

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 29, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NATHAN STRICKLAND, of Chester.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Gen. McGill has associated with him a partner in the Alexandria Foundry business.

TO POSTMASTERS.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—It should be remembered by Postmasters that for the protection of newspaper publishers, a law was passed not long since, requiring them to notify editors of any papers uncalled for, within five weeks thereafter, or be held themselves responsible; now that many changes have been made postmasters will please notify us of the subscriber's removal, thereby saving to us much loss and affording us an opportunity of mailing our papers correctly.

TO JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES. We have just printed in handsome form, and have for sale at the Globe office, a few copies of the new Fee Bill approved by the Governor on the 18th April, 1857. All Justices are required by law to keep the Bill posted up in their offices. By remitting us twenty-five cents by mail, we will send a copy free of postage.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The School Directors of this borough made the appointments of Teachers for the ensuing school year, on Saturday evening. All the former teachers, male and female, were continued, excepting the appointment of Mr. BENJ. F. BROWN to Male School No. 1, and Mr. ROBT. TURBERT to Male School No. 2. The action of the Directors is generally approved.

J. F. RAMEY, Esq., of this borough, has been appointed County Surveyor. As it would have been out of the order of things to appoint a democrat, we are pleased that the appointment has been given to Mr. Ramey. The vote at last fall's election was a tie between Mr. Ramey and J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Esq., the former County Surveyor.—Mr. Africa will continue his business as usual. As a Practical Surveyor, he has no superior in the county.

BLAIR COUNTY COURT.—The Blair County Court commenced its sessions in Hollidaysburg on Monday. The trial of McKim, for the murder of Norcross, will doubtless attract a large crowd of strangers to that place.—WM. A. STOKES, Esq., of Westmoreland, and DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq., of Philadelphia, we learn have been engaged on the part of the commonwealth, and Messrs. HOFBUS and BANKS, of Hollidaysburg, for the defence.—We think that unfortunate man will have a rough road to travel.

AN IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT IN THE McKIM MURDER CASE.—We learn from the Pennsylvania, of Saturday, that on Friday morning, a young man named Michael Bonner, an old associate of McKim, the alleged murderer of young Norcross, at Altoona, was brought to Philadelphia from Delaware county, and placed in the Central Station. It seems that at McKim's request a subpoena was served upon Bonner, and the officer who served it found him somewhat under the influence of liquor. The upshot of the matter was, that a letter, written to him by McKim, from the prison at Hollidaysburg, on the 6th of April, was got from him.

The writer of this extraordinary letter almost admits his guilt of the murder, and then earnestly implores Bonner, and others of his old associates, to come to his rescue and swear him out of the difficulty. McKim lays out the plan of action, tells what sort of a story is to be told, and how the witnesses are to prove an alibi for him. This important document has been sent to the District Attorney of Blair county, and Bonner will be detained until that officer is heard from.

Those who are familiar with McKim's hand say that the letter is in his handwriting without a doubt. The Huntingdon Gas Company. At a meeting of the stockholders of this corporation, held at the Court House, on Saturday, the 25th instant, William P. Orison, Wm. Dorris, Jr., and John Scott, Esqs., Dr. B. E. McMurtrie and J. Simpson Africa, were elected Managers for the present year. After the election, the board organized by the election of Wm. Dorris, Jr., President, and J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary. Proposals for the erection of the necessary buildings, laying the pipes, &c., will be received immediately.

DRESS GOODS.—A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—We hope the author of the following exquisitely beautiful lines will never "die penniless and neglected," as has been the case with many distinguished poets: Oh! don't go sighing through the world, There's sunshine all the way, To lift the sorrows from the heart, And make it light and gay; To cheer the darkest hour on earth, To take from all their woes, And lead them where they'll always find The sweet style of clothes. At DAVID P. GWIN'S, Market Square, a few doors east of the Post Office.

The County Superintendency.

Always hitherto, as a public journalist, we refrained from making any suggestions, or taking a part in the approaching election for County Superintendent, preferring to leave that duty to be discharged by the untrammelled minds of the school directors of the county—to whom it legitimately and only belongs. Noticing in the two preceding issues of the "Journal" and "American," both editorially, and by communication, (the latter probably genuine or more likely, manufactured for the purpose,) the studied and high-wrought eulogiums lavishly bestowed on one of the candidates for this office, and the remarkable absence of a solitary word of commendation of the present able incumbent, ALBERT OWEN, we were led to suspect, and subsequent investigation demonstrated, that there was "something rotten in Denmark."

Every plan, however paltry, that could be devised, that would be at all effective in injuring the high standing of Mr. Owen, or poisoning the public mind against him, has been resorted to. Every prejudice that disappointed ambition, personal enmity, political spleen, and religious intolerance could excite, has been brought to bear against him to affect the approaching election, and if possible defeat his selection for another term to an office which he has filled with honor to himself and credit to the county.

Caring not who may be against us, we go heart and hand for ALBERT OWEN. We are impelled to thus declare our predilection for him, for, enjoying his acquaintance during the last eight years in which ample opportunity was afforded to inform ourselves of his ability and character, we found him to be an industrious student, a ripe scholar, and an experienced teacher—possessing just such qualifications as are requisite for a proper discharge of the onerous duties of a County Superintendent. As a teacher, his abilities have been fully tested in this borough. In 1849 and 1850, and immediately preceding his appointment to the Superintendency, he had charge of the Male school No. 1, in which position his conduct merited and received general approbation.

With the directors of the county rests no little, no unimportant, responsibility. One week hence we shall see how well they have borne it. If they wish the COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY to earn for itself a reputation for dignity and usefulness which its importance enables it to; if they wish the general influence which its projectors intended it should possess and exert, to be disseminated and felt in the numerous school districts in the county—vote for ALBERT OWEN. Of his competency to amply discharge the varied duties of the office, no one can, no one DARE, deny. His character is high above the poisoned shafts of the "penny-aliners" who, jealous of his uprising, seek to lower him to their own abject level.

Judging from present appearances, there will be but few candidates in the field.—Against any others whose claims may be urged we have nothing to say. We think Mr. OWEN's election can be accomplished with ease. Should he be defeated and we disappointed, we shall bow submissively and respectfully to the decision of the directors.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The bill for the sale of the Maine Line of State improvements, as it passed the House, has been transcribed and sent to the Senate, but that body has not yet acted upon it.

The Apportionment bill, as it passed the Senate, is now before the House.

Many other important bills have not yet been disposed of. The members have been industrious, and will have to continue so for some weeks in order to get through with the important business.

FREEDOM IN KANSAS.—The free State men of Leavenworth city, in Kansas, have elected their Mayor by one hundred and seventy majority over all other candidates. This will be peculiarly gratifying to all who desire to see freedom established in that Territory.—It is one of the first fruits of popular sovereignty. It gives evidence of what may be done by the free State party throughout the Territory, if like honest, high-minded men, they go to the polls and vote.

We most earnestly desire to see Kansas come into the Union as a free State, believing as we do, that a majority of the bona fide settlers desire it; and we know it will be free if the freemen of that Territory do their duty. And what is their duty? Not to foment jealousies and strife among the inhabitants—not to create prejudices against those who differ with them in opinion—not to become the miserable tools of disunion Republicans of the North—but to go to work manfully, kindly and earnestly by peaceful, legitimate and constitutional means—by the silent but omnipotent power of the ballot box, and determine that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, shall ever exist within the boundaries of Kansas.

The shipments of coal from the Broad Top mines for the week ending April 21st, were 2068 tons. Total for the year, 33,993 tons.

Supreme Court.

The Democratic State Central Committee have fixed upon the 9th day of June for re-assembling the State Convention to nominate candidates for the seats in the Supreme Court, made vacant by the declination of Judge Lewis, and the appointment of Judge Black as Attorney General.

It seems to be conceded that one of these candidates shall be taken from the eastern, and the other from the western portion of the State. A number of eminent and worthy men have been named in the east, all of whom will be brought before the convention by their respective friends, and any of whom, it will give us pleasure to support as the nominee, for it is with pride we see that none but men of high moral worth and professional standing are being presented, and from such a list there cannot be a bad choice.

Public opinion seems to be more concentrated in the west. While other worthy names are presented, there seems to be a degree of unanimity and heartiness in support of WILLIAM A. STOKES, Esq., of Westmoreland county, which can hardly fail to secure his nomination. We must express our gratification at this, for while his nomination will undoubtedly add great strength to the ticket in the West, it also places upon it a man whose legal education and practice fit him as well for the east as the west: a man whose eminent abilities will make him a worthy successor of either of the great men whose places are to be filled. Mr. Stokes is admitted to stand at the head of the profession in the western part of the State, and is well known throughout the entire commonwealth. He is not a small politician: he has been devoted to his profession; but like many other of the able men of the country, during the late Presidential campaign, at the sacrifice of private interests, he entered the canvass, and upon the stump discussed the great principles at issue, in a manner strong, forcible and dignified, with clearness of thought, beauty of diction, and strength of argument, that fitted his addresses for delivery upon any forum, and before any audience. No man who heard his arguments upon the principles involved in that contest, will doubt his ability to fill with credit a seat on the Supreme Bench, an ability evidenced by the fact, that those of the profession best acquainted with him, speak most highly of his legal abilities. We hope he will be nominated.

A REVOLUTION IN BEDFORD.—The nomination of Wilnot is having its effect in Bedford county, driving hundreds of influential men into our ranks. Among those who have lately joined our victorious column, we notice by the Gazette the names of Dr. C. N. Hickok, Geo. Blymire, Esq., Levi Agnew, Adam Ferguson and Wm. Spidle—all of them, with the exception of Dr. Hickok, having belonged to the intense American party. Seeing that an effort to Abolitionize the concern is about to be successful, they have very wisely left the sinking ship! The crazy craft is going down.

The Philadelphia Daily News, a leading opposition paper, that supported Fillmore last fall, and strongly adheres to Know Nothingism yet—or Americanism, as it is now called—still continues to oppose the nominations made by the late Abolition Convention, and says some very pertinent things about the men put forward for the support of the Abolitionists next fall. Some time ago it defined its position in an article which we published, and it still holds to it.

Abolitionists Answer.

The Clinton Democrat puts a pair of very impertinent questions to the Abolitionists.—We should like to hear a reply from them. We quote the interrogatories with the hope that some of the niggerites of this section will deliver an opinion:

When THOMAS JEFFERSON wrote "all men are born free and equal," &c., did he mean that he and his black slaves had been born on an equality, and that he and they were possessed of certain inalienable rights? If that was his meaning, do you denounce him as a demagogue for continuing to hold his blacks in slavery? What fastidious what you say was his own declaration? When GEORGE WASHINGTON signed the same declaration, did he believe that the blacks were entitled to the same degree of liberty as himself, and yet continue to hold them in slavery until his death? If so what is your opinion of the sincerity, religion and patriotism of GEORGE WASHINGTON?

WALL-PAPER POISONING.—Dr. Hinds, of Birmingham, has lately called attention to a method of accidental arsenical poison, which should be generally known, and from which he was himself the sufferer. He chanced to select, for the adornment of his study, a particularly bright tinted wall-paper, the pattern of which was confined to two shades of green. About two days after it had been applied, he first used the room in the evening, sitting there, and reading by a gas light. Whilst thus engaged, he was seized with severe depression, nausea, abdominal pain and prostration. The same chain of symptoms ensued on every subsequent evening when he occupied the room. This led to an inquiry into the cause. He scraped off a little of the bright coloring matter from his pretty green paper, and, by sublimation, produced abundant crystals of arsenious acid. The paper was colored with arsenite of copper, (Scheele's green.) The use of this pigment to color wall-papers has already proved injurious in previous cases. In one, a child sucked some strips of paper thus colored, and narrowly escaped with life. (Ed. Monthly Journal, 1851.) Dr. Hinds remarks, that the presence of the arsenical pigment may be recognized by its brilliant hue, and by a little running of the color at the edges of the pattern as though it did not take freely on the paper.—London Lancet.

By reading we enrich the mind, by conversation we polish it.

Know Nothing Convention.

The Simon Pure Know Nothings have issued the following call for a Convention to nominate candidates for the several State offices to be filled the coming fall:

American State Convention.

The undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, respectfully recommend the holding of an American State Convention, at Lancaster, on the 20th of May, to nominate candidates to be supported by the American Party of the State at the next General Election, for the office of Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Judges of the Supreme Court, on the platform of principles established by the National American Convention, held in Philadelphia in February, 1856. Cordially approving of the principles therein enunciated, and unwilling to unite in the support of candidates who are not distinctly pledged to the same, the undersigned invite the Americans of the respective counties in the State, who concur with them in these views, and are in favor of continuing a distinctive American organization, to appoint delegates to said Convention, equal in number to the representation to which they are entitled in the State Legislature.

This call is signed by Hon. HENRY D. MOORE, Hon. JACOB BROOM, ISAAC HALZEMAN, Esq., and other leading members of the "American" party in Philadelphia; by Hon. JASPER E. BRADY and others of Pittsburgh; and by citizens of York, Montgomery, Lancaster, Allegheny, Clearfield, Jefferson and Butler counties. Not less than three hundred names are appended to the call. The Black Republican candidates are a little too black for the genuine K. N's.

Minnesota Territory.

Among the numerous papers that speak of Minnesota and her towns, we make an extract from the Hoboken City Standard, containing an able and powerful article of two columns. Out of all the large number of thriving towns in Minnesota Territory, the thriving instances Nininger City as an evidence of the miraculous growth of towns and says: "Mr. Nininger, a gentleman of wealth and ability, selected a spot on the Mississippi that attracted his experienced eye, and forthwith had it surveyed and laid out.—This was in September of last year. Bringing its advantages to the notice of some of the wealthiest capitalists in the Territory, and others in New York, Philadelphia, and some of the Western States, he was joined by a power of wealth and influence that but few towns can boast.

Forty buildings were erected before the winter set in, and in one month of last winter, thirty others were commenced. Among the improvements are three saw mills, one costing \$30,000; a large hotel, an Athenaeum, school house, church, &c. Some of the dwellings are costly structures, the beauty of the place inviting the residence there of some of the rich capitalists themselves. The back country is rich and fertile, and is well settled. Nininger, named after its projector—is situated twenty five miles south of St. Paul, and rests on a rising bank on the west of the river, sloping back some fifty feet.—A railroad from the head of the Lake Superior, in Wisconsin, is now building, which extends towards Nininger, to within eighteen miles; this space will be built by the town, by the time it is completed, to connect therewith. The town has also a charter for a railroad to St. Peters the capital, which is to be the terminus of the line, and will be the first in the Territory, so that a continuous railroad line will extend from the head of Lake Superior to the southwest corner of Minnesota, Nininger being the centre on the Mississippi, where travelers up and down will embark thereon for the eastern States, and from thence debouch there to all points—north, west and south. These advantages, with the character of the parties owning the town, has already raised the value of lots laid out originally at \$6, up to \$250 for the best, and the lowest not under a hundred. The owners have formed parties each in their own neighborhood, to leave for Nininger this spring, the first from New York the 13th of April, the next from Philadelphia in May.—These facts warrant the belief that ere the summer closes, the population of the town will be some 3,000 to 5,000.

The Mormons.

From indications now observable it is evident that the government is preparing to take decided measures in relation to Utah territory. Brigham Young has carried his insolence so far as to leave no excuse for neglecting him longer. Burning the archives and property of the United States, and compelling the United States Judge to resign his office, are offences that call for prompt attention. He is resolved that no one but himself shall be governor of Utah. Long endurance has emboldened him to acts of rebellion and treason that cannot longer be permitted; and there is evidence of preparation, to place the government of Utah territory upon the same footing as other territories. Troops are concentrating in Kansas in large numbers. Three thousand will be there in the course of two months. And more can be ordered there if deemed necessary. So large a force is not necessary to preserve the peace in Kansas from present appearances; and there is no doubt the greater portion of them are designed to support some one who may be appointed governor of Utah. It would be useless to send a governor there without such support. He should have four or five thousand soldiers at his back, with power to employ them promptly in sustaining the ordinary course of territorial governments.—We are glad to believe that at length the government at Washington is determined to deal with Young and his Mormons as they need. Their numbers and their blind obedience to their rulers will make it a serious task for a governor to reduce them to submission to the laws of the land. But it must be done, and has already been too long delayed.—Pittsburgh Post.

INDIAN MASSACRE IN IOWA.—The massacre at Spirit Lake, Iowa, turns out to have been a horrible affair.—"The latest arrivals from the scenes of this massacre report that in the cabin of Joel Howe seven dead bodies were found thrown in a heap in the middle of the floor, that a Mrs. Gardner and her four grown up daughters had been murdered and their bodies found; also that the remains of Mrs. Harry Lace and her two children were found horribly mutilated, lying outside of their cabin."

A JURY IN THE BURDELL MURDER CASE.—The New York papers state that the drawing of a panel of jurors for the next session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before which the Burdell murder case is to be tried, was commenced on the 18th inst. at the office of the County Clerk, and terminated on the 22d. A panel has been drawn of 500 men from 4,000 names. The ordinary panels for this Court are 40 men from 200 names. The object of drawing so many in the present instance is to meet the difficulty of finding twelve men to sit upon the Burdell case who have not already formed an opinion as to the guilt of the parties charged with alleged murder. In compliance with the usual statute the drawing took place in the presence of the Sheriff, the County Clerk and two Aldermen.

BANK OF NEW CASTLE, PA.—The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the institution, have reported its assets to be \$282,000, and its liabilities \$206,024, and they say that "from the best estimate which can be made at present there are \$40,000 of the assets which may be considered bad or doubtful." The Lawrence Journal says that it considers the note-holders are safe, and that "the business men of New Castle are determined to place the Bank on a firm basis, and elect men honest and responsible." We advise note-holders not to place too much reliance in such reports.

Importance of the Chinese War.

Very few people who read the newspapers realize the vast importance that is going to attain to the Chinese war. The war of 1840-42 was insignificant in comparison. Then, the war grew out of the destruction of some contraband opium which a British subject claimed, and was prosecuted solely in order to obtain safe commercial intercourse with certain Chinese ports. Now, the war arises out of a persistent refusal of the Chinese to fulfil their treaty obligations, and will be prosecuted until the foreign Powers obtain satisfactory guarantees against fraud or violence on the part of the Chinese in all future time. This is a basis, and an aim which may involve a war of the very first magnitude.

We have reason to believe that Lord Napier is instructed to consider the co-operation of the United States in the war the most important object to be gained by his embassy to the United States. To what extent he has endeavored to achieve this end, and how far he has succeeded, will soon be shown; it is not unlikely that appointment of the new Governor of Kansas may have been a disappointment to him, as it deprived him of the co-operation of the man who, above all others, was most likely to share the sentiments of the allies of Europe in reference to the complicated questions of Chinese politics. But there is plenty of material for Chinese Commissioners in this country; Mr. Buchanan has only to hold up his hand, he will obtain the man needed. Mr. Walker can be spared for Kansas. Were the war conducted solely against the Chinese, England would not deem it so important. But they are well aware now that behind the Chinese government stands the Emperor of Russia, burning to avenge the losses he suffered during the war. From Russia—which has always been more of an Asiatic than European Power—the Chinese can obtain—that has always been wanting to their armies—officers and discipline; and like the Persian with the same advantages, may, under these conditions, make their enormous numbers tell with terrible effect against their assailants. We hear already that the Russian Fleet contingents have succeeded in effecting a temporary reconciliation between the rebels and the imperialists; the consequence of which will of course be to gather the united strength of the empire against the common enemy. Let a few officers, modern weapons, and a general notion of modern military discipline, be added to the boons already presented to China by the Russians, and the war may become serious indeed. The Chinese have fought well in the Canton River; under Russian leaders, and after proper training, they might do as well as any Chinese army. They would laugh to scorn any European armament.—They could easily send into the field several armies of a million men each, and could provision them.

To meet them, the English and French have entered into usual war treaty, binding themselves to prosecute the war jointly, &c., &c. It is said that twenty thousand men are about to be shipped from Toulon and Cherbourg for the Canton River. Meanwhile the British government desire to ascertain whether the anti-Chinese alliance can be made a tripartite one, with the United States as full partner for a third.

The question has so many faces that is susceptible of a great deal of ventilation before a satisfactory settlement can be made. It is decidedly not the policy of this country to join other Powers in carrying out wars. The United States have not been in the habit of considering that they had sufficient interest in any question which interested European Powers to induce them to join them in any military or political operation. At the same time it is not certain that Chinese matters are not precisely the exception which the foregoing rule presumes.

We are certainly interested in China as largely as England and very much more largely than any other Power. One way and another the effect of the stoppage of the Chinese trade by the war will be severely felt here. Should the Chinese ports be blockaded, as they may be, for a period of years, inconvenience would be felt not only in commercial circles, but in every household in the country. Teas have already risen thirty per cent.

Here are reasons enough why the United States should not be indifferent to the issue of events in China. Whether it happens to coincide with Mr. Buchanan's views for this country to take an active part in the pending contest and be beholden to none but ourselves of the advantages to be wrested from China, or not, it is certain that our mercantile interests alone imperatively require a close supervision of the turn of affairs in that section of the world. The allied maritime Powers are quite likely to make us sharers in the fruit of their contest, whether we take part in it or not; and therefore, if this warring upon England seems to the President a cecorons part to play, perhaps we may lose nothing by it. But whatever is done in this respect, no time should be lost in selecting a man of at least equal force and experience to Mr. Walker to proceed to China without delay to watch over American interests there and advertise their government whether it is possible to pass through the present crisis without either sacrificing our countrymen or making war on the Chinese.—N. Y. Herald.

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Small Capital.

Of a truth, dark lantern Know Nothings must be "hard up" for capital—out of ammunition, almost to the last shot. Another "flash in the pan," such as a few of the busy ones here experienced eight or ten days since, will leave them without a solitary grain in their lockers.

Three or four weeks ago, a lad, who had been placed by his friends at the College near Emmitsburg, to receive an education, becoming tired of study, and finding the routine of College duties not coming up entirely to his notions of "free and easy," left the Institution without the permission of the proper authorities, and wended his way to this place. A tutor followed him, and the boy was taken back—as boys have often heretofore been, after having taken "French leave," without exciting any other remark than "served him right." Before leaving this for Emmitsburg, the driver was approached by several Know Nothings—gentlemen of "strong sympathies!"—who endeavored to persuade him to give the boy an opportunity of getting away on the road homeward. But they were not successful.

On last Thursday a week, the boy again left the Institution without leave, and of course came this way, having found "strong sympathisers" here before. Having been as we understand, hard to control at home, and therefore placed under the care and guardianship of the conscientious and respected President of the College, it was felt to be a duty to pursue him again, and if possible, carry out the wishes of his friends in regard to him.

A tutor of the College, and a gentleman of Emmitsburg, soon after came to this place, and on arriving for the boy, were told by several Know Nothings, that he was shortly before seen on the road to Hanover, making for that place. They went there, but finding no trace of him, naturally concluded that they had been intentionally deceived, and at once returned. Arriving here, information of a most reliable character was communicated to them, to the effect that the boy was concealed at Shriver's tavern, in the south part of this town, but that he would not be given up. Several Know Nothings had resolved on that. Having no desire to infringe any law of our State, but believing it best for the boy that he should be taken back, legal process was issued, and served upon Mr. Shriver, the writ returnable before Judge Ziegler at 7 o'clock on Friday evening. This was evidently going farther than the Know Nothings had anticipated—the matter now wore a serious aspect—and their "strong sympathies" were giving way rapidly. So, at the proper time, the writ was returned by a Know Nothing neighbor of Mr. Shriver's, who stated that Mr. S. was sick, but the "proxy" wished to know whether the matter could not be fixed without further trouble? He was answered that if the boy was produced, all further proceedings would cease. This he consented to do, and the boy was given up. When found, he was at Mr. Ogden's, close to the tavern, from which we are told he had been brought in the morning.

The boy himself says, as we are assured, that when he came to town, he was stopped on Baltimore street, by a person who asked him some questions, and recommended him, or took him to Shriver's tavern, where he remained until the morning, when he went, or was taken to Ogden's.

He was conveyed back to the College, on Saturday morning; but having evinced so incorrigible a disposition not to pursue his studies, it was thought best to advise his friends at Lancaster of it, and to require his removal from the College.

He has since been taken away, not because it was thought that the treatment he received was harsh or improper, but because he is a stubborn and unmanageable boy, and would be likely to give those in charge of the Institution more trouble than he would reasonably be asked to undertake. It seems that he has a propensity for running away, having even left his own home (before being placed at College) without saying "by your leave," and consequently giving those more immediately interested in his welfare no little anxiety. He is evidently a willful boy, and knows how to manufacture "strong sympathy" with the gullible.

This is as clear a statement of facts as we are able to give, and it can be relied upon.—The affair is hardly of sufficient consequence to deserve newspaper notice, but we have deemed it a duty to do so, in view of the efforts made by the Star and the Know Nothing news carriers to create out of it a foundation upon which to build political capital.—These parties circulate innumerable rumors in reference to it, but fortunately for the cause of Truth, most of them are so ridiculous as to bear the evidences of falsehood upon their very face, and no sensible man will be humbugged by them.—Gettysburg Compiler.

The New Tariff.

The following are given as the leading articles embraced in the change made by the new Tariff law: All wool costing 20 cents or under per pound at the place of exportation will be admitted duty free; all other descriptions of wool will pay 24 per cent. Iron and sugar will pay 24 per cent. Dyestuffs generally will be admitted free. Wines and liquors will pay 30 per cent. Alkalies will pay 4 per cent. Woolen fabrics generally will pay 24 per cent. Dyed blankets will pay 15 per cent. Woollen, printed, stained, or bleached cotton fabrics will pay 24 per cent. Brown or unbleached cotton goods will pay 19 per cent. Linen fabrics of all descriptions will pay 15 per cent. Spices will be admitted free.

There is also a long list of articles of less importance added to the free list which have heretofore paid from 10 to 30 per cent.

Our Isthmus Troubles.

A telegraph despatch from Washington to the North American, dated April 22, says:—I understand, on reliable authority, that the action of our government in increasing our naval force in the Isthmus waters, meets the approval of Lord Napier, the British Minister, who was officially informed of the fact by a note from the State Department, as was also the Count de Sartiges, Minister from France. The latter, however, so far as I can ascertain, has not signified his assent or dissent to the movement. The total number of vessels ordered to the Isthmus is ten, seven of which will be stationed at Aspinwall and three at Panama. With so imposing a force, our government is confident of effecting an early arrangement of the dispute. It will be all well, should England and France approve the course of our government;—we hope they may—but if they should not, we fancy it would not change the policy of the administration.