

The Compiler.



Monday Morning, May 31, 1858. DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. OFFICE OF THE EDITOR, WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia. WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

Chief Justice Taney.—There is a rumor, and we hope only a rumor, that the venerable Chief Justice Taney is about to resign his seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court. He looks to retirement and repose.

The Meadville Democrat of a late date admonishes the public to be on their guard against the notes of the Crawford County Bank, as it appears that almost the entire stock in the bank is held by persons out of the State, and not subject to our laws relating to individual liability.

The counterfeit ten dollar notes on the York Bank are on the old plate.

John Kridler and his wife, residing in Cumberland county, about six miles from Carlisle, have been arrested upon the suspicion of having murdered their child, seven or eight weeks old. The wife has been admitted to bail, (\$1,500) but the husband is still in prison.

Gang of Horse Thieves.—The Harrisburg Telegraph says that from information received, we are induced to believe that there is a regular gang of horse thieves and counterfeiters organized in the counties of Lancaster, York and Cumberland, and that there are some members of the gang within a short distance of that place, on the opposite side of the river, from the fact that several horses have been stolen in the neighborhood on the Cumberland side, and taken to Maryland and Virginia for sale.

Important Report.—Mr. Mason, on the Committee on Foreign Relations in the United States Senate, submitted a report, on Friday last, taking the strongest ground in opposition to the pretended right of Great Britain to visit or search or detain our vessels on any pretext, and concluding with resolutions calling for such final disposition of the question as shall forever hereafter preclude the recurrence of like aggressions, and also fully approving of the action of the President in sending a naval force to the gulf to protect our vessels. The report was unanimously adopted on Saturday.

Washington, May 28.—The instructions issued to our naval forces are, in effect, to warn British cruisers against the violation of American vessels, and in case of persistence to prevent it by force.

The St. Louis Democrat, one of the most vehement Black Republican papers in the Union, advises the people of Kansas to reject the Lecompton Ordinance, as amended by Congress, for the reason that if they wait, they will get twenty millions more acres of land than is proposed by the late Kansas adjustment from the next Congress, which it predicts will be Black Republican. In other words, that peculiarly honest party, through its organs, offers Kansas four times as much land as is usually given to new States, if she will reject the Lecompton Constitution. This ought to shut up the mouths of the Black Republicans about "bribery."

The Black Republican and Know Nothing members of the New Jersey Legislature have united in a call for a movement in opposition to the Democracy. "Birds of a feather flock together"—not only in New Jersey, but in all other States. Democrats, stand firmly, shoulder to shoulder, and life depends on our courage, and are again grasping for the reins of power, will be disappointed—distanced!

Railroad War.—The railroad war at Erie, Pa., has been renewed, and the track again torn up. At last advice, however, the damage had been repaired.

A serious riot occurred on Saturday week in the Schuylkill coal region. The origin of the riots was a refusal on the part of the employees to accede to an increase of wages demanded by the coal operatives. The aid of the military was invoked, and after the arrest of the ringleaders, quiet was restored.

In the Illinois tornado one small family house actually slid for three hundred yards across the smooth prairie, with a family inside, and finally stopped, remaining upright and uninjured.

John Fisher and P. Hartman were taken to the York county (Pa.) jail, on Monday, by knocking down the turkey.

The British Outrages in the Gulf. The outrages committed by British vessels of war upon American shipping in the Gulf of Mexico, are creating great sensation everywhere. Upwards of twenty vessels boarded and searched have already been reported, and the list will probably be largely increased when all is told. In nearly every instance the offence has been highly aggravated by the overbearing insolence of the officers and men conducting the search.

But our national honor is in safe hands. The prompt and efficient action of President BUCHANAN in the premises entitles him to the admiration of every man who has an American heart beating in his bosom, or who possesses a spark of genuine patriotism. These flagrant and atrocious outrages, committed in our own waters, almost at our very doors, are not mere accidents, to be passed over by a clumsy apology, without any point, emphasis, or meaning. And hence our Government has sent an earnest protest to the British Minister at Washington, and also demanded from the British government, through Mr. Dallas, our Minister at London, an explanation and an immediate abandonment of these high-handed proceedings on the part of British cruisers, with full indemnity for damage done. Our Home Squadron has also been increased, and ordered to forcibly interfere, if necessary, to prevent a repetition of such outrages.

What the upshot will be no one can tell. Perhaps one good result may in the end come out of these glaring insults to our flag. England, although she has for a time abandoned the practice, never yielded her pretensions to the right to search the vessels of other nations. The whole question has now been re-opened, and it is the hope of nearly every American that our government, in settling these wrongs, will bring about a clear understanding that no American vessel shall hereafter be so interfered with under any pretext.

The Dishonorable Exception. It is said that there are exceptions to every general rule, and perhaps it is true. We stated in our last paper that every press in the United States was speaking out in one tone, one language of patriotic indignation against the unwarrantable aggressions of the minions of British insolence upon our commerce, our flag, and our national honor. Before the ink was fairly dry with which this statement had been made, the New York Tribune came to hand, containing proof that there existed at least one editor in America without an American heart, without a spark of genuine patriotism or a sense of public honor. True to the interests of his treacherous principles and designs, the editor of that notorious free love, free speech, and free nigger journal, has the dishonorable credit of being the first and (so far as we have yet seen) the only editor in the United States that unflinchingly and unequivocally sympathizes with old England in her recent piratical foray upon American rights and American interests. He stands isolated and alone in his irredeemable infamy.—Phila. Argus.

Know Nothingism Rebuked in Maryland!!!

"Sam" Knocked!—The last Legislature of Maryland, largely Know Nothing, passed an Act submitting to the people of the State the question of an alteration of the Constitution—the main object being to deprive Foreigners of their rights. On Wednesday last an election was held for or against a Convention to amend the Constitution, and the result is probably 8,000 majorities Against! The Democratic papers fought the issue bravely, and the people, waking up to a sense of the true character of Dark Lanternism, have spoken out in tones not to be misconstrued. Baltimore city gives only 1,446 majority for a Convention; Frederick county 700 against; Washington, 1,100 against; Carroll 520 against. Nearly every county gives a majority against a Convention.

Hard Up! The Black Republicans and Know Nothings are becoming harder and still harder pushed for capital. Their "occupation" (except to slander and misrepresent) is nearly gone. So desperate is their hand, and so venomous their opposition to Mr. Buchanan, that they are even attacking some of the appropriations made by Congress for the support of certain branches of the White-House establishment—appropriations made in accordance with standing custom, of years back—alleging that the President should pay all these things himself, out of his yearly salary! Not only so, but they add insult to injury, by endeavoring to create the impression that Congress has thus "increased the President's salary!"

We shouldn't wonder if they next accuse him of downright robbery for accepting any part of his official pay.

A correspondent of the Richmond Examiner nominates Hon. John Letcher as the next Governor of Virginia.

Good.—Speaking of the Arctic, Capt. Hartensen, which has been ordered to the Gulf, the New York News alludes to that vessel's Arctic performance and says: "It was then that a Kane; the now good ship." A carpet sweeping machine has been invented in Boston.

No late news from Utah.

A New Party. The Philadelphia Press in connection with George Grody, John J. Crittenden, and one or two other bigoted and disappointed individuals, are endeavoring to form a new political party, out of the scattered remnants of the Whig, Republican and Know Nothing organizations, together with a few renegades from the Democracy. The Chambersburg Valley Spirit truly observes that the attempt will be fruitless. The people have had enough of new parties. The Know Nothing party did the business for them. That party was started to purify the political atmosphere. It purified politics much as a dead sheep in dog days purifies the atmosphere around it. Everything that it touched became bloated with corruption, and it soon fell apart from sheer rottenness. After it, came the Republican party—rather more respectable but quite as dangerous. Two years have carried it from its cradle to its coffin, and now those who rejoiced at its birth and mourned at its death are trying their hand at a "new party" again. Unfortunately for them, their new parties are always made up of old materials—the debris of defunct political organizations; hence they are not lasting. The Whig party lasted many years, because it was a respectable party, a national party, and was led by men of distinguished ability and unquestioned patriotism. At its dissolution, the good men who belonged to it took themselves to the ranks of the Democracy, while the political gamblers who had been the death of it set about the formation of a new party. The reptile of 1854 got his head crushed in 1855. Then the opposition managers got a new revelation, and in 1856 we had another new party. Strange to say, the political atmosphere purified so often, needs purifying again. The "disinfecting agents," CRITTENDEN, GREELEY and FORNEY—rag, tag and bobtail—all at work. Out of the rotten carcass of Know Nothingism, and the dead body of Black Republicanism, and the corruption that has sloughed off from the Democratic party, leaving it in perfect health, these immaculate politicians are moulding a new party, for the purification of the politics of the country. But the people have no faith in them, and their project will fail. It is too evident that they aim at their own advancement and not at the public good. Traitors to all parties, no party will trust them; and plot as they will, they can do but little beyond breaking up the Republican organization and driving its best members—those in whom a love of the Union still lingers in spite of their evil associations—over to the Democratic party. The formation of a new opposition party will strengthen the indomitable and unconquerable Democracy, and we shall triumph in 1860 even more signally than we triumphed in 1856.

The Land Bribe. The Indiana State Journal says: The more the charge made by the Republicans, that the Enolish ordinance is a "bribe" to the people of Kansas to accept the Lecompton Constitution, is examined, the more ridiculous it appears. It gives no more than the CRITTENDEN-MONTGOMERY bill, and one hundred and seventy sections of land less than the celebrated DUNN bill of 1856, which received the approval of the Black Republican Congress of that year. According to Republican logic, the MONTGOMERY bill is no "bribe"—the DUNN bill was no "bribe"—but the ENGLISH bill is a "bribe" to the people of Kansas to come into the Union, when the ENGLISH ordinance is precisely similar in its provisions to the MONTGOMERY grant, and less liberal than the DUNN bill, a Republican measure, which granted more land than either. When will the Anti-Lecompton journals of this city publish the different land ordinances, so that their readers may test their assertions by the facts? Come, gentlemen, we wait for this proof of your honesty.—Pennsylvania.

Trouble in the Enemy's Camp. Hon. LEMUEL TOWN, Chairman of the "Union" (Know Nothing and Black Republican) State Committee, has issued a call for a State Convention, to assemble at Harrisburg, on the 8th of July, to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner, to be supported by all the opponents of the Democratic party.

The Philadelphia News—the organ, par excellence, of the defunct Know Nothing party in this State—files exceptions to this call, on the ground that it has no idea of permitting the "American party" to be swallowed up by the great Anacostia of Black Republicanism. It closes its objections by saying: "It is one thing to talk about a union of political elements, and another to accomplish it. Mr. Todd, we think, is on the wrong track."

A Man Cut in Two.—Mr. McNulty, in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, met with a fatal accident on Tuesday week. He was walking along on the railroad on his way home, and when about three miles west of Coatesville, he was run against by the night line down, which threw him across the track, and the wheels of the train passed over his body, cutting it completely in two, the upper part of which was carried a number of yards by the cow-catcher, causing instant death. The deceased leaves a wife and two children.

No late news from Utah.

Letter from Washington. WASHINGTON, May 29, 1858. Dear Compiler:—The Secretary of the Navy comes fully up to his duty in regard to affairs in the Gulf, as in every other case. He has ordered Captain Hartstene to the command of the steamer Arctic, and Commander John Rodgers to that of the Water Witch—both now fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard—to proceed to the Gulf in search of the British steamer Styx, and to interpose American guns between the British cruisers and our merchantmen. Other vessels will follow as rapidly as they can be got ready for the service. The President is determined to put a stop to those outrages at once; and if a collision should result, the responsibility must rest upon the British government, which gave the offensive orders.

Senator Mallory, the other day, reported a bill authorizing the construction of six screw sloops-of-war, of draught not to exceed fourteen feet, one to be a side-wheel steamer for the China seas, with draught of eight feet only. The bill will most probably pass, as will another for the construction of ten or twenty gun boats.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Douglas, in the Senate, on Monday, "to restrain and redress outrages upon the flag and citizens of the United States," as follows: Be it enacted, &c. That, in case of flagrant violation of the laws of nations by outrage upon the flag, soil, or citizens of the United States, or upon their property, under circumstances requiring prompt redress, and when, in the opinion of the President, delay would be incompatible with the honor and dignity of the Republic, the President is hereby authorized to employ such force as he may deem necessary to prevent the perpetration of such outrages, and to obtain just redress and satisfaction for the same, when perpetrated; and it shall be his duty to lay the facts of each case, together with the reasons for his action in the premises, before Congress, at the earliest practicable moment, for such further action thereon as Congress may direct.

The measure proposed is one of the highest importance, and demanded by many good and sufficient reasons. The Minnesota Members of Congress have been admitted, in spite of the factious opposition of the Know Nothings and Black Republicans. Vallandigham, Democrat, has ousted Campbell, K. N. and B. R., in the Ohio contested seat, but he has had a protracted struggle for it.

Kansas Brigands and Desperadoes. Late intelligence from Kansas reports that highwaymen and desperadoes are roaming through the Territory in organized bands, indulging in depredations upon the property of the citizens, and wherever resistance is made to their proceedings murdering the innocent victims of their plunder. That this lamentable condition of affairs should exist is not to be wondered at, however much it may be deplored, and we apprehend again and again will be compelled to chronicle fresh outrages upon the lives and property of the residents of that distracted Territory, ere the reformation and security ensured by the new enactment can be carried out by the officers of the law. The settlement of the Kansas question in Congress (remarks the Reading Gazette) leaves no other means of livelihood to the miserable fanatical tools of the Abolition leaders who were forwarded to that section by the "Emigrant Aid Society" during the continuance of the existing political discussion; and throwing off their disguise, they now sally forth in their true character of robbers and murderers, levying tribute upon their neighbors and shooting down those who refuse to replenish their empty purses. That these spirits are but the type of those who sent them to the field of their exploits can not be denied, and upon such men as Parson Beecher and his satellites, who clothed in an hypocritical garb of piety and purity preach peace and quietude with their lips, while with their hands and hearts they are committing dastardly and heinous crimes, may be visited the censure and condemnation of all honorable and proper thinking citizens.

The purchasers of the weapons with which those roving brigands are supplied are equally culpable with those by whom the fatal shot is fired, and doubtless each new outrage committed by these strolling vagabonds is hailed with plaudits of approval by the sanctimonious members of the "Aid Society."

Jim Lane recently called a religious meeting at Lawrence, K. T., for the purpose of appointing a day of Thanksgiving. The meeting was held in the Unitarian Church, and presided over by the Rev. Mr. Nute. Lane made a speech and offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted.—Gratitude to the Ruler of Nations for the Peace and Freedom vouchsafed to Kansas, and to the 24 Senators and 120 Representatives who voted against Lecompton, was embodied in the resolutions. When the meeting was over and Lane had taken his usual horn, he remarked that he thought a final stop should be put to those d—d border ruffian standers against his moral and religious character, when it became known that he was the first man to move for a Thanksgiving in Kansas. So says the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The shad-fishing season has closed.

Pact and Fanny. "The world is a very queer place." McGee, the murderer of the deputy warden of the Massachusetts State prison, will probably be hung on the 15th of June. There is a mobster grape-vine at Montevito, California, that yielded last summer 700 bushels of grapes, weighing 18,000 pounds. A boat attached to a sperm whale, in the Pacific, was drawn 33 miles an hour, and the probability is that a whale will go at the rate of 50 miles an hour. A firm in Havana has obtained permission to lay down a submarine telegraph from Cuba to Key West, Florida. The work will be speedily proceeded with. Augusta, Ga., May 21.—The Augusta mills commenced grinding new wheat yesterday for the New York market. The flour is said to be destroying the wheat crop in Delaware. Ole Bull is giving concerts in Vienna and Perth. Mr. Vandenhoff was to appear at the Theatre Royal on the 11th, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his appearance on the Liverpool stage. There are sixty seaports in Cuba, and last year there were 3,689 coastwise arrivals and 3,659 clearances. This will give an idea of the trade of this beautiful island, which is not more than half cultivated under the present system. The ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the monument to Ethan Allen, by the State authorities of Vermont, were postponed for the reason that the remains are missing. No trace of Ethan Allen can be found on the spot where he was supposed to be, and the supposition is that his bones have been stolen or mislaid. An exchange paper tells the story of a man who was found on a Sunday morning with out a hat, sitting on a block of granite, with his bare feet in a brook, trying to catch a bad cold, so as to be able to sing bass at church. The estimated damage by the disastrous crevasse at Bell's plantation, two miles above New Orleans, is from four to five millions of dollars. On the 21st inst., the county treasury of Henry county, Ind., was entered and robbed of \$11,000. Intelligence from Mexico announces that Polago has issued an edict, declaring all the ports of that country closed to the commerce of other nations. The wheat harvest has fully commenced in Texas, and the yield is said to be large. The statue of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, has been placed in Trafalgar square, London, and in a few days will be uncovered. God schooleth and nurturth his people, that through many tribulations they may enter into their rest. Cotton soaked in slum and salt, it is said, will cure the torments of a hollow and itching tooth. What three authors would you name in commenting on a large conflagration? Dickens, Hewitt, Burns. No man is born nobler than another, says Seneca, "unless he is born with better abilities and a more amiable disposition." On the 5th of May the empress of France entered her thirty-second year. Mrs. Sarah Marsh died in Heath, Mass., May 9, aged 100 years 8 months and 7 days. She was never sick more than three months during her life. The harvest of wheat will commence in Virginia, about the 12th of June. At Boston, on the fourth of July, there will be a regatta, a balloon ascension, and a display of fire-works at the city's expense. Jacob Amick, Esq., an old citizen of Wheeling, undertook to bleed himself on Monday week, but cut an artery and bled to death. Loss for the Sandwich Islands.—The ship Mountain Wave from this port, has taken a cargo of ice for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. We believe this is the first shipment of ice to this remote region.—Boston paper. Great men never affect anything. It is your three cent falls that put on silk, swell, and put on pomp. It is stated that the fishermen on our lakes receive \$240,000 per annum for their fish.

Another Great Flood in the Western Rivers. Dispatches from St. Louis announce another rise in that quarter, and the Illinois again at flood height—even higher than ever—and over its banks in every direction. The Pittsburg Chronicle, of Tuesday, says: The Wabash river is higher than ever was known, and spreading all over the country in the vicinity of Vincennes, where the river was ten miles wide. This is a world of waters, indeed, which, when added to the flood in the Mississippi, will be very apt to deluge the lower country in earnest. White, now equally as high, and over its banks in all directions, and the Ohio and Mississippi railroad is much damaged and obstructed, as well as the Illinois road, thus interrupting travel to Cairo. For miles the water is on a level with the track of the E. & C. railroad.—The grain crops of the best farmers in the country are ruined past redemption. We learn that the river at Terre Haute has overflowed the whole country, and has risen four feet since the rains of Friday evening, and was still coming up at the rate of an inch per hour. Three spans of the tall bridge had given way, and hundreds of the citizens had assembled on the banks, momentarily expecting to witness the destruction of the whole superstructure. The foundation of one of the piers of the T. H. and Alton railroad bridge three quarters of a mile west of the river, was also giving way; the danger had become so imminent that the trains had been forbidden to pass.

Rain and Great Freshes at Cincinnati.—CINCINNATI, May 25.—The heaviest rain ever known fell within the last twelve hours. The creeks and rivers are rising with frightful rapidity. The railway bridges were carried off in all directions. No train has arrived or departed this morning. Hill creek is higher than ever known before. The Ohio has risen nine feet during the last ten hours, and is now rising rapidly. The rain had partially ceased about 10 o'clock, but there is now a light drizzling rain. It is dark and sultry. The wheels of last night we had one continued thunder-storm.

The Power of Medicine over Disease.—We know of no better illustration of this fact than in the wonderful effects of the Oxygenated Bitters, in curing the Dyspepsia, and all functional diseases of the stomach, and restoring impaired digestion.

The Negroes in Kansas Taking their Position. We learn from the Kansas Western Journal of Commerce, that on Tuesday, 23rd inst., a meeting of the free blacks of Lawrence city was held to express their approbation of the action of the late Constitutional Convention, in granting them the "right of suffrage and the freedom of schools, on a perfect equality with the white man." Resolutions were adopted congratulating their colored friends throughout the country, and inviting them to emigrate at once to the free soil of Kansas, as a place where the black man has his proper position. The resolutions approving of the doings of the Convention were objected to on one ground only, and that was, allowing foreigners to vote simply on taking out their first papers. One of the orators is thus reported: "Mr. President, I am opposed to demagogic resolutions—kase Iis as natib American myself, I is; and dat Constitution gives to de foreigners de same right as de natib born. Dat, sah, I nobber will swallow. I is willin' for de rest to vote same as de balance—but de foreigners nobber, sah, nobber! I say again, sah, I is a natib American, I is! I is in favor of Crittenden's bill, sah." The remarks of the native sable orator were received with uproarious applause, but the reasoning of the speaker was swallowed up by that of other great commentators, that the Convention had put negroes on an equality, as to the right of suffrage and freedom of the common schools, with the white people; so that resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm. It would seem from the proceedings of that meeting, that the free negroes of Kansas intend to avail themselves of the acts and the doctrines of the Black Republicans in their favor.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Beautiful Trio.—It will be extremely gratifying to the honest people of this country to know, as they probably will in the course of a few weeks, that the Kansas imbroglio and the Utah complication are both at an end, together with the Florida war, and that the heroes of these disturbances—Brigham Young, Jim Lane and Billy Bowlegs—have emigrated from the late theatres of their exploits. If Burnum could add those fellows to one of his exhibitions, it would not take him long to recover his lost fortune.

John Bull and a Yankee Captain.—New York, May 23.—The barque John Bull made in the harbor of Sagua to compel Capt. Bartlett, of the ship Clarendon, bound for New York, to show his papers and permit his men to go on board the British steamer Buzard. Captain Bartlett refused, and the steamer fired several blank cartridges to intimidate him, and then the command, with 100 men, proceeded to the Clarendon. Capt. Bartlett refused to let any one come on board but the officers, who, after an exciting scene, left without accomplishing their purpose.—During the affair Capt. Bartlett was struck, but the officer denied that it was intentional.

The United States Vessels Ordered to the Gulf.—The Wabash, Arctic, Jamestown, Dispatch, Fulton, Water-Witch and Dolphin, it is stated, have all been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, with orders to protect our merchantmen from search by British cruisers. The new revenue cutter Harriet Lane, it is also stated, will probably receive similar orders. The Wabash was put in commission on Monday, at the Brooklyn navy-yard.

Shocking Murder by Boys in St. Louis. Three boys employed in a barber shop at St. Louis, have been arrested for the murder of Hugh Downs. One of the boys, named Theodore Delbold, aged 17, has confessed that Downs went into the barber shop and was shaved. He had visited the shop on two other occasions, and had conversed about mules, horses, &c., so as to give an idea that he was a man of considerable wealth. Upon the evening in question, (Sunday week,) after shaving, he invited Nicholas and Antonio, the two other boys, to go out and take a drink; when they came back, Antonio persuaded him to be shampooed, and Downs took a chair for that purpose; Antonio then drenched his hair in the fluid used for cleaning the head, and purposely let some drops fall into his eyes, thereby blinding him effectually. While this was going on Nicholas took a halter which had previously been prepared for the purpose, put the noose around the neck of the victim, and drew it so tight that the very life was choked out of him in a few seconds. They then threw the body in the cellar, after robbing it of \$50, a silver watch, silk gaud and gold shirt buttons.

Murder and Suicide.—TROY, N. Y., May 23.—George Reed, a seaman keeper, murdered his wife on Green Island, opposite this city, on Saturday night, by stabbing her with a dirk-knife, and then stabbed himself several times and died immediately. Mrs. R. lingered for only three hours. Jealousy was the cause. Reed was 25 and his wife 18 years of age.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—It is stated that the paying out apparatus constructed by Mr. Everett, of our navy, is pronounced by the English engineers to be just the machinery required, and that Mr. Hughes, our ingenious inventor and electrician, has succeeded in transmitting currents of electricity through twenty-six hundred miles of the cable without difficulty, thereby solving satisfactorily a problem that had baffled the science of the company's electricians.

Horses Looking Up.—Mr. Sholes, of Syracuse, N. Y., has it is stated, been offered \$1,800 for his horse Black Hawk. The owner of Warlock, now at Coates, Orange county, N. Y., was offered \$5,000 for him by some gentlemen from Tennessee. The offer was refused. This indicates a high appreciation of horse flesh.

Amusing Rumors.—A California exchange received per last steamer states that a rumor was current in Sacramento, and some of the citizens believed it, that a steamer had arrived from New York with intelligence that Sir John Franklin and Vice President Buchanan had a street fight in which the latter was killed; and that Messrs. Broderick had been elected President of the Senate.

Secretary of the Treasury. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 19, 1858. In view of the early adjournment, I desire to call the attention of Congress to the present condition of the Government. In my annual report I estimated that there would be a balance in the treasury, at the end of the present fiscal year, of \$426,875 67, which would have required a deficiency in our resources of five millions of dollars to be provided for—that amount is necessary, at all times, to be in the treasury, for its prompt and successful operation. This estimate was based upon an expenditure limited to the appropriations then authorized by law. Since that time, the demands upon the treasury for the present fiscal year, have been increased by legislation to an amount not far below ten millions of dollars. Another important element of that estimate was the probable receipts from customs and other sources during the then three remaining quarters of the fiscal year. The actual receipts for that period, it is now believed will fall ten millions below that estimate—attributable to the fact that the trade and business of the country have not recovered as rapidly from the effects of the late revolution as was then anticipated. Owing to these causes the twenty millions loan of treasury notes, authorized by the act of December 23, 1857, will be exhausted in supplying the deficiencies in the treasury for the present fiscal year. We shall commence the next fiscal year dependent entirely upon the current receipts into the treasury to meet all demands from it. In reply to a call upon the heads of the different departments, I have received official information that the sum of \$37,000,000 will be probably called for during the first two quarters of the next fiscal year. This sum does not include such amounts as may be appropriated by Congress over and above the estimates submitted to them by the departments, and I have no data upon which to estimate for such expenditures. Upon this point Congress is better able to form a correct opinion than I am. To meet these expenditures it is not prudent to rely upon receipts into the treasury, estimated upon the too rapid revival of trade and business. I believe that we may safely calculate upon receipts, during the period from all sources, of \$2,600,000. Looking to this state of things, I recommend that authority be given to this department to supply any deficiencies that may arise in meeting the demands upon the treasury by an additional loan not exceeding \$15,000,000. In view of the amount of treasury notes already issued, I recommend a loan for that amount to be negotiated for a period of not more than ten years, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum. I have confined this inquiry to the two first quarters of the next fiscal year as Congress will re-assemble before the close of the second quarter, and it will be time enough then, should it become necessary, to provide for future contingencies that cannot now be foreseen. I do not recommend any measure for increased taxation. It would be unwise at this time to attempt a modification of the tariff act of March 3, 1857, for the reasons given in my annual report to Congress. Sufficient time has not elapsed to test the effect of that act upon the revenue, considering the condition of the country during the period of its operations. In addition to this consideration, neither the receipts nor the expenditures of the Government should be estimated for in the future upon the basis of its present receipts and expenditures. The former have been, and still are, too seriously affected by the late revision to justify a policy of legislation based upon a probable continuance of this state of things for any considerable period of time. The latter have been so greatly increased by causes of the like temporary character as to preclude with equal propriety, the policy of considering them as a basis for estimating future expenditures. The most prominent of these temporary causes is the Utah expedition, which, it is hoped, will not reach beyond the end of the next fiscal year. During the period of an overflowing treasury a system of expending was inaugurated in the building of custom houses, post-offices, court houses, and other public works, which, fortunately for the country, has been checked by the exhausted condition of the treasury. The time thus given for a more thorough and rigid inquiry into the necessity and propriety of these expenditures, it is confidentially believed, will lead to wise and salutary reforms. But retrenchments in other branches of the public service can, and I have no doubt will be effected. Attention should be directed more to the reduction of expenditures than to an increase of taxation, to remedy the evils of an excess of expenditures over the means of the Government. A full treasury is an unpropitious element in the work of retrenchment and reform. If means should be now adopted to provide equal treasury permanently with an amount equal to the present demands upon it, it might relieve the Government from some of its embarrassments, but would greatly weaken the effort to restrain the expenditure of the public money. The revival of business, which cannot be much longer delayed, will, I am confident, insure from the present tariff a sufficient revenue for the support of the Government in ordinary times. Extraordinary expenses, rendered necessary by causes equally extraordinary, always being of a temporary character, should be provided for in a like temporary manner. This principle is too plain to require argument or illustration; it is only necessary to call attention to it to command the approval of every intelligent mind. HOWARD COSS, Secretary of the Treasury.

Dr. Robert Hare, for many years Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Saturday week. His disease was Phlegmonia.

Y. W. Ferry says that Messrs. Broderick and Van Buren were seen together in the city of New York, and that they were in a friendly conversation.

Dr. Robert Hare, for many years Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Saturday week. His disease was Phlegmonia.

Y. W. Ferry says that Messrs. Broderick and Van Buren were seen together in the city of New York, and that they were in a friendly conversation.

Dr. Robert Hare, for many years Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Saturday week. His disease was Phlegmonia.

Y. W. Ferry says that Messrs. Broderick and Van Buren were seen together in the city of New York, and that they were in a friendly conversation.

Dr. Robert Hare, for many years Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Saturday week. His disease was Phlegmonia.

Y. W. Ferry says that Messrs. Broderick and Van Buren were seen together in the city of New York, and that they were in a friendly conversation.

Dr. Robert Hare, for many years Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Saturday week. His disease was Phlegmonia.

Y. W. Ferry says that Messrs. Broderick and Van Buren were seen together in the city of New York, and that they were in a friendly conversation.

Dr. Robert Hare, for many years Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Saturday week. His disease was Phlegmonia.

Y. W. Ferry says that Messrs. Broderick and Van Buren were seen together in the city of New York, and that they were in a friendly conversation.

Dr. Robert Hare, for many years Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Saturday week. His disease was Phlegmonia.