Intelligencer & Journal.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

Lancaster, April 25, 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.

☞ A. G. Helfenstein, Esq., has been appointed by the Governor, a Notary Public for this city, in place of Jacob Myers, Esq., whose term of office expires on the 28th inst. Mr. H. is competent and obliging, and will make an excellent officer.

A New Kind of Democracy!

To abuse Governor Bigler, Postmaster General Campbell, President Pierce and Mr. Buchanan, is the only evidence certain persons and presses give of their adhesion to the Democratic party. The guise is too transparent, however, to hide the ugly form of the animal;—the long ears ever and anon will protrude. This is that peculiar kind of Democracy which is so well pleasing to Federal Whiggery—hence their sayings are quoted readily and with great gusto by the organs of the enemy. The people should keep a watch over the conduct of these rotten politicians. They smile but to betray, and have doubtless received their "thirty pieces of silver," as the *quid pro quo* for their treacherous assaults upon prominent Democrats, and their indirect advocacy of the Whig candidates during the present campaign. An open, manly foe will always command respect; but treachery, whether open or secret, deserves, as it invariably receives, the scorn and detestation of honest men of all parties. Hence, the Whigs may love the treason, but the honest men among them must despise the traitors. More anon.

The Crystal Palace.

The indomitable Barnum has taken hold of this establishment with his accustomed energy, and will have it re-opened formally on the 4th of May ensuing. He has had it completely renovated and refitted—and it will re-commence under most favorable auspices, having been relieved of the debts which have heretofore hampered the concern. Inventors and others throughout the country are earnestly invited to co-operate with the Directors in forwarding, at an early day, to the Palace at New York, for exhibition, their Models, works of Art, improved Fabrics, or other Industrial achievements, so that desirable positions and ample space may be accorded them.

From the energy with which Barnum and his co-adjutors have commenced operations, we cannot doubt that the Palace will present vastly increased attractions the present season over last year, and yield a rich harvest to the stockholders. It is emphatically a great American enterprise, and deserves the patronage and encouragement of every friend of his country. Arrangements are being made with the different Railroad and Steamboat companies leading to New York, by which visitors will be conveyed there at greatly reduced rates of travel.

Philadelphia Nominations

The Democrats of the consolidated City of Philadelphia have placed in nomination the following excellent ticket, which, we think, can hardly fail in being elected:

For Mayor—Richard Vaux.
" *Solicitor*—William L. Hirst.
" *Controller*—William Badger.
" *Commissioner*—George C. Leidy.

The Whig ticket is as follows:

For Mayor—Robert T. Conrad.
" *Solicitor*—Isaac E. Hazelhurst.
" *Controller*—
" *Commissioner*—

The Native American ticket is as follows:

For Mayor—Robert T. Conrad.
" *Solicitor*—William D. Baker.
" *Controller*—John N. Henderson.
" *Commissioner*—Adam Much.

☞ An excellent Veto Message from Governor Bigler will be found in another column, to which we invite the attention of our readers. The Governor takes the true ground in reference to Banking privileges.

☞ Bishop Potter, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is to preach in Marietta, on Friday afternoon; and in the evening, at Columbia, when the right of Confirmation will be administered.

☞ We are indebted to Wm. H. Welsh, Esq., Private Secretary to Mr. Buchanan, at London, for a copy of the 'London Morning Post.'

☞ Ex-United States Senator John Davis, of Massachusetts, died at his residence in Worcester, on Wednesday last, after a few hours illness, of bilious cholic.

☞ S. W. Mifflin, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Columbia and Octoraro Railroad Company, is about to survey the route of a railroad from New Castle, Del., to Columbia, Pa.

☞ A bill has passed both branches of Congress appropriating 10,000,000 acres of the public land for the benefit of the indigent insane in the several States.

☞ The Gadsden Treaty, with Mexico, was rejected in the U. S. Senate last week by a decisive vote—28 to 17. It is thought, however, that the vote will be reconsidered, and, if so, the Treaty may yet be confirmed.

☞ The trial of the brothers Ward, for the murder of Professor Butler, at Louisville, last fall was commenced at Elisabethtown, Harden county on Tuesday last. The brothers are to be tried separately. If their wealth and family influence do not procure their acquittal, we shall be egregiously mistaken.

A New Locomotive named 'President,' of the largest class—being one of the six contracted for by Col. Baker with Messrs. Norris & Son, Philadelphia—passed through here on Thursday last, for Columbia. It is an immense affair, and is intended for the freight trade exclusively over the road

Satisfactorily Explained.—The New Haven *Register* thinks the late unseasonable weather can only be accounted for on the supposition that the persons in search of Sir John Franklin have gone thro' the Northwest passage, and neglected to shut the door after them!

☞ Having a new Carrier employed for several weeks past, it is possible that some of our city subscribers have been missed. Should such be the case, we shall be pleased if they will notify us, promptly of the delinquency, so that it may be corrected for the future.

☞ Hon. Nehemiah H. Knight, for twenty years a Senator in Congress from Rhode Island, and previously Governor of that State, died at Providence, on Tuesday last.

☞ Snow fell to the depth of 18 inches, at Staunton, Va., on yesterday week.

At Last.

"Europe will be either Republican or Cossack."
Napoleon.

The cloud of war, says the Baltimore *Times*, which has hung dark and threatening over Europe, stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea, has burst at length in all its violence. Russia has crossed swords with the Western Powers and Turkey, and calls into hostile life her hordes of adventurous barbarians, and lets loose upon civilized Europe the horrors and devastation of a religious war. The military force, of Turkey and her allies, have concentrated to defend the Principalities, while Great Britain has sent to the Baltic the largest naval armament that has ever left English shores.—It is a sublime spectacle to see this movement of nations, upon which depends the destiny of Europe It is enough to make Napoleon and Wellington turn in their graves, and start forth from their tombs. It stirs men's blood to think upon. It whets the rusty swords of warriors and revolutionists, and hastens the impeding crisis which is to verify or set at naught the prophecy of Napoleon. The neutrality of Prussia and Austria secures the entire Western line of Russia. The Czar can only be attacked by transported forces, and then through the Baltic and the Black Sea. The naval preparation of England is immense, and to it Russia can offer little or no resistance. The maratime fortification in the Northern seas, now held by Russia, will be stormed and carried, and the British fleet will advance victorious upon the Emperor's coasts St. Petersburg will fall and perhaps be fired. In the Black Sea the same brilliant success will follow the allies. The Russians will be driven back from the Pricipalities, and compelled to retreat in absolute defeat, or fall back upon interior reinforcements. All this, and even more, England and France will do. Yet, after all this, how little is done!—There stands the collossus of the North, bestriding the world, almost insensible of the puny attacks and small achievements of the dwarfed powers.—The English and French forces, leaving the Baltic and Black Sea, may meet in Moscow; they may traverse the dreary wastes of Russia; may penetrate into the unknown dominions of the Autocrat, and come back victorious, and yet, what has been done to conquer Russia? The United States, with less than three millions of people, badly provided, resisted for seven years and triumphantly, the entire power of England. How absurd then to talk of England and France conquering Russia. For their success will alone be in conquest. Russia must be subjected; for neither of the allied powers can sustain in readiness for five or ten years, the force necessary to preserve the nationality of Turkey. And Russia can, by acting on the defensive, prolong this war ten, twenty or fifty years, without serious harm.

In the meanwhile the republican element of France, Spain, Italy and Germany will ferment and break out anew, in domestic revolution. Down trodden Ireland may strike at last a deadly blow at her heartless oppressor. England may find at home ample employment for her military and naval power. The people of Europe may not bear any particular love towards the Czar, but they detest their own immediate oppressor with a deadly and unrelenting hatred. They have dreamed of intervention by this country, but they will find it now coming from Russia. The struggle which begins between the Governments of France and England as the allies of Turkey, will end in a contest between the people of the Western Powers and their own rulers, leaving the Czar and the Porte to settle their quarrels single handed and alone. The issue of this struggle no one can doubt. The only hope of success for the Western Powers, is in domestic tranquility and the subjection of Russia.—Both are impossible. At the first light of war, Europe will be in a blaze. The people will rise and attempt to gain their independence, during the general conflict. The subjection of Russia is simply an impossibility. The force necessary to restrain her even, will exhaust the entire resources of the Western Powers, and leave them, after a conflict of five or ten years, perfectly prostrate and completely bankrupt. The interruption of trade alone, incident to this war, will every day weaken England. It is the last desperate struggle of Great Britain to retain her supremacy in the East. The trade of India was threatened by the movement of the Czar upon Turkey, and it is this which actuates 'perfidious Albion,' to assist the butchers of Greece. Once in possession of Constantinople, and Russia assumes the unlimited empire of the East. That wrested from Great Britain, and her power wanes. The alternative was a fearful one, but with that clearness and courage which has ever marked the history of England, the annihilation of Russian influence in Europe, and the subjection or intimidation of the Czar was determined on. Russian influence, nevertheless, holds Prussia and Austria neutral. It will be seen whether the Czar is to be intimidated or subjected. The struggle will be a long and fearful one, and the closing scene in the drama which is to decide the fate of kings and the destiny of Republican freedom in Europe. From out this struggle, Europe will emerge Cossack or Republican.

State Central Committee.

The President of the late Democratic State Convention has appointed the following gentlemen members of the Democratic State Central Committee. Nine members will constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, after usual notice of the time and place for the first meeting, and until otherwise ordered by the Committee:

J. Ellis Bonham, of Cumberland, Chairman.
William L. Hirst, Philadelphia.
E. G. Webb, do.
Geo. Williams, do.
Jas. F. Johnson, do.
Daniel Barr, do.
Geo. H. Martin, do.
Edward Wartman, do.
R. H. Lamberton, Dauphin.
John Beck, do.
Hamilton Alricks, do.
John C. McAllister, do.
John S. Hamilton, do.
E. M. Clymer, Berks.
Benj. Tyson, do.
James L. Reynolds, Lancaster.
George W. Brewer, Franklin.
John Weidman, Lebanon.
N. Strickland, Chester.
Stokes L. Roberts, Bucks.
John N. Hutchinson, Northampton.
George Scott, Columbia.
S. D. Patterson, Schuylkill.
John C. Smith, Montgomery.
Gen. Jacob Stahle, York.
F. N. Crane, Wayne.
Joel B. Danner, Adams.
George C. Welkar, Northumberland.
E. B. Chase, Susquehanna.
John Cessna, Bedford.
Hon. James Thompson, Erie.
R. White, do.
Arnold Plumer, Venango,
D. L. Sherwood, Tioga.
James C. Clarke, Westmoreland.
Alex. McKinney, do.
Chester Thomas, Bradford.
John P. Anderson, Huntingdon.
W. T. H. Pauley, Greene.
Oliver Watson, Lycoming.
John N. Purviance, Butler.
John T. Hoover, Centre.
Wm. A. Wallace, Clearfield.
James Bailly, Indiana.
David Barclay, Jefferson.
A. J. Rhey, Cambria.
A. H. Coffroth, Somerset.
Thos. Umbstatter, Pittsburg.
John C. Dunn, do.
George F. Gilmore, do.
Thomas J. Keenan, do.

☞ Mr. C. Carroll Tevis, well known in Philadelphia, has applied for and received an appointment in the Turkish army, as aid to General Guyon, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He has taken the name of *Nessem Bey*, and by the last advices was on his way to Trebiscond, and from thence to Kars.

☞ A great fire occurred at Charleston, S. C., on the 19th inst., which destroyed property, in the business part of the city, to the amount of $600,000.

Another Falsehood Refuted.

There seems to be a systematic organization kept up in certain *interested* quarters to decry the management of the public works, and especially of the Columbia Railroad. The design of the whole thing is to prejudice the people against the road itself and the excellent officers having charge of it, and thus force it into market at a ruinous sacrifice.—The latest attempt of the kind will be understood by reading the following article, copied from the York *Democratic Press* of last week:

We frequently hear charges preferred against the management of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, which may be generally attributed to a class of persons who are familiarly known by the *sobriquet* of "*Barkers*," and who frequent the public bar-rooms. A certain class of newspapers are also always ready to give a printed expression to the sentiments of these gentlemen, provided *their* services are *properly appreciated!* The following from the Harrisburg *Item*, is a specimen of the "tactics" to which we have just alluded:

The occurrences, many of which are fatal in the result, should be suppressed in some shape or form. It was only a day or two since, that a serious calamity occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad between this place and Philadelphia, by which one human life was lost, and yet on Saturday night and Wednesday night a gross, negligent, and seeming determined detention of trains was evident between the above named places.—On Saturday night the train was detained two hours and upwards, and on Thursday morning some two hours. The cars were shamefully crowded with passengers many of whom were compelled to stand from the time they left the depot at Philadelphia, until they reached Harrisburg, where, without any regard for their comfort, the train was dashed on at a fearful speed, in order to make up the time lost on the 'lower end.' This Pennsylvania Railroad Company is indifferent either to limb or life and *some* of its agents or conductors are totally unfit for the discharge of the important positions they occupy.

As the writer of this article was agent of the train on each of the nights designated by the *Item*, he takes occasion to say that the train on Saturday night the 8th inst., arrived at Dillerville, the *terminus* of the State Road, only *fifteen minutes* behind schedule time. The train on Wednesday, the 12th inst., it is true, was some two hours behind the usual time, in consequence of some of the machinery in the Engine being impaired, and *not from any inattention on the part of those having the train in charge*, as the article in the *Item* would lead the public to believe. The assertion that the cars were so much crowded as to compel a large number of passengers to stand from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, without regard to their comfort, on the part of the conductor, we will pronouce an unqualified falsehood. There were some *fifteen* or *twenty* vacant seats in the hindmost car, and several persons were directed to take seats in that car. The conductor of the train was Capt. John McVey, well and favorably known along the whole line, as one of the most efficient and persevering officers on the road.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

☞ The 'Continentals' gave one of their inimitable Concerts, to a very full house, at Fulton Hall, on Wednesday evening.

Fire.—The Soap and Candle Factory of Mr. William Taylor, situate south of Vine street, between South Queen and Prince streets, in this city, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last, about 12 o'clock. The loss to Mr. T. is severe, as he had no insurance on his stock. Two or three stables contiguous were also destroyed, and a dwelling occupied by colored people was much damaged. It is not known how the fire originated.

A new township, taken from Elizabeth, has been organized in the northern part of this county, to be called Clay. Hereafter, the elections for Clay will be held at Durlach, the old place;—those for Elizabeth will be held at Brickersville. A special election will be held at both those places on the second Friday of May next, to fill vacancies in the boards of township officers. The Pennville election district, composed of parts of Penn and Elizabeth townships, has been abolished by the act of the Legislature.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Last week our Court was mainly occupied with the Criminal Calendar. The following are the most important cases disposed of:

Commonwealth vs. Geo. Hoppius.—Indictment, horse stealing—defendant plead guilty—sentenced to pay the usual fine of one dollar, and suffer imprisonment four years at hard labor.

Commonwealth vs. the same.—Indictment, highway robbery—plea, not guilty—verdict guilty—sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, and suffer three years imprisonment, to commence at the expiration of the former sentence.

Commonwealth vs. Amos Clemson.—The Grand Jury prefered seven bills of indictment against the defendant for keeping a tippling house; to whic he plead guilty, and on each he was sentenced to pay a fine of sixty dollars and costs.

Commonwealth vs. the same.—Surety of the peace, on complaint of ——— Brooks. It was thought that there were not sufficient grounds to warrant a binding over. He was therefore discharged, and county for costs. He was held to bail in the sum of $4000 for his appearance at the August term, to answer the charge of Arson.

John Youtz—Larceny. Plea guilty. Fined $1 and two months imprisonment.

Abraham Keller—Larceny. Plea guilty. Fined $1 with costs, and four months imprisonment.

Adam Kettelow—This deft. was indicted for keeping a disorderly house—a Lager establishment in this city. The evidence showed that the language and conduct tolerated in the house, was not creditable even in a Lager shop. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $75, with costs of prosecution.

Andrew Jackson Remig—Larceny. The record of the Court was put in evidence to prove insanity; and although there was no testimony before the jury to rebut the presumption of insanity, they returned a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced him to one year imprisonment with the usual fine and costs.

John Frankford—This lad was indicted for the larceny of a quantity of brass castings from the Machine Shop of Messrs. Fellenbaum. The indictment laid the castings as the property of David Fellenbaum, while the testimony proved them to be the property of the firm I. & D. Fellenbaum. On account of this flaw in the indictment, the jury were instructed to return a verdict of not guilty, and the Court discharged John with good advice, which he will not soon forget.

Jacob Graer—Larceny—stealing a box segars of from H. C. Demuth. Plea guilty. Sentenced to 5 months imprisonment.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday, the following Tavern licenses, amongst others, were acted upon:

Remonstrance against Francis B. Groff, Conestoga Centre, Tavern License; on hearing, the Court granted the license.

Remonstrance against Catharine Toutz, West Donegal. Granted.

Remonstrance against Jno. A. Moore, Drumore, for a new stand. Not granted. The Court being divided, there being but one associate this Term.

Remonstrance against Isaac Evans, East Hempfield twp., new stand. License rejected.

Remonstrance against Jacob Zimmer, Manor twp., new stand. Lincense granted.

Remonstrance against Benjamin Hammond, Martie twp., new stand. Rejected.

Remonstrance against Absalom Kochenaur, Providence twp., new stand. Rejected.

Remonstrance against Abm. Reiff, Rapho twp., new stand. Rejected.

Remonstrance against Jos. C. Dickenson, new stand in Christiana. Granted.

Remonstrance against Cain, in Christiana, License revoked.

Remonstrance against Peter Worst, in Salisbury township, new stand. Not granted.

Remonstrance against James Crawford, S. E. Ward. Application for a transfer of P. Snyder's license. Rejected.

Remonstrance against John Tymoney, City, S. E. Ward. Rejected.

Remonstrance against C. J. Plitt. Withdrawn by Mr. Black and license granted.

Remonstrance Wm. Gormley, City, S. E. Ward. On hearing the Court granted the license.

Remonstrance against Urban & Kreider. S. W. Ward. On hearing the case, the Court granted the license.

Remonstrance against Christian Hug, City, S. W Ward. Objections waived by Mr. Black, and license granted.

Washington, April 21.

Some nineteen or twenty of the Delaware and Shawnee tribes of Indians, accompanied by two interpreters, arrived in this city last night from Nebraska. The object of their visit is to enter into treaties with the government for the relinquishment of their lands, excepting the tribal reservations.

The impression is that the Gadsden treaty, or something like it, will be ratified by the Senate.—The boundary will probably be decided by giving sufficient territory for the right of way for a railroad, and the acknowledgement of the Sloo contract.

It is rumored in the capital to-day that a new Nebraska bill will be introduced next week, with the Clayton and Badger amendments both out.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Speech of Mr. Buchanan.

Among the items of news brought by the recent steamship, is a report of a speech delivered by Mr. Buchanan, at a banquet given at the London Tavern, on the 6th of April, to the Earl of Elgin, Governor General of Canada, which was attended by a large number of the most distinguished gentlemen in England. Several of the speakers, among them Lord John Russel and the Earl of Elgin, made highly complimentary allusions to Mr. B, and the Earl of Ellesmere having proposed his health in very eulogistic terms, he replied as reported below. His speech is one of a very appropriate and felicitous character; for while it is not wanting in due respect to the company in which it was delivered, there is no base crooking of the knee to the spirit of aristocracy manifested, nor any forgetfulness of the honor and interests of his own country displayed. It is one for which no American need blush, but of which we may all feel proud. The entire official career of Mr. Buchanan at the Court of St. James has, so far, fully met the high expectations formed from his exalted character and abilities, and his appointment is justly a matter of congratulation among sound thinking men of all parties, for we have rarely, if ever, had a minister there who commanded more respect or who was better qualified to render every service to our nation attainable through diplomatic skill. But to the speech:

The Earl of Ellesmore, in highly complimentary terms, proposed 'The Health of his Excellency the American Minister,' and in doing so, referred to his own recent visit to the United States, to the hospitable reception which he received there, and to the impression which all that he had seen in the Western world had left upon him.

Mr. Buchanan then rose and said—My lords and gentlemen—in the name of my countrymen, I thank your lordships most cordially for the kind sentiment which you have proposed in favor of my country, and myself, as its representative; and my gratitude is due to this large and distinguished company for the enthusiasm with which that sentiment has been received. This honor will be justly appreciated on the other side of the Atlantic. If my countrymen themselves, could have selected the individual by which such gracious and kind words should be spoken, I am persuaded their choice would have fallen upon the noble Earl. He has been amongst us—he has seen us at home, and has been

To our virtues very kind,
And to our faults a little blind.

There are thousands on the other side of the Atlantic, who will respond to the universal sentiment of approbation in this country, when they learn that his sovereign has conferred upon him one of the highest and proudest marks of distinction which it was in her power to bestow. (Hear.)—May he long live to enjoy it! Certain I am that the penalty denounced by the motto of the garter will never reach either his hand or his heart. And here I ought, perhaps, to stop. We have been taught that after dinner speeches are dangerous; and prudence might, on ordinary occasions, dictate that I should proceed no further. It, however, at a public dinner given to Lord Elgin, as Gov-General of Canada, I should make no reference to his merits, I should expose myself to the condemnation of my own countrymen. Under his enlightened government her Majesty's North American provinces have realized the blessings of a wise, prudent and prosperous administration, and we of the neighboring nation, though jealous of our rights, have reason to be abundantly satisfied with his just and friendly conduct towards ourselves. (Hear.) He has known how to reconcile his devotion to her Majesty's service with a proper regard to the rights and interests of the kindred & neighboring people. *Would to Heaven we had such Governors-general in all the European colonies in the vicinity of the U. States.* His lordship has solved one of the most difficult problems of statesmanship. He has been able, successfully and satisfactorily to administer, amidst many difficulties, a colonial government over a free people. (Hear.) This is an easy task where the commands of a despot are law to his obedient subjects; but not so in a colony where the people feel that they possess the rights and privileges of native-born Britons. And now what shall I say in reply? Had I not imagined that my own humble instrumentality might contribute in some small degree to remove existing causes of dissensions between the two countries, and to confirm and perpetuate their mutual friendship, I should not have enjoyed the privilege of addressing you this day as the minister of my country. (Cheers.) It is my earnest desire that the two nations, kindred as they are in point of blood, should be equally kindred in each other's affections. And why should they not be? We have many free principles in common which it would be tedious to enumerate; we speak the same language, we read the same books, and we both enjoy a free press; without which liberty in any country would soon become an empty name. We claim your old masters to be our property as much as yours, and thank God, our people are able to read and appreciate them. Every child born in most of our States has the same right to receive a good and useful common school education as to breathe his native air, or to drink from his native fountains. Why, then, should any jealousy exist between us? There have never been two nations on the face of the earth whose material interests are so clearly identified. (Hear, hear.)

Commercially speaking, the progress of the United States has proved nearly as beneficial to Great Britain as to ourselves. The extension of our possessions on the continent of America, from the purchase of Louisiana to the present moment—an extension which has been accomplished, whatever may be said to the contrary, upon pure principles of honor and justice—has in the very same degree extended British commerce and manufactures. Though not blessed with a poetic imagination, I look forward with confident hope to the day when the English language, which is the language of Christian, civil and political freedom, will be the language of the larger portion of the inhabitable globe. No people speaking this language can ever become the willing instruments of despotic power. These great results in the destiny of the future, are to be peacefully accomplished in the energy, enterprise, and indomitable perseverance of the British and American races. I do not confine myself to the Anglo-Saxon race alone, because a large, respectable, and useful portion of the population of my country have sprung from the Irish, the German, and other Europeans stocks. I am myself, whatever may be my merits or my faults, the son of a native born Irishman, and I am proud of my descent. With your indulgent patience, I shall advert to one other topic before I take my seat. *I cannot suffer this occasion to pass, without expressing my gratification with her Majesty's wise and liberal declaration in favor of neutral commercial rights during the existing war.* It was worthy of the civilization of the nineteenth century, and worthy of the best constitutional sovereign who has ever sat upon the proud and powerful throne of Great Britain. The time will a rrive when war against private property upon the ocean will be entirely proscribed by all civilized nations, as it has already been upon the land, and when the gallant commanders of the navies of the world will esteem it as great a disgrace to rob a peaceful merchant vessel upon the seas, as the general of an army would now do to plunder the private house of an unoffending citizen. (Loud cheers.)

Summary of News

James Quinn was executed at Wilksbarre, on Friday, for the murder of a female named Mahala Wiggins, on board a canal boat, last fall, by cleaving her skull with an axe. He made no confession, and seemed indifferent to his fate.

The bill chartering the Montour Bank was defeated in the Senate, on Friday, by a tie vote.—Another attempt has been made to pass it, which may be successful. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the bill relative to the hours of labor in manufacturing establishments.—The Senate rejected, by a vote of 15 ayes to 18 nays, the bill transferring the Lake Shore Railroad to the Ohio company.

In Congress, on Friday, a bill was reported, to provide for the semi-monthly service between San Francisco and Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and New Orleans, or a weekly mail between the same points, if the cost should not exceed $250,000 per annum. The Senate has ratified the treaties negotiated last summer with some of the Nebraska tribes.

The Russian loss in the repulse at Tultschs, on the Danube, was only 550 men, instead of 3,000 at first reported.

Harrisburg, April 21.

The Prohibitory Law.—The Committee of Conference of the two Houses on the Prohibitory Liquor bill met last evening, and, it is said, have agreed upon the plan proposed at the last session for submitting the question to a vote of the people—the provisions of the bill not to be enforced until approved by the people.

☞ A Thunder Gust—the first of the season—passed over this City, on Saturday evening.

Veto Message.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April, 19 1854.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Gentlemen:—I return to the Senate, in which it originated, bill No. 136, entitled "An act regulating the general meetings and elections of the York County Bank," without the Executive sanction.

The object of the proposed act is to modify the laws or rules regulating the institution, so as to entitle each share of stock to a vote.

The history of this bank is somewhat peculiar. It was originally a savings' institution, and the scale of voting was fixed by its by-laws, but by an act approved April 10, 1849, it was converted into a bank of issue, "subject to all the provisions, restrictions and conditions of 'An act extending the charter of the bank of Montgomery county, approved April 7, 1849,'" excepting the first section.

Under the act of 25th March, 1824, by which the bank of Montgomery county was originally incorporated, the principle of limitation upon the right to vote is applied, and it is provided that, "the number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled, shall be according to the number of shares he or she shall hold, in the proportions following, that is to say: for each share of stock not exceeding two shares, one vote; for every share above two and not exceeding ten shares, one vote; for every four shares above ten and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every ten shares above thirty and not exceeding fifty, one vote; but no share or number of shares above fifty shall confer any additional right of suffrage. The same provision is repeated in the general law of 1850, and thus has been established an uniform system of voting; a rule of principle applicable to all the banks in the Commonwealth, and so far as I have been able to discover, has been strictly observed from 1824 up to the present time.

It is not, in my opinion, material to determine whether the scale of voting, as now found in the York County Bank, derived its origin and authority from the general law of 1824, through the medium of the "act re-chartering the bank of Montgomery county," or from the by-laws of the original institution; for under either, the limitation on the right to vote and the relative position of the stockholders are almost identical. But, admitting the latter construction as the true one, the fact furnishes no reason for legislative interposition. If the restriction sought to be removed has been imposed by the voluntary action of the stockholders, it is an additional reason against the proposed law—rendered doubly forcible by the remonstrance of a large majority of the present parties in interest.

That the limitation on the power of capital over mind, as found in the acts of 1824 and 1850, is a wise and necessary restriction, justified by experience and sound public policy, will not, I think, be denied. Without such principle the immense powers of money, operating through the agency of banking institutions, where capital is ever active and accumulating, might become concentrated in the hands of the few. It can readily be perceived that, in the absence of such a restriction the affairs of a bank, its discounts, loans and accommodations might be managed and swayed by a very small number of stockholders. Indeed, a single person representing a majority of the shares of stock, could shape and fashion the directory of a bank to suit his own views; could elect and depose its officers, accommodate and punish whom he pleased; and in short, could prostitute the franchises granted to the institution for great public ends, to accomplish the most selfish or arbitrary purposes.

It is no argument in favor of the proposed measure to say, that the man of large means in a bank should stand equal with him of smaller investment in the scale of control which the whole capital confers. The answer is, that the man who is only able to hold his ten or twenty shares of stock, will watch the true interests of the institution with as clear a judgement as the more fortunate capitalist, who finds himself in a condition to own hugdreds of shares. Neither is it a sound argument to say, that this restriction on the right of stockholders has not been uniformly applied to railroads and other corporations. The entire organization and purposes of an association to construct a public highway, or to promote some great public measure, are essentially different from those of a bank of issue; and without pausing to inquire whether the restriction could be wisely applied to all, it can readily be perceived why it is so eminently proper in a bank where the power of capital is so completely concentrated, and ever so active and potent.

The most thorough examination of the subject has not, therefore, enabled me to discover a sufficient reason for the proposed innovation upon a policy which has been so long, so uniformly, and as I believe, so advantageously observed. In addition to the evils which such a measure might entail upon the business community and the banks themselves, it must be apparent that the moral tendency would be to substitute capital for intellect and business capacity in the control and direction of these institutions.

Presented to my mind as a mere local affair confined to a single bank, acceptable to the parties in interest, confident that no wrong is contemplated in this instance, and in the absence of a full knowledge of the uniform policy and the general laws upon the subject, my first inclination was to yield to the wishes of those who desired the measure.—But a very slight reflection upon the principles involved in the bill, the perusal of a remonstrance presented to me by over seventy out of a list of ninety-eight stockholders, represented as owning a majority of the shares of the bank, at once removed all doubts as to the requirements of duty, and I have discharged them most in accordance with the dictates of conscience and judgment, by withholding my sanction from the proposed law.

WM. BIGLER.

Fearful Loss of Life.—The effects of the late storm along our sea coast are now beginning to develope themselves in the most appalling and fearful consequences. All along the south-eastern coast of New Jersey the storm prevailed with a violence unequalled since the heavy storm of 1832, and as far as we have been enabled to learn, a greater loss of life and property has been sustained. At Long Branch three vessels have been wrecked, and the crew of one were entirely lost, most of them having been frozen to death. By way of the Camden and Atlantic Telegraph, we have been furnished with some of the particulars of a heart-rending and melancholy loss of life, in consequence of the wreck of some unknown vessel. On Wednesday evening there were upwards of fifty-five dead bodies picked up on the beach, and as there were no vessels near that were in a damaged or perilous condition, it was supposed the bodies must have been from a Liverpool packet bound to New York, and which had gone to pieces at sea. The whole number thus far recovered has been sixty. The greatest excitement prevails at Absecum, and the inhabitants are unremitting in their efforts to ascertain the extent of the catastrophe, and to give the ill-fated bodies an appropriate burial. A plank or piece of board washed ashore, on which was painted the word 'Staffordshire,' and as there is a vessel belonging to New York bearing that name, it is supposed that it is the one.

The packet ship Powhatan, also belonging to New York, was wrecked off Long Beach, and all hands on board, consisting of about two hundred persons, perished. It may possibly be the passengers from this ill-fated vessel that are floating ashore at Absecum, although they are about fifty miles apart.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have received the following private despatch, dated at 6 o'clock, P. M.

There is no clue to the vessel's name except by the board, that has carved on it Packet Ship 'Stafford,' Liverpool, bound to Dock, 185 East River, New York. Whether that is from the wrecked vessel or not, I cannot say. The surf still brings the dead bodies on shore. Total number of bodies reported as recovered up to 6 o'clock, 58.—*Phila. Sun.*

☞ The Sunday Dispatch of New York has raised its price from three to four cents a copy. It publishes a table of expenses, showing that six years ago the present edition it now prints could have been printed for six hundred dollars less money. The expenses are now $1038 weekly, and weekly losses at three cents a copy, are $300, which the proprietor is barely able to make upon advertising. The New York papers say, the only thing that has kept half the papers of New York alive at all, during the past year, has been the prosperous condition of business, and the consequent large amount of advertising. A single bad season of advertising would be sufficient to break down many of these papers. As matters now stand, they are giving to their subscribers hundreds of dollars every day, at the expense of advertisers. They are in fact paying people for taking their papers.—*Washington Star.*

☞ An Altona correspondent of the Harrisburg Herald, furnishes the following particulars of a fire near the Tunnel on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a few days ago. It occurred at Harley's tavern, near the Allegheny Tunnel, Cambria county. Our correspondent says:—'beside the burning of the two children before mentioned, two boarders were severely burned, one of whom, whose name I could not learn, has since died from injuries received.—Several strangers stopping at the hotel, it is confidently asserted, are also missing.'

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, April 19.

Senate.—Mr. Fry read a bill for the regulation of the Canals and Railroads in the State.

Mr. Crabb read a bill to organize the Old Guard of Philadelphia.

The bill to transfer the Franklin Railroad to the Cleveland and Painsville and Ashtabula Railroad, was discussed until the adjournment.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. Hamilton presented the memorial of the Philadelphia Bar against any interference in the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas.

A supplement to the Act relative to the Register of Taxes of Philadelphia was reported. Also, two bills to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors

The bill to transfer the Franklin Railroad to the Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula Railroad, passed second reading, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed Yeas 18, nays 10.

The bill to transfer the Franklin Railroad to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad was lost. Yeas 12, nays 17.

The bill to divorce Mr. Cunningham and wife passed finally.

The amendments to the Constitution, to restrict the increase of the State debt, and to prevent municipal subscription to railroads, were discussed.

Mr. Price offered an amendment, providing for the election of Senators and Representatives by single districts. Lost. Yeas 14, nays 15. The resolutions were then laid over. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The bill to establish the House of Correction and Employment in the City and County of Philadelphia, was reconsidered, amended so as to prevent the organization of the Institute until after the second Monday in July, and then repassed. A bill was reported to authorize John Neuman, Roman Catholic Bishop, to borrow money for the Church of the Assumption, in Lancaster city.

Bills were read in place, as follows:—A bill relative the Inland Safety and Mutual Safety Insurance Company; a bill for the extinguishment of certain ground rent; a bill to incorporate the Philadelphia Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company; a bill relative to practice in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia.

A bill relative to culverts in Penn District, was reported.

The House fixed on Tuesday, the 2d of May, for adjournment, provided the Senate concur.

The general appropriation bill was made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

The Senate amendments to the bill for the sale of the main line of the public works were read and all concurred in; after which the bill passed finally

The amendment, insisting on $11,000,000 as the price, and appointing a committee of conference, was lost by a vote of yeas 47, nays 50.

The question on concurring in the Senate amendment, fixing the price at $10,000,000, was adopted, yeas 49, nays 41.

The bill was sent to the Governor this afternoon for his signature.

The school bill was then taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

Afternoon Session.—The following bills were passed finally:—A supplement to the York Gas Company; a bill to incorporate the McAuley Mountain Railroad; a bill to incorporate the West Chester and Paoli Plank Road Company; a bill relative to the Courts of Bucks, Berks, and Butler Counties, a supplement to the charter of the Harrisburg Female Seminary; a bill relative to the Greenwich Land and building Association; for the payment of ground rent due by the commonwealth to the estate of Wm. Hamilton, of Lancaster City; a bill to incorporate the East Mahoney Railroad: a bill to authorize the Trustees of the First Moravian Church to convey certain real estate; a bill to incorporate Wellhalla and Susquehanna Plank Road Company.

The following bills passed a second reading;—A bill to incorporate the Anthracite Savings' Bank at Donaldson, Schuylkill County; a bill to incorporate the Catasaqua Deposit Bank.

Harrisburg, April 21.

Senate.—The bill regulating the hours of labor in factories, which had been returned from the House with the amendments of the Senate, non-concurred in, was taken up.

The Senate, on motion, insisted upon its amendments, and a Committee of Conference was directed to be appointed.

The bill to authorise the transfer of the Franklin Railroad to the Cleveland, Plainsville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, was then again taken up.

The bill was still pending when the Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.—The Senate re-assembled at 3 o'clock, when the following bills were passed:

A bill to authorize the appointment of an additional Law Judge in the Sixth Judicial District.—(Lancaster county.]

A bill to authorize the extension of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to the Ohio State line.

The Senate then again resumed the consideration of the bill to authorise the transfer of the Franklin Railroad to the Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula Railroad Company.

The question was then taken upon the bill and it was rejected—yeas 15, nays 18.

The Senate then adjourned.

House.—The amendments of the Senate to the bill to exempt the property of certain charitable and other institutions of Philadelphia from taxation, were taken up and non-concurred in.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill suppl