

Flour in the East. \$10 75a \$11 and 11 25 for extra brands. Wheat \$2 00 for red, and \$2 70 for best white. Rye \$1 40. Corn \$1 a 81 05.

Sale of Valuable Property!

We would call particular attention to the advertisement of Col. JOHN W. GEARY. He offers rare chances for capitalists. The valuable coal properties have much to recommend them for ready sales. Their proximity to rail roads, giving easy access to market, and being parts of the most important big veins in the coal region, they present the best chances for speculation we have ever been called upon to recommend. Also, the St. Nicholas Hotel, so well known to the travelling public, as the best furnished, and most commodious Hotel in the State, it has also advantages to recommend it. Situated nearly opposite the proposed depot of the Pittsburgh and Connetsville Railroad, and adjacent to the new Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, its purchase will in a short time yield the most profitable return.

The Anti-Licence Law.

We publish in the Gazette of to-day the much talked of Liquor Law as it passed both branches of the Legislature—which, having been approved by Gov. POLLOCK, is now the law of the Commonwealth. The Bill passed the Senate by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Crabb, Darsie, Flanekin, Frazer, Hamlin, Hoge, Jamison, Jordan, Lewis, Platt, Price, Quigley, Teggart and Wherry—15.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Crosswell, Fry, Goodwin, Halderman, Hendricks, Killinger, McClintock, Millinger, Sager, Sessions, Sluman, Walton and Wheeler. (Speaker in 14.)

Messrs. Ferguson, Frick, Pratt and Skinner did not vote.

The House passed the Senate Bill—yeas 52, says 33—15 dissenting. We have not yet seen a report of the vote in the House. We will give it next week.

This Bill cannot be regarded as containing the true elements of reform, and all rational men will agree with the Pottsville Register and Express that it will transfer the scene of drinking from public to private places—in effect, close the doors of public houses, and make private dwellings the places for dram-drinking. It would have been infinitely better to have restricted the sale exclusively to a limited number of public houses, or to have provided a prohibitory bill altogether. The bill as passed, will not realize the expectations of Temperance men, and will incur more widespread clamor for repeal, than in any other shape that the question could present itself.

In reference to this Bill the Pittsburg Union very justly and forcibly says:

"All that it contains could have been specified more clearly, with greater certainty, and in better English, if it had been condensed into one third of the space.

But our objections to the bill go farther than to its verbosity, and to its questionable English. The 14th section requires the petition of an applicant for license, to be advertised according to the first section of the act of 20th March, 1811. This very act of 1811, is one of those that are repealed by the present; and it was to say the least of it, very absurd to make the provisions of the present bill depend on sections of former acts repealed by it. But the incongruity appears more palpable, when we remember that the fourth section of the present act prohibits all licenses to tavern keepers, while it requires an advertisement according to the provisions of the first section of the act of 1811, which applies to nothing but tavern keepers. The 15th section of that act requires a publication to be made nearest the place where such tavern is to be kept. The present law requires an advertisement according to that first section, but expressly prohibits the giving of a license to any tavern. The object of framing the law in its present shape was evidently to make it appear to be less rigorous than it is in reality, in order to crowd it through the Legislature.

Every law ought to be so plain in its provisions that men of ordinary understanding could comprehend it at a glance. Especially should this be the case with penal statutes. The liquor bill is framed in an absolute defiance of this principle; and seems to be intended as a stumbling block for the ignorant, and a source of profitable controversy to the legal profession.

The act seems to provide, that the licenses granted under it shall only give authority to sell liquor by the quart or by some larger measure. This license does not allow the person obtaining it to keep a drinking house in the usual acceptation of the term. He dare not permit the liquor to be drunk on his premises. What need then of a provision that he shall be a man of moderate age and temperance, and that his application shall be passed upon by the Court of Quarter Sessions? We cannot perceive how the character of the vendor is to prevent four or five men from becoming intoxicated on a quart of whiskey after it leaves his house. Where the liquor is drunk at the house of the purchaser, it is not consumed on the premises. Will it do more harm to sell it in a three-story warehouse? Will it lose any of its intoxicating power because the man who sells it is a member of some church in good standing? Would it be worse when purchased from an Englishman, German, or Irishman, than when obtained from a Connecticut pedler? And yet the bill in question contains the absurd feature of presuming that it is the character of the vendor, and not the character of the liquor, that does the mischief. The clause that confines the monopoly of the trade to citizens of the United States was necessary to enable the act to pass through a Know-Nothing Legislature. But to preserve their consistency, they should have prohibited all sales of French brandy, or champagne, Holland gin, Scotch ale, Irish whiskey, and London stout.

That the Governor of the great Keystone State should approve and sign a Bill so ridiculous in its character—so full of gross blunders and absurdities—so demerit in its provisions—is well calculated to fill the public mind with surprise and mortification.

CINCINNATI ELECTION.—Papers from that city, as late as Saturday, announce a restoration of peace and order. The Commercial states that not only had certificates of election been granted to all the Democratic candidates, but that Mr. Farran had been sworn in as Mayor, and had commenced his duties.

His majority is 1333, and to show that there could have been no great amount of illegal voting, as charged, the Commercial states that the vote last October, (when the majority for the Know-Nothing candidate for Supreme Judge was 6425,) was only 96 less than it is now—in other words, the Democratic vote has increased 3427, and the Know-Nothing decreased 3331, making a clear Democratic gain of 6758.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between Messrs. KING & MOOREHEAD, of Pittsburg, has been dissolved by mutual consent. It is the intention of Mr. Henry S. King to commence the Produce and Commission Business, confining himself chiefly to cash operations. Mr. K. is well known throughout this section of the State, and we recommend all having business in his line to address their orders to him; satisfied that all who do so, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms. Mr. King is one of the best business men in Pittsburg.

THE PLATFORM FALLING!!! DEMOCRATS, STAND FROM UNDER.

We invite especial attention to the following articles from the editor of the Chambersburg Repository and Whig, which we copy from his issue of last week. The writer, it will be remembered, is one of Gov. POLLOCK'S office-holders. Notwithstanding this leading organ of the once Whig party was as much tickled with the DARK DOINGS of the Know Nothings, prior to the election, as any other Whig print in the State, seeing in it an element calculated to CHEAT Democrats into the support of the Federal Know Nothing candidate for Governor, he NOW boldly declares the principles of the Order to be "DESPODIC," and thinks "the day is not far distant when Americanism (Know Nothingism) in its common acceptation, will be a STINGING REPROACH!" Mr. McClure further says that EVERY RESPECTABLE American journal in the State, and nearly every politician of common discernment, demands an open American party. He says the conduct of the Know Nothings "is a LIBEL upon every thing AMERICAN." These disclosures of the Whig and Repository, together with others from seceding members of the Order in all sections of the country, must convince every reflecting man that the doom of Know Nothingism is sealed! Like a powder magazine, it embraces the elements of its destruction in its own household! Heretofore it had the Whig press in solid column with it, because it acceded to the Whig nominations. Now, the old political hacks who direct the Lodges, being desirous of relieving the Whig party of all further control in the selection of candidates, have found a Lion in their path they little dreamed of. The day is not distant when the Democratic party will possess more substantial power than it has ever done since the Declaration of Independence.

THE AMERICAN PARTY.

The time is rapidly approaching when the potency of the despotic discipline practised by the Know-Nothing or American party must pass an ordeal of no common severity. Thus far but few obstacles, and those of a comparatively trivial character, have interposed to test the wisdom of a secret, oath-bound political organization, and those who confidently assume that the experiment has been successfully made, and that a harmonious and brilliant future is in store for the American party, as at present constituted, know little of human nature, and less of that instinctive political freedom that is so eminently characteristic of the American people. In this instance, the brief past that has a record of the Know-Nothing organization, is no safe criterion by which to judge of the future. The institution is yet an experiment, it is yet a stranger to the many embarrassing circumstances which aim with crushing power at the supremacy of all discipline, and which no human tactics ever yet successfully defied. Its path has thus far been one of singular ease and maddening success. Holding at its will the balance of power between the old political organizations, it has had but to decide where its strength should be manifested, and an easy victory was achieved. But such cannot long be its position. It must now assume a standing as one of the independent organizations of the day, and rely upon the merits of its measures to sustain it. The new-born zeal that now pervades its ranks is but the thing of a day, and unless based upon enduring and defensible principles, must soon sicken its victim and recoil with terrible effect alike upon the men and measures which called it into existence.

The American party has never yet been the party of power. It has heralded its victories by the score and claimed triumph upon triumph, but it has yet to display its skill in maintaining it. For its success in controlling and directing its actions, it relies mainly upon the extraordinary party obligations its members assume, and many of its recognized leaders vainly think insubordination and disaffection impossible, under any circumstances, because to refuse implicit obedience to the mandates of the organization, is to invite disgrace. Here is the rock on which the new party must inevitably break, unless wise counsels interpose speedily to arrest impending disaster. It is not to be concealed that even now, with the party still in its infancy and but an auxiliary to the victories it so lustily boasts, the sentiment is widening and deepening throughout its members that its platform must be shorn of its intolerant features; that its system of government must be liberalized so as to ignore its extra-judicial oaths and ridiculous penalties, and that it must in all essential features be popularized to conform to the imperative demands of public sentiment, or it must run a brief career and be swept from existence by the returning wave of popular opinion. We do not indulge in vain speculations based upon common rumor or imagination. It is a notorious truth that an earnest struggle is now progressing in the order, the aim of which is to effect an open organization on a liberal American platform, and go before the world in defence of it. This wise reform has enlisted in its interest the great mass of disinterested Americans, who look beyond personal preference to the general welfare, while it is sternly resisted by every demagogue who hopes to gain power in defiance of the popular will, and by every new-fledged leader who fears the loss of his presumed importance. Thus far the latter class has prevailed, and it is well understood that at the late Know Nothing State Convention at Lancaster, it formally established its supremacy, and gave the expression of the party in Pennsylvania in favor of a continuance of its present prescriptive, anti-republican and justly odious system of government.

We are aware that we tread upon forbidden ground in thus discussing plainly the position of the American party; but we are used to forbidden ground and hope never to respect it while we conduct the columns of a public Journal.—We have heretofore, when we had reason to believe that our opinions on this subject were entitled to at least common respect from those addressed, referred in candid terms to the dangers to be apprehended from the rigid discipline and extreme platform of the party in question; but we only grew wiser by the effort, as we were repaid for our presumption in systematic defamation. Our humble suggestions therefore were not without their uses, however contrary to our design; and we can now traverse the field with a better sense of its dangers than before. But until this journal ceases to be itself, it can know no deference to a sentiment that would prescribe its freedom of discussion; nor can it wield its favor to a political element that is susceptible of the grossest abuses without the shadow of a remedy, and that strike at our very manhood both in and out of its exclusive circle. We have always heartily responded to the principle that our country needs to be Americanized—that our political struggles have been delayed by the shameful pandering of politicians to foreign prejudices, and that our leg-

islation should respect only American interests, and we are no less earnest now in our desire to maintain that position than ever before. We have steadily struggled and voted against nearly every feature of the political policy sustained by the mass of our adopted citizens, and no man felt more keenly than the writer of this article when the great American Statesman of the West fell a martyr to foreign bigotry, and with him every vital principle of American progress. But in the honest and earnest support of this platform we have known no change. We cannot share the zeal that leads to infatuation, and would make a man and a party the creature of one idea, and much less can we assent to a system of political regulation that might bring the blush to the cheek of the veriest Autocrat. We might vote for candidates designated by such political machinery, if thereby we could best attain the ends we desired; but the system confronts the professions of the party at the very threshold, and is itself a libel upon everything claiming to be American. Its thorough modification has already been demanded in the most unequivocal language by every respectable American journal in the State, and nearly every politician of common discernment, who has no selfish purposes to gratify, has heartily sanctioned the movement. Why, then, has it not been accomplished? We answer that the honest sentiments of the party has been stultified by designing and ambitious men—men whose only hope of political success is based upon a system of organization wherein a few can govern and none dare question. This is the secret, and we should not go beyond the limits of our own county, or it may be our own town, to demonstrate the correctness of our position, did the occasion demand it.

We shall soon have an open American party, inviting public favor on the merits of its principles and defying the severest criticism, or the day is not far distant when Americanism, in its common acceptation, will be a stinging reproach. Let those who doubt it wait and see! —Chambersburg Repository and Whig.

A SUBSCRIBER OVERBOARD.—It is well for Editors to be "brought up standing" once in a while by the more discerning of their subscribers. It brightens their ideas, refreshes their deference for public sentiment, and enables them to correct the errors into which they are so liable to fall. For the life of us we never knew until the following deflatable epistle gravely informed us of the fact, that we have been building up either the foreign or catholic interest—indeed we have been laboring under a singular hallucination that we have uniformly leaned the other way; but it is evident that a gentleman so thoroughly versed in our language—so liberal and enlightened in his views, and patriotic in his aspirations, cannot be mistaken; and we do so for as complacently as we can while we affectionately commend him to the more congenial rays of the Transcript. We omit the name for the sake of the writer's children:

Mercersburg March 29.
Dear Sir at the close of my subscription for your paper which is the first may I wish it to stop as I don't wish to take it any longer at present as your course of late in the American reform do not meet with my approbation I hope you would call this prescription because I can't help you to pull down the American party and build up the foran and romantic party.

The gentleman is probably opposed to the English language because it is "foran" origin.—Chambersburg Repository and Whig.

In the House, the Governor's veto of the Pottstown Bank has not yet been considered. What the real cause may be for this unusual course of that body, it is not for us to say; but it is clear to the most casual observer, that considerations not properly connected with the measure have controlled its action. Independent of the very questionable parliamentary sanction for such delay, there is an obvious propriety, if not a generally accepted standard of courtesy, that would dictate an early and final consideration of such a measure; and until there is evidence to the contrary, the popular acceptation of it will be anything but creditable to the legislature. If the House considered the veto of the Pottstown bank wrong, it was its duty to pass the bill by the constitutional majority, on its own merits, disconnected from all other measures—or, if it considered the veto right, it was due alike to the Executive and the House that its approval be placed promptly on the record. The public will watch with interest for a development of the causes which have kept the expression of the House smothered, and we hazard nothing in saying that it will require considerations of no trivial character to vindicate that body fully in the estimation of the people. If log-rolling is to be the game—show your hands, gentlemen! The press will see that daylight penetrates the arrangement! —Chambersburg Repository and Whig.

We must be excused from kicking every whelp into notoriety who keeps barking at our heels. Because we may occasionally feel called upon to correct flagrant falsehoods and duplicity affecting questions of public interest, it must not be supposed that we can follow the dog to its kennel, or the mousing owl to its hiding place.—Chambersburg Repository & Whig.

Hear another Old Line Whig Paper!!

The Democrats will soon have no trouble in writing exposures of Know Nothingism! SECEDING members of the Order, and the RESPECTABLE portion of the WHIG Press are about to relieve us of this labor altogether! DEMOCRATS stand firm. Your principles will soon reflect more honor upon yourselves and our common country than they have ever yet done. The following article is from a WHIG Journal of the highest character in the State:

A Voice from Delaware County.

There is little danger of a majority of the Whigs in this county abandoning their organization, for the purpose of joining a party whose principles are hidden from view, even if that party does publish a bastard platform, to which but little objection can be made. By this means they may deceive a few Whigs—a few may estrange themselves from us by the idea that the party is to become a great national party, but the sober, thinking portion will remain just where they are. It may be in the course of events, that it may become necessary to fuse with the Democrats, who always act boldly and above board, so that their movements are understood. The K. N.'s move in secret, and exclude Whigs who are not of their organization, from all participation in their victories, as they did at Harrisburg in the organization of the Legislature. We cannot consent to place Know Nothingism in power until we know something of its tendencies. If the Whig party is dead,

which we do not admit, our correspondent, and thousands of others, will have to choose between something like old fashioned Jeffersonian Republicanism and its opposite—Know Nothingism. We are prepared to act with those, be their predilections heretofore what they may, who go for the greatest good to the greatest number—who recognize a man as a man wherever they may find him and who will not trample upon him because he is weak and ignorant. The large majority of the people of our county are of this character. Some few of them may be led away for a time by the novelty of a political monstrosity—they may, for a time even be induced to sanction doing evil that good may come of it, but their "sober second thought" will lead them back to sound political republicanism.—Delaware Republican.

From the Pennsylvania.

We copy from the Lancaster Examiner and Herald of Wednesday, the Whig organ of that county, the following proceedings of the Know-Nothing Grand Council, recently held in Lancaster city. We do not know how the minutes were obtained, but they will be read with interest:—

From the Lancaster Examiner & Herald.

Proceedings of the State Grand Council of Know-Nothings!

The Supreme Order of the Star Spangled Banner, pursuant to notice, met at Fulton Hall on Tuesday morning, April 3d. The attendance was slim, only 68 delegates appearing. In the absence of the President, G. H. Tiffany, Jacob L. Gossler, of Philadelphia city, was called to the chair. Gifford, of Philadelphia, Secretary.

After the formal opening of the Council, the credentials of delegates were read, and with one or two exceptions approved, and the delegates recognized and admitted to seats. The first business in order was the consideration of the minutes of the Pittsburgh Convention, which after an animated discussion, characterized by the most violent personal imputations, were approved by a vote of 48 to 16, four delegates refusing to vote. Brother Freeman, of Philadelphia, at this stage of the proceedings, rose and stated, that he had been informed the room they were then occupying was not as secure as it should be; that outsiders by posting themselves in the entry, could hear all that was said, and that thus their proceedings would be made known immediately; he would therefore call upon the delegates from the city of Lancaster to inform the Council whether the information he received was correct?

Having taken his seat, Jesse Landis, Esq., arose and in a speech of considerable length distinguished for purity of style and beauty of diction, assured his worthy friend and brother, that he had been misinformed, that no person could possibly hear anything that was said in the hall, and that no miserable eaves dropper, forsaken by good men and detested by bad ones, could learn anything, by hanging around that door or peeping through that key hole. Jesse having been safely delivered of his speech, sat down looking as dignified and wise as an owl. The opinion of Jesse was corroborated by statements from Shuler Richenbach and Hess.

The Treasurer of the State Council, having been called upon to report the condition of the Treasury stated, that the funds belonging to the State Council were all exhausted, that there was not a cent in the treasury, and that therefore he had thought it useless to submit a written report. He further stated that during the last month no money had been received by the Grand Council from subordinates, and that he hoped before the Grand Council adjourned, they would make some arrangement whereby funds would be made available to meet pressing debts, contracted by the Council during the last gubernatorial election. On motion of Secretary Gifford the subject was indefinitely postponed.

No other matter being before the Council it adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

ATTERNOON SESSION, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Council met and opened in regular form. 86 members answering to their names.—The President, O. H. Tiffany, being present, took the chair. The committee on credentials reported that after mature deliberation of the matter submitted to their charge, they were of the opinion that all the delegates were entitled to seats, with the exception of ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnson, in whose case they were unable to agree, they therefore asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. On motion the report was received and the committee discharged.

An in-official attempt was now made to pass a resolution, recognizing the right of Mr. Johnson to a seat, which led to a protracted and exciting debate. The Cameron men were evidently determined to prevent his admission, notwithstanding C. professed himself friendly to it. This was all gammon, however, for there were already too many aspirants for the U. S. Senatorship present, to be agreeable to his feelings.

On motion of Brother McCalmont, the Council then went into Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Order in Pennsylvania. Bronson, of Claremont, in the chair.

President Tiffany arose, and delivered rather an eloquent but tart and unpalatable address. He argued no success to the Order, but rather its rapid declension and ultimate downfall, from the fact, that not one-tenth of the subordinates in the State were there represented. That even those that were represented, were distracted by dissensions and want of harmony, which boded no good. He had since the last general election visited many parts of the State, and truth and justice compelled him to say, that the Order was fast sinking by its own weight of corruption. The acts of the present Legislature were characterized by such a degree of stupidity, venality and recklessness, that the only wonder with him, was, that the people had tolerated it as long as they have done. He hoped, however, that now, with all these things before them, the rock on which they will surely split full in view, that they would betake themselves to the proper remedy in time,—that all would pass out of that hall more firmly resolved than ever to be true to the ORDER and their OATHS.

After the professor had taken his seat, delegates from Harrisburg, Chester, Philadelphia and other places, gave an account of the order in their several districts. All had the same story, the outsiders knew too much—the novelty of the thing was gone and members were growing restive under the guidance of the Grand Council. The mass of their constituency had no confidence in their leaders—and the cry of Sam and Americans must rule America, had lost its charm and with the charm its potency. There must new features be introduced—more degrees, in which it is possible more awful and binding oaths and obligations must be administered. If this be not done—the only alternative is an

open organization. None of the delegates from Lancaster City, ventured a word in this "experience meeting." Dickey had chewed the bitter end of 3 permissoms and could not bluster and bellow like Slaymakers bull; Hess was asleep, Jesse was meditating a prayer, while Walt and Forest and the old governor were sitting in a corner evidently engaged in calculating a Know-Nothing almanac for 1856.

From the County some of the representatives seemed willing to arise. John Schaeffer was there, looking as amiable as he did the morning he discovered Stouffer was elected Register.

After which Council adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 11 o'clock.

Council met pursuant to adjournment, J. H. Church in the chair, and after the usual examination, the Rev'd Mr. Rankin of Westmoreland addressed the Throne of Grace, asking the Divine blessing upon their deliberations, and invoking the aid of Jehovah in the furtherance of their sublime, patriotic and religious cause!

The Committee on amended Constitution, reported progress and were continued, after which a motion was adopted by a vote of 37 to 31, declaring Gov. Johnston entitled to a seat. During the forenoon the Governor came into the Hall and was cordially greeted by his friends; he appeared, however, to manifest but little interest in the proceedings.

The morning session was taken up by the reading of several reports, none of which partook of a public interest, and in listening to speeches from various delegates. After quite a frothy declamation from a Philadelphia brother, our old friend and ex-Sheriff, Adam Bear, of Leacock, rose and asked permission to say a few words. Adam appeared in the veritable old over coat and spectacles, which he wore twenty-five years ago, when in company with Fenn, he was teaching the good people of Earl township and New Holland, how poor Morgan was hood-winked and cable-towed, and killed dead as a stone, by which the bloody Masons who were handed together by the "awfullest" oaths, which the Grand Master made them take.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the Council adjourned until 31, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Council met and opened in the usual form. After the transaction of some unimportant business, Brother Small of York, seconded by Brother Jeffries of Chester, offered a resolution to this effect:

Resolved, That this State Grand Council disapprove and discontinue all measures having for their object, the abolition of the secret features of our Order.

Scarcely had Secretary Gifford read this resolution, than a perfect hurricane of hisses, shouts, huzzas, &c., broke forth. Every man jumped to his feet, and such confusion ensued as has never been witnessed since the tower of Babel was abandoned. Threats were made, oaths were sworn, fists were doubled, vengeance threatened, and as Cameron, Johnson and others, left the room in disgust, the President pro tem, announced that the Council stood adjourned sine die.

Thus ended this great fizzle, of which I have endeavored to give you an important sketch, and thus may the same confusion ever attend men, who in oath-bound conclaves, combine to rob their fellow men of their rights and privileges, but

Soon will their glory fade,
O! the mean work they made!
Liberal men wondered,
Contempt for these leaders made!
Contempt for the whole brigade
Numbering less than one hundred."

An Act to Repeal the Tavern Licence.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of October next it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room, or place, where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, are sold and drunk, except as hereinafter provided: and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. That if any person or persons within the Commonwealth shall keep for sale, and sell, or in connection with any other business or profitable employment give, receiving therefor any price, profit, or advantage, by any measure whatever, and at the same time voluntarily afford a place or any other convenience or inducement by which the same may be used as a beverage, any vinous, spirituous, malt, or brewed liquor, or any admixture thereof, he, she or they, and any one aiding, abetting, or assisting therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one month; and for a second or any subsequent offence, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SECTION 3. That if any two or more persons conspire or act together by which one may sell and the other provide a place or other convenience for drinking, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, each one so offending upon conviction shall be punished as provided in the second section of this act.

SECTION 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep for sale any vinous, spirituous, malt, or brewed, liquors, or any admixtures thereof in cases not hereinbefore prohibited, in a less quantity than one quart, nor without license granted by the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, on petition presented for that purpose, to be advertised according to the first section of the act of the twenty-ninth of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licences: but no such license shall be granted to other than citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good repute for honesty: Provided, That no certificate shall be required or published as mentioned in the act herein referred to: Provided, That no license for the sale of liquors as aforesaid shall be granted to the keeper of any hotel, inn, tavern, restaurant, eating house, oyster house or cellar, theatre, or other places of entertainment, amusement, or refreshment.

SECTION 5. That the said court by their rules, shall fix a time at which applications for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons making objections shall be heard.

SECTION 6. That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of said court to issue any license as aforesaid, until the applicant shall have filed the bond hereinafter required, and the certificate of the licensor of county treasurer, that the license has been paid to him.

SECTION 7. That the appraisers of licenses existing under this act shall be appointed as provided by existing laws, except in the city of Philadel-

phia, where on the passage of this act, and thereafter at the beginning of every year, three reputable and temperate persons shall be appointed by the court of quarter sessions, to appraise dealers in spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors aforesaid, and of distillers and brewers, and to do and perform all duties now enjoined by law not inconsistent herewith; and said appraisers shall be citizens of the United States, in no manner connected with or interested in the liquor business, and shall be compensated as now provided by law.

SECTION 8. That no license shall be granted without the payment to the receiver of taxes of the city of Philadelphia, or to the treasurers of the other counties of the State for the use of the Commonwealth, three times the amount now fixed by law, to be paid by vendors of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, or brewers and distillers: Provided, That no license shall be granted for a less sum than thirty dollars.

SECTION 9. That the bond required to be taken of all persons who shall receive a license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt, or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, shall be in one thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the business of vending such liquors, with two sufficient sureties and warrant of attorney to confess judgment, which bond shall be approved by one of the judges of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, and be filed in said court; and whenever a judgment of any forfeiture or fine shall have been recovered against the principal therein, it shall be lawful for the district attorney of the proper county to enter judgment against the obligors in the said bond, and proceed to collect the same of the said principal sureties.

SECTION 10. That every person licensed to sell spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, as aforesaid, shall frame his license under glass, and place the same so that it may at all times be conspicuous in his chief place of making sales; and no license shall authorize sales by any person who shall neglect this requirement, and shall any license authorize the sale of any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors on Sunday.

SECTION 11. That any sale made of any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquor, contrary to this act, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor; and upon conviction of the offence in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, shall be punished in the manner prescribed by the second section of this act.

SECTION 12. That the provisions of this act, as to appraisement and license, shall not extend to importers who shall vend or dispose of said liquors in the original cases or packages as imported, nor to duly commissioned auctioneers selling at public vendue or outcry, nor to brewers or distillers selling in quantities not less than five gallons, nor shall anything herein contained prohibit the sale by druggists of any admixtures of intoxicating liquors as medicines.

SECTION 13. That it shall be the duty of every constable of every town, borough, township, or ward, within this Commonwealth, at every term of the court of quarter sessions of each respective county, to make return on oath or affirmation, whether within his knowledge there is any place within his bailiwick kept and maintained in violation of this act; and it shall be the special duty of the judges of the said courts to see that this return is faithfully made; and if any person shall be known to such constable the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with the names of witness who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof on oath or affirmation to the court; and upon his willful failure so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of the county for a period not less than one nor more than three months, and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

SECTION 14. That this act shall not interfere with any persons holding a license heretofore granted until the time for which the same was granted shall have expired, nor shall any license which may be granted before the first day of July next authorize the sale of said liquors or admixtures thereof after the first day of October next, contrary to the provisions of this act.

Approved—April 13, 1855.

JAMES POLLOCK.

AN IMPUDENT HORSE-THIEF.—On the night of the 19th of March, we learn from the Greensburg Argus, a valuable horse was stolen from Mr. Johnson Beacom, of Penn township, in Westmoreland county. Mr. Beacom advertised his loss, and offered a reward of twenty dollars for the recovery of the animal. A few days ago it was returned to Mr. B. by a young man, a relative, who claimed the reward. Before the owner determined what course to pursue in the matter, a gentleman arrived in pursuit of the thief who had stolen the same horse from him. The young rascal who stole Mr. Beacom's horse rode him five miles west of this city, and sold it for thirty-five dollars. On his return to Westmoreland, seeing the advertisement offering the reward, he retraced his steps, and stole the horse from the man to whom he sold it a few days before, delivered the animal to Mr. Beacom, and very coolly demanded the twenty dollars. We are sorry to add that he escaped before an officer could be procured.

MARRIED:

At Berrien Springs, Michigan, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Grainger, Miss Mary E. youngest daughter of Maj. Henry Lader, formerly of this place, to Mr. Todd Elliott, of South-Bend, Indiana.

It is with more than ordinary pleasure that we make the above announcement, and take this opportunity to tender our thanks to the happy young couple for the kind invitation to be present at the "marriage festival." We have always had a desire to be present at Mollie's wedding, and know of nothing that could have afforded us more pleasure than to have been there to participate in the festivities of the occasion. But, alas! for us, we belong to that class of men usually denominated "Printers," and of whom it is said to be unconstitutional to enjoy any of the pleasures of this world! We learn, however, that the affair passed off delightfully, and much to the joy of the young Brides and Grooms. May they live long to enjoy their state of "double blessedness."

In Schellsburg, on Wednesday Morning, the 11th inst., by the Rev. T. K. Davis, Mr. Scaer vs. STATLER and Miss ANNIE E. SMYER.

Happy they! the happiest of their kind! Whom gentler swains unite; and in one fate Their hearts, their fortunes and their being bind!

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. E. Heckerman, Miss AARON CHRISTMAN, of Cedar Co., Iowa, to Miss CHARLES DEAN, of Juniata Township, Bedford Co. On the same day, by the same, Mr. JONAS HICKS to Miss ELIZABETH ANDERSON, all of Bedford township.