Laucaster, May 17, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

CANAL COMMISSIONER. THOMAS H. FORSYTH. OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

EPHRAIM BANKS, OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL J. PORTER BRAWLEY, OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Democratic County Committee. The following County Committee has been hand ed us for publication by HIRAM B. SWARR, Esq. the Chairman of the same appointed by the Presi dent of the late County Convention under a reso-Intion of that body. [The list is made up from the names handed in at the time by delegates to the COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Adamstown-William Sloat.
Bart-Robert Montgomery.
Brecknock-Reuben Shober. Caernarvon—In man ______ Caernarvon—In man _____ Jackson. Columbia S. W.—J. S. Given. Columbia N. W.—H. M. North. Cocalico East—Col. Andrew Ream. Cocalico West—Col. Jesse Reinhold. Cocatico West—Col. Jesse Reinhold.
Conestoga—S. S. Welsh.
Conoy—Cyrus S. Haldeman.
Donegal East—Thomas J. Albright.
Donegal West—John Gross.
Drumre—John McSparren.
Ecol. September Cocation. Brumer-John McSparren.

Earl.—Anthony Carpenter.

Earl East.—George Duchman.

Earl West.—H. R. Hull.

Ephrata.—Jeremiah Mohler.

Elisabethown.—Benjamia F. Baer.

Elisabeth.—John Elser, Esq.

Fullon.—Gliver Caldwell.

Hemnfield East.—Henry G. Imhoff, Fullon—Oliver Caldwell.

Hempfield East—Herry G. Imhoff, Jr.

Hempfield West—Dr. A. K. Rohrer.

City N. E. W.—P. Donnelly.

S. E. W.—Thomas Deen.

N. W. W.—Jacob B. Amwake. S. W. W .- Col. Wm. S. Amweg "S, W. W.—Col. Wm. S. Amweg. Lancaster Turp.—Hugh McIntire. Lampeter East—Henry Gara. Lampeter West—George Raub, Sr. Leacock—John M'Killips. Leacock Upper—Mark Connell, Jr. Little Britain—Col. James Patterson. Manheim Bor — Nathan Worley.

Manheim Tup. — Benjamin Workman.

Manor — Abraham Peters. Mount Joy Bor. — Henry Shaffoer.
Mount Joy Tup.— John heaffer.
Penn—Aaron Longenecker.
Paradise—George L. Eckert.
Raphy—Leach Detailer. Rapho-Joseph Detwiler. Sadsbury-Isaac Walker. Sadsbury—Isaac Walker.
Sdisbury James H. Houston.
Strasburg Bor.—W. F. S. Warren.
Strasburg Tup.—Jacob Neff.
Warvick—Samuel E. Keller.
Washington—John A. Brush. The Township Committees will be announce

Monroe Doctrine.

bereafter.

A correspondent of the New York Journal o Commerce, writing from Washington, says that the general government intends to get rid of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and adopt the American Continental policy; that Mr. Boreland will present these views in Central America, and Mr. Buchanan in England. No treaty will be made that will recognize any co-operation with Great within them, as the telegraphic wires told the Britain, or any European power, in any interoceanic transit. The United States are to act independently of all other nations in all matters relative to this continent. This, if true, is the first step towards the Monroe doctrine, so distinctly avowed in the President's message.

The Monroe principle is very distinctly indica ted in an article in the Washington Union, on our relations to the independent States of this conti nent, in which it advises a friendly and magnanimous policy towards the States of South as well as Will not our legislators interfere in the matter. Is States, which feeling may by British diplomacy be | It is said by the New York Tribune that "at used so as to supercede American influence on the Stamford the conductor had told the engineer to American Continent. The Union says:

Shall this republic, at the height of national power and glory, and with so brilliant a destiny before it, embarrass the struggling republics of South America with apprehension of its ambition or rapacity? Or shall it rather respect their weakness and support their tottering steps by its giant arm? Shall it teach them to confide in its iustice-to rely upon its protection, to respect its honor? Shall it cement them with cordial alliance, or detach them from their European connexion?-or shall it offend and repulse them by a policy which excites distrust and vague fears of absorption? It is doubtless the determination of this government to pursue the policy of justice and peace-to cultivate the friendship of neighboring States with assiduous care and to bind them to this country in the strong embrace of a political as well as a commercial alliance. The nations of this continent have interests peculiar to promote, and a destiny of their own to work out, and it is essential not only that they should be exempt from the domination of foreign influence, but that they should cordially co-operate in rearing the great

A Charter was granted, by our Legislature at its late session, for the establishment of a Female College at Harrisburg. It is to be known under the name, style and title of the "Pennsylvania Female College," and is to be under the direction of the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Superintendent of Common Schools of this Commonwealth, Luther Reily, A. O. Hiester, Simon Cameron, William Dock, John Maglaughlin, Benjamin Perke, Joseph J. Clyde, Robert J. Ross, Stephen Miller, Daniel W. Gross, Hamilton Alricks, Robert A. Lamberton, John H. Briggs, of Dauphin county; Otis H. Tiffanv. Charles E. Blumenthal. of Cumberland county; James Buchanan and George Ford. of Lancaster county; John Weidman, Levi Kline, of Lebanon county; Wiliam H. Allen, Job R. Tyson and George W. Wharton, of Philad's, and their successors, together with such other persons as shall be made trustees. It is contemplated to organize the College in a few weeks, so as to open the lower classes for the reception of pupils in the month of

Whenever we have a disposition to take les sons in morality from any of our neighbors, we shall not apply to the Editor of the Express-that's certain. A pretty article, truly, to set himself up as a teacher of morals! What an unaccountable sympathy he has for " a fugitive brother." By the way, does he mean a fugitive from labor, or is it a fugitive from justice for whom his bowels of compassion are so much excited? It might be interesting to the public to know "which is which."-Those who happen to "reside in glass houses should never throw stones," neighbor.

CRITICISM -The New York Christian Observer, the leading organ of the religious denomination to which Mrs. Stowe belongs, closes its review of her novel in the following language:-" The to say the least of it, a smutty story; quite too familiar with the kitchen, and the porter of the debauchee, and the numerous yellow tresses, who have the bonor of presiding in their midnight scenes

of corruption. The Abolition organ of Lancaster county don't think so-on the contrary the numerous editors of that sheet are of the opinion that it is a marvel lously proper book, and that Mrs. Stowe is the very perfection of decency. People will differ in opin-

THE NORTH BRANCE CANAL .- The tolls collect ed at Beach Haven, on the North Branch Canal, in March and April of this year, show an excess of \$9.030 over the same months last year.

A High Tariff.

No one has advocated a high tariff in this country with so much zeal and pertinacity as HORACE GREELY of the New York Tribune. He has de voted column atter column in his paper to the task of proving that without one the country would go rapidly to ruin and destruction. He has predicted all sorts of evils from the operations of the tariff of 1846, which, in his opinion, was certain to destroy almost every branch of American industry. The necessity of protection has always been the long after many of the most prominent men in the Whig party, learning by experience its folly, were willing to place it in the category with the United States Bank, and regard it as an "obsolete idea," Greeley continued battling for it with the most resolute determination. Of all the numerous hobbies of the editor of the Tribune, we know of no one that he has ridden harder than that of a protective tariff, or one that we supposed he would be less likely to abandon. But since Scott was defeated last November, Mr. Greeley has learned two things -first, that there is no Whig party; and, second that a protective tariff is not so essential after all to the prosperity of the country. In a recent number of the Tribune, he thus discourses:

"We propose, leaving things that are behind, to go on unto perfection. We do not care even to raviv the tariff controversy, if our antagonists therei will unite with us in urging forward the great Pa-cific railroad, since we believe many branches o our manufactures already so solidly established as our manufactures aireacy so solidly extensioned as to need no other protection than such as the merest revenue duty will afford, and look for that railroad to do more for American manufactures than any tariff has done, or could now do. in widening the market, and making the United States, instead of Great Britain, the commercial centre of the

orld. This defection of Mr. Greelev from the ranks of the Protectionists, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, leaves them almost without an advocate, and we imagine that the number of persons who will now seriously argue in favor of that once favorite Whig dogma is very limited indeed. It is gratifying to the Democracy to see the opposition thus coming in to support of their policy, after time has vindicated its correctness and claims upon public support. It is true, Mr. Greeley seems to make his abandonment of the protective policy conditional upon the building of the Pacific railroad; but that he does for the purpose of letting himself down from the high to the low tariff platform, upon which he means hereafter to stand. Too sudden descent would not have been prudent in the Tribune philosopher, and he has been wise in having something prepared to break his fall.

The Late Railroad Accident. Is it not awful, says the Methodist Protestant. What utter recklessness of human life and human happiness! In a moment some sixty men, women and children sent into eternity, through the sheer carelessness of the engineer of a locomotive engine. Our readers all know the particulars, we pre sume. On Friday morning (May 6th,) the train from New York, eastward, ran into the river at Norwalk, Connecticut-the draw of a bridge having been opened to permit a steamer to pass. The usual signal was given, but it was unheeded. In a moment the gaiety and hilarity of life gave place to the crash-the mangling of bodies-the suffocation of drowning-the silence of death! The details of the newspapers are appalling .-

No accident of the many that have recently occurred on our railroads has equalled this. We have scarcely recovered the shock at its first intelligence All over the country men's hearts have been sunk mournful tale.

Is nothing to be done to arrest this havoc of men

and women and children? Are reckless men to have thus committed to their care the lives of the whole travelling community? How is it that of late these accidents have so fearfully multiplied ?-For the first fifteen years of our railroad history comparatively few accidents occurred-now mer are killed almost every day, and sometimes scores at once. Again we say, is nothing to be done?those of Central America, with a view of counter- life so cheap that it may be committed to a swagacting any feeling of apprehension they may have gering, swearing engineer or conductor, with the exhibited at the territorial growth of the United | full perinission to guard or destroy it as he sees fit? drive like hell through Norwalk, as two men wanted to get off there, and he would see them damned first."

What a comment is this upon the character o ome of the men employed on our railroads!-It corresspends precisely with what we have often seen exhibited on railroads and steamboats!

Pardon of Margaret M'Cormick. We cut the following statement from the Philadelphia Ledger, in relation to a matter that has at tracted the attention of the Whig press for some dava past.

cicted of the crime of throwing oil of vitriol in the face of John M'Cann, and destroying his eyes, was granted by Governor Bigler, considerable censure as been heaped upon him for that act. When the fact of the pardon was announced, no reasons were assigned for the grant of it, and various conjectures were made as to the motives that induced the Governor to sign the pardon. The grounds upon which the pardon was based, were the recommendations of the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern Peniten tiary, together with the statement of the Warder of the prison and the representation of the Prison Physicians, that the health of the prisoner, Margaret M Cormick, had rapidly failed during the few veeks previous to the time referred to in their communication; that her condition was extremely critical; that her symptoms were those of a rapid consumption; that she suffered much from depression and that unless some favorable and unexpected change took place, she could not service many weeks. These appeals, independent of others in the the Almhouse. It is due to the Governor the reasons should be given, so that the publice can fully inderstand why Margaret M'Cormick was released from prison.—Dem. Union.

Hon. John C. Knox It is stated that Governor Bigler has commis

sioned the Hon. John C. Knox, formerly of Tioga county, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench ccasioned by the decease of Judge Gibson.

Judge Knox was formerly President Judge of the Westmoreland district, and more recently of the Clarion district, to which latter post he was elected by the people, and is universally conceded to have high order of talents. Speaking of his appoint ment, the Philadelphia News (Whig) says:

Judge Knox is a young man to be elevated to the Supreme Bench, but he is a well read lawyer, and we believe possesses all the qualifications to make him an eminent and popular Judge. Poessed of great suavity of manners, and the most unspotted personal character, united with high le nly acquire a high reputation as a jurist, but become a favorite with the members of the bar, a well as others who may have official business t transact before him.

Postmasters Appointed. The Philadelphia papers of yesterday announ-

the following Post Office appointments, in Pennsy vania:

Benjamin Parke, Harrisburg, John B. Bratton, Carliele. B. F. Sloan, Erie. J. Anderson, Pirtsburg Charles F. Littel, Northumberland,

CROPS IN VIRGINIA.-The Fredericksburg Herald states that the effects of guano are quite visible on several crops of wheat between that city and Spotsylvania Court House. Land that heretofore was scarcely worth the seeding, looks as though twenty or twenty-five bushels might be gathered the approaching harvest.

Condition of Northern Mexico.

The parties who lately reached California with their large herds of cattle and sheep, gathered about Santa Fe, represent the northern States of Mexico. Scnora, Chihuahua and Durango, as being in a most deplorable condition, on account of the depredations of the Indian tribes. There was not a mule, horse or ox to be had in Durango at any price. Farming operations had nearly ceased, and the inhabitants were in the greatest distress and poverty .-The Apaches have swept the entire country, and substance of his articles on political economy, and advanced to the very gates of Durango, Chihuahua and Hermorillo. People dared not venture out to cul tivate their fields, and women and children have been earried off at mid-day, while washing in the stream but a few yards from their houses. The inhabi tants are paralyzed. The government has been incapable of coping with the savages, who commit with impunity all sorts of depredations. Not on man in twenty has any arms, other than a piece of sharpened end pointed iron on the end of a pole, which is dignified by the name of a lance. The tew guns they possess are more dangerous to the owners than to their foes, and the people may be seen huddled together at the doors of their houses, their looks expressive of the most abject fear and

These States were all, at one period, populou wealthy and flourishing; their valleys teeming with flocks and herds, and green with agricultural cultivation, and their mines sources of exhaustless wealth. Now the ranches are overgrown with the cactus, the flocks are gone, the mines abandoned and closed, and the once populous towns that had grown around the mines have crumbled into ruins The inhabitants on the frontiers of Sonora are about emigrating to the arable lands on the banks of the Gila, near its junction with the Colorado. They are incited to this stop by the continual inroad made on them by the Apaches, where they now are, and the inability or indisposition of their own Government to protect them. They therefore hope to find that protection from our troops sta-

tioned at Camp Yuma.

Some idea of the value of the mineral districts of this province may be formed, when we state that in one of the deserted mines of Jesus Maria the pillars that supported the mine at the time of its de e composed almost exclusively of silver, and whose average richness was about 80 per cent The pillars are many of them 20 feet in diameter, and from 25 to 30 feet in height. The mine was worked in a horizontal direction some 2,000 feet, and supported every few yards by the massive me

Kone, the British Fugitive.

The case of KANE, the British fugitive from just tice, which it will be recollected created no little excitement in New York a few months since, bas been decided by Judge Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court, in favor of the prisoner. Kane was claimed by the British Government as a fugitive from justice—he having fired at, with the inention of killing; a farmer in Ireland, named False -under a provision of the Ashburton treaty, which provided that upon a proper demand being made, riminals should be surrendered up by one government to the other. Kane was arrested in the first place under a warrant issued by a United States Commissioner, and on examination was found guilty and directed to be detained in custody to abide the order of the President of the United States .-A writ of habeas corpus was then obtained of Judge Nelson by his counsel, and the whole matter brought before him for adjudication. After hearing the argument the Judge gave it as his opinion that the demand for the surrender of the fugitive should have been made first directly upon the government, and its consent and authority obtained before the judiciary could be called into requisition. He also decided that the Commissioner had no jurisdiction, not being an officer within the treaty or act of Congress. A new warrant for the arrest of Kane was issued by the representative of the British Government, but the United States Marshal, acting upon the advice of the District-Attorney, refused to execute it in the face of the decision of Judge Nelson. The New York Herald says that the question now will be, is the Ashburton treaty a nullity?

HARRIET BERCHER STOWE'S CHARITY .- The New York National Democrat says:-There was recently a family of thirty slaves in Virginia which the owner offered to sell into freedom at a very small price, and some benevolent parties in Philadelphia undertook to raise the amount by subscrip tion. The facts were pre-ented by letter to Mrs. Sigourney, who immediately enclosed twenty-five dollars for that object. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was also written to, and of course she responded by sending a very large sum of money for the "glorious purpose." She had just realized an immense fortune by her abolitionism; she was on the eve of starting for England, to be feted by the Duchess of Sutherland, and caressed by the hand of nobility, and of course she gave a "very" large sum to purchase these thirty slaves. No, good reader, she pave not one cent. She sent back a letter full of sympathy, abounding with the charity of advice and approval, but as empty of money as her own face is of shame at the contemptible part she is now playing in England of forgoing a state's evidence against her country. No, she had no mo-Since the pardon of Margaret M'Cormick, conney for " the poor slave." As her eminent friend and co-laborer, Mr. Aminidad Sleek, would say, "It is not in our way." Her "mission" is to make money out of negro philanthropy, and not for it.

TAVERN LICENSES-QUESTION OF AUTHORITY -A question has arisen between the District At torney and the Attorney General of the State, relative to the right of the latter to depute authority to any magistrate to perform the duty of adminis tering oaths to sureties for tavern licenses. Al derman Ash, a county magistrate, has opened an office, in a tavern, in the city, and advertised that. under authority deputed, he will administer such oaths. Mr. Reed contends that a county magistrate has no right to open an office in the city that by holding it in a tavern he was liable to in dictment; that since the District Attorney, an elective officer, is authorized expressly by law to perform the duties which were formerly performed by Deputy Attorney Generals, the Attorney General has no authority to appoint a deputy to per-State Department at Harrisburg, induced Governor form this duty, and that applicants for tavern li-Bigler to pardon the girl, who is now an inmate of censes have a right to appear before any Alderman of the city or county. Mr. Hughes thinks the du ty of approval belongs exclusively to himself, and that District Attorneys have only general powers which were common to Deputy Attorney Generals before the former office was made elective. This is a matter of some interest to the applicants for tavern licenses, for unless they proceed according to law they may find themselves getting into trouble.-Daily News.

SPEED OF THE TRAIN.-It is a disputed point how fast the train was going over the bridge at Norwalk when the late disaster occurred. Some stating the number at fifteen miles an hour, others at fifty. One account says the locomotive leaped a distance of sixty feet and struck the abutment on the other side, sixteen feet below the bridge. If this be true, the speed of the engine must have been about forty miles per hour, as a body falls six teen feet in the first second of time. The fact is determined by the winth of the draw and the distince the engine fell before striking. If these distances can be accurately determined there can be no difficulty in finding the rate of speed. If the train were going at twenty-five miles an hour, which is the most probable rate of speed, the ver tical distance which the locomotive fell before it struck must have been forty feet .- Ledger.

STAMPED ENVELOPES .- It is stated in the Journal of Commerce that the stamped envelopes, contracted to be furnished the U.S. Government by Mr. G. F. Nesbit, of New York, will be ready for delivery by the first of June next. A large quantity are already prepared; but specimens are not Vet exhibited

The Westminster Carroltonian says:-" A load of stone drawn by a six mule team of Mr John Orondorff, was weighed on the town hayscales a few days ago, which drew five tons one hundred and thirty one pounds." Pretty heavy load that, we should think!

CITY- AND COUNTY ITEMS.

A MUSICAL TREAT .-- We are indebted to our friends, Messrs. P. DONRALLY, J.M. WEFFIEAR-FEE and J. HAUTZ, for a rich musical soirce, last week. They played some of the very finest airs for the benefit of ourself and family—and to say that they are accomplished musicians, ery body knows who has ever heard ory your knows who has ever heard them. We hope they will favor us with a similar treat before long. Although no musician ourself, there is, neretheless, "music in our soul," and we are always delighted in listening to it. ertheless, "music in our soul," and we are always delighted in listening to it, when so admirably executed. We shall give the "sub-editor" a special invitation to be present next time, and mists ke, as we think it would soften the feelings of that steel-hearted Vigoth!

We informed that, after the sad accident which happened William Jones, on Saturday week, his crushed and mangled body was taken to Jones? Hotel, at the "Green Tree," when he breathed his last about half an hour after the accident occurred. The landlord, Mr. Jones, (although no relation of the deceased,) in the kindness of his heart was most assiduous in his attentions, and did severy thing in his nower under the melancholy cirevery thing in his power under the melancholy cir cumstances of the case.

Rev. Mr. Knorzi, the newly elected Pasto

VIEW OF FULTON HALL.—Col. J. Franklin Reigner, of this City, has procured a picture of Fulton others."

Hall, designed and draited by himself, and cut on wood and electrotyped by Mr. E. Clarkson, of Philburgher of this City.) The view is were either blown overboard or leaped into the work of the color o Prince streets, showing the east and south fronts.-It is an admirably executed drawing, and reflects much credit on the skill of Messrs. Reigart and Clarkson. It can be seen by calling at Col. R's Patent Office, in said building.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF TIME.-Since y the different trains of Passenger and Mail Trains arrive in this City as follows: Trains going East at 4h 25m A. M., 9h 50m A.

WHITSUNTINE .- Yesterday being Whitsuntide Monday, our city presented a lively aspect. Quite a large number of country people were in town, and

ne sources of enjoyment were as numerous as usual

IF A daily paper entitled the "Lancaster Inland is now issued from the Independent Whig this city. From the dimensions of the sheet, (8 by 10) we should think if there is not a fortune to be made by the enterprise, there will not

17 The new Quarter Dollar is becoming quite common here, and the scarcity of silver change, which has been so much felt, will soon be remedied. The new coin differs very slightly in appearance from the old—and the difference in weight is hard-

ly appreciable in handling. The following exhibits the arrangements for visiting the public schools fot the month of May,

J. C. Crumbach, Coulborn Rep'g. Member N. Lightner, and Davis, Female, Mr. Drysdale, Miss H. B. Swarr, Musser and Miss Gill. A. L. Hayes, Gen. Geo. Ford, Rev.A. N. Keyes Primary Male, Miss Reed, Female, Mrs. Sullivan

2d Division

Rep'g. Membe R. Moderwell,

C. A. Heinitsh,

M. D. Holbrook

C. Gillespie, A. H. Hood,

3d Division

Rep'g. Membe J. H. Reigart,

J. C. Van Camp I. N. Ellmaker,

H. A. Wade.

Wm. Mathiot

4th Division

Rep'g. Member A. Slaymaker, I. J. Kramph,

Metzgar, P. McConomy

H. Rotharmel

John Wise,

Secondary Male, Mulberry st. C. Twining, Miss Mailey, Miss White. Primary Male, Vine st. Miss Hazzard,

Female, Mrs. Moore Miss H. Cromwell, Atrican School, Miss Voight, Secondary Male, Duke st. A. Row, Miss O. Donnell and A. Row, Miss O. Donnell and Miss Diller, Female, Miss Mayer, S. Smith, and Magee, Primary Male, M. Nourse, Miss Miller,

Miss Steigerwalt, Female, Miss Hoffmeir, Miss C. Eberman. Mrs. Reinsteine Primary Male, Lemon st. Miss Samson.

Miss Samson,
Miss Wenger,
Female, Miss Boyd,
Mrs. Gotta,
Male, Orange st., Miss Benner,
Miss Everett,
Female, Miss Eicholtz.
Miss Walker Miss Walker, PETIT JURORS

For Adjourned Court of Common Pleas, commencing Monday, 30th of May, 1853.

John D. Boring, City.

John Barr, Conestoga.

Daniel Bowman, Brecknock.

John Brackbill, (A's son) U. Leacock.

Jacob Booser, West Earl.

Sem Brubaker, Rapho. Sem Brubaker, Rapho. Benjamin Bachman, West Lampeter. Morris Cooper, Bart. John W. Clark, East Donegal. John W. Clark, East Donegal.
A. Scott Clark, Drumore.
Abraham Doner, Rapho.
Benjamin Fritz, Strasburg twp.
Benjamin Good, Conestoga.
Rudolph Gamber, Manor.
Chairing Cost. Christian Gast, City.
Cyrus Graff, East Donegel.
C. L. Hunsecker, Manheim twp. Christian K. Herr, Conestoga. John S. Hostetter, Manheim twp Christian Hiestand, Rapho. Benj min Hess, Conestoga. William Kline. Elizabeth. John Kurtz, Salisbury. Levi L. Landis, Lower Leacock. Andrew Mehaffy, Conestoga. Robert W. Moore, Drumore. Robert W. Moore, Drumore.
Jacob Neveling, Penn.
Samuel E. Plank, East Earl.
J. il. Roland, Earl.
Jacob Stauffer, Rapho.
Henry H. Shenk, East Hempfield.
William Shuler, City.
Jacob B. Tshudy, WarwickJoel Wenger, West Earl.
Abraham Weaver, East Earl.
Levi Wissler, Elizabeth.

PETIT HIRORS For Adjourned Court of Common Pleas, co Monday, 6th of June, 1853. James P. Andrews, Little Britain. Philip Brehm, East Hempfield. James Cowden, Columbia. John Doner, Manor. Christian Erb, Conoy. John Evans, Manheim twp. George L. Eckert, Paradise. Christain Eby, Mount Joy twp. Samuel E. Fairlamb, Little Britain Philip Geist, West Lampeter. Abraham Howry, East Lampeter. Elias Hess, Drumore? John Hostetter, Penn. Henry Herr, Manor. John Kauffman, East Hempfield. James Long, Drumore. James McSparren, Fulton. William Mathiot, Columbia Henry Miller, West Lampeter.
Daneil C. Mourer, East Donegal.
John H. Miller, West Lampeter.
William Parker, East Hempfield.

Adam Rutter, Salisbury. William Patten, Columbia. Levi S. Reist, Warwick.

Christian Stehman, Warwick.

Christi in Stehman, Warwick. Thomas Sands, Warwick. John K. Smith, West Donegal. Christian Shultz, Strasburg twp. Jacob Umble, Saksbury. Asahel Walker, jr., Sadsbury. William Wright, City. John Warfel, Conestoga. John Zellers, Upper Leacock. SMALL Pox .- This loathsome disease, as we learn rom the Carlisle papers and other sources, has nade its appearance amongst the students of Dick inson College. Quite a number are now suffering with the disease, and the greater portion of those who have not vet contracted it have fled for their homes, and the college duties have been entirely suspended. It is not stated how the disease originated, but a correspondent of the "Volunteer" reflects very severely upon the Faculty and President for the filthy condition of the College buildings, &c., and inclines to the opinion that the Small Pox was engendered in that way. We hope there is some mistake in this matter, as we can hardly suppose that such a state of things existed in that time-hon red institution.

MILITARY ASYLUM.-The Military Board have ocated the military asylum at Harrodsburg Springs, Kentucky. The site is said to be highly salubrious and beautiful. This is the first we have heard of the Blue Lick Asylum, since a short time before the late Presidential election.

Terrible Disaster.

From the San Francisco Times of the 17th ult we take the following detailed account of the explosion of the steamer Jenny Lind, which occurred in that harbor on the previous day, and the heartrending circumstances attending it:-Yesterday morning the steamer Jenny Lind tool

about one hundred and twenty-five passengers on board at Alvise, and started on a trip for this city. At about half-past twelve o'clock, when nearly of posite Pulgas Ranche, and the company on board being just about seated at the dinner table in the being just about seated at the dinner table in the after cabin, the steamer proceeding at a moderate speed, the back portion of the connecting pipe we blown asunder and the steam swept into the crow ed cabin, dealing death and destruction around, creating the most terrible agony. The scene was of such a character as to baffle all efforts at descrip-tion. The screams of the wounded were painful, while the groans of those in the last agonies o death were heart-rending.

Those in the forward part of the boat, with the

exception of the fireman, who was standing in front of the furnace door, fortunately escaped. The fire man, who was a powerful man, struck his head against the door of the furnace in consequence of of the English Lutheran Church, of this City, will its flying open. His skull was broken and the enter upon the duties of his charge and preach his brain horribly exposed A number of persons introductory discourse, on next Sabbath. to leave him, saying, in the most emphatic manner-"No, I am not a dead man! Go, and help

> was picked up, the balance meeting a watery grave Immediately upon the occurrence of the disaster the anchor was let go and Peter Smith, who swam lamity.

Shortly afterwards, a schooner and one or two small craft came out from Pulgas Ranch, but be before any use could be made of them, the steamer Union, Captain Mastern, came out from Almeda Creek, and observing the steamer anchored with a Trains going West, at 10h 30m A. M., 5h 56m. signal of distress, made for her, and took off the passengers.

Upon receiving intelligence of the disaster, Mayor Brenham immediately set about making prepa-rations for the relief of the sufferers.

The Jenny Lind was on her way from Alviso to this city, and had ou board about 150 passengers. She was passed at 12 o clock precisely off Pulgas Ranche, by the steamer Express going the othe way. At 10 minutes past 12, the boat being then about four miles from the west shore of the bay. violent tremor was felt throughout the boat, like the concussion produced by the firing of a cannon and in a second after a tremendous report was heard, and the whole vessel enveloped i cloud of scalding steam.

The plate on the atter-head of the boiler had been blown out, and the steam and boiling water rushed out with fearful violence.

The bulk-head, separating the boiler from the cabin, which was att, was shivered into a thousand

The cabin was a closely confined room, 15 by feet, with very small windows looking out upon a sort of gangway that intervened between it and the railings. .It was just about dinner time; the table was spread, and a few minutes before the ladies and children, and gentlemen in charge of ladies, had been introduced into the cabin, so that they might not be incommoded by the rush to the dinner table when the bell should ring, and were about seating hemselves when the explosion took place, and lease volume of steam rushed into the cabin n the room were sore stricken as if wilted by hea They were scalded frightfully externally, and all phaled the fearful steam. Not one escaped. Ali were either killed instantly, or have since died.— Many of them had their clothes torn from and the

skin entirely burned off their faces and bodies. 'The sight presented was horrible beyond descrip-tion, not simply the scalded, but all were more or less mangled by the fragments of the boiler and bulkhead, and streams of b'ood flowed from the mutilated bodies. Some few of the gentlemen managed to grope their way out of the cabin, crying piteously to those above to save their wives and When some of the passengers who were unhurt, rushed below, a sight prevented itself which

staggered them, and some became faint.

They found the dead and dying lying in a confused mass upon the floor, covered with fragments of chairs tables furniture and timber and harrible relate, were writhing in the scalding water six inches deep on the floor. Poor little children were crying piteously for their mothers, who could bear, but blinded, could not see. Mothers shricking in agony and calling upon some one to save their children. The picture, even in our recollection is heart rending. Such was the scene in the cabin. The violence of the steam struck, as we have said, against the bulkhead in the rear of the boiler. and the greater portion burst through the cabin of its mission of death; while another portion recoiled and rushed to the torward part killing instantly one of the firemen who was standing in front of th furnace doors, mortally scalding another on the for ward deck, and killing several of the passengers who were standing on the forward part of the lower

part of the upper deck were nearly all saved; a few only were scalded, and those not dangerously.— Those about mid ship, right over the boiler, were

entirely uninjured. e most terrible destruction was on the af ter part of the deck, just over the cabin. Here a large number of passengers were congregated. After the steam had done its work of destruction in the cabin, it burst up the companion way, and in an instant swept those in its path to the deck, like grasp before the sickle. Not a man around stood. Fifty lay prostrate, scalded and wounded, shrieking in agony, and moaning out their last moments of

As soon as the consternation had subsided, those who had escaped rushed to the assistance of the sufferers, who were brought upon deck and laid out, some of them on mattrasses, and others on bare planks, with the carcasses of a number of hogs ranged on the deck as pillows. The cries of pair fearful. Some lost their senses and raved madly; others were seen staggering blindly about, their skin hanging in threads from their bodies, and from their hands like gloves turned inside out. Many had their clothes literally torn off them and shivered in the cold, while burning internally and crying for water. Many were literally scald ed, their hair melted off, as it were, by the steam. Many were literally scald

A MARTER HEROINE .- It is stated in the New York Times that a report just reached the Hungarians in that city, through various private hands of an event outreaching all yet known of Austrian cold-blooded, judicial tyranny. During the Spring of 1851, two years after the revolution, and in the midst of the quiet of slavery, all Hungary was aroused by the news, that a young and distinguish. ed lady had been suddenly arrested, the Countess Blanca Teleki. She was high-born, of one of the oldest samilies of Hungary—a family beloved for its many deeds of heroic patriotism. She had been owner of large estates-but, though of the aristocratic order, none loved her better than the peasantry. They all knew her as the friend of the poor-And in many rural districts, the Sunday Schools and Schools for the lower classes owe their origin entirely to the self-sacrificing labors of this lady, Suspicion had never breathed upon her name. She loved Hungary, and she was a woman of heroic spirit. These were supposed to be the reasons of her arrest. The charge against her was, that she was in correspondence with Kossuth and Mazzini. No one, even there, supposed the Government would dare to injure her, or hold her long. The news now is, that in these first Spring days, the young Countess Teleki was privately executed inher prison-probably that of Gros Wardein.

COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD .- The State is progressing in the work of re-laying the north track of this road. Its present condition is dangerous, and every speed consistent with the transportation on the road should be observed in putting down the new rails. Mr. Baker the present Superintendent, has the charreter of an energetic and efficient officer -The business of the road, during the present season. exceeds that of any former one .- \$187,000 were appropriated to lay the north track. The south track also requires to be re-laid; but only a single one can can be operated on at the same time.- Village Record.

The American Tract Society held their 28th anniversary celebration on Wednesday in New York. The annual report shows that they issue regularly 200,000 copies of the American Messenger: 25,000 of the German Messenger; 250,000 of the Child's Paper, besides an immense quantity of other works. During the past year they have, circulated 9,162,640 publications. Their receipts tor the year were \$385,286 68; expenditures \$385,-085 07. The Society employs 642 colporteurs 194 being in the middle States.

From the Delaware State Reporter, May 10. War with the Fishermen.

The town of Lewes has been thrown into grea confusion for the past two days, on account of a fleet of fifty or more sail of fishermen, from Maine and Cape Cod, appearing in the harbor and the riotous conduct of the sailors. It seems these vessels, for some weeks past, have been fishing off the coast for mackerel. On Saturday last they ran in harbor; and on Sunday, some dozen or more of the men came ashore, and raised considerable disturbance in the town of Lewes. On Tuesday morning the vessels put to sea, but failing to discover the fishing grounds, they returned again the same afternoon. Angered and vexed with their disappointment, large body of the men marched up to the town where they committed the most excessive acts of ri otous behaviour. They made forcible entrance into private dwellings, frightening and insulting the occupants. A few energetic individuals suc ceeded in driving them back to their boats, and the town authorities forbade them from returning, a

their peril.
Shortly after sundown on Wednesday evening the citizens were aroused to immediate action by the report that one hundred and fifty fishermen were crossing the beach, threatening to attack and burn the town. The men all turned out, armed with guns, muskets and huge clubs. The windows and doors of nearly every dwelling were locked and barred, and the females were in dreadful trepidation In the meantime, the assailants continued to ad vance until they reached the bridge which span Lewes Creek, one hundred and fifty yards from the town. Here a skirmish ensued, in which the fish

By this time, a posse of the citizens had taken possession of a canon in front of Mr. Burr's Hotel, loaded it with grape shot, and upon the repulse of the fishermen a volley was fired into them. The night was dark, and it could not be ascertained

whether any one was shot. The firing of the cannon served as a signal to the pilots off at the Breakwater. Several boat loads immediately came on shore, and joining the citizens, a pursuit was made after the repulsed assailants. Their rear was protected by a loaded swivel ounted on the bridge, with a slow match kept in readiness.

The pursuing party, numbering a hundred or more, armed with some sixty or eighty guns, quickly reached the beach, and discovered the fishermen had embarked for their vessels. The firing the cannon warned them of the fact that there plenty of fight in the men of Sussex.

About 20 of the rioters made forcible entrance into the garden of Mr. Thomas Howard, and desoiled the premises of all the most rare exotics.-Not content with committing this outrage on the property of an unoffending individual, they turned upon Mr. Howard, and threw rotten eggs at him,

and drove him from his garden.

Another party entered the house of Dr. Hall, and insulted the females. The same party burst into the house adjoining, and drove the females into the the further advances of the fishermen by barring all the entrances.

In the skirmish Mr. Wm. A. Morrow had his leg severely hurt. Mr. Morrow, at one time, stood alone on the footway which extends across the beach, and, with but a single pistol, he kept the whole party at bay.

On Thursday and Friday nights patrols were stationed on the bridge and on the beach, where they placed their watch to prevent the landing of any large holy of the fibermen.

large body of the fishermen. The citizens now have matters so organized as to permit only one or two to land at a time, for the

purpose of procuring provisions, and supplies of sea

ent will avoid the fishers

This arrangem

stores. This arrangement will avoid the collecting in the town in any large body. MRS. HowARB.—A Baltimore paper gives the so lowing account of this somewhat celebrated wo-

"The late marriage of the Emperor of France, and the putting away of Mrs. Howard, as she is called, his former mistress, has a peculiar interest here.-This Mrs. Howard is the daughter of a distinguish ed family in this city, but has long been consider ed by them as dead. When young sne was distin ed by them as dead. When young sne was distin-guished for her beauty and wit, as well as her extraordinary amorous proponsities. She went to England, was introduced into the highest society there by the daughter of a Maryland family, who is now one of the brightest ornaments of the British no bility. There she was married to a titled gentle man, and after committing a number of indiscre-tions, and giving her friends an infinite degree of trouble and anxiety, finally irretrievably disgraced herself by eloping with a gay young officer. After being in succession the mistress of several noblemen she attached herself to Louis Nanoleon with whom she has remained a number of years. A real affection is said to have existed between them, several children having been the fruit of their connection. Her banishment to England, and her rumored abstracion of important secret papers from the Emperor's private apartment, is the last phase in her eventful life. After her fall, finding her eclamation impossible, her friends here announc ed her dead, and even went through the ceremony of interring her supposed remains in Greenwood Cemetery, and to them she is, to all intents, moralnhysically dead

BUFFALO, May 13. A building, situated on Main street, in this city A building, situated on Main street, in this copy, occupied as the Banking House of Messrs, Robinson &Co, and Robert Cobb, whilst undergoing repairs, suddenly caved in this afternoon men, and some of the occupants of the upper story, are baried beneath the ruins. The front of the building had been taken out and left without sufficient support. Workmen are now clearing away the ruins as rapidly as possible, in order to relieve those beneath.

SECOND DESPATCH.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BUFFALO, May 18—10 P. M.

Five men have just been taken from the ruin
live, one with his legs badly crushed and other
wise seriously injured. Three dead bodies hav lso been recovered-one named John Hufford, naster carpenter, having his head horribly crushed Mhilst digging at the end of the building, a man felt his hand clasped tightly by one beneath the ruins, and after removing the mass above, a boy, elt his hand clasped ugan, unins, and after removing the mass aport, named Geo. Kinsay, was discovered jammed bethe timbers. He was, after much difficulty, unch injured internally. for night work, and are striving manfully to re-move the ruins. It is supposed that filteen persons are still beneath the building. All are doubtless dead, as the falling mass piled up thickly and solid from the cellar to the second story.

A NATIVE GENILS.—The Washington correspondent writes to the Norfolk (Va) Argus: Clark Mills is a genius! His last conception is to make a groud of statuary to preserve the stalwart Indian, the monstrous buffalo, the graceful elk, and the fleet wild horse of the prairie, as types of what are fast passing away from our Western country, before the resistless advance of the white man and the school house. He brought these animals from the Rocky Mountains, and will study them until he gets their counterpart in bronze. It will be eminently proper to embelliss some our squares with this novel, beaucounterpart in bronze. It will be eminently proper to embellian some our squares with this novel, beautiful, and national group. Mills has given such unmistakable evidence of skill, energy, and high genius, in the production of the Jackson Equestrian Statute, that we know he can perfect his last, best idea. He will work, at the same time, upon the great Statue of Washington, for which Congress has placed at his disposal \$60,000.

WEST BRANCH LUMBER TRADE .- The lumber rade on the Susquehanna, this season, has been unsually successful. A gentleman from Lock Haven, who has paid some attention to the subject estimates that 4000 raits and arks, valued at \$2,-000,000, have gone past that place on their way to market. In addition to this, an immense quanity of lumber enters the West Branch below Lock Haven, and is manufactured at that and Williamsport, and sent to market by the Pennsylvania canal The lumber trade of the Susquehanna is rapidly increasing and the price of the article constantly ising. REVENUES FROM CUSTOMS .- The revenue re

eipts from Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philalelphia and New Orleans, for the month of March, were five millions seven hundred and sixty-six housand dollars : for April, four millions four hun lred and ninety-two thousand dollars; total for wo months, ten millions one hundred and fiftyeight thousand dollars; making an increase, from he year 1852, of two millions four hundred and ninety thousand dollars, which is at the rate of thirty-three per cent. The revenues of the year, from all sources, will reach sixty millions of dollars Boston, May 7 .- This afternoon, at half-past

o'clock, as the New Bectord and Taunton train was near Taunton, Mass., the axle tree of the tender broke, and, with the baggage and passenger car containing twenty-five passengers, was pro-lown an embankment thirty feet. But ons were seriously, though not fatally injured while fitteen received slight bruises.

ID Col. JAMES W. COFFROTH, a native of Franklin county, Pa., formerly connected with the Spirit of the Times in Philadelphia, and lately a member of the California Senate, has been appointed Secretary of that State.

Late from California.

LOSS OF STEAMSHIP S. S. LEWIS.

Another Steamboat Explosion-Twenty Lives Lost Forty or Fifty injured.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.

The steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juan, with California dates to the 16th of April, reached her wharf fast evening.

The Daniel Webster connected with and brings The Daniel Weoster connected with and oringo to passengers of the steamship Brother Jonathan, thich left gan Francisco on the 16th ult.

The Daniel Webster brings about 200 passengers,

nd a considérable amount in gold dust. The most important news by this arrival is the intelligence of the total wreck of the steamship S. Lewis, belonging to the Nicaragua line. She un ashore in a fog near the same spot where the Tennessee struck, a few weeks ago, and shortly af-ter became a total wreck. Her passengers, num-bering 385, are all believed to have been saved. At the time of the accident the S. S. Lewis was om San Juan to San Francisco, with the passengers by the Prometheus, which left New York on

the 19th of March. The S. S. Lewis was built at Philadelphia, in 1851, and was valued at \$200,000. There was in surance on her.

Steamship Jenny Lind had exploded her boilers near San Francisco, terribly scalding from 60 to 70 persons, twenty of whom had since died. Among the victims of this terrible disaster was he whole family of Mr. Noah Ripley, consisting of

imself, wife, and four children. The accident occurred just at the head of San Francisco Bay, and 18 persons were killed instantly by the explosion. The steamer which formerly plied between San Francisco and Sacramento had just got fairly un-

the plate of her boiler, and scattering death and de-The bodies of 18 of the dead have been recovered.

Thirty or forty others were dreadfully scalded, so much so that not one among them is expected

ier way when the explosion occurred blowing

o live.

Eight of those killed, and many of the scalded were all residents of San Francisco.

The steamer was on her return from a trip to

Alviso. The passage of the bill by the House of Representtives for the extension of the city front, had causd the most intense excitement among the citizens of San Francisco, who being determ it if possible in the Senate, drew up a memorial to that body, numerously signed, protesting strenuous-

ly against it. This when presented gave rise to a warm debate, then the vote being taken the bill was referred At the date of the steamer's departure, it had been fully ascertained that none of the passengers on board the steamer S. S. Lewis, were lost.

The measures started at San Francisco for the relief of the sufferers by the wrick of the steamer Independence, had produced up to the 14th, subcriptions amounting to over \$2,00t. The small pox was prevailing and preading rapidly throughout San Francisco. Many fatal

ares are reported. ount of gold dust shipped by the mail The ame earner to Panama is computed at over two million of dollars.

The intelligence from the mining regions is very atisfactory.

The miners at Columbia, Sonora, Calaveras, Dry

Creek, Yreka, and Shasta, are all actively and profitably employed.

The flood at Sacramento was subsiding. Among the Acts passed by the Legislature, was general bill for the incorporation of railroad companies, and also extending the provisions of the Fu eitive Slave Law for another year

Important from Mexico.

nauguration of Santa Anna—The Sloo Contract
Confirmed—Tehuanlepec Neutrality Treaty Ratified—Arbitrary Press Law, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—The steamer Texas arrived to day from Vera Cruz. Gen. Uraga, who is going to Prussia as Mexican Minister, came pas-

enger in her. Gen. Arista sailed from Vera Cruz on the 9th inst., in the British mail steamer Avon, for St. Thomas.

City of Mexico dates are to the 4th inst. The apers contain full particulars of the inaughration f Santa Anna, and of the formation of a new

The contract has been confirmed by the Government, and the treaty in regard to neutrality con-cerning the Tehuantepec route also confirmed. Santa Anna had proclaimed a new arbitrary law with regard to the press, requiring all the papers to be licensed by government, and the proprietors to deposit large sums as securities, and copies of every article to government officers before publication, to abstain entirely from discussing political matters. Severe penalties attend the infringement of these rules, also as to publishing matter denom inated subversive, seditious, libellous, immoral and

In consequence of this law several of the most prominent Mexican journals, including the Monitor, has been discontinued.

INDIAN FIGHT .- The St. Paul Pioneer, of the 28th ult., says:—About 2weeks since a party of Chippewas killeda Sioux Indian near Sioux Village. Frow's band, in retaliation, formed a war party went up to the St. Croix; and there killed a Chip-pewa and returned home. The Chippewas formed a large war party, and followed the Sioux down. About 10 o'clock this morning, a number of the Chippewas who were prowling about town in quest of Sioux, saw our friend Jim and his two sisters enter Forbes' store, took their stand in front of the store, and fired in through the open door, badly wounding one of the women. Old Jim immediatey gave chase, but unfortunately, only two barrels of his revolver went off, and they without effect

A more daring feat was never perpetrated by any people than this attack of the Chippewas, in the city of St. Paul, in the most business part of town, and in broad daylight. We understand Gov. own, and in broad daylight. We understand Gov. Rammey immediately ordered out a company of U. S. Dragoons to go in pursuit of the offenders, that they may at once be brought to justice; the Draeing a little tardy in their movements, about sixty of our citiznes, under command of Lieut. Simpson, started after the Indians; and as they had not returned at the hour of going to press, we are unable to give the result.

Washington, May 11 .- The recently appointed Clerks in the Land Office, were sworn in to-day.— Among them was Mr. Edward H. Fuller, who was shot by Capt. Schaumburg. He appears to have fully recovered his health.

The three most prominent candidates for the pission to Hague are Messrs. Wall, Stevens and Vanderpoel. Mr. Stevens is backed by Com. Stockton and Senators Thompson and Wright, and the whole New Jersey delegation. His friends regard his appointment as certain. ever, is the son of an old friend of the Fresident .-Vanderpoel is the compromise between them.

The Diplomatic appointments are not yet settled.
Col. Dabney S. Carr, of Maryland, will probably be

appointed Resident Minister at Constantinople.

The weekly entertainment by the Marine Band was resumed at the Capitol ground this evening attended by a large and fashionable concourse, including President Pierce, who appeared to enjoy the music very much. The Band will perform at the President's grounds on Saturday evening, and this time-honored custom will be continued throughout the season.

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CHARLESTON, May 11.—The steamship leabel as arrived here, with Havana dates to the 8th

A disagreement had arisen between the authori ties, and Gen. Lavalette, the second in command and another high officer, were to leave for Spain disgusted with the state of affairs. The troops in interior were also, it is said, showing symp toms of discontent.
The dates from Key West are to the 8th instant.

The weather was hot, and business generally was

THE DARK SIDE OF THE PICTURE.-The California correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing under date of March 15th, says: " Notwithstanding the wealth of California, I

think it is sale to affirm that there is not a state in the Federal Union which has proportionate to its population, so many poor and destitute. Many thou sands are here without triends, and constitutions in adequate for the exertions necessary to secure the means of living, even if employment could breadily procured. Thousands come down from the es after an unsuccessful campaign, and in vain seek employment. Many resort to petty theits to obtain bread. Suicides, on account of pove ger and neglect, are getting quite frequen difficult to subsist long without money or friends, where prices range so high. The people of this State are liberal and humane. Benevolent individuals are substantial and humane. uals do all in their power to relieve suffering and listress, and our merchants are not backward to respond to charitable appeals."

IJANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!—IMFOR IANTO DYSPETTICS. Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PRESIN, the true Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepris, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after NATURE'S OWN ACENT, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents eratis. See notice among the medical advertisements. [sep 16-24-1y The state of the state of