

**Lancaster Cemetery.**  
NOTICE.—The holders of the Lancaster Cemetery will meet at the house of Charles Shert, on to-morrow, (Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on business of importance.)  
BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

ADMITTED.—On Saturday, 20th ult., on motion of J. B. ANKNEY, Esq., JOSEPH M. ANKNEY and HENRY S. MYERS, Esq., were admitted to practice as Attorneys in the several courts of this county.

**DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.**

**Aldermen.**  
S. E. Ward—Jno. C. Van Camp.  
N. E. Ward—Benjamin D. Gill.  
S. W. Ward—Jacob F. Kautz.  
N. W. Ward—Michael Carpenter.  
George Musser.

**Mayor.**  
Michael Carpenter.

**Assessor.**  
Michael Bundel.

**Select Council.**  
Christian Zecher,  
Philip Metzger,  
Dr. Henry Carpenter.

**Common Council.**  
Daniel Erisman,  
Peter J. Gorner,  
George Wiesel,  
George Wiesel,  
Bonum Samsen,  
Reuben S. Rohrer,  
John Weidler,  
F. W. Beates,  
Henry Steigerwalt, Sr.,  
Edward Morton,  
Thomas R. Torr,  
David B. Bartholomew,  
William Mathiö,  
George M. Steinman,  
Henry W. Gantz.

**Judge.**  
E. Ward—Eli Overdeer.  
W. Ward—Jacob Weaver.

**Inspector.**  
E. Ward—William Grubb.  
W. Ward—James Wiley.

**High Constable.**  
John Myer.

**City Constables.**  
John Conner,  
Daniel Finnock.

**To the Polls—Democrats!**

THIS DAY the City Election takes place. We hope our Democratic friends will give to the importance of it, and that there will be a general turnout to the POLLS! We will barely remark that you have an unexpecting ticket from top to bottom—composed of "good men and true"—and that it ought to be elected by an overwhelming majority. Shall it be done? Upon you, Democrats, rests the responsibility, and we feel sure that you will do your whole duty. We are the more sanguine of success, from the spirit manifested at the Ward and General Meetings of the party. Then, hie to the POLLS, and vote the entire ticket. Let there be no scratching—pull give a long pull, a strong one, and a pull altogether, for the WHOLE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

**Great Democratic Meeting.**

An immense mass meeting of the Democracy of the City was held in the Court House, on Saturday evening last, to respond to the nominations made for City Officers, &c. THOMAS H. BURROWS, Esq., President—Messrs. G. HANCOCK, LEWIS HENRY, GEORGE SAVANNAH, M. D. HOANSON, J. DEWITT, and J. WISNOR, Vice Presidents—and Messrs. A. SHANAHAN and J. F. HAMBRIGHT, Secys. The meeting was addressed with great force and eloquence by T. H. BURROWS, Esq., Col. FRAZER, Hon. B. CAMPBELL, and G. M. STRICKLAND, Esq. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the strongest determination was manifested by all present to make use of all honorable exertions to secure the success of the Democratic ticket. The meeting adjourned to meet again on last evening, at HICKLES, in West King Street.

**Democratic State Central Committee.**

This body met at Harrisburg, on Tuesday last; J. GLANCY JONES, of Reading, Chairman, and G. W. WYCKOFF, Philadelphia, Secretary, for the purpose of fixing on a time and place for the meeting of the State Convention. After consultation, it was determined that the Convention should meet at WILLIAMSPORT, Lycoming Co., on Wednesday, the 17th DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The "Alleghenians" are coming, and no mistake. They will give a Concert on to-morrow evening, and we bespeak for them a crowded house. All exalted reputation as vocalists precedes them, and we should regret to see them fall in obtaining a proper reception in Lancaster. Go and hear them.

The "Nightingale Ethiopian Serenaders," a somewhat celebrated troupe of performers, give a Concert this evening, at the Mechanics' Institute.

**Col. Samuel W. Black.**

This gentleman is warmly urged by a correspondent of the Pittsburg Post, as a candidate for the nomination for Governor, by the Democratic State Convention of 1851.

**New Minister to Russia.**

NELSON BROWN, late Whig Governor of Tenn., has been appointed by the President Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, vice Arthur P. Bagby, of Alabama, recalled.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of WILLIAM B. McCUBBER, Esq., of Pittsburg, as President Judge of the Allegheny district.

The semi-annual payment of the interest on the public debt of the Commonwealth, took place at the Bank of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, on Friday last. The payment was made by the State Treasurer in gold and silver.

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.—We have received from Mr. Green this valuable publication, containing a complete list of all the Banks in the Union—also the constitutions—and a "Coin Supplement," or "Chart Manual" of the different Coins in the world.

Noticed.—We learn from the Literary Gazette that a young man named WILLIAM SHOWERS, in the employ of Mr. Francis Brouder, of Strasburg township, committed suicide on Sunday night the 27th ult., by hanging himself. Cause unknown.

The steamship "Philadelphia," after having made one voyage to and from Havana, was sold on Tuesday last, at Philadelphia, to the Messrs. Aspinwall, of New York, for the sum of \$150,000.

**Gen. Taylor's Message in Europe.**

The London Times and other Tory prints of Great Britain, are profuse in their compliments and warm in their commendations of the political views and policy adumbrated in the annual message of President Taylor. This is something unusual coming from that quarter, and shows conclusively the feeling of sympathy that exists between the administration at Washington and the monarchies of Europe. It was not so in the days of ANKNEY JACKSON and JAMES K. POLK. Nothing was so harsh to say of those patriots and their messages, by the Tory prints in question. The New York Herald, alluding to this subject, has the following appropriate remarks:

The commendations bestowed upon the President's message and the policy it purports to carry out, are not unusual, as coming from across the Atlantic and applied to this republic; but looking over the course of the administration of General Taylor during the last ten or eleven months, it was probably natural: enough to expect some such encouraging praise and patronizing commendation from the organs of monarchy in Europe. The message itself, written in pure Anglo-Saxon, and innocent of all recommendations that could alarm the powers of Europe, either in respect to old wars or the new, could have commanded nothing else but the unqualified and patronizing reception it has met with. The fact, that it is not likely to be introduced into any of those Territories acquired by the United States, ought, upon her application, to admit one of the States of this Union, without the imposition, by Congress, of any restriction in respect to the exclusion or introduction of slavery within those boundaries.

Resolved, That as slavery does not exist by law, and it is not likely to be introduced into any of those Territories acquired by the United States, from the Republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient for Congress to provide, by law, either for its introduction into, or its exclusion from, any part of the said Territory; and that appropriate Territorial Governments ought to be established by Congress in all the Territories not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, and that the prohibition of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery.

Resolved, That the Western boundary of the State of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth, and running up that river to the Southern line of New Mexico; thence with that line eastward, and so continuing in the same direction to the line established between the U. S. and Spain, and not farther west than the Rio del Norte, and upon the lying on the East or West side of the Rio del Norte.

Resolved, That it be proposed to the State of Texas that the United States will provide for the payment of all that portion of the National debt which is due to the State, contracted prior to its annexation to the United States, and for which the duties of foreign imports were pledged by the said State to its creditors; and that the said State shall, in consideration of the duties assigned to it, be no longer applicable to the object after the said annexation to the United States; and that the said State shall, by some solemn and authentic act of her Legislature, or of a Convention, relinquish to the United States all claim which it has to any part of New Mexico.

Resolved, That it be proposed to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, which that institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State—without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District of the slave trade, and to prevent slaves being brought into it from other States or places beyond the limits of the District, and to sell therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets, without the consent of the State of Maryland.

Resolved, That the owners of slaves within the District of the slave trade, and to prevent slaves being brought into it from other States or places beyond the limits of the District, and to sell therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets, without the consent of the State of Maryland.

Resolved, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slaveholding States; and that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them, depends exclusively upon their own particular laws.

From indications in the Senate, at the time the resolutions were offered, it is extremely doubtful whether they will be satisfactory to either North or South. We clip the following notice of the government, with a synopsis of Mr. CLAY'S accompanying remarks from the Baltimore Argus:

The first and second resolutions he explained, as proposing to admit California, and to establish territorial governments for Mexico, and New Mexico, without any provisions as to slavery, which would be unnecessary, inasmuch as slavery did not exist there by Mexican law.

Resolved, That the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico, be next explained. He did not think that Texas had a claim to every part of what might be called the North West. He proposed limits that would give Texas three or four large States—limits with which she ought to be satisfied.

The second resolution proposed to pay to Texas the amount of advances of her creditors, for which she had pledged her revenue from imports. The United States by the annexation of Texas, assumed the redemption of that pledge. When she would have received from duties if she had remained in the Union, it could not be ascertained; but he was supposed to be in the habit of her debt. He was willing to allow something to Texas on account of her claim to any part of New Mexico.

One of the resolutions declared that it was inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but it was proper to prohibit the slave trade into it, so far as regards the territory of the North, because the slave trade has been prohibited from other places. It was long ago declared by the Senate that the slaves ought not to be emancipated without the concurrence of the States; and the assent of Maryland, the assent to it by the State of Maryland, and because with the North the matter was a sentiment, and not a practical question. The North must not concede by the North looked on in safety, regardless of the effect of measures, which the North had originated. By the agitation of this question, every thing that renders life desirable to the Southern people was hazarded.

Mr. Clay concluded with a solemn warning to Congress not to take the measures to any purpose which endangers this Union.

**Folly and Fanaticism Rebuked.**

The following article, in reference to the recent attempt made by the Whig members of our State Legislature to instruct the Senate to vote for the ratification of this State in Congress to vote for the ratification of the Missouri Compromise, or something equivalent to it, are appropriate and well-timed, and express our own opinions so clearly and forcibly, that we fully endorse every sentiment uttered. The article is taken from that staunch Democratic journal, the Lycoming Gazette, and it will also apply to the attempt now making in the same quarter to pass resolutions of instruction on the subject of the Tariff.

**Mr. Clay's Proposition to Settle the Slavery Question.**

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted to the Senate, on Tuesday last, by Mr. CLAY, accompanying their presentation with appropriate remarks. Some discussion was elicited, which was participated in by Messrs. REED, CLAY, FORR, MASON, DAVIS, of Miss. DOWNS, BAZANZ, BURRIS and CAS, when a motion prevailed to make the resolutions the special order for this day, (Tuesday.) A highly interesting debate may be expected. The preamble and resolutions are as follows:—

Whereas, It being desirable for the peace, concord and harmony of the Union of these States, to settle and adjust amicably all questions of territory, and to remove the cause of the institution of slavery—upon a fair equality and just basis: Therefore Resolved, That California, with suitable boundaries, ought, upon her application, to admit one of the States of this Union, without the imposition, by Congress, of any restriction in respect to the exclusion or introduction of slavery within those boundaries.

Resolved, That as slavery does not exist by law, and it is not likely to be introduced into any of those Territories acquired by the United States, from the Republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient for Congress to provide, by law, either for its introduction into, or its exclusion from, any part of the said Territory; and that appropriate Territorial Governments ought to be established by Congress in all the Territories not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, and that the prohibition of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery.

Resolved, That the Western boundary of the State of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth, and running up that river to the Southern line of New Mexico; thence with that line eastward, and so continuing in the same direction to the line established between the U. S. and Spain, and not farther west than the Rio del Norte, and upon the lying on the East or West side of the Rio del Norte.

Resolved, That it be proposed to the State of Texas that the United States will provide for the payment of all that portion of the National debt which is due to the State, contracted prior to its annexation to the United States, and for which the duties of foreign imports were pledged by the said State to its creditors; and that the said State shall, in consideration of the duties assigned to it, be no longer applicable to the object after the said annexation to the United States; and that the said State shall, by some solemn and authentic act of her Legislature, or of a Convention, relinquish to the United States all claim which it has to any part of New Mexico.

Resolved, That it be proposed to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, which that institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State—without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District of the slave trade, and to prevent slaves being brought into it from other States or places beyond the limits of the District, and to sell therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets, without the consent of the State of Maryland.

Resolved, That the owners of slaves within the District of the slave trade, and to prevent slaves being brought into it from other States or places beyond the limits of the District, and to sell therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets, without the consent of the State of Maryland.

Resolved, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slaveholding States; and that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them, depends exclusively upon their own particular laws.

From indications in the Senate, at the time the resolutions were offered, it is extremely doubtful whether they will be satisfactory to either North or South. We clip the following notice of the government, with a synopsis of Mr. CLAY'S accompanying remarks from the Baltimore Argus:

The first and second resolutions he explained, as proposing to admit California, and to establish territorial governments for Mexico, and New Mexico, without any provisions as to slavery, which would be unnecessary, inasmuch as slavery did not exist there by Mexican law.

Resolved, That the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico, be next explained. He did not think that Texas had a claim to every part of what might be called the North West. He proposed limits that would give Texas three or four large States—limits with which she ought to be satisfied.

The second resolution proposed to pay to Texas the amount of advances of her creditors, for which she had pledged her revenue from imports. The United States by the annexation of Texas, assumed the redemption of that pledge. When she would have received from duties if she had remained in the Union, it could not be ascertained; but he was supposed to be in the habit of her debt. He was willing to allow something to Texas on account of her claim to any part of New Mexico.

One of the resolutions declared that it was inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but it was proper to prohibit the slave trade into it, so far as regards the territory of the North, because the slave trade has been prohibited from other places. It was long ago declared by the Senate that the slaves ought not to be emancipated without the concurrence of the States; and the assent of Maryland, the assent to it by the State of Maryland, and because with the North the matter was a sentiment, and not a practical question. The North must not concede by the North looked on in safety, regardless of the effect of measures, which the North had originated. By the agitation of this question, every thing that renders life desirable to the Southern people was hazarded.

Mr. Clay concluded with a solemn warning to Congress not to take the measures to any purpose which endangers this Union.

**Something very strange—How is to be Accounted for!**

The same report of Secretary Meredith which labors to produce the belief that higher duties of a specific nature, are necessary to place American manufactures on a stable footing, will contain some remarks which will prove this reasoning to be false. "What sort of facts do you suppose," says a Manufacturer. "Why, he will appeal to a table in my report showing that you ship your cottons, your woollens, your iron, and thousands of other articles to all quarters of the globe—even to the British factories, and sell them as cheap every year, as any other manufacturers, whether of France, England, or Germany. Well, then, if you can pay the expense of transporting the products of your factories to distant parts of the world, why can't you British and make money by the operation, pray tell me why you cannot sell on the same terms to American citizens where every thing is in your favor? If you want no protection in China, the East Indies, the Pacific Isles, South America, or even in England itself, why do you ask for protection in your own country? It is really very strange to see you shipping your fabrics year after year to foreign countries and selling as cheap as the British, and complaining of losing any thing, and then to hear them clamoring for protection against foreigners in your own market. It is so strange that we know not how to account for it, except that these grumblers have each a dividend to every thing 'home-made,' that they will never touch it when they can find any thing that came from abroad. Ah, gentlemen manufacturers, here is the secret of your inability to compete with foreign manufacturers in your own market, if you really are so unable! It is because so many of our wealthy citizens turn up their noses at the products of the foreigner, and the products of American skill, and will not buy what they can hunt for something that came from England, France, Italy, or the Indies! Yes, to be candid, it is because you yourselves will not consume the products of your own looms—will not buy your own manufactures—while there is any thing in the country of British, French, or Indian origin, for your sons and daughters to parade our streets in search of! It is not increased tariffs that any of you want, to protect the manufacturer, but a change of heart on the part of the consumer, and a determination to purchase and wear the products of American skill, and to implant in your hearts a disposition to purchase and make use of the products of American looms! If you will but overcome this prejudice against every thing home-made, and conquer this mania for 'foreign finery,' you will go ahead swimmingly without asking for tariffs and tariff duties. This is a fruitful subject, but we must drop it for the present.—Balt. Argus.

Resolved, That California, with suitable boundaries, ought, upon her application, to admit one of the States of this Union, without the imposition, by Congress, of any restriction in respect to the exclusion or introduction of slavery within those boundaries.

Resolved, That as slavery does not exist by law, and it is not likely to be introduced into any of those Territories acquired by the United States, from the Republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient for Congress to provide, by law, either for its introduction into, or its exclusion from, any part of the said Territory; and that appropriate Territorial Governments ought to be established by Congress in all the Territories not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, and that the prohibition of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery.

Resolved, That the Western boundary of the State of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth, and running up that river to the Southern line of New Mexico; thence with that line eastward, and so continuing in the same direction to the line established between the U. S. and Spain, and not farther west than the Rio del Norte, and upon the lying on the East or West side of the Rio del Norte.

Resolved, That it be proposed to the State of Texas that the United States will provide for the payment of all that portion of the National debt which is due to the State, contracted prior to its annexation to the United States, and for which the duties of foreign imports were pledged by the said State to its creditors; and that the said State shall, in consideration of the duties assigned to it, be no longer applicable to the object after the said annexation to the United States; and that the said State shall, by some solemn and authentic act of her Legislature, or of a Convention, relinquish to the United States all claim which it has to any part of New Mexico.

Resolved, That it be proposed to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, which that institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State—without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District of the slave trade, and to prevent slaves being brought into it from other States or places beyond the limits of the District, and to sell therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets, without the consent of the State of Maryland.

Resolved, That the owners of slaves within the District of the slave trade, and to prevent slaves being brought into it from other States or places beyond the limits of the District, and to sell therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets, without the consent of the State of Maryland.

Resolved, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slaveholding States; and that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them, depends exclusively upon their own particular laws.

From indications in the Senate, at the time the resolutions were offered, it is extremely doubtful whether they will be satisfactory to either North or South. We clip the following notice of the government, with a synopsis of Mr. CLAY'S accompanying remarks from the Baltimore Argus:

The first and second resolutions he explained, as proposing to admit California, and to establish territorial governments for Mexico, and New Mexico, without any provisions as to slavery, which would be unnecessary, inasmuch as slavery did not exist there by Mexican law.

Resolved, That the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico, be next explained. He did not think that Texas had a claim to every part of what might be called the North West. He proposed limits that would give Texas three or four large States—limits with which she ought to be satisfied.

The second resolution proposed to pay to Texas the amount of advances of her creditors, for which she had pledged her revenue from imports. The United States by the annexation of Texas, assumed the redemption of that pledge. When she would have received from duties if she had remained in the Union, it could not be ascertained; but he was supposed to be in the habit of her debt. He was willing to allow something to Texas on account of her claim to any part of New Mexico.

One of the resolutions declared that it was inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but it was proper to prohibit the slave trade into it, so far as regards the territory of the North, because the slave trade has been prohibited from other places. It was long ago declared by the Senate that the slaves ought not to be emancipated without the concurrence of the States; and the assent of Maryland, the assent to it by the State of Maryland, and because with the North the matter was a sentiment, and not a practical question. The North must not concede by the North looked on in safety, regardless of the effect of measures, which the North had originated. By the agitation of this question, every thing that renders life desirable to the Southern people was hazarded.

Mr. Clay concluded with a solemn warning to Congress not to take the measures to any purpose which endangers this Union.

The following article, in reference to the recent attempt made by the Whig members of our State Legislature to instruct the Senate to vote for the ratification of this State in Congress to vote for the ratification of the Missouri Compromise, or something equivalent to it, are appropriate and well-timed, and express our own opinions so clearly and forcibly, that we fully endorse every sentiment uttered. The article is taken from that staunch Democratic journal, the Lycoming Gazette, and it will also apply to the attempt now making in the same quarter to pass resolutions of instruction on the subject of the Tariff.

The following article, in reference to the recent attempt made by the Whig members of our State Legislature to instruct the Senate to vote for the ratification of this State in Congress to vote for the ratification of the Missouri Compromise, or something equivalent to it, are appropriate and well-timed, and express our own opinions so clearly and forcibly, that we fully endorse every sentiment uttered. The article is taken from that staunch Democratic journal, the Lycoming Gazette, and it will also apply to the attempt now making in the same quarter to pass resolutions of instruction on the subject of the Tariff.

The following article, in reference to the recent attempt made by the Whig members of our State Legislature to instruct the Senate to vote for the ratification of this State in Congress to vote for the ratification of the Missouri Compromise, or something equivalent to it, are appropriate and well-timed, and express our own opinions so clearly and forcibly, that we fully endorse every sentiment uttered. The article is taken from that staunch Democratic journal, the Lycoming Gazette, and it will also apply to the attempt now making in the same quarter to pass resolutions of instruction on the subject of the Tariff.

The following article, in reference to the recent attempt made by the Whig members of our State Legislature to instruct the Senate to vote for the ratification of this State in Congress to vote for the ratification of the Missouri Compromise, or something equivalent to it, are appropriate and well-timed, and express our own opinions so clearly and forcibly, that we fully endorse every sentiment uttered. The article is taken from that staunch Democratic journal, the Lycoming Gazette, and it will also apply to the attempt now making in the same quarter to pass resolutions of instruction on the subject of the Tariff.

**Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, by G. B. Kerfoot, M. D., at his Anatomical Hall.**

Dr. Kerfoot delivered his Introductory Lecture on the above subject, on the evening of the 8th of January, and the room was crowded to its utmost capacity. The Dr. has acquired a deserved high reputation in regard to the originality and style of his ideas. His appearance is pleasing and prepossessing, and those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance will admit, by modest, simple and unostentatious. His countenance betokens the marks of intellect, and in his manner an evidence of great gentility is observed. The Dr. has had a practical experience of more than 20 years, and is fully capable of doing ample justice to the subject now under notice. With these preliminary remarks, we will proceed to state, as far as we can remember, some of the remarks made by the Dr., which we think will be interesting, and give the reader an idea of the tone of the Dr.'s remarks.

He began by observing, that "if communities will permit science and literature to lie mouldering upon the shelves of private libraries, or be confined within the walls of stately and expensive colleges, it is in this free country, their own fault, and must be followed by the penalty of having the lines continued which have been long drawn between the Aristocracy of intellect and the Masses of the people." In speaking of the right to obtain knowledge, he truly remarked: "The right to obtain knowledge has, in many countries, and by reason of its importance, been denied. For this reason, the question presents itself at the very threshold of our course, upon the subjects of Anatomy and Physiology, have men of all classes, of every business or avocation, a right to any or every species of knowledge?"

In answer to this question, he again eloquently remarked: "We know that the divine rights of Kings is admitted or sustained—where the mandates of Autocrats are bowed down to or enforced—where the spirit of Feudalism warrant the title of Lord and the epithet of servant or vassal—where the potential influences of exclusive orders and titled Autocrats flourish, the right is openly and tauntingly denied."

Again, in another part of his lecture, he said: "It has been asserted that knowledge is useful only so far as it is practical. The sentiment is correct, but requires qualification; a man may know a great number of things, but he cannot be called upon to practically exercise the knowledge he possesses in the business he is engaged, nor should he abandon his business, merely because he has extensive knowledge."

"These constitute two great evils in the world. The idea that a man who is operative, need not possess varied and extensive information, and the man who happens to gain knowledge, must seek some of the so called liberal professions."

Again, he said: "Then let us be warned, and by employing the mind in scientific and useful realities, avoid that which is idle in romantic vacancy or a chaotic blank."

It would be an impossible task to follow Dr. K. in his eloquent and truly interesting and descriptive lecture. It abounded with samples of striking and original genius, and beautiful conjunctions of ideas and analogies.

Since the above was delivered, the Dr. has, up to this time, given five other lectures relating to this subject, which, like the first, abounded with much interest, and were highly satisfactory to the class.

Persons who wish to attend the lectures as members of the class—and here let us say that they are not for medical and law students alone, but for all who desire to obtain that knowledge which will be of estimable value in after life—we would advise to do so without delay; and those who wish to attend a separate or single lecture, can do so by calling at HENRI'S Drug Store, where they will receive all the information necessary.

**Appointments by the Canal Commissioners.**

William Elmer, Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad.  
John Kuper, overseer of lock at Columbia.  
Too Busy to be Married.—A New York correspondent of the Sun tells the following funny story: "On Friday last a young and pretty Dutch girl entered the Marine Court, and requested one of the officials in attendance to inform her, 'if that was very married people.'" Being asked what it was, she looked smilingly upon the official, and holding up her head as if impressed with the responsibility of her position, addressed him with, 'Will you marry me den?' 'Marry you, said the officer, 'oh, I can't do that, I have a wife already.' 'I don't want to be married to you, but I want you to marry me,' replied she. 'Oh, that is a different case, but who do you want to be married to?' To Fritz, but he was so busy he couldn't come, and said that I might get it done." When informed that this marrying by proxy would do, the poor girl left, and the next day returned with Fritz, who had managed to quit his work to get married, and the happy pair were made one by his honor the Mayor.

The following Independent, or New Market Council Ticket has been formed, by a meeting of citizens without distinction of party: Select Council.—The Samuel Holmes, Dr. J. H. Kurtz, Andrew Barr.

Common Council.—N. E. Ward—John Carr, Whiteam Benner, John Wise, John Fordernith. S. E. Ward—Henry Nauman, William Leonard, David Cockley, Patrick Donnelly.

S. W. Ward—Philip Spindler, Henry Gast, Martin Harnish.  
N. W. Ward—David Wiley, Maj. Ezrom Spers, Capt. Jacob Snyder, Jacob Myers.

**Steamboat Explosion—Loss of Life.**

The steamer St. Joseph on her trip to St. Louis, burst her boiler, and twenty persons were killed, by the explosion. The boat subsequently took fire and burnt.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq., of Columbia, is strongly recommended by a correspondent of the Pennsylvaniaist, "as a proper and well qualified person for our next candidate for Canal Commissioner."

An election for a member of Congress in Gea, in place of T. B. King, took place yesterday.

**THE MARKETS.**

**HOUSEKEEPER'S MARKET.**  
Lancaster, Feb. 2, 1850.  
Butter—In plenty and commands a good price. Table butter sold at 18 to 20 cents per lb. Inferior brought 12 to 15 cents.  
Eggs—In plenty and sold at 14 1/2 cts. per doz.  
Potatoes—Good potatoes at 8 1/2 cts. per doz. By the bushel they are sold at 62 1/2 cts. per bushel.  
Dried Beans—Sold at 30 1/2 cts. per bushel.  
Apples—Sold at 12 1/2 cts. per bushel.  
CABBAGE—From 3 to 6 cts. per head.  
Honey—Sold at 30 cts. per bushel.  
CELERY, Red Beets, Beans, &c. plenty, and at all prices.

**LANCASTER GRAIN MARKET.—(Whole Sale.)**  
Feb. 2.  
Flour—Fresh ground \$4.50 per barrel.  
Wheat—White \$1 per bushel. Red 90 1/2 cts. Corn—Old, 44 cts. New, 37 1/2 cts. Oats—Sold at \$1.06, in bags of 3 bushels.  
Corn—From 56 to 62 cts. per bush. in the ear. OATS—27 cents per bushel.  
CLOVER SEED—\$3.75 per 100 bushel.  
WHEAT—34 cents per bushel.

**PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1850.**  
Flour—The flour market remains very quiet. Holders are selling at \$4.57 for standard shipping brands, but few sales have taken place. The market is at \$1.06 1/2, and white at \$1.14. Rye is in demand at \$1.06 1/2, and new at \$1.06. The late sale of Corn was at \$2.75 per bushel. Demand. Sales of both bids and bids at 24 1/2 cts. per bushel.

**CATTLE MARKET.**—The offering of Beef Cattle for the week was about 1000. Steers are selling from \$5.50 to 7.75 per 100 lbs. Hogs from 800 to 1000 in the market, and sold from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 100 lbs. Corn is at 56 for white and 62 for yellow. Oats 33 1/2 cts. per bushel. Sales of both bids and bids at 24 1/2 cts. per bushel.

**BALTIMORE, Feb. 2, 1850.**  
Flour—Sales made yesterday \$4.75. GRAIN—Prime red wheat 109 1/2 cts. 108 1/2 cts. Family flour white 110 1/2 cts. Corn, 51 cts. for new white, and 48 1/2 cts. for old. Oats 36 for white and 62 for yellow. Oats 33 1/2 cts. per bushel. Sales of both bids and bids at 24 1/2 cts. per bushel.

**MARRIAGES.**

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. J. J. Strine, Mr. John Zigler, to Miss Barbara Hertler, both of E. Donegal township.  
On the 25th ult., by the Rev. Daniel Hertz, Mr. John H. Hoyer, to Miss Amanda E. Bruner, both of New Ephraim.  
On the 17th ult., by the Rev. William Paul, Mr. Benneville Reinhold, of this county, to Miss Mary Achley, of Lebanon Co.  
On the 14th ult., by the Rev. P. J. Timlow, Mr. Michael Beam, to Miss Ann E. Hoar, all of Salisbury township.

On the 14th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Gerhard, Mr. Henry Leach, of Bainbridge, to Miss Catherine Bishop, of Elizabethtown.  
In Marietta, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Geo. M. Clavages, Mr. Wm. Johnston, to Miss Mary A. Brown, both of Marietta.

**DEATHS.**

In West Earl township, on the 25th ult., of Typhoid Fever, Miss Mary Ann Bizer, in the 21st year of her age.  
At Intercourse, on the 30th ult., August, daughter of J. G. Robison, aged 9 months and 11 days.  
In this City, on the 30th ult., Mr. Rovinski, a member of the American Mechanics' Council.

**LOST.**

ON Sunday afternoon in Orange street, between Pine and North Queen st., a GOLD CHAIN AND KEYS, having the number 100, on the top of stone. A liberal reward will be given to the finder. En