pennsylvania.

NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT.—J. A. Gere, Presiding Elder. Sunbury.—J. Sijne, A. Harmin. Northumberland.—S. M. L. Cuser. Middleburg.—J. A. Demeyer. Danville.—J. Franco. Berwick.—H. G. Hill, J. A. Melick. Luzerne.—W. Elliot. Bloomsburg.—T. Barnhart, A. M. Barnitz. Lewisburg.—J. S. Lee, T. M. Goodfellow. Milton.—P. B. Reese. Milton Circuit.—J. Mouchard, J. J. Pierce, sup.

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FARRINGTON IN PORTO RICO.—The schooner Emily Hilliard, Captain De Frates, has arrived at New York from St. John, P. R. whence she sailed on the 21st inst. Captain D. F. reports that during the week ending on the 22d ult, there were three different shocks of an earthquake. On the 20th ult, at half past three o'clock in the morning, a severe shock was felt, which lasted for a minute and a half, and which cracked the walls of the City Hall, the only damage done in the city.

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TARIFF AMENDMENT. We publish below the 1st Section of Mr. Hunter's bill to regulate the appraisement of imports. The provisions of the bill will raise the tariff slightly, but very slightly if the construction given it by the Secretary of the Treasury is correct. He has decided that the freights are not to be added to the valuation of the merchandise, for dutiable sales. Ordinary persons might be led to suppose that "dull charges" and costs, except insurance" would include freight, but of course Mr. Secretary knows better. There is no doubt at all that Mr. Hunter and both the House and Senate, understood that freight was one of the costs and charges incurred in shipping merchandise, and Mr. Corwin's early experience might have taught him so. The probable solution of this queer construction is that the Whigs are not such true friends of high duties as they profess to be. The increase of duty, with the cost price of merchandise at the port of import as a basis, would have been considerable. But under this construction it will be scarcely appreciable.

An Act to amend the act regulating the appraisement of imported merchandise, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares or merchandise, imported into the United States, it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual market value or wholesale price thereof, at the period of the exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be ascertained, estimated and ascertained; and to such value or price shall be added all costs and charges, except insurance, and including in every case a charge for commissions at the usual rates, as the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which duties shall be assessed.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—Session 1851. SENATE.—A bill principally engaged in discussing the Banking Law. HOUSE.—A resolution to adjourn on the 15th April, passed.

The following are among the bills which have passed final reading:—A bill to prevent the landing of convicts from foreign countries. A bill provided for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor in the county of Lycoming. A supplement to an act, entitled "An Act to erect the town of Minersville, in Schuylkill county, into a borough," approved the 19th day of April, 1849.

A bill relative to the Sunbury and Erie, and Pittsburg and Susquehanna railroad company. A bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania academy, at Sunbury, Northumberland county. A bill for the relief of sundry persons, soldiers and widows of soldiers of the Revolutionary and Indian wars.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An Act to prevent the destruction of timber, and supplementary to the act, entitled "An Act to prevent the damages which may happen from firing woods," passed the 15th day of April, 1794.

GOVERNOR JOHNSTON'S REQUISITION. The Baltimore Sun of yesterday has the following respecting the case in which Governor Johnston of this State made a requisition upon Governor Lowe of Maryland, for the return of a colored child born in Pennsylvania of a fugitive slave mother:—Edward M. Wise, deputed by Governor Lowe to take testimony in the case of J. S. Mitchell, demanded by the Governor of Pennsylvania as a fugitive from justice, reached this city yesterday afternoon, and his return to Annapolis, after discharging the duty assigned him. We understand that Mr. Mitchell establishes that he has not visited Pennsylvania since 1848, prior to the capture of his slaves; that the slaves were delivered to him in the town of Elkton, by Alberti. Not having been in that State, he can have committed no offense against its peace and dignity." We learn from Mr. Mitchell that the female slave, whose capture has given rise to the present demand, of the Governor of Pennsylvania, absconded in the year 1845, since when, and before her capture, she had become the mother of a child, which was brought to Maryland with her.—Soon after their capture they were purchased by Mr. Donavan, of this city, who offered to sell them to some of the leading abolitionists of Philadelphia, at a stated sum, which they refused.

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FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA. Destruction of the Assembly Building by fire. On Tuesday morning a fire occurred in the grocery and tea store in the first story of the Assembly Building, corner of Tenth and George streets, belonging to Samuel Givins. The fire burned through the doorway into the second story, which gave an impetus to the flame, and in a little while the whole interior of the southern part of the edifice was on fire. So dense was the smoke that the firemen were compelled to desist and battle for a long period with the devouring elements from the street. As soon as the smoke cleared away, the upper part of the buildings was reached through the two stairways on Tenth street and on George street.

The Assembly Building was four stories in height, and was erected in 1834, by a company of gentlemen. It was intended as a place for public meetings and society rooms, but of late years it has been used for various other purposes. The first story was occupied entirely for stores, and the basement for store-houses, save the large room under the Chesnut street stores and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in Tenth street, occupied until within a day or two past, as a Refectory. The large and small Saloons on the second floor were used during the day by Madame Hazard and Mons. Martin as dancing rooms, and in the evening the large room was occupied for the exhibition of J. J. Williams' panorama of the Bible. The first exhibition was to take place on Monday evening, but owing to the inclemency of the weather it was postponed.

Next above under its present arrangement, was a half story with low ceilings, arranged for music, dressing and supper rooms for parties and balls. The third story rooms were occupied by Professor E. Johnson and D. L. Carpenter, also as dancing rooms. The fourth story contained the fixtures, furniture, and gymnastic apparatus of the once "Townsend's Elysium."

The greater portion of the wall on Tenth street, which was but 134 inches thick, fell between 7 and 8 o'clock, with a tremendous crash. John J. Ridgway, Esq., who now resides in Paris, was the owner of the Assembly Building, having purchased it in September of 1846 from Edward E. Marvin. Since that time it has been under the sole management of James H. Farrand.

FROM TEXAS. Galveston papers to the 4th inst., contain the following items of intelligence:—H. Stuart has been re-elected Mayor of Galveston. The Austin State Gazette says that it is rumored that Gen. Brooke is making arrangements at an early day to set in motion a strong expedition against the Indians, whose continued annoyances and outrages render it necessary to adopt some such decisive measure, or abandon the frontier to their mercy. It is contemplated to place the expedition under the command of General Harney, who has left for San Antonio to confer with the commanding general on the subject.

The Texian Advocate says that Messrs. Owen & Sutton have completed a fine bridge across the Guadalupe, at Victoria. It will add greatly to the convenience and comfort of the traveling community. It cost about \$8000, about \$1500 of which amount was lost by rises in the river during the progress of the work. The piers contain 250,000 bushels of cement.

The Mexicans attribute most of the Indian depredations in the vicinity of the Rio Grande to the management of Wild Cat. The schooner Blanche, M. Sears, was driven ashore on Padre Island on the 31st ultimo, and is a complete wreck. A writer in the Trinity Advocate says that a canal of four miles would lead the water from Red River into the Trinity. A Texas paper suggests that by this means the Trinity might be made navigable as long as Red River could supply it with water, and the trade of Red River might be brought to Galveston.

GEN. SCOTT AND GOV. MAREY. One of the pleasing incidents in Washington, just before the adjournment of Congress, was the meeting of Gen. Scott and Gov. Marey. At a party embracing upwards of one hundred distinguished gentlemen, foreign ministers, &c. Gen. Scott, in the enjoyment of the advantage which his tall form affords him, of overlooking an assembly of guests espied Gov. Marey in another part of the room. These gentlemen had not exchanged a friendly word since Mr. Secretary Marey's fire upon the gallant General as he was about setting out for Mexico. Upon seeing Gov. Marey, Gen. Scott immediately observed, "There's Marey, I must go and speak with him for the first time since our pen and ink contests," a movement which the General's friends standing near him, warmly approved. Crossing over to where Gov. Marey was standing, Gen. Scott tendered his hand with a graceful offer of a renewal of friendship and forgetfulness of the past. Gov. Marey, grasping it, thanked him warmly, and the event shed a rare light and beauty upon the festivities of the evening. Subsequently, Gov. Marey took occasion, in replying to a complimentary sentiment, to refer in emphatic and strong terms to the gallantry and brilliant deeds of Gen. Scott during the war.

HON. JOHN E. CAREW, editor of the "Charleston (S. C.) Mercury," is now in New York, on his return from Boston. He has been traveling East to procure workmen for his large shoe manufactory, which has recently been opened in Charleston, on so extensive a scale as even to astonish the Lynn shoemakers.

SHORT OF FUNDS.—There was but \$20 in the treasury of Virginia on Thursday last.—Some of the citizens propose a voluntary subscription to keep the State in pocket-money sufficient to buy tobacco. One individual patriotically offered a supply of "pig-tail" from pork of his own raising.

HON. JOHN T. THORNTON has received the Whig nomination for Congress in the fifth district of Virginia.

THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE. Has adjourned. The following appointments have been made for this District.—Mr. Wm. Gwynn, is removed to Wrightsville, Pennsylvania.

NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT.—J. A. Gere, Presiding Elder. Sunbury.—J. Sijne, A. Harmin. Northumberland.—S. M. L. Cuser. Middleburg.—J. A. Demeyer. Danville.—J. Franco. Berwick.—H. G. Hill, J. A. Melick. Luzerne.—W. Elliot. Bloomsburg.—T. Barnhart, A. M. Barnitz. Lewisburg.—J. S. Lee, T. M. Goodfellow. Milton.—P. B. Reese. Milton Circuit.—J. Mouchard, J. J. Pierce, sup.

Muncy.—T. Tannehill, F. M. Schlosser. Williamsport.—P. Mitchell, B. B. Hamlin. Jersey Shore.—G. H. Day, B. H. Crevier. Pine Creek.—J. H. C. Dosh, W. E. Buckingham. Lock Haven.—J. G. McKeelhen, E. W. Ballman. Dickinson Seminary.—T. Bowman, Principal. American Bible Society.—L. H. Torrence, agent.

A destructive fire occurred on Sunday morning near Gray's ferry, Philadelphia county. The extensive stabling attached to the brick yard of Mr. Arrison.—Six valuable horses, three mules and 2000 bundles of hay were consumed.

GEORGE THOMPSON. We quote from the New York Tribune, the well known English organ in this country, and edited by an Englishman, the following upon George Thompson:—"The deliberate violation of a solemn and self-imposed trust, justly draws down upon the offending party the anger and contempt of his fellows; and Mr. George Thompson, an unworthy member of the British Parliament, stands unquestionably in this predicament. That Parliament is now in session, and this recent to his duties is three thousand miles away, stirring up strife in a foreign country, periling the great cause of liberty of speech, bringing the name of his countrymen into disrepute, and playing such fantastic tricks before the American public as stamp him a political mountebank. The town of Springfield, Mass., has been the theatre in which he exhibited himself early in the past week, forcing himself upon an unwilling populace, and recklessly endangering the peace of the town. The man who faces danger unpopularity and prejudice, at the call of duty, deserves our highest esteem, but the charlatan who betrays his constituents, turns a deaf ear to the cries