The charter granted to Lord Baltimore differed essentially from those held by other proprietaries. It conveyed a power not usualgrant-de and instead of giving Mar, land a mere colonial existence, it conferred on it the current or and diguity of a galatimate. Starting at once with that bong step in advance, it of the lead of other colonies in the essential property of indep adence, and it cannot be assessed by the dynasty which founded it, it malifuste i the bon sits of that incipient inde-

He the next plant, while an unusual degree of independence was recured to the province as a unite, the character of the government was, to an in and legrer, essentially and purely democratic. The legislative power was in the Assembly in a which was present the majesty of the people, it by fiction of government or laws, but in very thed. The people of the province were assembled in person to accept and subsequently to enact their own laws and to my the experiment of self govern-naent, and when the good spirit of the new gov-ordinant hall so conciliated the Indians as to pro-duce a multiplication and call for a dispersion of the colonists, and thus to render inconvenient a personal astendance of the people in the grand Witema Geniote of the young nation, a represen-tative character was given to the legislature, but with such a careful regard to the great principles of democracy which lay at the foundation of all, that it was permitted to individuals who did not charse to depend upon representatives, to come thurselvses and present their own views, and ad-

Here was evidence of a deeply-seated reverence for the great principles of self-government, the so-vereignty of the people; and whatever changes may have occurred in the forms and measures of rnment, we cannot doubt that this leading characteristic of Republicanism was always operaduce much good by reproducing itself. I am aof the Lord Proprietary to continue to originate all laws which should be submitted to the Legisall laws which should be submitted to the Legis-lature of his colony. This was the practice of Enropean national legislation at the time and the theory now. (It is I think, slowly growing into practice in our own Congress) It raised a momen-tary difficulty between the Legislature and the rary difficulty between the Legislature and the Proprietary, but the principle of liberty which he had planted in his colony, and with his colony, was too potent for that remnant of royalty, and Lord Baltimore felt how operative, how progressive are the principles of human rights, when freed from the trammels of proscription and unrestrained by hereditary prejudice. He learned to view the question of Government in the light which he had himself placed it, and he gracefully yielded to that influence which he had so essentially promoted, without being able to anticipate its early operation. Here is a species of territoriits early operation. Here is a species of territori-

lays.

How beautiful! how republican is all this! How sternly true were the disciples of the democracy worked out; and how gracefully, nobly yielding was the proprietary of England to the circumstances which his own principles, means and labor had produced. Perhaps he had not thought of consequence of his ideas of human rights and efforts for their establishment. Human greatness does not consist in foreseeing all events, or in discerning in the future the full effects of the correct principles which are put into operation. The great man is not he who knows all the good which his measures may produce; it is rather he tho yields to the results, which the operation of is good principles by good measures makes evilent; and it seems to me that the beautiful spirit of freedom and equality which influenced the foun-ders of this colony is discernable—is to be seen at work—in the establishment of our national Gov ernment. The unyielding spirit of right manifes-ted by the colonial legislators was reproduced in the steady, stern demand of the rebellious colonies in the after days, and that the graceful relinquishment of power by the noble proprietary was the illustrious example that was lost in the sovereign of Great Britain, but which was found in the concessions of rights, feelings prejudices and interests tent distinguished the different believers when they made themselves "one out of many."

[Mr. Chandler here enlarged eloquently on the point that the early colony of Maryland presented to the Government of the United States the best

example of republican simplicity in its form and action of government; that it afforded the loftiest example of religious tolerance and equality that the Indians its conduct was that of surpassing of what he immagined must have been the influence of the "P.lgrim Mothers" among the colonots of Maryland and the natives by whom they were surrounded, and although he said, history M thers," or made special mention of their usciuliess, yet their influence could be discovered in the growth, the piety, and the constant peace of the early colony.] Mr. Chandler concluded as

Eminently appropriate also is the presence of those of various creeds in this celebration which, though it is sustained by the professors of that faith which was held by the founder of Maryland and most of his colonists, is intented as a commemoration of social and political virtues which memoration of social and political virtues which are universal in their character, and may be, and have been practiced by men of all creeds. God forbid that in celebrating the beautiful example of Christian virtues of those who are of our own rangements perhaps control the result. faith, we should do injustice to the merits of those who profess a different faith.

The piety, the forbearance, the enlarged views i right that distinguished the plans of the foun-ers of Maryland, and which are illustrated in the ractice of the earliest colonists, are no less our ties than they were theirs; and oh! how much more easily practised are all those virtues now.

And the celebration of this day would be imperfect, would lack the spirit which would make it acceptable to God and honourable to us, if it recalled a single virtue of our Catholic Fathers merely to gratify the pride of their successors, or if it se-lected a single error of their separated contempo-raries, only to generate a feeling of unkindness in the present generation. Oh! here on this chosen spot—here on this sanctified ground—here let there be prevalent no sentiment but that of love he red man received the Pilgrim Fathers, with okens of friendship and tavor, and where men of ther creeks welcome us to-day to our celebration— here may the spirit of Calvert pervade all of those who commemorate his virtues and his triumphs, and may the Spirit of God animate all of every name and every creed.

fer-Before the recent adjournment of the Massa dra by the people to a server sufficient.



Democrat and Sentinel

WAITE & BEVINE, Editors and Proprietors. EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING ......MAY 80 IF We have received the June number of Gra-

ham's and Godey's Magazines. They are each capital numbers, being adorned with fine illustrations and interesting reading matter.

Virginia Election! The election which came off in Virginia Thursday last has resulted gloriously for the democracy of "the old dominion." Henry A. Wise has been elected Governor by 10,000 majority, and the Know-Nothing organization has been completely routed.

The Congressional delegation it is supposed will stand 12 Democrats to 1 Know-Nothing.

Three cheers for the indomitable democracy of the land of Washinton, Jefferson and Madison! The proscriptive and intolerant doctrines of the midnight order have met with a signal rebuke, and the principles of the Declaration of Independence been gloriously sustained. Virginia has shown her determination to uphold the Constitution of the Union, and to check the mad career of the fanatics whether North or South who may conspire to destroy it. Again we say all hail to the noble democracy of "the old dominion."

The Pennsylvanian.

It is seldom that the Editor of a Philadelphia newspaper is well posted up in reference to the action of his political friends in the "rural districts." We were not surprised, therefore, when we saw it stated Editorially, in the Pennsylvanian of the 23d inst., that the democracy of Cambria county had appointed Thomas A. Maguire a delegate to the State Convention, which assembles for the purpose, among other things, of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner. The emocracy of Cambria county per se, never did any thing of the kind. Maj. Maguire was appointed a delegate to the convention to represent the Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon. The Conference was held in Hollidaysburg, on Saturday the 12th inst., Cambria and Blair counties being represented by three delegates, and Huntingdon by two. Maj. Maguire therefore owes his appointment to the action of the Conference, and not to any "public meeting" held in Cambria. We will add that when the Conference instructed him to vote for Wm. S. Campbell for Canal Comic sentiment, not only of Cambria, but of the Dis trict. They reposed confidence in Maj. Maguire as a delegate, and in Wm. S. Campbell as a candidate. The insinuation of the Pennsylvenian. that Maj. Maguire's right to a seat in the Convention may possibly be resisted, is puerile and contemptible; the same may be said of its fling at Wm. S. Campbell. The democracy of this Senatorial District needs no defence at the hands of the elaborately classical editor of the Pennsylvanian. He has not yet been invested by the democracy of the State, with the power and authority of a political censor.

Westmoreland County.

The Democracy of this old county we observe are already organizing for the next election. A meeting of the County Committee was held at Greensburg on the 14th inst. " to take into consideration the state and condition of political affairs. and to devise and adopt such measures as should most conduce to the prosperity of the Democratic party." After mature deliberation they resolved to abolish the "Crawford county system" of making nominations, and recommend that hereafter they should be made by a convention of delegates representing the several election districts of the county, based upon the democratic vote of

An address has been issued by the Committee to the Democracy of the county, in which they say " that, as an experiment, the Crawford County System had proved a failure. That system has engendered bickerings, feuds, and personal animosities, and, instead of strengthening, was the principal cause of the present disorganized condition of the democratic party in this county. They felt assured that the great body of the democrats who yet stand on the old platform, were desirous that the present system should be abolished, and that the Know-Nothing party were anxious for its continuance, in order that they might quietly, and in democratic guise, vote at our primary elections, and, by preconcerted ar-

In this state of affairs they have not hesitated to do their duty, and make the change which they have recommended. Although their power to do was doubted by some, yet they believed a change necessary in order to prevent the interference of the "Know-Nothings" at the primary elections, and as they considered the organization of the party in great danger, they assumed the responsibility. They also add that "a political association, meeting in secret places whose coun cils were guided by experienced and skillful politicians, and whose members were bound to their organization by the solemnities of oaths, presented a new and most dangerous opposition to the old democratic party. Such an exigency in our affairs invested the Committee with the powers of a Committee of safety, authorized and bound to take the steps necessary for the preservation of the interests in their care." This action of the Committee has been warn ly responded to by the old line and honest democrats, and the Greensburg Republican in alluding to it, says that "it is an unexpected bomb thrown into the Know-Nothing camp, as they will now have to alter their tactics

and fight openly." In this connection we might ask what are the County Committee of Cambria about, and whether it would not be well that some steps should be taken to prevent the interference of "the order" at the primary elections, or in the County Convention of this county? A word to the wise is countable to God, and God only.

The bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Improvements of this State, is a fine illustration of the beauties of Know-Nothing legisla tion. No candid man who has perused it will leny that it is a carefully prepared scheme to build up the prosperity of the Pennsylvania Ra road Company, and to enable it to wield an influence dangerous to the liberties and welfare of the people of this Commonwealth. It was not enough to offer our public works to a soulless corration for the paltry sum of eight million five hundred thousand dollars, but the repeal of the three mill tax must be held out as an additional inducement, lest the generous offer might be refused. Many of our readers will no doubt be astonished when we inform them, that this tax amoun ted during the last year, to the sum of one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars, and yet the State treasury must be deprived of this large amount of annual revenue, in order to place the Central Railroad Company in a position to exclude all competition, in the shape of rival bidders. The anti-license law, better known as the Jug bill, also affords a convincing proof of Sam's wisdom and sagacity as a legislator. A better I lan for increasing the amount of drunkenness, and its constant attendants vice and immorality in every ection of the State, could not be devised. The idea that prohibiting the sale of intexicating liquors in less quantities than one quart, will stay the progress of intemperance, is too absurd to be entertained by any sensible man, even for a mo-

While on this subject, we cannot forbear alluding to a bill to protect the "rights and liberties of the people," that has passed the legislature of Massachusetts, and which caps the climax modern State legislation. It is a complete code of nullification, and is evidently intended to provoke a contest between the State and General Government, by providing ways to resist the execution of a Constitutional law of the United States. By it, Attorneys who act in behalf of the claimants of fugitive slaves, are prohibited from practicing in any of the State Courts; Police officers, or members of the volunteer militia who shall assist in restoring a fugitive slave to his master, are to be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment in the State prison, of not less than one year, and no jails in the State can be used to secure persons

claimed as fugitive slaves. These are a few of the prominent beauties of nodern State legislation, and we beg leave to commend them to the serious consideration and inves tigation of the honest voters of Pennsylvania .-Truly "Sam is a glorious institution," and it is no wonder our neighbor of the "Alleghanian" wishes

We publish this week the oration of the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, delivered at the late anniversary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrim's of Maryland at the site of st. Mary's City. and bespeak for it the careful perusal of our readbe remembered by every friend of religious toleraand bigots to crush him, will ere long, again rank gheny Portage. among those whom the people delight to honor.

THE TRUE AMERICAN PARTY .- Some of the Democrats of New Orleans wrote to Robe,t C. Wickiffe, asking for the use of his name as a candidate for Governor of Louisiana at the ensuing election. He declines, and in his reply remarks that.

"The true American party in this land is the Democratic party. It prescribes no man on account of his birth or of his religion, it adopts as its own the principles contained in the Declaration of American Independence. There rests not upon the statute 'ook of our country one measure which has added to its greatness that has not the stamp and impress of Democracy. Under Democratic rule and policy we have grown from infancy to rigorous manhood. Ours is the greatest, the hapjest, and the best country God has given to man Democracy has made it such, and the Democratic party will continue it so."

FULTON COUNTY .- The Fulton Democrat says: W. B. Seylar, of the Fulton Foundry, has shown us a piece of cannon taken from the ruins of Fort Littleton, in this county. It has the appearance or having been bursted, as the fragment has a very rough edge, and appears to have been a piece of the breech. It has perhaps lain since the time of the Indian wars, previous to the Revolution, and has likely done good service in its time. The unwritten history of old Fort Littleton would be an interesting chapter, but those who were actors and participators in those days of trial have all passed away, and with them are buried all recollections of the past."

Religious Freedom.

Will not the following noble sentiments of WEBSTER rise far above the miserable, narrow. and bigoted policy of modern advocates of religious intolerance and persecution? How can the old admirers of eagle-like Webster thrust him aside and listen to the wretched croakings of the "night raven of Jesuitism, the present Know-Nothing Secret party We find the following in the Norfolk Argus: It seems to be the the American destiny,

the mission which has been entrusted to us here on this shore of the Atlantic, the great conception and the great duty to which we are born, to show that all sects, and all denominations, professing reverence for the authority of the author of our being, and belief in his revelations, may be safely tolerated without prejudice, either to our religion of our liber-

We are Protestants, generally speaking; but you all know that there presides at the head of the Supreme Judicature of the United States. a Roman Catholic; and no man, I suppose, through the whole United States, imagines that the judicature is less safe; that the administration of public justice is less re-spectable or less secure, because the Chief stice of the United States has been, and firm adherent of that religion And so it

with every department of society among us.

In both houses of Congress, in all public offices, we proceed on the idea that a man's religious belief is a matter above human law; that it is a question to be settled between him and his Maker, because he is responsible to none but his Maker for adopting or rejecting revealed truth.

And here is the great distinction which is sometimes overlooked, and which I am afraid is now too often overlooked in New England, the glorious inheritance of the sons of Pil-

PANTEL WEBSTER. | be the duty of the Governer to invite proposal

he Public Works of Fennsylvania-Sale of for the privrte purchase or lease of said works, the Main Line-An Outline of the Bill.

The Bill for the sale of the Main Line of the ublic Works as it passed both branches of the Legislature, has received the signature of the Governor, and is therefore a law. It is a measare of much importance, and a brief outline of its principal provisions will be read with interest.

1. The first section makes it the duty of the Governor, within ten days after his approval of the Act, to cause to be advertised daily until the day of sale, in one or more newspapers of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Boston and New York, a notice that the Main Line of the Public Works will be exposed to sale at the Merchant's Exchange, or at some other public place in the City of Philadelphia, on a day to be selected by him, not more than ninety days after the passage

2. At the time and place so selected, the whole Main Line, namely to wit: the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Canal from Columbia to the Junction at Duncan's Island, the Juniata Canal from thence to Hollidaysburg, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the Inclined Planes, and the Canal from Johnstown to Pittsburg, with all the property thereunto appertaining, shall be offered for sale.

3. It shall be lawful for any person or persons, Railroad or Canal Company, now incoporated or which may hereafter be incorporated, to become the purchaser of said Main Line, for a sum not less than seven and a half millions of dollars; provided, that if the Pennsylvania Rai'road Company become the purchasers, they shall pay a sum of not less than eight and a half millions of dollars, but on the consummation of the arrangement, so much of the Act incorporating the said Company as requires the payment of a tax upon tonnage passing over their road, shall become null and void.

4. The purchaser shall within ninety days pay ten per cent, of the purchase money, and the residue thereof in ten equal instalments.

5. Besides the lien on the said Works, provided in the Act, the purchaser shall as a further security, deposit in the State Treasury, State Loans to the amount equal to the cash payment for one-fourth of the whole purchase money,

6. All payments to the Commonwealth by the purchasers for the principal, shall be made in certificates of State Loans at par, and the interest shall be paid in cash annually.

7. The purchasers may at any time before the maturity of the bonds given, pay off and satisfy the principal, giving due notice.

8. As soon as the bonds and security shall given, the whole Main Line shall be transferred, 9. All superintendants and other officers of roads and canals, shall continue to discharge their duties until removed or re-appointed, and their official bonds shall enure to the use of the purchaser. So also of all moneys received by them. 10. The purchase money unpaid, shall be exempt from the payment of State Taxes.

11. It shall be lawful for the purchaser to pur Mount Joy, and Lancaster Railroads, or to contion. Mr. Chandler is a man of commanding tal- struct a road from the western terminus of the ents, and in spite of the efforts of demagogues Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, to the Alle-

12. The purchaser shall at all times maintain a continuous railroad and canal communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and keep the same in good operating condition; and shall also, at all times, keep them open and in good condition for public use.

13. It shall be lawful for said purchasers, their successors and assigns, and their officers, engineers, contractors and agents, to enter upon any lands adjoining, or in the neighborhood of the works, and dig, take and carry away therefrom, any materials necessary for enlarging, making, altering, deepening or improving said works, or any portion thereof.

14. The purchasers shall have power and authority to own and employ locomotive engines, cars, boats and horses, to convey passengers and freight of whatsoever description, within reason ble time after presentation, on said works, or any portion thereof, and charge and receive tolls and fare for the passage and transportation of persons and freight, and said purchasers, their successors and assigns, shall have the exclusive right to furnish all the motive power on said railroads: Proeided, that all persons with cars, horses, boats and freight may pass over said works, they paying toll therefor, and the use of said works shall be governed by such general rules and regulations as such purchasers may from time to time ordain. establish and publish; but no person shall, without the consent of such purchasers, be permitted to use horses, or other animal power on said railroads, or steam on said canals: And procided, that no discrimination in tolls or charges, or in the priority of passage through the locks, shall ever be made against any boats or tonnage passing to or from the Susquehanna division of the Pennsylvania canal, nor shall any greater amount be charged upon such boats and tonnage than that now paid the Commonwealth. We seed to here to

15. Should any company already incorporated by this Commonwealth become the purchaser they shall possess, nold and use the same as part of their original act of corporation, and any supplements thereto, so far modified, however, as to embrace all the privileges granted by this act in addition thereto, and all provisions in said original act; and any supplements inconsistent with the privileges herein granted, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

16. That all moneys derived from said sale shall be either paid to the sinking fund, and applied to the payment of the State debt, according to the provisions of the act entitled " An Act to provide a sinking fund and to provide for the gradual extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth," approved April tenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, or used in payment of the nterest on the loans of the Commonwealth.

17. That should it be ascertained at any time before the payment of the last instalment provi-ded for, that further legislation is required for pas-sing to the purchasers, their successors or assigns, all the title and interest of this Commonwealth to said main line, or any portion thereof, then the faith of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereby pledged for the enactment of all laws and performance of all acts necessary to carry out the ne intent and meaning of this act.

18. That should no side take place at the tin appointed, as provided for in this act, then it shall

and submit the same to the Legislature.

19. That said purchasers of the main line, under the provisions of this act, shall, within twelve months after receiving possession of said works, relay the south track of the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, where the same has not been laid with a heavy rail, and the rates of toll now charged per mile on way freight on the Columbia railroad shall not be increased where the distance exceeds forty miles, and for all distances on the canal exceeding forty miles, the charge for way tolls shall be in proportion to the distance carried.

20. That all necessary expenses incurred by the Governor under the provisions of this act, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, upon warrants drawn

General Appropriations for the State of Pennsylvania.

The act to provide for the ordinary expenses f government, &c., passed by the Legislature, makes the following appropriations: \$3,500 00 Salary of the Governor. Sec. Com. and Sup. C. Sc. 1,700 00 Dep. Sec. Comth. Auditor General, 1,400 00 1,700 00 Surveyor General Attorney General, State Treasurer, Clerk hire State Dept., extras, &c., 5,000 00 Auditor General's office, State Treasurer's office, Surveyor General's office, Salary of the State Librarian " Clerk of Sinking Fund Conting. exp State and School Depts. . 3,995 00 Aud. General's office, 1,450 00 State Treasurer's office. 1.300 00 Surv. General's office. 1,330 00 Expenses of Legislature, 125,000 00 Preservation and repairs of Capitol. Public grounds, 300 00 Repairs to State and Treasury Depts , 200 00 Enclosing public grounds, 4,000 00 Curb, footways, &c., 2,200 00 Improving Arsenal grounds Gas fixtures in Executive Chamber, 40 37 Public printing, &c., 20,000 00 Packing and distributing Laws, &c., 700 00 Miscellaneous expenses, Water rents for Public Buildings,

1,800 00 Support of Common Schools. 15,000.00 nsions and gratuities. Judges of Supreme Court, 15, 200 00 Judges of Philadelphia District Court, 7,500 00 " Allegheny " "
Present Judges of different Courts, Associate Payment of guaranty to Danville and Pottsville R. R. Co. Bald Eagle and S. C. Nav. Co. 10,000 00 Tioga navigation company, Interest on funded debt. 2,000,000 00 Ord, repairs of improvement to wit: \$82,300 Columbia railroad, 18,700 Portage railroad, Eastern division, canal, 20,300 19,900 U. Western " 7.111 L. Western "

17,000 Susqueh'na " W. Branch " 17,000 28,650 L. N. Brich " rdinary repairs after Dec. 1st, 225,000 00 Motive Power, to wit: Columbia railroad,

Delaware "

173,858 Portage railroad, Motive Power, after Dec 1st, to wit. Columbia railroad, \$70,000 Portage railroad, Collectors, Weighmasters, &c., 106,021 00

6.495 00

Road and farm bridges, 16,000 00 Use of portion of Penna, railroad, 12,500 00 Debts for repairs to Nov. 30, 1854, 19,667 30 " prior to Dec. 30, 1853, 4,441 78 Motive Power debts, 1854, 11,135 03 Upper North Branch canal. 63,319,53 Damages that may occur, 50,000 00 Completion of Portage railroad, 277,730 00 Dam in Mill creek. Relaying South track Col. R. R. 250,000.00 Salaries Eastern Penitentiary, 5,000 00 " Western House of Refuge, Phila. (act of '52,) 5,000 00 (act of 51,) 6,000 00 Institution for Blind. 17,000 00 Deaf and Dumb, 17,000 00 7,000.00 Western House of Refuge, Adjutant General for visiting Arsenals, 250 00 Rent of Storehouse of Arms, Phila. Superintending of Public Printing, State Lunatic Hospital, Expenses of State Library, Junction canal company, R. H. Adams, late Transcribing Clerk, 153 00 Repairing clocks in Capitol, 300 00
Publication of Legislative Record, 3,780 00
F. Fraley, Cha. Com. London Exhib. 79 70
W P. Brady, Legislative Record, 100 00

84,600,094 45

GREENE COUNTY .- Political .- The Democratic bunty Committee of Correspondence for Greene, met by call, in Waynesburg on the 19th inst., and appointed Judges to held the Democratic primary elections, in the several election districts. They instructed the Judges in all cases where grounds shall exist for suspecting the integrity of purpose of any person proposing to vote, to require solemn pledge that such person is not a member of the party commonly called Know-Nothings, nor of any secret political society, and that he will honestly and faithfully support and vote for the persons who may be selected as the candidates of the Democratic party at the October election. The committee also framed the following reso-

Resolved, That the recent first Know-Nothing General Assembly of Pennsylvania by its notorious corruption, and display of stupinity and indifference to the true interests of the people, is a fruitful commentary upon the promises and pledges of the Know-Nothing patr.ots, whose only aim they boasted, was to purify the old parties."

Resolved, That the course of the H m J dn L. Dawson in the Congress of the United States meets

Dawson in the Congress of the United States meets and receives our hearty approbation; and this Congressional District, and the State at large, has ample cause to regret the loss of a representative, so able, efficient and courteous; who at all times and under all circumstances was faithfully devoted to the interests of his immediate continuous and the people at large. We trust the time is not distant when we shall again have the opportunity of bearing further testimony of our confidence in his merit and ability.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS

A correspondent of the Harrisburg Patrio recommends J. B. Baker, Esq., Superintendent of the Columbia Railroad, as the next Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner.

03-In the three European steamers which sailed from New York last week there were over five hundred cabin passengers, mostly tourists to Enrepe for the Summer.

The Louisville Democrat of Tuesday says that the Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasur of the United States, now home on a visit, is confined to his house on account of sickness. 83-Mr. Gough, the Temperance lecturer, about to return from Europe on account of health.

to-in Lancaster county recently one man was killed and fourteen injured by the falling of a barn they were raising.

83-An editor out West says that he felt called upon to publish Father. Walworth's sermon on the "Location of Hell," as it was a question in which nearly all his readers were deeply interes-

& Last Tuesday week, as Dr. S. D. Beloate was smoking at his residence, Florence, Alabama, a ruffian fired a gun at him, the ball from which cut off his pipe within two inches of his mouth

W. Mr. George Holt, an attachee of the Post Office at Napoleon, Arkansas, has been arrested charged with abstracting \$1,800, at differentimes, from letters in that office.

Ry-The Governor has advertised the Main Line actuding Kailroads and Canals, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and the appurtenance, for sale by public outery at the Philadelphia Exchange, Tues-day the 24th of July next, at half-past seven o'-clock in the evening.

Connecticut, has been appointed Clerk of the Court of Clarks. The salary is \$2,000.

63-Pive negro slaves who were attempting to escape from Louisville on Sunday night, were caught just as they were about to cross to the In diana shore. The helend led evolutions are ever

\$3-An odd report comes from Washington, to the effect that the Administration has appointed the three Ex-Presidents, Fillmore, Van Buren and Tyler, to be a commission of mediation in the great European quarrel. Doubtful;

67-The Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia in a review of his pastoral life, on Sunday, stated that his first sermon was preached on the third Sunday of May, 1825, thirty years since. In that time he has preached 6240 sermons, and married 1467 couple

63-The California Legislature is about fixing the fee for tying the nuptial knot at \$2. This will bring the luxury of a legal marriage down

63-President Sparbs, the biographer of Washagton, having been written to as to the genuine ness of the phrase so often attributed to the Chief -- "Put none but Americans on guard to-night"replies that he has never met with any such exression in Washington's writings. & On Thursday, the 26th ult., a dispatch from

Sebastopol was posted at Odessa, stating that the French and English guns were silent, that not a single Russian battery was demolished, and that the erester part of a reinforcement of 50,000 its sians had arrived in the neighborhood of Sebus-The five members of Congress, whose departure

for Europe on board the steamship Atlantic has been noticed, are, it seems, all going straight to Constantinople and from thence to Eupatoria and the other points of war in the Crimea. They will be back in time to take their seats in Congress. 37-Rev. Mr. Mathews, nominated by the Den

crats of Kentucky, for the office of Superinten dent of Public Instruction, joined the Know-No-things. The fact having been established, the Democratic papers took his name from the ticket, and are drumming the traiter out of the camp.— Serves him right.

60 Mr. Longsworth says his grapes are uninjur-ed by the late frosts in the vicinity of Cincinnati; and that he shall make full as much, if not more wine than he has any previous year.

63-On Friday night, 18th inst., three prisoners escaped from jail at Wilkesbarre, Pa., two of whom fell into a hogshead sunk in the yard of the gas works, and full of coal tar, and had to leave their

(ry-No more money will be paid by governmen lost ship Albany, except balance due up to June 31, 1854. Congress at the next session will doubt less make s me provision for the heirs of thos 17-The Toronto Leader says that the Governor

General cannot give his consent to the prohibitor the signification of the Queen's pleasure every bil

(a) Dr. Crisp, of London, has been dissecting singing mice, and has found that they all, without exception, have a large worm in the upper par of the liver, and he supposes their curious music to be an indication of pain.

67-A late California paper mentions a duel which was fought between a Yankee and an Englishman in a dark room. The Yankee, not wishing to have blood on his hands, fired his pistol up the chimnev, and to his horror, down came the Eng

Of-Several important amondments to the State Constitution have recently passed the Connecticut Senate. One of these allows negroes to vote, but requires them as well as whites to be able to reads another allowing one representative to each town and a third, fixing the capitol in one place instead of two as heretofore. All these amendments have to be submitted to the people.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE Monday last, closed a session of one hundres thirty nine days. It has been one hich will be famous in the annals of the State. The ber of hills passed and signed was four hundre and eighty-eight; resolves, eighty-nine; and ther were four bills vetoed, one of which was passe notwithstanding the veto. The pay soll of the House amounted to \$161,603; and of the Sena-House amounted to \$151,603; and of the Senate \$17,550—total, \$179,153. Printing and other items make the whole expenses of both Houses over the sum of \$200,000. The three great features by which the Session of 1855 will be remembered are the act to remove Judge Loring; the Personal Liberty bill; and the Hiss affair. And in sonal Liberty bill; and the Hiss affair. And in neither of these three features of its legislation is there any honor for the State of Massachusetts.

The first was an unjustifiable attempt to secrifice a judge for carrying out as he was bound by his oath to do the supreme law of the land; the second is a Legislative defiance, on the part of Massachusetts, of the United States; and the last was a disgraceful exhibition of the violation of private rights, and the members of the Legislature in the characters of genteel rowdies. The only relief to all this, is the v to of the Governor to the last. Mr. Hiss, the leader of the Nunnery Investigating Committee, was expelled from his scat. The Governor is entitled to credit for his firmness and faithfulness to law; the credit of the House of Assembly for expelling Mr. Hiss, is much leasened by the fact that they were a long while in coming to a conclusion whether they should expel at all ore who should have been shown the door without much coremony. white wife the first to see the process of the second process of the second process and the contract of the second process and the second