Intelligencer & Journal.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

Lancaster, April 11, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR:
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield County.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
HENRY S. MOTT, of Pike County.

Office of the Intelligencer, at No. 21 South Queen street, nearly opposite the Second Presbyterian Church.

Money Wanted.

We need money badly at the present time; and as we have a large amount standing on our books for subscription, advertising and job work, we should be pleased to see any number of our patrons step up, or down, as the case may be, to the "Captain's office" and settle their *accounts*. Of course this hint is not intended for *those* (and we have a goodly number of such) who are always prompt in paying the Printer.

An Apology.

Our time, for several days past, has been entirely taken up in moving and 'getting fixed' in our new quarters, consequently we have been unable to give much attention to the paper. Our readers will, therefore, know how to make allowance for any omissions or imperfections that may be apparent in this number.

Appointment.

Governor Ligon, of Maryland, has re-appointed Col. J. FRANKLIN REIGART, of this city, Commissioner, with authority to take acknowledgement of Deeds, Mortgages, Letters of Attorney, or any writing under seal to be used or recorded in the State of Maryland. Col. R. held the office under the late Governor Lowe, and his re-appointment is no less complimentary to our townsman than kind and judicious on the part of the new Executive of Maryland.

The Census.

Any suggestions which may be induced by an examination of the tables of the United States Census, for this county, should beforwarded at an early day to Mr. DE BOW, Superintendent of the Census office at Washington, with a view to the correctness of other publications from that office.

☞ The bill providing for building six steam frigates, in accordance with the recommendation of Secretary Dobbin, has passed both branches of the National Legislature and is now a law. In the present troubled state of Europe, we think this a wise movement on the part of Congress.

☞ The Coalitionists, embracing Whigs, Maine Law men, and Free Soilers, have carried the elections in Rhode Island and Connecticut, by heavy majorities. So much for re-opening the slavery agitation which it was supposed was forever quieted by the passage of the Compromise Measures of 1850.

TAXABLE PROPERTY OF THE STATE.—The aggregate of taxable property fixed by the Revenue Board of this State is $531,469,556. These sums will yield the following revenue to the Commonwealth:—Tax on property subject to a tax of three mills, $1,577,237 44; tax on property subject to a tax of one per cent., $52,613 83; tax on property subject to a tax of two per cent., $6,580 50; tax on watches $11,338 75; gross amount of revenue, $1,648,920 62. From this amount deduct $100,000 for collection, exonerations, &c., and we have nearly $1,548 920 52 net revenue. The expected revenue for this financial year exceeds by some thousands of dollars the estimated expenditures.

PERVERSION OF FACTS.—There is no longer a shadow of doubt but that the Democratic press of Harrisburg has been bought up to subserve the interests of the great Railrosd Moloch; and if the people of Pennsylvania are opposed to a SACRIFICE of MILLIONS of DOLLARS in virtually GIVING AWAY our Public Improvements to a giant corporation, let the unsubsidized press of the State speak out. The *Keystone*, which, under the rule of the late Judge McFarlane would have continued an unbought organ of the party, comes to the aid of the mighty corporation, and right manfully does Section 3. That for its new friends, by perverting and distorting letters and figures to show that there has been a loss on the Main Line, during the year 1853, of $450,706 58. But, mark ye, how a plain tale shall put them down. In the *Keystone's* estimate, the sum of $648,710 46 expended in relaying the north track of the Columbia Road and the New Portage are counted, evidently, with the current expenses of the year—which, if deducted, (and no one will pretend to call these *ordinary* expenses,) leaves a *nett revenue* to the Commonwealth of $198,003 88! Truly it must be very much to the interest of the State to give away what will yield that sum when the works are completed.

But the *Union* is still more rampant for the sale. Nor this alone—but it opposes the lease of the works at an annual rental of $1,200,000. This is *probably* owing to the fact that the bold speculators and financiers who have the control of TWO BANKS, a SAVING'S INSTITUTION, and a LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, are not included and taken in as partners. Verily, Lauman & Co., especially the company, should be the last to do anything that would militate against the Commonwealth or the Improvements, for it is at these teats that they and their friends have fattenek—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

WHOLESALE LEGISLATION.—On Tuesday last, the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, passed *eighty-three* bills—nearly all of a local character—besides doing other business connected with legislation.

NEW LONDON ACADEMY.—We direct attention to the advertisement of this Institution in another column. The location is a beautiful one, and we are glad to learn that, under its present excellent management, the school is in a highly prosperous and flourishing condition.

☞ A bill has passed both branches of Congress, increasing the compensation of Postmasters 10 per cent., on their present allowance. This is specially applicable to Postmasters in small towns and villages, and is an act of justice to a deserving and useful class, who perform more hard labor at a lower salary than any other officers under the Government.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL ACADEMY.—This flourishing Institution, located in one of the most delightful spots in Cumberland county, is in the full tide of success, under its accomplished Principal, Professor BURNS. For terms, &c., see advertisement in another column.

☞ Horatio King, Esq., who has been appointed assistant postmaster general, in place of Mr. Hobbie, deceased, is a native of Maine, a scholar, and a good writer. He is a printer by trade, and was at one time editor of the Jeffersonian, published in Portland. During the administration of Mr. Fillmore, he was placed in the bureau of the post office department which had to do with international postal concerns. The selection is considered a good one by those who know him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A TREMENDOUS WRECK.—On Saturday week, as the stern section of the boat Emily Taylor was descending Plane 10, near Hollidaysburg, when about two-thirds of the way down, the stops broke, and it came with a rush in collision with the middle and forward sections standing at the foot, causing a most magnificent smash up. The whole of the sections ran to Miller's Warehouse, where the locomotive caught them. While in the act of checking the speed, the second section parted, scattering sugar cured hams, flour, whiskey, &c., right and left on the railroad.

Russia and England.

Among the items of intelligence by the late European steamer, says the Pennsylvanian, is a lengthy and interesting correspondence between the British Minister at St. Petersburg, in January, 1854, Sir G. H. SEYMOUR, and the British Government, in which the views of England and Russia upon the Turkish Question, at that time, are set forth with considerable clearness—the British Minister having had numerous interviews with the Czar upon the subject. The main features of the discussion are the pertinacity with which the Czar insisted upon the probabilities of a speedy dissolution of the Turkish Government and the necessity of an understanding between England and Russia which, in that event, should be made of the country. In speaking of Turkey, he pronounced it a sick man, whose recovery was impossible and whose dissolution only a *question* of time. He declared his determination to oppose the occupation of Constantinople by England or any other important maritime power. His general ideas in regard to the ultimate destiny of Turkey, being given by Sir G. H. Seymour in his (the Emperor's) own language, as follows:

Well there are several things which I never will tolerate. I will begin by ourselves. I will not tolerate the permanent occupation of Constantinople by the Russians. Having said this, I will say that it never shall be held by the English or French, or any other great nation. Again, I never will permit an attempt at the reconstruction of a Byzantine Empire, or such an extension of Greece as would render her a powerful State; still less will I permit the breaking up of Turkey into little republics, asylums for the Kossuths and Mazzinis, and other revolutionists of Europe; rather than submit to any of these arrangements I would go to war; and as long as I have a man and musket left would carry it on.

At a later period of the same conversation, he thus sketched out the arrangements which would meet with his approbation:

The Emperor went on to say that in the event of the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, he tho't it might be less difficult to arrive at a satisfactory territorial arrangement than was commonly believed. The Principalities are, he said, in fact, an independent State under my protection; this might so continue. Servia might receive the same form of government. So again with Bulgaria. There seems to be no reason why this province should not form an independent State.

As to Egypt, I quite understand the importance to England of that territory. I can then only say, that if, in the event of a distribution of the Ottoman succession upon the fall of the Empire, you should take possession of Egypt, I shall have no objection to offer. I would say the same thing of Candia. That island might suit you, and I do not know why it should not become an English possession.

On the part of England, the above propositions were received with constant protestations, that Turkey was not so very sick after all; that she might yet prove long-lived; and that the establishment of a definite understanding in regard to her final destiny, would almost inevitably precipitate her dissolution, which it was the interest of both powers to avoid. As to the final disposition of Turkey, in case of the destruction of its present government, the Earl of Clarendon thus stated the views of the English Cabinet:

But on the supposition that, from unavoidable causes, the catastrophe did take place, her Majesty's government entirely share the opinion of the Emperor, that the occupation of Constantinople by either of the great Powers, would be incompatible with the present balance of power and the maintenance of peace in Europe, and must at once be regarded as impossible; that there are no elements for the reconstruction of a Byzantine empire; that the systematic misgovernment of Greece, offers no encouragement to extend its territorial dominion; and that as there are no materials for provincial or communal government, anarcy would be the result of leaving the provinces of Turkey to themselves, permitting them to form separate republics.

In regard to the proposed new territorial division, he says:

England desires no territorial aggrandizement, and could be no party to a previous arrangement from which she was to derive any such benefit.—England could be no party to any understanding, however general, that was to be kept secret from other powers; but her Majesty's government believe that no arrangements could control events, and that no understanding could be kept secret. They would in the opinion of her Majesty's government, be the signal for preparation for intrigues of every description, and for revolts among the Christian subjects of the Porte. Each power and each party would endeavor to secure its future interests, and the dissolution of the Turkish empire would be preceded by a state of anarchy which must aggravate every difficulty, if it did not render a peaceful solution of the question impossible.

The only mode by which a solution could be attempted would be that of an European Congress, but that only affords an additional reason for desiring that the present order of things in Turkey should be maintained, as her Majesty's government cannot, without alarm, reflect on the jealousies that would then be evoked, the impossibility of reconciling the different ambitions and the divergent interests that would be called into play, and the certainty that the treaties of 1815 must then be open to revision, when France might be prepared to risk the chances of an European war, to get rid of the obligations which she considers injurious to her national honor, and which, having been imposed by victorious enemies, are a constant source of irritation to her.

In the course of negotiations France was occasionally referred to by the Czar with considerable bitterness, and Austria was mentioned as having interests perfectly identical with Russia, and as being bound by promises to acquiesce in her arrangements, while the co-operation of England in the plunder of Turkey was most earnestly, but it appears not very successfully solicited.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.—The Washington Union seems to consider our relations with Spain to be in a critical condition. An editorial in that paper, says:

'The indications are daily multiplying that we are not long to enjoy uninterrupted peace with Spain. We feared as much when we saw Pezuela appointed Captain General of Cuba, under what we believed at the time to be British dictation. Lord John Russell has since admitted that the selection of this functionary was in accordance with the wishes of the Aberdeen ministry. And for what did Victoria's government desire him? Because of his known inveterate hostility to the United States and their institutions, as manifested during his residence at Porto Rico, as Captain General, and afterwards at Madrid!'

It then proceeds to declare that if England and France think proper to endorse this wrong—if they send their vessels to the coasts of Cuba to protect the authorities there in the wanton outrage which has occurred in the instance of the Black Warrior—our duty will be too clear to admit of a doubt upon the subject. And in conclusion it thus admonishes us to prepare to defend ourselves:

'It is evidently our duty to begin to prepare for the worst. We must demonstrate to the good of every land—those entertaining sentiments kindred to our own—in an unmistakeable manner, that we have not only a good cause, but that we are so prepared that, with God's blessing, we shall be enabled to maintain it. We should thus contract an alliance more formidable to our enemies than any ever contracted between crowned heads for the suppression of political liberty.'

The Periodicals.

☞ The 'ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART,' for April, is a very interesting number, and handsomely embellished. Published by A. Montgomery, 17 Spruce street, New York.

☞ BLACKWOOD for March contains the following table of contents: Disraeli—a Biography; The Quiet Heart—Part 4; The Russian Church and the Protectorate in Turkey; The Two Arnolds; Count Sigismunds Will; New from the Farm; Alexander Smith's Poems; The Epidemics of the Middle Ages The song of Metrodorus; The New Reform Bill.—The foregoing articles will not fail to interest the many readers of Blackwood. We refer our readers to the following terms of the Quarterlies and the Magazine:

Terms—payment to be made in advance.

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 per annum
For any two	5
For any three	7
For all four of the Reviews	8
For Blackwood's Magazine	3
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10

Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers, 79 Fulton st., entrance 54 Gold st., New York.

Soldiers of 1812.

BOUNTY LAND—SOLDIERS OF 1812.—It gives us pleasure to know that the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and New Jersey, have spoken out in a manly and decided tone in favor of granting one hundred and sixty acres of land, to the defenders of our common country in the war of 1812, and where they are deceased, to their widows and children.

Many of our Representatives in Congress seem not to understand the strength and popularity of this measure. In Pennsylvania there must be fifty thousand persons interested in the proposed grant. And in Philadelphia city and county nearly twenty thousand persons are concerned in the passage of this proposed modification of the bounty land law. It is true a very large portion of the men who went forth todefend their country in the war of 1812 are dead. But then their widows or sons and sons-in-law, are all active in support of the proceeding of the convention held in this city on the anniversary of the great battle of New Orleans.

In numerous instances, both fathers and mothers have gone down to the grave. The children, therefore, have a just claim upon the lands that their parents would have received if they were not dead. It is true the present defective law authorized the minor child or children to receive these lands. But then there are no minor children; or so few as to render that part of the act little better than a nullity.

The demands of justice, therefore, are very strong, indeed, in favor of giving the children, generally, what would have fallen to the parents, if they had survived and made a personal application.

From this view of the case, it is very evident that the proposition of Judge Sutherland, to give one hundred and sixty acres to the heirs, where the parents have not received the land, must reach into almost every family in the State, and particularly in and about the limits of Philadelphia.

Indeed, it seems strange that Congress should delay acting on the bill for a single day. The recruits who enlisted about the close of the Mexican war, and who were in service only two or three weeks, received one hundred and sixty acres, and why not give the same amount to men of the recent war of Independence? We are sure that there is not a more popular bill now pending before Congress, than the one that is presented in behalf of the soldiers of 1812, their widows and children.

The united press is for it, The voice of the people from every section of the Union is heard in its favor, and if the Representatives of the people desire to meet the wishes of the Freemen of the country, they will promtly give the soldiers of the war of 1812 one hundred and sixty acres of land, and thus place them on something like a footing with the recruits retered to, who received one hundred and sixty acres for only two or three weeks service.—*Pennsylvanian.*

STATE VALUATION.—The table below shows the valuation of taxable property in this Commonwealth, as fixed by the Board of Revenue Commissioners, lately in session at Harrisburg, and the increase over the former valuation.—The gross amount of taxable property is $531,469,556 85; which will produce, after deducting $100,000 for collecting and exonerations, a revenue of $1,548,920 52.

Counties.	*Aggregate Value.*	*Increase in 3 yrs*
Adams,	4,749,366	133,858
Allegheny,	26,235,810	2,227,590
Armstrong,	2,476,487	405,107
Beaver,	4,104,954	495,369
Bedford,	2,338,887	130,983
Berks,	22,699,200	62,584
Blair,	4,070,689	628,125
Bradford,	4,078,992	514,201
Bucks,	17,687,012	746,180
Butler,	2,974,324	354,199
Cambria,	1,371,345	308,160
Carbon,	2,248,125	185,126
Centre,	5,041,476	decrease.
Chester,	22,690,413	790,981
Clarion,	1,737,327	103,445
Clearfield,	1,249,182	133,390
Clinton,	1,907,113	129,444
Columbia,	3,112,983	
Crawford,	3,424,527	440,365
Cumberland,	10,946,856	351,045
Dauphin,	10,456,138	671,645
Delaware,	8,644,698	decrease.
Erie,	4,358,916	510,890
Elk,	622,425	228,595
Fayette,	5,183,825	decrease.
Forest,	146,339	
Franklin,	12,492,572	552,730
Fulton,	797,800	87,593
Greene,	2,957,862	75,000
Huntingdon,	5,447,844	44,251
Indiana,	2,690,476	155,783
Jefferson,	1,035,890	54,932
Juniata,	2,827,826	118,434
Lancaster,	32,592,596	1,977,515
Lawrence,	3,174,995	370,931
Lebanon,	8,105,654	235,000
Lehigh,	8,599,966	110,800
Luzerne,	6,771,527	595,175
Lycoming,	4,361,187	585,861
Mercer,	3,913,003	466,789
McKean,	591,546	52,142
Mifflin,	4,351,475	197,700
Monroe,	1,591,216	25,100
Montgomery,	17,529,013	879,349
Montour,	1,864,427	
Northampton,	13,953,772	245,113
Northumberland,	5,234,929	800,724
Philadelphia,	150,949,865	14,360,238
Perry,	3,113,603	56,103
Pike,	736,075	65,672
Potter,	746,697	100,697
Schuylkill,	11,869,039	2,897,034
Somerset,	2,912,788	78,970
Sullivan,	451,068	100,812
Susquehanna,	2,715,486	108,127
Tioga,	1,647,133	50,000
Union,	6,053,630	100,677
Venango,	1,376,841	101,620
Warren,	1,336,554	139,918
Washington,	9,896,386	628,658
Wayne,	1,611,190	239,440
Westmoreland,	7,958,272	294,333
Wyoming,	927,454	48,674
York,	11,532,381	916,984

Cities and Towns of Great Britain, according to the Census of 1851:			
London,	2,362,000	Liverpool,	375,000
Bath,	54,000	Manchester,	303,000
Birmingham,	232,000	Norwich,	68,000
Bolton,	61,000	Plymouth.	52,000
Brighton,	69,000	Portsmouth,	72,000
Bristol,	137,000	Preston,	69,000
Hull,	84,000	Sheffield,	135,000
Leeds,	172,000		
Scotland.			
Aberdeen,	53,000	Glasgow,	148,000
Edinburg,	66,000		

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, recently made an important decision as to power of Courts of Quarter Sessions to *revoke* licenses. A rule was granted on James Gowan, of Harrisburg, to show why his license should not be revoked, on account of violating the law, in selling liquor to a minor and apprentice; also, for selling on Sunday. It was proved that he had sold liquor on Sunday to a minor apprentice, and to several others; and two records of conviction were produced, the one by a justice of the peace for selling liquor to said minor apprentice, the other by a different magistrate for selling on Sunday; both of which offences were committed since the renewal of his license at the January Court. Under these facts, Judge Pearson, in an able and elaborate opinion, decided that the Act of March, 11, 1834, invested the Courts with power to *revoke* licenses.—The power was a *discretionary* one with the Courts, to be exercised or not as the special facts might indicate. Mr. Gowan's license was revoked. The decision is important, as doubt has existed as to whether Courts have the power to revoke licenses for violations of the Sunday Act and selling to minors.

THE NEW HOLLAND MURDER.—The person named Freeman, who is supposed have been robbed and murdered, was found concealed amongst some hay-stacks on the farm of Mr. Mapes, about one mile south-west of New Holland, near the Lancaster turnpike. The deceased had been missed for about three weeks. He had been a school teacher, and as we hear, was rather dissipated. When found, his throat was cut from ear to ear, and a bullet-hole was found in his side. His clothes had been stripped off, and his money and whatever he had of value about him, taken. Mr. F. was an Irishman, and about 40 years of age. It had been said for some time past, that he had received a legacy from the old country, and it is supposed that he was murdered for his money by some of his associates.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

☞ WENTZ, at the "Bee Hive" Store, in North Queen street, has just opened a large, and splendid assortment of spring and summer goods—see advertisement.

☞ The workmen have commenced removing the old buildings in the rear of the State House and on West King street, preparatory to commencing the erection of the new Market Houses.

STRIKE OF THE JOURNEYMEN HOUSE CARPENTERS.—The journeymen house carpenters of this city, are on a strike for higher wages. They demand an advance of twenty-five cents a day on the former rates. On Tuesday last, they paraded the streets, preceded by music. Whether their employers acceded to their wishes or not, we have not learned.

☞ At an adjourned meeting of managers of the Lancaster County Agricultural Society, held in the city of Lancaster, on the 3d day of April, 1854 the following proceedings were had:

Committee to select a site and contract with the citizens of Columbia to enclose ground, &c.—Benjamin Herr, Esq., Jacob B. Garber, Jacob H. Hershey.

Committee on Premiums.—John Miller, Levi S. Reist, J. Hartman Hershey, Jacob Frantz, John Strohm.

Resolved, That a stated meeting of the Lancaster County Agricultural Society be held at Fulton Hall, in the city of Lancaster, on Monday the 24th day of April, 1854, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. G. ESHLEMAN, Sec'y.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This building (formerly the Mechanics' Institute, in South Queen street,) is now nearly completed, and will, in a few weeks, be dedicated to the service of God. The building is of the Gothic style of architecture, and its exterior, when finished, will present quite an imposing appearance. Its interior is handsomely and tastefully frescoed—and the two large windows, east and west, are stained glass, which adds greatly to the beauty of the room. The Pulpit is at the east end, and a Gallery for the Choir at the west. Four hundred persons can be comfortably seated in the body of the Church. There is also a fine and neatly finished Lecture Room on the first floor, which will hold about three hundred persons.

The superintending Committee, Messrs. HOWELL and EVANS, and the Architect, Mr. CAINES, certainly deserve a great deal of credit for the excellent taste displayed in directing the work; and too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. J. J. SEILING, who has given evidence of superior skill, good taste and workmanship, in the beautiful fresco work which adorns the interior of the building, and makes it present an appearance equal, if not superior, to any thing of the kind we have yet seen.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—J. S. Stager, Esq., of New Holland, was robbed of his pocket book containing about $2350 00 on Saturday night last in Philadelphia. It appears that on the arrival of the cars, there was an alarm of fire in the vicinity of the depot, when many of the passengers hastened to the place, Mr. Stager among them. On his return and going to his Hotel, he found his coat had been cut, and the pocket book containing the money abstracted.

EPHRATA, April 1, 1854.

To the Commissioners of Lancaster County,

GENTLEMEN:—Having been selected by the Court to represent this district in the late Revenue Board of Commissioners, which has just closed its labors, after being in session 29 days. It may be interesting to you and the citizens of the county generally, to be informed of the result and more particularly of the disposition of Lancaster county.

The following table shows the relative condition of the assessed valuation of the county as made by the County Commissioners and adopted by the Revenue Board. The regular increase of the taxable property at the four last trienial assessments, shows clearly that our county has been fairly assessed, and the increase of nearly two millions of dollars between each trienial assessment, proves that the wealth of the county is progressing with marked rapidity.

It gives me much pleasure to state that the Revenue Board passed our county without increasing the assessed valuation as returned by the County Commissioners, although the Board found it necessary in order to equalize the taxation of the several counties of the Commonwealth, to raise the valuation of other counties, varying from $2,000,000 down to half a million and less.

Lancaster county contains 593,920 acres of land valued at $25,333,863—average value $42 82 per acre.

Horses,	$ 726,960
Cattle,	288,160
Money at interest,	5,193,650
Furniture liable to tax,	49,310
Salaries,	13,110
Stocks,	711,214
Occupations over $200,	81,885
Pleasure carriages,	194,444
A. D. 1854, assessed valuation,	$32,592,596
1851, do do	30,615,081
1848, do do	28,612,763
1845, do do	27,561,973

The valution of the several counties of the Commonwealth for the next trienial assessment adopted by the Revenue Board, is $533,270,454—being an increase over the last report (1851) of $40,871,625.

There will be published by the Board a general report which sets forth all the facts in relation to the revenues.

Very respectfully, yours,
JOS. KONIGMACHER.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,

To serve in the Court of Quarter Sessions, commencing on Monday, the 17th inst.

Henry G. Brookhardt, West Hempfield.
John Crawford, Martic.
George Fehl, do.
Jacob Griel, City.
William Hays, Little Britain.
Jacob M. Hess, Conestoga.
Martin M. Kreider, West Hempfield.
John S. Keneagy, Paradise.
Isaac Landis, Conestoga.
John Longenecker, West Donegal.
Samuel McDonald, City.
James P. McIllvaine, Paradise.
Peter Martin, Esq., Elizabeth.
David Mowrer, Providence.
John McGrann, Manheim.
Henry Pinkerton, City.
John J. Porter, Martic.
Andrew Robinson, Carnaervon.
John Reddig, East Cocalico.
Jesse Shoemaker, Martic.
Charles M. Sproul, Sadsbury.
Nathaniel F. Sheaffer, Upper Leacock.
Marks G. Wenger, do. do.
Mitchell Weaver, City.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS,

To serve in same Court.

David Bair, Manor.
John Binkley, East Lampeter.
Charles M. Brown, East Donegal.
Benjamin Breneman, Mt. Joy.
John W. Clarke, Marietta bor.
Samuel Carmony, City.
Benjamin Charles, Lancaster twp.
John Curley, Leacock.
Henry B. Erb, Elizabeth.
Isaac Evans, Carnaervon.
Josiah Eby, Salisbury.
Jacob Eshleman, jr., Martic.
Henry Fry, Brecknock.
Charles P. Foulke, Strasburg bor.
Jacob M. Frantz, Lancaster twp.
Richard Flickinger, West Cocalico.
Jacob Gable, City.
Benjamin Herr, Providence.
Samuel Hess, jr., Pequea.
John E. Hostetter, Manor.
Jeremiah Hastings, Coleraine.
Levi Hull, Warwick.
Henry W. Hess, City.
P. W. Housekeeper, Drumore.
George C. Hawthorn, Manor.
Edward Jacobs, Leacock.
Martin Kling, West Donegal.
Henry Kauffman, Rapho.
John Kirk, Little Britain.
Christian Keneagy, Paradise.
Henry Kreider, City.
John Landis, jr., East Lampeter.
Edward Larney, Sadsbury.
John Leib, Mt. Joy.
Leonard Lovett, Little Britain.
John B. Mylin, West Lampeter.
Walker Moore, Sadsbury.
Abraham Miller, City.
Christian Neff, East Lampeter.
David Styer, Carnaervon.
Michael L. Sensenig, East Earl.
Benjamin Snavely, Pequea.
David Shelly, Rapho.
John Smith, Esq., Leacock.
William Shrum, City.
Jacob B. Tshudy, Warwick.
John Vogan, Earl.
Michael Zahm, City.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, April 6.

SENATE.—A large number of petitions, memorials, &c., were presented.

The following bills were considered and passed: relative to Wagner street, in Philadelphia; to regulate the granting of licenses in Philadelphia; supplement to the act relative to the tax on collateral inheritances.

The general improvement bill was taken up, and after considerable discussion, passed finally.

The bill to change the mode of granting licenses and authorizing grocers to sell liquor passed second reading, and was then postponed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill incorporating the Grand Junction Railroad Company. Considerable discussion ensued upon the bill, and it was finally postponed for the present.

The bill to consolidate the sittings of the Supreme Court at Harrisburg, was then taken up.—Much debate arose, and the question on the bill still pending; adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.—The Senate re-assembled at 3 o'clock, and resumed, on second reading, the consideration of the bill to consolidate the sittings of the Supreme Court at Harrisburg. After much debate the question was taken on the bill and it was negatived. Yeas 16, nays 17.

The bills incorporating the Aramingo Plank Road Company, and Donalson Improvement Company, were taken up respectively, and passed.

The bill incorporating the Grand Junction Railroad Company, was then taken up and debated at length. The question on the bill still pending; the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Board of Port Wardens, of Philadelphia, requesting delay in the action of the House on the bill to extend the wharf lines in the river Delaware.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the Senate, to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors, the bill as it passed the House having been amended by the substitution of the Senate bill. The bill having been read, and the question being on concurring in the amendment of the Senate, it was moved to postpone the subject until to morrow. The motion was disagreed to. It was then moved to postpone until Friday, which was disagreed to. A motion was then made to postpone indefinitely. Lost. The question was then taken on concurring in the amendments of the Senate, and decided in the negative—yeas 37, nays 61.

So the bill will now probably go to a committee of Conference of the two Houses. The bill, as it stands, enacts a prohibitory law, leaving the question of the enactment taking effect, subject to a vote of the people in October.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill for the sale of the public works of the State, which was discussed until the hour of adjournment

Afternoon Session—The House re-assembled at 3 o'clock; when on motion, the vote on the final passage of the bill to regulate the general meeting of the Stockholders of the York County Bank was reconsidered, and the bill was then postponed.

The bill for the sale of the public works, was further debated by Messrs. Bingham, Crane and Stockdale in favor of the bill, and by Mr. Dunning and others, in opposition to it.

The question was then taken on Mr. Cook's amendment, and it was adopted—yeas 66, nays 27 It is the same bill as that which passed the Senate restricted so as to apply only to the Main Line, the minimum price of which is fixed at ten millions.—The idea is to provide for the sale of the branches of the public works in separate bills. Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, April 6.

SENATE.—A large number of petitions, memorials, &c., were presented, and among them several asking that the title to the Windmill Island may be vested in the city of Philadelphia; a number of memorials in favor of a bridge over the Schuylkill at Race st., and a remonstrance against the construction of a bridge over the Schuylkill at Arch street.

Mr. Darlington read in place a bill to increase the capital of the Columbia Bank.

The bill to regulate the sale of liquor by grocers was then taken up and passed—yeas 19, nays 12.

The bill to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors which had been returned from the House with the amendments of the Senate non-concurred in, was then taken up. It was moved that the Senate insist on its amendments, and appoint a committee of conference. The motion was discussed at some length by Messrs. Darsie, Quiggle, Evans, Kunkel, Price, and others. Mr. Kunkel made an able speech, and commented with much severity on the course of Mr. Price upon this bill Mr. Price replied, defining his position and maintaining the entire consistency and concientiousness of his conduct. Mr. Kunkel rejoined in a lengthy speech.

Mr. Heister then moved to postpone the whole subject indefinitely. The motion was disagreed to, yeas 8, nays 24.

The pending motion, that the Senate insist on its amendments, and appoint a committee of conference on the matter in controversy between the two Houses, was then agreed to, yeas 24, nays 6.

HOUSE.—After some little unimportant business, the House again took up the bill authorizing the sale of the main line of the public works. After further debate, the bill as amended passed second reading—yeas 61, nays 27. The rule was then on motion suspended, and the bill put upon its final passage. A motion was made and agreed to, to go again into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of general amendment. The House then being again in Committee on the bill, Mr. Cook moved to amend by substituting a new bill, being substantially the same as the other in its provisions, but more complete and explicit in its details. Considerable discussion arose upon the amendment.

Without disposing of the bill, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Arrival of the Baltic.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 4, 5 P. M.—The steamer Baltic arrived here at 4½ P. M. this afternoon, with three days later advices from Europe. Her dates are Liverpool, March 22:

American stock was firm.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Czar of Russia positively rejects all propositions of the Western Powers, and war is now considered as inevitable.

There is nothing new from Constantinople.

The combined fleets would soon enter the Black Sea.

Thirty thousand troops were at Odessa, and another corps of seventy thousand were about establishing themselves at Sabastapool. Over one hundred thousand men are said to be on the march between Odessa and Moscow.

The warlike preparations made by England and France had created the wildest excitement among the Turkish troops, and spring will usher in war on the most gigantic scale.

The continued snow and ice in Asia still checks operations in that quarter.

The Russians are represented as receiving great reinforcements.

Admiral Napier's fleets arrived at Wingoe Sound in the Baltic on the 15th ult. The Admiral arrived at Copenhagen on the 20th in a steamer.

The allied fleets were still at Besika Bay, but would soon re-enter the Black Sea.

No further fighting was reported either in Europe or in Asia On the Danube affairs are unchanged. It was reported that a Russian convoy of treasure had been captured near Kars, in Asia.

ENGLAND.—The decline in the funds is considered as owing to the unfavorable character of the secret correspondence in which the designs of Russia upon Turkey are clearly expressed, and the continued drain upon the bullions in the Bank of England.

The rumors of the failure of a large Australian house were current in London.

Lord Gilbert Grosvenor is dead.

A debate hadoccured in Parliament on the treatment of colored subjects of Great Britain by the United States.

The laborers' strike at Preston had led to serious disturbances, and many arrests had been made.

The depression in London and Liverpool Breadstuff market is said to have been caused by the strong desire to sell, in view of large receipts shortly expected to arrive from the Baltic.

FRANCE.—The first division of French troops had left for the seat of war. The steamers in which they embarked left Marseilles on Sunday afternoon.

Prince Napoleon, it was said would leave for the East on the 6th of April.

AUSTRIA.— Austria still remains in her neutral position. She has not signified her intention one way or the other, but is evidently preparing for some ulterior movement, as she is raising large armies. She will not sanction the Czar in retaining his position in the prindipalities.

Much excitement prevails all over Germany.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

THE GADSDEN TREATY, &c.—The Senate has to day had again under consideration in Executive Session the matter of the Gadsden treaty. Mr. Clayton made a strong speech against it, stating that he regarded it as more corrupt than the Galphin business. The vote of yesterday is considered decisive as to its fate. It was a motion to table, and was defeated by three votes.

The documents relative to the outrages upon the rights of American citizens by the authorities of Cuba were sent in to-day by the President. They are very voluminous.

St. Louis Correspondence.

ST. LOUIS, March 27, 1854.

We are now enjoying delightful spring weather—dreary old winter has filled its mission and taken its leave, to the entire satisfaction of all, and more particularly the poorer class.

Strangers from the country towns continue to pour into our city from all quarters—the country merchants are purchasing large stocks of goods, and our business thoroughfares are literally choaked up with drays, boxes and barrels.

The examination in the Kate Kearney case was concluded a day or two since, the result of which was, the Captain, Mr. John Bruner, was committed to answer at the next session of the U. S. District Court, which will be held in two weeks. He is now under bail in the sum of $5,000. The engineer was unable to appear, in consequence of the injuries received at the time of the explosion. The evidence in this case covers 120 pages of closely written matter, and it is said furnishes some most startling disclosures, not only in this case, but what seems to have been the *practice* among steamboatmen. It was proved that the boiler of the Kate Kearney was leaking the day previous to the accident, and that the Captain was apprised of it.—But, it was also proven that other boats had run for weeks, and in fact months with defective boilers, and they leaking badly all the time. The steamboat Inspectors are highly censurable for allowing such boats to ply on our western waters with their endorsement.

The Hoffman and Baker case has also been terminated. Baker has been held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court. Embree, an accomplice of Baker, was held in the sum of $2,000 to appear at the same time. On affidavit of Hoffman, Baker's wife was arrested for shooting with intent to kill. Hoffman is fast recovering from his injuries.

Some time since Maj. Bryant, U. S. Marshal for the District of Missouri, attempted to execute writs against trespassers upon the public lands in M'Donald county, in this State. It appears that a large body of men were engaged in cutting timber on the land belonging to 'Uncle Sam,' he presented his writs, the men resisted and actually drove him out of the State into Arkansas; they pursued him thither, and with great difficulty he escaped with his life. A man by the name of James M. Barker was arrested in this city on a charge of being concerned in the rebellion above alluded to. He is said to be a lawyer and a merchant, and in the former capacity gave aid and countenance to the resistance of the law. He is now in our jail on a charge of high treason, for which there is no bail. His case will come up at the next sitting of the U. S. Circuit Court, which will be held in this city in a few days.

The steamboat 'Federal Arch,' was run into by the Alconia a few days since, about 30 miles below this city, and sunk. No lives were lost. The boat is said to be a total loss, but the cargo will be recovered in a damaged state. She was bound for Cincinnati with a heavy freight. This is another to add to the already frightful list of disasters.

Our municipal election takes place to-day week. Both parties have their tickets in the field.

St. Louis, as well as the State of Missouri, has heretofore been very backward in the construction of railroads—she depended too much upon the river trade, and would not move in the matter of railroads, until she is forced to do so to compete with the adjoining States, who are now far in advance of us. Our citizens are now beginning to see and feel the effects of railroad communication with the seaboard cities. Let me show you how the trade of a single State effects St. Louis, and that State one of the youngest of the constellation; I allude to Iowa. The trade of that State with St