

This being the spring for the election of Justices throughout the county, a large number of people than usual were in attendance upon Court, the fore part of this week. The new Justices, with their robes and new Constables with their surtutes made quite a formidable appearance, and rendered Danville quite a lively village. We were right glad, to meet with so many old friends from different parts of the county, and extend to them the right hand of fellowship. And we were right glad too, to see the almost unanimous expression of the people in attendance, in favor of the removal bill, East, west, north and south of the County, appear to be awake to the settling of this important measure to the interest of the whole, without any expense. We received such assurances from gentlemen from different parts of the County, as to leave no doubt on our minds, that the majority for the bill, next October, will be from 1500 to 2000, despite of all the opposition that can be raised against it.

Union Hall, Danville.
While at Danville, the past week, we had our headquarters at this excellent house, and, as usual, found the table groaning under all the good things that are calculated to gratify the appetite of the epicure; but, on Wednesday, 'Mine Host' treated his friends to a 'bouncer of a Big Fish'—not an '8 by 10,' but a 60 pounder real Rock-Fish, from the 'dine deep.' It was served up whole, in the 'Union Hall's' good style, to about sixty 'applicants for favor,' all of whom, if we judge from appearances, were well satisfied with their share of the 'loaves and fishes.' By the way, Mr. Henrie is one of the most attentive, obliging and accommodating landlords in Danville, of this, all who visit him, will be satisfied.

MEXICO.
The latest accounts from Mexico bring us advices of the receipt of the news of the passage of the Annexation resolutions by Congress. It created considerable excitement, and some violent speeches were made upon the subject in the Mexican Congress. Threats of war were made with as much readiness as if they had nothing else to do but to declare it, to induce our government, through fear, to rescind the resolution. But it was generally believed that it would all end in smoke.

NOT DEAD.—W. L. Moore, of Clearfield, whom report drowned in the Muncy Dam, a few weeks since, says that he has good reason to believe there is some mistake in the matter, as he has now, and for several weeks past, had sufficient vitality about him to attend to the duties of Post Master, but is afraid, unless the story is contradicted, that some of his old friends will mistake him for a ghost whenever they shall meet.

A GENEROUS PRESENT.
The treasurer of the fund at Pittsburg, acknowledges the receipt of \$500 from the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State. This is an example worthy of imitation.

CHANGE OF FORTUNE.
The Pittsburg Post says: 'During a few hours' attendance at one of the depots where provisions were stored, we served several persons who, on Thursday morning last, owned good houses, and lived comfortably, and who came with sacks and baskets to get a few pounds of flour and bacon.'

The Mayor of Pittsburg, has issued a Proclamation recommending FRIDAY the 18th inst, to be observed by the citizens of Pittsburg, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer; & that the respective Churches be requested to hold public worship after their usual manner, on that day, in relation to the destructive calamity with which it has pleased the Almighty God to visit our devoted city.'

The barque Bashaw arrived at Boston, on Saturday, having on board 17 emancipated slaves consigned to the Hon. J. G. Palfrey, Secretary of State.

Mr. Weiss of New Orleans, has invented a composition that resembles, with great accuracy, the finest polished Italian marble.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pennsylvania gives the following abstracts of the Appropriation Bill passed by the State Legislature:
The importance of the recent act of Assembly making appropriation for the expenses of government for the fiscal year, and for the payment of the August interest, includes me to send you the following synopsis of its provisions. The salutary system of making specific appropriations, has been strictly adhered to, but in a sketch of the bill, they cannot be so exhibited without occupying too much space, and have, therefore, many of them been brought together under general heads.

The present condition of our Treasury, and the prospect that there will be, on the 1st of August, a large deficiency, renders the provision for the payment of interest a new and important feature. It appropriates for the payment of the interest on our funded debt, then falling due, \$885,026 50, and provides that if it shall be found that there will not be enough money in the treasury on the 1st of August next to pay the whole of the interest then to become due, then it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to ascertain the amount of the deficiency and also what proportion such deficiency will bear to the amount of interest then due, and with approbation of the Governor to draw his checks on the Bank of Pennsylvania for the several loan holders respectively dated the 1st of August, 1845, and payable at such convenient times as the Treasury may fix, not exceeding four months from the date, which checks shall be giving to the persons entitled to interest, as part of the interest then due to them, and the said checks shall be paid on presentation at the Bank, at any time or on any day, when they shall respectively be payable, according to their tenor, out of any money of the Commonwealth held by the said Bank. And the State Treasurer is hereby directed and required to deposit in the Bank of Pennsylvania, out of any money received into the Treasury, an amount sufficient to pay the said checks, as they become due and payable, for the payment of which by the said Bank, this act shall be sufficient authority. And the said checks shall be engraved under the directions of the State Treasurer, in such manner as shall be deemed best to prevent fraud or counterfeiting.

The interest guaranteed on the stocks of the Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Navigation Company, and Tioga Navigation Company, and the Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company, is directed to be paid, if the Governor, after appointing Commissioners to investigate their affairs, shall find them legally entitled to it, and \$55,125 42 is appropriated for that purpose; none of it, however, to be paid until after the 1st of August, and then in the same proportion and manner as the interest on the funded debt.

The following are the appropriations, I will be observed that the aggregate has been much reduced, and that there have been introduced into it the several measures of reform:

Expenses Executive Department (a)	\$21,450 00
Expenses of the Judiciary, (b)	97,500 00
Pensions and gratuities,	23,500 00
Common School purposes, (c)	200,000 00
House of Refuge, under act of 16th of April, 1840	4,000 00
Institution for the Blind,	9,000 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,	11,000 00
Repairs of Canals and Railroads,	175,000 00
Ordinary repairs after 1st December	50,000 00
Canal Commissioners' Office,	5,225 00
Lock keepers, Collectors, High masters, &c.	59,000 00
Completion of the Eastern Reservoir,	20,000 00
Payment of damages, &c., (d)	32,609 50
Payment of old debts on finished lines and N. Branch Extension,	15,274 34
Interest on domestic creditors' certificates,	6,103 06
Interest on 4th of May issues,	21,261 32
Miscellaneous items,	4,000 00
State Library,	590 00
Gratuities to discharged convicts,	600 00
Payment Commissioners to sell Delaware Division and Main Line,	1,291 00
Eastern Penitentiary	8,000 00
Western Penitentiary	5,000 00
Professional services in certain cases,	114 80
Payment of August Interest,	884,026 50

Legal costs in trial of the Flanagan

Expenses Legislature,	85,000 00
Public Printing, &c.	15,000 00
Expenses Revenue Commissioners.	2,236 95
Guarantee to Bale Eagle and Spring Creek Navigation Company.	15,000 00
Guarantee to Tioga Navigation Company	5,125 43
Guarantee to Danville & Pottsville Railroad	15,000 00
Contingent expenses of departments,	4,670 00
Balance due Bank of Pennsylvania on cash payments of interest,	8,824 02
Militia expenses (e)	9,000 00
For supplying public buildings With water,	600 00
Various small items	205 53
Whole amount,	\$1,835,779 80

(a) The salary of the Librarian hereafter to be \$500.

(b) The salary of the Judges of the District Court of Lancaster shall hereafter be but \$2,000.

(c) The warrants to be apportioned according to the taxable inhabitants in each accepting district, and no county to be permitted to draw more than has been paid into the treasury by such county for State purposes.

(d) No damages hereafter to be allowed for the burning of any house or other tenement by sparks from locomotives on any of the State railroads where such house has been erected since the introduction and use of locomotives on such roads.

(e) All militia expenses contracted since the passage of the act of 26th April 1844, to be paid out of the treasury as provided in that act.

The bill also provides for funding the certificates for interest on the State debt, and contains several provisions to enforce the act of last year to reduce the expenses of the militia system.

Gen. Jackson, has written an answer to a letter addressed to him and presenting him with the sarcophagus brought from Syria, by Com. Jesse D. Elliott of the U. S. N. He expresses his thanks for the honor intended, but declines accepting it, as he has prepared a humble depository for his mortal remains by the side of his wife.

It is said of the General, that the President while on his way to Washington, called to see him at the Hermitage, and to bid him farewell in all probability, for the last time. As they were about parting, the General, holding his friend with a warm grasp of the hand, remarked with great emphasis: 'Sir, I shall never see you again in this world, but do your duty like a man and we will meet in Heaven.'

LATE FROM JAMAICA.

Kingston files to the 26th ult, received at New Orleans, says that Herald, Ex-President of Hayti, who has been for some time sojourning in Jamaica, intends to return immediately to Port-au-Prince, with the view of regaining the Chief Magistracy. Herald has been persuaded to this step by a deputation which recently arrived in Jamaica from Hayti, for the purpose of inducing him to abandon his peaceful privacy for a career of ambition. He is under the impression that he will be made President once more without bloodshed.

LOSS BY THE GREAT FIRE.

A committee appointed by the Pittsburg Councils, after a full examination of the burnt district, having minutely visited every part of it, have arrived at the following result, 784 buildings burnt, value, \$1,566,500; value of personal property burnt, \$1,914,150; total, \$3,479,950. This does not include money or personal property of young men of persons not keeping house.

The Gazette says five persons are now pretty certainly supposed to be lost in the fire. Samuel Kingston, Esq, and a woman employed as a servant in the family, perished in his house on Second street, A poor woman, of German extraction, perished on Third street. A married woman, the mother of two children, named McGowly, perished on Third street, and a man, named Johnson, is supposed to have been lost in Wood street, having last been seen in a burning building.

The Magnetic Telegraph has been described as a thing with wire nerves, stung with lightning.

An Opinion about Marriage.—A wretched bachelor once said, no matter whom you marry, you would afterwards that you had married a different person.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

We perceive, in the New York papers, a call for a Convention of persons friendly to the abolition of capital punishment, to be held in that city on the Monday of anniversary week, which is the 5th of May. The call is signed by the Hon. Vice Chancellor McCoun, and John L. O'Sullivan, Esq. We hope this call will be responded to. Recent events have aroused the attention of the public to the real character of this barbarous penalty, so disgraceful to a country claiming to be civilized and Christian.

HAYTI.

Advices from Gonaives to the 1st of April confirm the rumors of an apprehended invasion of the Republic by Herald, who since his abdication of the Presidency, has been living in exile at Jamaica. This state of things had occasioned the exercise of extraordinary precautions on the part of the government, and numerous arrests had been made. Some French Jesuits, who arrived there in March, on the pretext of an educational mission, were not permitted to remain on the island and had embarked for France. The government had despatched two envoys to Louis Philippe, to solicit a further delay for payment of the indemnity due, meanwhile the French squadron, under Commander Lartigue, continued to cruise off the ports of the Republic.

CONFLAGRATION IN CANADA.

Nearly half of the town of London, in Canada West, was consumed on Sunday, the 13th inst. The fire broke out in the 'Robinson Hall' Hotel, about noon, while most of the inhabitants were attending Divine Service, and before it could be subdued reduced to ashes four squares and of about thirty acres of ground.

Missouri.—The Legislature of Missouri at its last session, passed 600 acts. It is good testimony of the improvement of the people of that State, that the character of the laws enacted the past session evinces a higher moral tone in the Legislature than has distinguished their predecessors. Some very odious laws have been repealed and some new ones passed which furnish evidence of advancing civilization. Among the things they refused are, a proposal to sell the State's stocks in the bank; a proposal to receive the State's proportion of the proceeds of the public lands, a proposal to allow the Supreme Court of the State to sit once a year among the 550,000 people of St. Louis county, a proposal to commemorate Daniel Boone by a monument.

AN UNEXPECTED SHOCK.

A large collection of persons were assembled last week in the Universalist meeting at Barnard, Vt. to hear an Experimental Lecture on Professor Morse's Telegraph, Galvanism, Electricity, &c. &c. from Col. W. Wright, Professor of Natural Science. Just at the close of the lecture, a gallery, on which the Professor was standing, with about one hundred and fifty persons, with all his apparatus, came down with a tremendous crash. The lights were at the same moment extinguished, and some in the fright jumped out of the window, the general impression being that it was caused by an explosion of some of his magnetic apparatus. One man, scrambling from the ruins, exclaimed, 'well he gave us a terrible shock that time.' As soon as order was restored, it was found that no one was seriously injured, though all of them were more or less scratched and bruised.

HORRID.

On Wednesday last, in New York, Ann Fagan, a little girl aged 11 or 12 years, went to the steam saw mill in Attorney street, near Irvington, to gather chips and shavings, and while engaged her clothes were entangled in some of the machinery and her body being drawn in, she was so dreadfully crushed that she died soon afterwards.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The steamboat Canada ran on a rock in Alexandria Bay, 37 miles from Kingston, on the 1st inst. The boat being under full headway at the time ran nearly half her length on the rock, and now lies in that position with her bows' foot out of water. No lives were lost, but all efforts to get the boat off were useless.

A NEW PROPHET.

It is rumored that the Mormons are soon to have another prophet. Brigham Young says that he has lately had an interview with Joe, who declared his determination to appoint Orson Hyde his successor, according to the provisions in the Book of Covenants. Hyde (says the Warsaw signal) will make a worthy successor to Joe.

AN AWFUL WARNING.

Probably a more impressive warning against the sin of intemperance could not be given than may be found in the subjoined narrative:—Charles J. Cone, a journeyman hatter in Danbury, Ct., was recently found dead in his shop, sitting upright in a chair. A piece of opium was taken from his stomach as large as a walnut. He had evidently been suffering from an attack of delirium tremens. A manuscript was found in his possession, filled with horribly impious ravings. But the direct agency in producing this dreadful result stand out by his own confession, 'in letters of fire.' 'This is the cause of drink—ever since my last spree I have been in trouble and cannot work.'

FROM MEXICO.

The Key West Gazette, of the 15th March, has dates from Mexico up to the 26th of February. The immediate causes of the downfall of Santa Anna are detailed in a long letter of its Mexican correspondent, and a translation of the charges brought against him by the Chambers sitting as Grand Jurors, on the 24th ult. It is supposed that Gen. Canizales will be shot, the Attorney General having urged capital punishment; whereas Basadre, ex Minister of the defensive decree of the 29th November, 1844, and of all the objectionable acts of Santa Anna's misgovernment will only receive ten years' banishment.

FROM TEXAS.

The Red River Republican learns from gentlemen direct from Texas that the most populous settlements through which they passed were in a fever of joy at the passage of the Annexation resolutions. When the news reached San Augustine, cannon were fired and public meetings were held in celebration of the event.

A SINGULAR SUICIDE.

We learn from a New Haven paper that a man named Beecher attended the polls on the 7th instant, and voted. He left for home about noon, and harnessed his horse as usual. While eating his dinner, he told his wife that it was the last meal that he should ever eat. Immediately after dinner, he took his gun and said he was going out to shoot a squirrel. He proceeded about fifty rods from his house, went into a coal hut, pulled off one of his boots, and either sat or lay down and raised his head up so that he held the muzzle of the gun to his neck, and fired it with his feet. His wife soon followed, and found him dead.

STRANGE DISEASE.

A very singular contagion has broken out in Valatie, a small village in Columbia County, New York. It discolors the face to a greenish cast, the eyes lose their usual expression, and have a vacant stare, the voice becomes husky, the memory vanishes, and the conversation becomes confused, and a set of incoherent sentences jumbled together, without order and without meaning. The strength leaves and the form dwindles away to a skeleton. The person attacked raves like a maniac, and the doctors have been unable to do any thing for them. The informant states that every person wears an afflicted countenance and if it does not soon stop its ravages the whole town will be inhabited by lunatics! None have died from it as yet, but numbers are afflicted with it.

PIRACY.

The Baltimore Patriot says: 'The Grand Jury of this Court have found indictments against Capt. John S. Pendleton and others of his crew for piracy. They were brought home some time ago, it will be remembered, from the Coast of Africa, where it is alleged they were engaged in the slave trade. Their case will, probably, come up for trial during next week.'

RAILROAD SPEED OUTDONE.

Last Friday night, in the village of Vienna, N. Y. (says the Ontario Messenger, two Irishmen, attempting to draw water from a well some fifty five feet deep, lost the bucket. After consulting it was agreed that one should take hold of the rope or chain, and the other by the windlass should lower him.—At the word 'ready' off it went, sure enough! the man at the helm losing his hold on the windlass! How long Jemmy was travelling to the 'regions below' is a matter of conjecture among the good people of the village.—The man above was the first to break silence, who, after straining his eyes to catch a glimpse of his comrade, exclaimed—'An' be——dear Junney, an' did ye hit anywhere?'—The reply of the man below, floundering in the water was equally ludicrous—'Sure!' he blubbered out, barring the water; it's only the bottom I struck, sure!' After the man was restored to terra firma, there was a good deal of explanation, and the whole was compromised at a merry sitting.—Junney thinks if it were not for the honor of riding, he would a great deal rather go on foot.

NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

The Postmaster-General is preparing to carry the new post-office law into execution. He has advertised for \$15,000 balances for the various post-offices in the United States, constructed on a plan best calculated to ascertain the weight of letters, and other mailable matter, from a half ounce to eight ounces, under the post office law of 3d March, 1845.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN IN VERMONT.

On the 21st ult. Mr. Benjamin Bushell died at Greensboro, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and fifteen years. He was a native of Old Swanzy, Mass. We have no account of any person in Vermont attaining beyond 106 years of age.

THE WEALTH OF THE NATION.

The value of all the products of the country for 1839, reached the sum of \$1,200,000,000. According to Mr. Ellsworth's Report for 1844, our Agricultural Products are on the increase. The value of nine of the principal agricultural products reaches the sum of 4 hundred millions of dollars. The value of agricultural articles not enumerated must have been large, notwithstanding the low prices of every thing during 1844. Domestic manufactures were low throughout the year; but no doubt the value of the whole products of the country reached ten hundred millions of dollars. In addition to the immense space of individual property under cultivation and laying idle, in the United States, we possess upwards of 1,000,000,000 of public lands. When these come under cultivation and the vast amount of private lands now only half cultivated are improved to their utmost capacity, what an amount of wealth will it create and what a vast amount of population will it support.

THE SERFS OF RUSSIA.

Dr. Baird, in the course of a lecture recently delivered in Boston, (a notice of which we find in the Mercantile Journal of that city,) explained the difference existing between the serfs of Russia and the slaves of this country. The serfs of Russia that is the mass of them, are bought and sold with the land.—There are about 48,000,000 of these serfs—about 1,000,000 bond serfs are bought and sold separate from the land—these serfs are generally house servants. The tenures upon which the serfs are held, vary in different provinces. In some districts, the serf pays to his lord the sum of \$4 per annum, he being permitted to keep as his own property, whatever additional he may earn.—Many of the best mechanics are serfs—they of course pay a much larger sum to their lord, and with a passport, travel over the country in search of employment—they keep whatever they earn over and above the agreed upon between them and their owner. Many serfs are wealthy men.—One man in Russia, formerly a serf now owns 100,000 serfs. A nobleman in St. Petersburg owns a serf worth infinitely more property than himself, whom he will not free, in order that at the entertainments that he gives, when the serf is obliged to wait on him, he may say that he is waited upon by the richest serf in all Russia. There are no serfs in the three Baltic provinces—none in Finland—the abolition of serfdom was commenced there in the time of Alexander and completed by the present Emperor—it took about 30 years to effect it. The difference between the serfs of Russia and our slaves, consists principally in that the former are perpetually attached to the soil and go with it in all its transfers.

AN UNEXPECTED FORTUNE.

A young clerk in an Insurance company of Paris, with a salary of 1200fr. per annum has lately become a triple millionaire. There was at St. Quentin an old bachelor, whose real estate was valued at 1,800,000 francs, and the personal at 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 francs, (some 650,000 dollars.) One day our insurance clerk paid a visit to the old celibataire for the purpose of engaging him to insure his buildings, they discoursed very familiarly together, and touched somewhat upon personal affairs at length they separated. A few weeks since the old bachelor died. The notary proceeded to take in due form an inventory when upon an examination of the papers, the first thing found was a package carefully sealed, which bore the following inscription: 'This is my testament.' The package was opened and what did it contain! an entire legacy to the profit of the young clerk who had not the least expectation of such a windfall.

Revival of the African Slave Trade by Great Britain.—British Guinea.—The Riggs Sluice Emigration Transport, which was chartered at the personal risk of about half a dozen gentlemen in Bethice, arrived a few days ago from Sierra Leone, with 348 emigrants. She had 350 when she left Africa, so that only two died in migration. Agent, it appears that the total number of emigrants on whom bounty has been paid and who have come to the colony from the 15th February, 1844, to 30th December last, amounts to 11,027. Of this number Bethice has received 2,076. —Bermuda Herald, March 27, 45.