

Public Buildings.
The Committee appointed at a former meeting to obtain ground upon which to build the Court House, reported to an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening last, in favor of the lot directly opposite Decker's Hotel, and the report was accepted. This is a central and beautiful location. The lot is 98 feet front on Main-street, and 214 deep. The ground having been procured for the house, the building committee will forthwith proceed to procure subscriptions and make arrangements for putting up the public buildings as early in the next season as practicable. It is the intention to have them completed by next November.

Yankee Clock-Pedlars.
These birds of prey visit our section at irregular intervals, and are followed on their exit to parts unknown by the indignation and anger of dozens of whom they have defrauded. We never knew but one honest clock-pedlar, & his was a true blue, thorough-going loco-foco. Whether that fact had an influence on the morality of his dealings or not we will not pretend to decide; but we hope that wherever his lot may be cast, he may live to a "green old age," & "prosper in all his doings."—This pedlar race are birds of passage as well as prey, but unlike their prototypes of the feathered genus, they never return. Catch a clock-pedlar returning; again to his old field of operations, and you produce a tenth wonder in this mortal world of ours! New adventurers invariably go over the field where a non est inventus comrade has before succeeded in "coming it" over the credulous and unsuspecting citizens. What pretty bargains they make too! Trade, note, anything if you take their word for it, will answer for a clock. But look out for pay day!—Their notes are mostly printed, very convenient that, only a blank or two to fill up,—merely names, dates & amounts,—burst from under "all good customers" when the constable comes to you "greeting" with a writ of summons. You find that your notes read—"without defalcation or stay of execution," "without defalcation or set off," "for value received," "payable to bearer," or "to orders," and that they have gone into the hands of purchasers, who can, under the wise and benign laws of this republican country, collect the "utmost farthing" in spite of all your guarantees and warranties and agreements with the ingenious clock-pedlar!—You have then only to console yourself with the reflection, that this is "a great country,"—that negotiable notes are not what they are cracked up to be, and that the lesson you have learned is worth the money expended.

From Sam Slick down to the merest tyro in the profession of clock-vending, every one of them prides himself on his cuteness and thorough understanding of the spothegm that "all is fair in trade." One of our friends in Fishing Creek township—a very honest man in moderate circumstances—bought a clock about a year ago of a clock-pedlar that honored our section with his presence for a few months. A negotiable note was given for the clock, and the purchaser took an agreement in writing that he should pay it, in produce, at a certain place in the vicinity, where the pedlar was indebted for his board &c.—The purchaser went on, according to agreement, and paid off the note in that way before it was due, but meanwhile the pedlar has sold the note and absconded to parts unknown. A short time ago the purchaser of the clock was forced to pay it over again! There is no remedy for him. True he has a right to an action against the pedlar for damages, and the laws of this State are perfectly savage upon fraud, but Mr. pedlar is among the missing, our laws cannot touch him, and for aught that we know, he may be peddling amongst the "blue noses"—of Nova Scotia or the "wolverines" of Michigan.—So we go. But is it not about time to quit dealing with these roving clock-venders of the east? We venture to affirm that in the last five years there have been more than five thousands suits brought upon clock-notes and sales in the Counties of Columbia and Luzerne alone. And in almost every instance somebody has been shaved or oppressed!

THE FLORIDA ELECTION.
Mr. Cabell, the whig candidate, has got his certificate, as the law requires, that the Governor shall certify within thirty days after the election, who has a majority of the returned votes. Mr. C. was found to have 63 more returned than Mr. Brockenburgh, who, however, has a small majority of the whole vote cast in the State.

CORPORATIONS.
We trust that the Legislature will place in one of those contrivances of the law, in our country, during the coming session. The great body of our citizens are opposed to them, and our members will please their constituents by voting "no" on every incorporation bill that may come up. Let the next session be a short one; the people do not ask much legislation. When speculators want special legislation for their private benefit, and send their bidders to Harrisburg, let the law makers tell them flatly, we were not sent here to make laws for your benefit, and to enable you to make money, and we will have nothing to do with your speculating projects. You can go home gentlemen bidders, and make an honest living, if you are disposed to, like other people who manage to live without special laws for their benefit.

ELECTIONS.
Louisiana.—At the late election in Louisiana, there was a contest for a Member of Congress in the third District. The returns so far give Harmonson, Dem. 145 majority, and the probability is that he is elected.
Mississippi.—The State election in Mississippi occurred a few days ago. The first returns (from Adams county) gives the usual whig majority for Governor.
Michigan.—The Democratic Governor, Felch, has a majority of about 3900. The Legislature is as before, overwhelmingly Democratic. That body will stand 18 Democrats, Whigs 0. In the House the Whigs have elected 14 members, the Democrats 38—Chippewa to hear from.

The City Government of Boston, is in a pretty predicament, according to the Boston Times, in consequence of the present division between the Whigs and Natives there, they have now practically no government; the situation of the Mayorality is such that money cannot be paid out of the Treasury to satisfy even the claims of the laborers of the city. Even the primary school teachers cannot be paid, and the poor scavengers and lamp lighters, who have daily requirements for money, are told that they cannot receive their dues till after a Mayor shall have been chosen, a consummation of which there is no immediate probability.

CALIFORNIA.
Albert M. Gilliam, late U. S. consul at California, is of the opinion that the government of California must soon fall into the hands of the Anglo-Saxon race, and that a railroad, direct from San Francisco, either to New Orleans or some point on the Red river, might be made to great advantage. Mr. G. is engaged in writing a work on Mexico, &c.

ANNEXATION IN DANGER.
A public meeting was held at Lowell last week, opposed to the annexation of Texas, at which the Mayor of that town, president. The Legislators of Vermont has also declared against the same measure. As a majority of the States, and probably a million and a half of voters at the recent elections have decided in favor of annexation, we think that they will be able to outnumber the Mayor of Lowell and the Legislature of Vermont.

The Mormons intend to sell their land and buildings at Nauvoo, including the great temple, to the Catholic Church. An agent is now in Cincinnati, endeavoring to negotiate with Bishop Purcell. It is said that the terms have been agreed upon.

MR. McLANE AT LONDON.
The Washington Union denies the statement which has been made to many of the papers that Mr. McLane was dissatisfied with his present position, and wishes to retire. It says further, that Mr. McLane was not charged with the Oregon negotiation, and that he was perfectly satisfied with the arrangement, and if he desires to return from his mission, no intimation of such a desire has been received at Washington. We hope the latter writers and news papers will now let Mr. McLane alone, and allow him to fulfil his mission abroad. One of the newspapers has gone so far as to speculate upon the chances of Mr. McLane returning his outfit money in case he should return, and even to denounce, in a labored argument, the propriety of such a course.

LARGE WOMAN.
There is a woman living within fifteen miles of Mobile Ala. (Mis. C.) who weighs four hundred and sixty pounds, being forty pounds heavier than the Hon. Dixon Lewis number of Congress from the State. She is the mother of several children of an usual size, enjoys good health, and is good tempered.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.
Letters and papers to the 25th ult. have been received from the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz, by the arrival of the Creole at New Orleans. This is thirteen days later than the advices by the steam frigate Mississippi. The Picayune learns verbally that the general impression at Vera Cruz was, that all difficulties between the United States and Mexico were in a fair way to be amicably settled. It may be that Mexico may desire the interference of our government to help her out of her difficulties with France, and perhaps with England, stranger things have occurred.

La Voz de Puebla (an opposition journal of the city of Mexico) furnishes the foundation of the report that negotiations were likely to be resumed between the United States and Mexico. It states that in a secret session of the two Chambers of Congress, on the 14th of October, the Minister of Foreign Affairs communicated to them that the Consul of the United States, resident at Mexico, had transmitted to him despatches from the Cabinet at Washington, the tenor of which was as follows:—That, desiring to avoid hostilities between two Republics which ought to be firmly united by sympathy and a thousand ties of mutual interest, the Government at Washington was disposed to submit the affair of Texas to negotiation, and that, in order to arrive at a determination of the matter at once reasonable and honorable to both parties, it would send an Envoy Extraordinary, should the Mexican Government be disposed to receive him. The Government of Mexico replied that the relations between the two countries being broken, it could not receive the Envoy in a public character, but would admit him as the simple private bearer of the message in question, upon the condition that, first of all, the U. S. Government should withdraw its squadron from the waters of Vera Cruz. The Minister added, that with prejudice to those informal communications, the Mexican Government would continue its measures to protect the nation from a coup-d'etat on the part of the United States. Although these communications were declared inviolate, the editor of La Voz assures us that he has obtained the foregoing from an excellent source.

The Picayune says, the master of the Creole reports that when he sailed from Vera Cruz, the United States squadron had taken its departure. This may be deemed of significance, if the above report be correct. That report, however, militates altogether with the repeated declarations made in the Union as to the intentions of our Government. It is not to be denied however, that the general impression here since the Mississippi arrived (in Vera Cruz at last accounts) has been, that an informal understanding exists between the two Governments, that diplomatic relation should be resumed.

FREAKS OF MILLERISM.
Some strange scenes have recently been acted at Gill, Massachusetts, by the followers of the Millerite delusion. A man named Miller, who had sacrificed his family and become demented in the cause, was persuaded into the belief that the sins of the other disciples could be transferred to him, and after some silly process, it was pretended that this was done, when two powerful brethren, under pretence of driving out the sins thus accumulated upon his head, began to beat him, and they bruised his head and face liberally black and blue, all which he bore with martyr-like submission. The faces were ended by the interference of the citizens of the town, who broke up the fanatical camp.

Mr. Calloun, received a warm welcome at Mobile and New Orleans, on his way to Memphis. At the latter city the civil and military bodies turned out to do him honor.

The ancient Poets have sung of a brazen man, a silver, and a golden aged, and since then there have been many others equally famous, but there is one age left unsung and unknown—a woman's age.

FARTHER SOUTH.
The British barque Pagoda has penetrated farther into the Southern Ocean than any of her predecessors, and has brought home many species of birds and fishes not before known. She found the Aurora so brilliant, that small print was distinctly legible by the light of it. The vessel at times was surrounded by icebergs higher than the mast head. Not a casualty occurred, nor was a man sick on the voyage.

Floods of cotton are rushing to Iowa. That territory is going ahead most prosperously.

EXECUTION OF THE LONGS AND YOUNGS.
From the "Upper Mississippi" extra, of the 20th ult. we learn that John and Aaron Long and Granville Young suffered the "death punishment" on that day for the murder of Col. Davenport. Speeches were made by each. John Long acknowledged his guilt, but asserted the innocence of Young and Aaron Long. The Chicago Daily News gives an account of the execution. The following is the concluding part of the horrible details:

After Long had closed, he returned to his seat, and after consulting the other prisoners, returned and stated it was their dying request that their bodies be given to their friends, and not to the physicians. Mr. Gatchel now stepped forward and offered up a short and appropriate prayer, after which Mr. Haney read a Psalm. The prisoners now severally shook hands with those on the scaffold and with each other. Aaron Long and Young nearly overcame with emotion, John quite calm and collected. The Sheriff bound their arms, but the rope round their necks, drew the caps over their faces, and led them forward upon the drop.

Taking the axe he served the rope at one blow, and down went the drop, letting them fall at a distance of four feet. But now remained a scene most revolting to be told, and most horrible to describe. The middle rope broke, letting Aaron Long fall, striking his back on the beam below, and lying insensible from the strangling caused by the rope before it broke. For a moment not a human being moved, all were horrified and seemed riveted to their places. Soon, however, the officers descended and lifted him up, when he recovered his senses and was again led upon the gallows, suffering intensely, raising his hands and crying out, "The Lord have mercy on me! You are hanging an innocent man, and pointing to his brother (there hangs my poor brother). But, alas! he needed him not. He was already beyond his sympathy—he was left alone to endure the dreadful sight of a brother's last agonies, and once more to pass through the dreadful scene—the rope the platform—the axe. I shall never forget the appearance of that man as he sat upon the bench, a large bloody streak about his neck, his body trembling all over, while preparations were making for the final fall. But there was another act in the drama.

As he ascended the gallows, signs of an outbreak among the crowd were evident. Some cried, "That's enough—let him go," while others gave expression of their horror. Just at this moment some cry was raised in a remote part of the crowd, no one knew what it was—some were frightened—one wing of the guard retreated towards the gallows—the tumult increased—a sudden panic seized the immense crowd and they all fled precipitately from the place.

The guard were with difficulty brought in their places, the crowd returned, and soon all was quiet, every one ashamed of himself for having been frightened at nothing. One wagon was found upset; but it was supposed to be the effect, and not the cause of the panic. The wretched victim of the law was at length despatched, and the crowd dispersed. Thus ended the first execution that I ever witnessed, and God grant that it may be the last.

John Baxter was convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 18th instant for the same murder.

A VERY AFFECTING INCIDENT.
A little girl, the only and well beloved child of her parents, who are residents of Brooklyn, L. I., died, a few weeks since, and interred in the private family burying ground. A large Newfoundland dog, the private companion and playmate of the child, was frequently missing from the house after the funeral. When seen, he was observed to be crest-fallen and drooping he refused his food, moped and lost flesh day by day. These circumstances excited curiosity; the animal watched and followed in his stealthy excursions, and at length appeared that he went daily to the grave of his former friend, and lay prostrate, deposited at each visit some of the child's play-things, obtained secretly from the house, on the grassy mound that covered her remains, in the vain hope of alluring her to his side again, and then lay down, and passed hours after hour moaning and whining piteously. His master was obliged finally to shut up the animal, to put an end to his melancholy vigils, the continuance of which would have cost the faithful mourner his existence.

Dr. Darbin, in his "Observations of the East," just published mentions that in some parts of Egypt, to avoid the conspirations of Mehemet Ali, the women have been in the habit, for years back, of maiming their children, so as to unfit them for military service. The destroying of one eye was a common operation. But the Pacha has kept an effectual way to put an end to this cruelty, by forming two regiments of one-eyed soldiers. The evil is said to be already much diminished.

The extensive tannery of P. R. Southwick, in Danvers, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. About \$50,000 was insured on the property in Boston.

THE OREGON QUESTION.
The intimations by the Government upon the Union, leads to the conclusion that the President intends to take the proper ground in the Oregon question, to assert the unquestionable right of the United States to the whole territory, up to 54 degrees, ground on which he will receive the support of two-thirds of the free-man of the country. The Union of Thursday has the following remark upon the subject:

THE WHOLE OF OREGON, OR NONE—this is the only alternative as an issue of territorial right. We wholly deny the break in the American title at latitude 42 deg. We hold that our title from 42 deg. to 54 deg. 40 min. is one title and, as we believe, a perfect title against the world. As the question has been discussed for a century between us and England, we are not aware of one argument—scarcely of one phrase purporting to be an argument—which carries our title up to 49 deg. and thence on. We claim as matter of right the territory drained by the Columbia river. In the view of the nations, this territory, being unoccupied, has its distinctive character and unity as one region in the fact that it is so drained. And a one region, we either own it or do not own it.

Again, we must speak to the Democratic party of the United States. But we dare to hope that many a liberal whig will feel the force of the appeal which the interests of his country will make to his patriotism on this important question. We especially address ourselves, however at this time, to the democratic party, because of the peculiar circumstances which have concentered them in past times with the question of Oregon. They became peculiarly connected with it by their public avowals near 18 months ago. The Baltimore convention expressed the deepest interest in the territory of Oregon. In the canvass of the Presidential election, the same decided sentiments were manifested. The President's first, prompt, strong, manly word in full response to that convention was to the Oregon our right is clear and unquestionable.

Let that word be spoken again by the man whom millions of freemen have called to occupy "great central post of the civilization of popular power," and who doubts but that the democracy of the whole Union will repeat it—with a full determination to stand by the rights of the country? When that word goes forth from the consulted authorities of the Nation, "Our right to Oregon is clear and unquestionable," who doubts that it will go through the length and breadth of the land and that it will be hailed as it goes, by the democratic party with one unanimous shout! And what then? We answer this word—the democracy of this country will stand by its word. It will not flinch. Nor will the honest, patriotic, and determined whig flinch either.

THE POTATTO.
The London Spectator says that 300 years ago, the potato was absolutely unknown in Europe. At the end of Elizabeth's and the beginning of James's reign, they were enumerated among luxuries and thought to possess no multiplying properties. The eighteenth century was considerably advanced before they were cultivated in the South-Western provinces of Scotland, and then they were carried on horses backs to supply the Edinburgh market. Now they are a world-wide necessity. In Europe they are even more important than bread. The idea of a general failure of the potato crop fills Christendom with alarm. No wonder that the terrible disease which has attacked this year's crop in England, France, Belgium, New Brunswick and the United States, is a subject of so much anxious speculation.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer has been gravely and elaborately arguing the question, "Why did not Captain Smith marry Pocahontas?" We must add, in justice to this antiquary, that he makes out a fair answer to the query, setting Capt. Smith right before the world. Part of it is, that Pocahontas was too young to marry any body when Captain Smith was in Virginia.

It is stated by Kelper that there are more combats in the depth of space, than there are fishes in the deep, and yet the comet of 1811 requires 8,800 years for their revolution on the first revolution 21 and the other 21 54 times further from the sun than Uranus, a 8,400 and 17,600 millions of miles.

White M. Campbell, of Monroe, Va., was in bed, two fathers entered his room, and one held him while the other rifled his drawer of \$600 in gold, and \$3,200 in bank notes, together with a bundle of bonds, amounting to \$80,000.

A meeting was recently held at Natchez, in reference to the extension of the Charleston and Savannah road, through that place, and thence up the valley of the Red River to Texas and Northern Mexico.

AN AMERICAN CONTINENT.
The position assumed by the Washington Union in relation to the Oregon question, has commanded universal approbation, and the people believe, as well as hope, that the editor's views are those entertained by the Executive, and such as he will put forth in his message to Congress. The views of England, as expressed by its ministers, are to secure to themselves all the territory to which they can set up a plausible claim, and they seize the amicable disposition of this country, manifested by the joint occupation, as evidence of their claim. The haughty pretensions of great Britain must be put down; our people will, with patriotic gladness, sustain the administration, in preserving our American occupation of a soil to which our title is undoubtedly clear and unquestionable, and if American assertion of American rights, is to make for England a *casus belli* or excuse for war, so be it! We shall be found prepared, and Great Britain will be driven from a foothold on the American Continent.

The patriotic and emphatic sentiment of Vice President DALLAS, sent to a 14th of July celebration in Philadelphia, expresses most fully, the wishes and predictions of the American people:

"THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE:—A fit Canopy for a Free Continent."
What American heart does not throb with anxious hope, that our Vice President's prediction shall be verified? That we shall have an entire continent, covered by this beautiful canopy, the Declaration of Independence? This, all his, may be accomplished; all this will be consummated, if England attempts to invade American soil, or to interfere with American rights, in any manner whatever.

The President will, we doubt not, emphatically repeat in his message, what he so nobly said in his Inaugural "even his" it should be hurtful to the nerves of the British Queen, in her present situation; we promise to him; we pledge to him the support of Pennsylvania, and we call implicitly upon the yeomanry of the whole nation, to stand by the country with him at its head. Pennsylvanians well recollect, and should they seem to forget, they have an Executive who will recall it to their memories, that the Declaration of Independence was prepared and declared in the Keystone State; by its principles they have always acted, and are not going to desert it now.—Penn. Reporter.

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.
In our slip of Saturday last we announced the important intelligence that the Catawissa Rail Road had recently been purchased and that arrangements were making to complete it as soon as practicable. We now have the gratification to state that the improvement has been purchased by a Company of wealthy gentlemen, and that it is in contemplation to proceed to its completion early in the Spring. We also understand that it is the design of the Company, as soon as this road, extending from Catawissa to Tanapog, is completed, to proceed forthwith with the extension, extending from Catawissa to Williamsport, via Bloomsburg, Millville and Mauney, & intersect the Emma and Williamsport Rail Road.

As we stated in our paragraph, referred to above, this route will possess great advantages over every other route spoken of—connecting as it will the important points of both branches of the Susquehanna, to say nothing of the connection with Lake Erie, with those of the Lehigh and Schuylkill, thereby opening a direct route to both the Philadelphia and New York markets—and could the contemplated connexion be effected with Lake Erie, which it undoubtedly will, we venture the assertion that it will prove one of the most valuable and profitable improvements in the State. But we have stated that his connexion throws open a direct route to both the Philadelphia and New York markets. This may probably not be fully understood by the general reader. It is sufficient to know, however, that at the time the Charter for the Catawissa Road was obtained, a grant was also secured for a branch to extend from the Main Road and intersect with the Lehigh Canal at the mouth of Quakake Creek, some seven miles above March Creek, all of which we believe has been graded and made ready for the laying of the rails. So it will be seen that while this route opens a direct and expeditious thoroughfare to Philadelphia by way of the Reading Railroad, it also opens a direct communication to New York, by way of the Lehigh and Morris Canals and from there to the Eastern markets generally, and at the same time passes through the very heart of the great Coal and Iron regions of our State. In short we regard this route the most natural route spoken of, and the only one likely to be completed within any reasonable period.—Money Loaner.