FOR GOVERNOR: WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield County.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT: JERRHIAH 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 affairs of the nations engaged may make openings 'Captain's office" and settle their accounts. Of for us. So much for Washington opinion of the course this hint is not intended for those (and we proper position and action of the United States in have a goodly number of such) who are always prompt in paying the Printer.

The Bill Signed.

The Governor has signed the bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works. He has thus -and very properly, too, we think-thrown the responsibility of the measure upon the Legislature, in both branches of which it passed by large ma

It is said that no bid will be made by the Central Railroad Company. If that be the case, it is questionable whether there will be a purchaser; at all events, it is somewhat doubtful whether the works can be sold at this time. There is a stringency in the money market, growing out of the warlike condition of Europe, which would render it difficult, perhaps, for any other Company to effect a loan. We shall see.

The Nebraska Bill.

We presume this bill was taken up in the House of Representatives, on vesterday-Mr. Richardson Chairman of the Committee on Territories, having given notice to that effect a few days since. We sincerely hope, if it be taken up, that the House will work away at it, until they get it through in some shape or other, for we are heartily sick of the everlasting din that is kept up about the measure in and out of Congress. There are one or two features in the Senate bill which we do not like-but either that or the House bill can be amended and put in such a shape as will satisfy all reflecting and reasonable men, and in a short time silence the clamors of the opposition. The leading principles embodied in both bills are right, and in accordance with the sentiments of the people. We hope to see them sustained, and the Compromise measures of 1850 adhered to in every particular-But, we say again, if the bill is to be passed at the present session, let it be done without any further delay, so that an end may be put to the agitation which is kept up by the Abolitionists and Free Soilers of the North and East.

THE STRAMER CITY OF GLASGOW .- The Phila delphia Bulletin, in speaking of this ill-tated steamer, says:- Ship after ship arrived from Englands and it became certain that the missing steame had not returned to Europe. News was received from Fayal, and almost the last great stay of hoping bearts was destroyed, the missing ship had not reached the Azores, while from the West Indies there came no tidings of her satety. Meanwhile, sixty days have sped away, and those who have hoped on through all the gloom that surrounded the object of their anxiety, and have clung to every straw of promise, after undergoing all the tortures of suspense, now feel the bitterness of des-

Merchants who had merchandise on board the lost ship, count upon their insurance, or carry the amount of their consignment to profit and loss while they send out orders for goods to take the place of those that have, in all human probability, gone to the bottom of the deep with the towering hopes and faltering fears of four hundred souls.

Some of the friends of passengers on the Glas gow, either impelled by some irresistable impulse or ignorant of the operations of the telegraph and the newspapers, repair daily to Queen Street Wharf, and gaze earnestly down the river for the arrival of the ship. They return each evening to their desolate homes dispirited and wearied, but the next morning sees them again wending their way wharfways to again return disappointed. We much lear that the fate of the City of Glasgow like the long lost President, will remain shrouded in mystery forever.

APJOURNMENT.—The Legislature adjourns sine die to-day. In another column will be found a list of the acts passed relative to Lancaster county .-We are right down glad that the Legislature has adjourned; and it only Congress would, without any longer delay, pass the Nebraska bill, in such shape as will be satisfactory to the people, and such other bills as are absolutely necessary, and then ture, we should thank our stars and take courage.

Governor BIGLER had a severe spell of sick. ness, last week, but we are gratified to learn is again convalescent and able to attend to business

ID Hon. ISAAC E. HIESTER will accent our thanks for a neat little volume, containing the Obituary Addresses on the occasion of the death of Vice President Kine, delivered in the Senate and House of Representatives, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, on the 8th and 9th of December 1853.

On the 1st inst., the new State Treasurer JOSEPH BAILEY, Esq., was sworn in and assumed the duties of his office. He has appointed J. B Hutchinson, of Jefferson county, Chief Clerk, in place of Dr. Patrick. No other changes.

INCREASE OF FEES .- A bill has passed both of 1821, and restoring that of 1814, in relation to ties of Lancaster, Lebanon, Dauphin, Chester, Allegheny. Erie, Bradford, Mifflin and Washington. This will materially increase the fees of these of-

ficers.

The bill for the consolidation of the various lines of Railroads between Sunbury and the Mary land line, under the title of the Northern Central Railroad Company, has been signed by Governor BIGLER, and is therefore a law.

Governor Biggen has vetoed the bills creating the tfollowing named Deposite Banks, viz Donegal, Catawissa, Alleptown and Mount Pleasant. The Vetoes were sustained by the Legisla-

The Legislature of Connecticut have elected HERRY DUTTON, (Whig) Governor, and the rest of the State officers are of the same political faith. That State is now completely in the hands of our Federal opponents.

The New York Crystal Palacere-opened on Thursday under its new auspices.

D Nzw Gold Pieces, of the denomin \$3, have just been issued from the Mint at Philadel phia. They are said to be Beatifully executed .-The front has an Indian head with a feathered erown, with the words United States of AMER-ICA' around it. The reverse has the words THREE DOLLARS' within a wreath of wheat, &c.

OF Col. FORNEY, has our thanks for his kind attention in remitting us documents. &c.

The War in Europe.

The Washington Star, in an article on 'The War in Europe, says it 'never before heard,' even in Washington, so many and so totally different opinons expressed on a subject by the same number of immentators or critics. All, however, appear to oncur in the opinion, that the people and government of the United States are to be almost alone gainers by the dire contest. This opinion is preicated on the now unanimously prevalent belief that we will be able to preserve our neutrality.--England and France having agreed to respect cur rights as neutrals, the infraction of which would be likely to seriously involve us in the contest, against the side or interest failing in such matters to do us justice. As for our taking up arms in any contingency of results of war, as a party to the affairs of any trans-Atlantic government, no public man in Washington dreams of such a thing. Our business is to let them fight it out, trading as far as possible with all sides and extending our commerce and strengthening our national interests wherever the confusion and embarrassment of the commercial

the current condition of European affairs.' The same paper says that the general belief in Vashington is, that 'ere the close of the war there will be extensive revolutions all over the Continent, to end in very radical changes of more or less of the governments. It is thought by thebest informed, that the Prussian government must eventually side with Russia,if but through fear of consequences afar off in the future. That is, after Austria shall have been driven by a like cause to take the same course. And further, that when Prussia shall become so involved, France will cause the revolu tionary standard to be raised, wherever by so doing she can paralize these allies of the Czar, who would use the same weapon against them as we explained a day or two since, were they to side rith his enemies, rather than under his standard.-It is further thought that Russia is impregnable at nome. That is, that her out-posts only can be successfully attacked by England, France and Turkey, and that the treasury of England will stand very little of the draining incident to protracted war, before her people will be clamoring for peace. Her foreign commerce is necessary for the very sustenance of millions on millions of her subjects. The Czar will not fail to cripple that in a thousand ways. He will aim to make her millions of factory people, of all sorts, his practical allies; attack ing their judgment and sympathies through the most approachable avenue-their stomachs. He has but to send them to bed hungry for a month,

table for the existing want of work and bread is the slightest degree.

to create a most astonishing change in their esti-

England, when work is plenty and bread cheap,

nd most execrable whenever any combination of

circumstances bring about a different state of things

though the government may not be justly accoun-

· Americans at Court. The London Morning Advertiser contains long and well written article on the subject of 'American Democracy,' in the course of which the following remarks are made in reference to Private Secretary, in plain citizens' dress, at the

We are led to these remarks by the singular examples of democracy presented in the clothes of American citizens at her Majesty's Drawing Room on Wednesday last. It is not long since democracy and good sense-tor such it was called by the pubne journals-arrayed itself against the pageantry of the Court of St. James-a court as firmly girded with the 1. on chains of effquette and nonsense as the people of England are proverbial for their good and liberal leelings. Democracy and good inse were represented in the person of plain James Buchanan, a man of the people, a citizen of democratic America, and her Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Her Gracious Majesty. I he at a court so tenacious of its etiquette, could teatners, the act was worthy of the man, and prized as it was by Euglishmen, might have served as an example to govern the course of American minis-ters in other parts of Europe. With every respect for Mr. Buchanan, and the nation that she proud of such a representative, we are sorry to say cans can no longer charge the blame to the osten-tation of our court; it belongs to the paltry pelantry of their own citizens.

On this occasion the American minister was accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Weish. It must indeed, have been somewhat novel to the young secretary, who (like a true scion of his country) followed the example of his minister, to find himself surrounced by gorgeous costumes, contrasting with his plain clothes. We confess it required the summoning of more material courage han we are possessed of. There is America in her plain clothes-a great country that;' said the ambassador of a continental State, and the whisper reached the ears of the young man in black. The torce of the sentiment found a response in his breast; but he knew that pageantry had its power still, and could not resist these sensations which force themselves upon us when placed in the position of an innovator. But her Majesty's gracious reception soon dispelled his sensitiveness. Prince Albert, with open hand gave him a warm and cor-dial greeting; and the respect with which he was received in the diplomatic circle, completely follow the praise-worthy example of the Legisla, restored his confidence. The Turkish ambassador with nands extended approached him, and congratulated him upon following the example of his minister. Touching Mr. Welsh on the shoulder, he amusingly remarked, in not very good English Ah, you represent your great country. Your black coat just and true, I like it, because it is in charac-

ter with the institutions of your countres.

BURNING IN EFFIGY .- The Buffalo Courier very truly says: "Our political history discloses the curious fact, that no individualhas been burnt in effigy in this country for any act he may have comgy in this country for any act he may have committed as a public man, whose popularity has not The deceased was not to be assailed—a pledge been materially increased by the operation. Burn. promptly given, but not redeemed. The friends of ing in effigy has been a common affair since the organization of the Government. In 1776, George Washington, Patrick Henry and John Hancock were burnt in effigy in the streets of our cities. In 1800. Thomas Jefferson was burnt in effigy, because he advocated the war with England which secured to American seamen their rights. In 1834, branches of the Legislature repealing the Fee Bill | Andrew Jackson was burnt in effigy, because he crushed a famous swindling concern called the 'Uni-Justices of the Peace and Constables in the coun- ted States Bank,' and beat the British at New Orleans in 1814. In 1846, George M. Dallas was burned in effigy, because he voted for the people's North Carolina on the 19th ult. tariff, which is now in operation, and which did not make the grass grow in the middle of the gress, to organize the Territories of Nebrasks and streets in our cities, as many of the croakers predicted it would. But no man, we believe, has in this country had the honor of being so freely subiected to this species of federal indignation as the

distinguished Senator from Illinois.

JUDGE BLACK .- The Whig candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. Daniel pages, entitled "Spiritual Manifestations Examined and Explained; being a Retutation of Judge Ed M. SMYSER, in his letter accepting that nominaion, incidently pays, in a graceful manner, a well eserved compliment to our nominee. He says :-A Judge should not only keep the judicial ernine unsullied, but should take care that his robes are not soiled by traversing unclean and miry paths on his way to the bench. This being my rinciple of action, to the correctness of which m sure you will subscribe, neither you nor th ublic will expect any course of action on my par hat would be in derogation of it, and I feel equal assured that my able and distinguished compet tor, as eminent for the virtues of his private cha acter as for his legal ability, will hold it sacre

JOHN CHARLES GARDINER, Whose trial for perjury, alleged to have been committed by him on the trial of his brother, Dr. Gardiner, was to have taken place last week in the Criminal Cour Washington City, has forfeited his recognizand and left for parts unknown. We suppose his bail have been amply indemnified. This is the finale The Keepsake is a capital work, of the celebrated Gardiner fraud.

Acquittal of Ward.

The press, with unequalled unanimity, speak in terms of condemnation of the acquittal of M. F. WARD, who was recently tried in Kentucky for the murder of Professor BUTLER. We quote the following, amongst scores of notices which we have seen from almost every section of the Union:

The Baltimore Clipper sa; s: The intelligence of the acquittal of this m will excite the astonishment of every law abiding citizen in the Union, out of Kentucky, will go very far to warrant the conclusion that jury trials in that State, when the detendant happens to be blest with the possession of wealth, o influential triends and connections, is a grand hum

Butler had been shot under similar circumsta ces by a poor man—the culprit would, we have no doubt, been tried and hung within three months time-but as the Wards were wealthy and influen tial, and Mr. Butler was only a poor, but worthy schoolmaster—such an administration of justice in Kentucky was not to be thought of. The whole rial has been a solemn mockery. The Baltimore American says:

'The Wards were imprisoned and in legal court brought to trial. On that trial they were surroun all the influences which their wealth and bigh social position put within their command, and tended by such an array of eminent legal attain. nent and forensic eloquence, as has perhaps never before been assembled in any case in this country. All the facts were against them, and the youthful witnesses who beheld the murder told their story so plainly and with so much agreement that every one felt the case to be beyond the power of legal quibble or question. That murder had been committed there was no room for doubt, and the only question open to the jury was the decision of

predicted, and that prediction was verified. Whatever of sympathy may be felt for the criminal, and however those bound to him by ties of blood and triendship may rejoice in his safety, there should be no excuses accepted, no palliation allow-ed, for those who, treacherous to society and to themselves, have pandered to that escape, and prossanction of a gross and palpable murder. They deserve and can expect to receive no consideration from an outraged public sentiment. Wherever the details of this trial become known, their condemnation will be certain, and, we may hope, the wrong which they have united to commit on justice will re-act in producing a healthier tone in the public mind in relation to the undue influences that are allowed to make their way into the jury box, and to cause results so subversive as those exemplified in the Ward acquittal.

The New York Times, in commenting on the result of the Ward murder trial, thus charges the

Jury and Counsel with talsehood: 'The whole drama was enacted to induce the Jury to affirm a laisehood. And it has succeeded. We do not believe John J. Crittenden entertains in his heart the shadow of a doubt that Butler was on that Jury believes, that the man they have acpuitted is innocent of the crime laid to his charge nation of their own government, ever popular in And the Boston Mail, commenting on the trial and evidently anticipating a verdict of acquittals otwithstanding the clear and undoubted guilt of the prisoners, uses the following strong language: 'The narticulars of the murder case in Kentucky where the two brothers, Ward, proceeded to the

school room of Professor Butler, having previously provided themselves with loaded pistols, for the purpose of destroying an unoffensive man, of culti vated mind and gentle manners, and there murder-ed, him in cold blood, are still tresh in the recollection of the public. His offence was inflicting a mild and very moderate chastisement on a refrac tory schoolboy. Had such a crime been committee by a man in middling circumstances, instead o the appearance of the American Minister and his insolent members of a spurious aristocracy, th populace would hardly have waited for the slow and snail-paced progress of the law; but would have seized the malefactors and hanged them on the limb of the nearest tree. But in this case we cherous, cowardly and cold-blooded assassins borne to the Court House in the Governor's carriage, and the most eminent lawyers in the State prostitute their talents and the prestige of their legal fame, by volunteering their services to cheat ws of two of the most fitting subjects that ever swung from its ignominious summit. An acquittal will place an indelible stain on the escutneon of Kentucky, and we hope the jury will pause before they inflict it. An acquittal will be a decthat law is a mockery that crushes the weak, but connives at the atrocities of the strong; that a man of wealth may trample upon those who are his superiors, if placed in an humbler position in life; may dye his hands in blood and comintolerant tyrant that occupies a throne dare not, in this age attempt, andthat his wealth will shield him nishment. The eyes of the whole country are acquittal will not be added to a crime sufficient to ansfix humanity with horror. These Wards have sition of their family in Kentucky, and the public candal in connection with the celebrated divorce of Miss Sallie Ward from Colonel Lawrence, now attache of the American embassy to London And even at home, the Louisville Deniocrat has a long and very severe article in reference to the

> 'We have been denounced for the mildest notice of this case heretofore. We were told to wait for the regular course of justice. Well, we have had the regular course of justice-we have had law and order; and what has law and order done? God deliver us from law and order, if these are their fruits We know that the popular mind and heart are right on this subject. Public sentiment did not do the deed. It seeks no vengeance, but justice : justice is outraged, one of our purest, noblest, and most aseful citizens had been slaughtered in our midst Law and order says he was killed in self-defence Was ever such a judicial lie uttered before high neaven? We care not what others may think; nor to we wish to wound the feelings of the innocent but we shall write and publish what we please inth name of the insulted memory of the righteous dead most wickedly assailed by this verdict. There remains but one tribunal this side of the grave, where Butler sleeps, that is the tribunal of public opinion There are some men seeking public favor in this region, who have made themselves very officious in this business. They shall have the attention they The whole case and the testimony will b laid before the public, as well as the testin cluded by the court. The court would admit no testimony about the whipping in school, but it was indirectly brought in by the defence, and cut a fig ure in the speeches. The prosecution was rea to have annihilated all that could be said on that

the deceased will see to it that this subterfuge shall not avail the living, nor injure the dead." 1 As might have been expected, after theresu of the trial of the principal offender, a nolle prosequi has been entered in the case of young WARD, indicted with his brother forthe murder of Butler. And thus ends this solemn mockery on justice.

THE NEBRASKA BILL IN NORTH CAROLINA. The following resolution concerning the principle of the Nebraska Bill of Senator Douglass, was adopted at the Democratic State Convention o

Resolved, That the bill now pending before Con Kanzas, has our hearty approval, and we tender to Senator Douglass, and other members from the non-slaveholding States, our thanks for their man

NEW BOOKS, &c.

We have received from the Publishers, DEWITT & DAVENPORT, N. Y., a neat little volume of 250 nonds, or an Exposition of the Involuntary Po-Boyce Dons. Author of "The Philosophy of Electrical Psychology," "Immortality Triumphant,

From a cursory glance at the contents of the volume, we are satisfied it is no catchpenny af-lair. On the contrary, it appears to be a searching, thorough, calm and puriosophical examination and relutation of the "Spirit Manifestations," as reprethorough, chim and purios sented by table-turnings, rapping mediums, &c. &c understand it, and yet so logical in its arguments -so sound in its deductions, as to dely the ablest critics to deny its conclusions, or to refute its rea-

The book is elegantly bound in cloth, and fur nished at the low price of seventy-five cents per single copy. As it will doubtless be money well spent, we advise our readers to send on their orders the Publishers, accompanied by the cash,

THE LADIES' KEEPSAKE, for May, is embellished with a beautiful engraving, representing the Indian Princess, Pocahontas, rescuing Capt. John Smith. The Keepsake is a capital work, issued monthly by John S. Taylor, New York, at \$1 per annum.

An Important Law.

The following bill has passed the Legislatur AN ACT to protect certain domestic and priva Rights and prevent Abuses in the Sale and Use

Sec. 1. Be it enacted &c. That wilfully furnish ing intoxicating drinks by sale, gift, or otherwise to any person of known intemperate, habits, to to an insane person, for use as a beverage shall be held and deemed a misdemeanor, and up on conviction thereof the offender shall be fined no ess than ten or more than fitty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of not less than ten or mor an sixty days; and the wilful furnishing of intox icating drinks as a beverage to any person drunk or intoxicated, shall be deemed a neanor, punishable as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. That it shall be lawful for any memb

of the family, or blood relative, of an intermerate person, or any overseer of the poor, or magistrate f the district in which such intemperate person re sides, on ahs legal settlement, or the committee of an habitual drunkard, to give distinct notice, ver bal or written, to any inn-keeper, merchant, groce: other per selling, or having intoxicating liquors, forbiddin im or them furnishing such intemperate perso or habitual drunkard, with intoxicating drinks iquors; and if within three months after such no e any one to whom the same is given shall lui nish, or cause to be turnished, intoxicating liquor o such intemperate parson, or habitual druhkard of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof sha punished as provided in the first section

drinks to any other person in violation of any ex isting law, or of the provisions of this act, shall its erty in consequence of such turnishing, and any grade. But in the face of all this, an acquittal was one aggrieved may recover full damages agains such person so furnishing by action on the dase, in-stituted in any court having jurisdiction of such n in this commo nwealth. Sec. 4. That any judge, justice or clergyman

Sec. 3. That any person furnishing intoxicating

who shall perform the marriage ceremeny betwee parties when either of said parties is intoxicated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upoconviction thereof shall pay a fine of fifty dollars and be imprisoned at the discretion of the Cour not exceeding sixty days. Sec. 5. That any wilful adulteration and cor

runtion of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, manfactured or intended as a beverage, whereby the same are essentialy rendered unwho and injurious to health, or any sale of such liquor for use as a beverage, with knowledge that the same is adulterated and corrupted, shall subject the or use as a beverage, with knowledge ffender for a first offence to a fine of fifty and for a second and subsequent offence to of one hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

Sgc. 6. Any person prosecuting for an offence the offender, receive such reasonable sum for ex penses, services and time expended, as may be directed by the court, not exceeding twenty dollars, to be taxed and paid as a part of the costs in the be exclusive ... sation to such prosecutor as witness under ing laws. Provided, That such allowance shall not to one person.

SEC. 7. That no action shall be maintained or

recovery had in any case for liquors sold in viola tion of this act, and detence may be taken in any case against such recovery without special plea SEC. 8. That it shall be lawful for the Courts of Quarter Sessions to revoke any license granted by them for the sale of liquers, whenever the party holding a license shall be proved to have violated any law of this commonwealth regulating the sale

fliquors, or the premises of such party shall be ome the resort of idle or disorderly ne to disturb the general peace of the neigborhood

The Prohibitory Law. The following are the principal provisions of the Prohibitory Liquor bill, as it passed both branches of the Legislature, and is now a law. It will be seen that it merely submits the naked question to a vote of the people, and the decision of the majority will, or course, be considered in the light of instructions to the next Legislature:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House Representatives of the Commonwealth of Penn sylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is her enacted by the authority of the same. That he qualified voters of this Commonwealth are here by authorized, at the places for holding the general lections in their respective wards, boroughs and to vote for and against a law which shall entirely prohibit, by proper and constitutional regulations and penalties, the manufacture and sale of intoxicauors, except for m mechanical and artistical purposes

SEC. 2. That the officers authorized by law hold elections in each ward, borough and township of this Commonwealth, are hereby directed and required, at the place fixed by law in the several stricts for the holding of the general elections i said districts, on the second Tuesday of Octob next, when they shall be organized as an election board, to receive from each qualified voter of the district, a ticket written or printed on the outside, prohibitory liquor law;' and the tickets in layor o e proposed law, shell contain in the inside the for a prohibitory liquor law,' and those opposed to the proposed law, shall contain is the inide the worrds, 'against the prohibitory law;' which votes shall be counted & returned to the court house of the count yor city in which the said election shall be held, on the *tollowing Friday, by the return judges, who shall cast up and certify all the votes polled in said county or city, to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Hairisburg, directed and transmitted in the same manner as th

votes for Governor are required to be transmitted; and the Secretary shall, on the third Friday of January next ensuing, communicate the said returns to the Legislature, to be opened and counted in the same manner as the votes for Governor are opened and counted, and considered as the prayer of the voters of this Commonwealth relative to a prohibitory law.

Local Acts.

The following acts of a local nature have been assed at the present session of the Legislature: An act erecting Pequea and Providence twps. nto separate election districts An act to legitmate Elizabeth Pennel.

An act authorizing the committee of John Herney to purchase certain-real estate. An act relative to the Columbia Gas company.

An act giving the collection of taxes in Lanca twp., to the lowest bidder. An act relative to the Strasburg and Willow treet Turnoike. An act granting a pension to Chrn. Haldeman. An act to incorporate the Willow Street and Requea Valley turnpipe. An act to prevent frauds at elections in Lancas-

ter city and county. act relative to the Columbia and Chestni Hill turnpike. An act relative to the York Furnace Bridge

An act relative to the Manheim and Lancaster An act relative to the Treasurer of the Lancas

er County Prison. An act authorizing the church of the Brethren to sell certain real estate. An act to legitimate Rachel Grilbortze An act to incorporate the Inland Safety compa

An act relative to the Lancaster Gas c An act to legitimate Samuel Shoff. An act to authorize the election of an law Judge in Lancaster county. Joint resolutions for the removal of Daniel I

An act giving the collection of taxes in Paradise and West Cocalico townships to the lowest bidder An act for the relief of the Phænix Line com

Act act relative to the payment of or opening streets in Lancaster city. An act to prevent fishing with nets in Big Chi An act to incorporate the Gordonville turnpike

An act to erect Clay township into a separate election district, and for other purposes. An act to authorize a State Road from the Buch o Gettysburg. An act to authorize Bishop Neuman to borrow money for the use of the church of St. Mary of the Assumption, in Lancaster city.

An act to extend and vacate certain streets and lleys in Lancaster city. [Extending West James Mary and Conestoga streets, and vacating Unio Court and Fritz's alley.]

An act relative to the School Directors of Lancaster city. An act relative to the manner of voting is Lancaster and other counties.

INDIANS.-A deputation of Nebraska Indians arrived at Washington last week, for the purpose of treating with the Commissioner of Indian Atfairs for the relinquishment of their lands.

An act to authorize the Harrisburg railroad to

ncrease its capital stock and subscribe to othe

XXXIIId Congress---First Session. WASHINGTON, May 3.

SENATE.-Mr. Geyer presented a petition of Jew f Missouri, in favor of religious freedom to Amean citizens of every creed while residing or trav ds; which was referred to the ite on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Wade presented petitions against the Nebras ka Bill, in favor of a cheap ocean postage, and le favor of the adoption of measures for the settle

Mr. Cha-e, M. Dodge of Iowa, and Mr. Thon son of New Jersey, presented remonstrances against the passage of the Nebraska bill, which were or-Several House Territorial bills were referred t

the Committee on Territories.
On motion of Mr. Bright, the third joint rule was so amended as to allow any amendment to be made to appropriation bills, intended to carry ou existing laws and treaties, whether the same be to private relief or otherwise. The Senate then again resumed the consider

tion of the Indian Appropriation bill, which was debated for some time A message was received from the President ve toing the bill appropriating lands for the support of the indigent insane. The resident states that he cannot believe the

bill to be authorized by the terms of the Constitu

tion, and, though deeply commisserating the unhappy condition of the insane, he does not conside exclusively meritorious objects of sympathy If Congress has the power and the right come almoners for the indigent insane, it has the same power to extend its benefits to all indigent persons, of every class, whether insane or not, and o establish hospitals for the poor, the sick and the needy, a power belonging to the States. If it be in the power of Congress to provide for one class of ects of charity, it is to extend that charity to all.

he people.

He then argued that any attempt on the part of States is derogatory to them, and must tend to build up a centralizing influence, over shadowing the independence and sovereignty of the States. contends that Congress only has the power to dis-The nation. By an act of Congress the lands ar pledged for the payment of the public debt. He can see no difference in appropriating ten million of dollars or an equal number of acres of land. Insomuch as lands approximate to money, acc stitutional difficulty grose which attracted atten

tion. He considers that the granting of alternat ections of land to the States for the purposes improvements whereby the value of the ections is enhanced, is persectly proper, would be the course of the pru The message, on motion of Mr. Foot, was laid the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. Hunter moved that ten thousand extra con

Mr. Brown was anxious that public attention should be called to the message. He proceeded to show that the bill had received his favorable supnort, and argued in favor of its passage, notwith veto. The message his conviction as to the constitutionality of the

Mr. Foot sustained the bill, and suggested that

some future day be fixed for the discussion of the nessage. He examined with considerable freedom he objections of the President, discussing them seuting, and at length. Mr. Hunter said as it was proposed to postpone e discussion, it was not a proper occasion now t lebate the question. At the proper time the friend ident would meet the issue. In passing lowever, he would say that the country was deep indebted to the President for arresting the bill.

the Executive Veto. Mr. Toombs maintained the soundness of the rinciples enforced in the message. Mr. Butler favored the message, but wanted the Mr. Dixon intimated that he should hereafte

e then referred briefly to the vast importance of

ive his reasons for not concurring in the views of he message. He expressed his surprise that the constitutionality of giving either money or lands should be denied. That it was constitutional for narine hospitals and railroads was fully admitted Messrs. Bell, Douglas and Stuart continued the The subject was then postponed, and the Senate

House.-The Speaker laid before the House the esolutions adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky sking that the Bounty Land act of September, 1850, may be so amended as to embrace in its benefits the adult children of soldiers, when there are no widows and minors; and in favor of a grant of lands to the State of Kentucky for educati

the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill to establish the office urer in Bates' Theatre, both in Cincinnati and this Surveyor General in New Mexico, and to grant nations of lands to actual setlers therein. After a lengthy discussion, the bill was finally rdered to be reported to the House-Several other bills were taken up and discussed

The House then adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS. SCHOOL ELECTION .--- An election for twelve rectors, for this city, was held at Fulton Hall, on Tuesday last, and resulted in the choice of Messrs. A. L. Hayes, R. Moderwell, E. C. Darlingon, A. W. Russel, Charles M. Howell, John Meizer. Amos Slavmaker, B.F. Shenk, J. S. Crumbaugi oshua Jack, William Shuler and George W. Reich enbach. There were about 750 votes notled and the three last named gentlemen were run in oppo-

sition to Messrs. Gillespie, Kramph and Wade, who

were on the regular ticket.

defeated on account of their religious faith, or because of their foreign birth, or for any other cause not assigned or apparent, we know not; but if, as is alleged by some, it was for the reasons assigned nd those alone, we have to regret that such an element has been introduced amongst us, and especially into the School Board. Heretofore, the custom has been to call a public meeting, without distinction of party, for the purpose of nominating candidates, and the names of gentlemen were placed in nomination and elected without any regard to the r political or religious opinions. This rule was found to work well, and under it the schools have arrived at an enviable degree of prority. The same custom was observed prior to candidates, representing different political parties, though not belonging to the same Church, were defeated. What, then, we ask is to be the result of this thing, if a man is to be proscribed and hunte down merely because he belongs to a particular branch of the Christian Church, or because he hap pens to have first breathed the free air of Heaven in a foreign clime? Are our Common Schools. which were created for the benefit of the masse without any regard to birth or religion, to become sectarian in their management and tendency; and are naturalized foreigners in the community—not vithstanding they are required by law to pay taxes for the support of the system, like the rest of o be excluded from all participation n their-directory? Is this right—is it Democrat-

We sincerely deprecate such a state of things in this community, and trust that all good citizens, of every political party and of every religious faith will set their faces against the introduction of any nolicy into our Common Schools which can only prolific of evil, injurious to the cause of popular ucation, and destructive of the peace of society.

The Trinity Lutheran Church, (Rev. Mr. Krotel's) will be opened for service on Sunday, the 21st inst. Rev. Dr. P. F. Meyer, of Philadelphia, er, of Germantown, in the evening.

DEDICATION .- The new Presbyterian Church ilding, (Rev. Alfred Nevin,) Pastor, in South Queen street, will be dedicated to the service of Sod, on Sunday next, the 14th inst. Services he morning, atternoon and evening. I A new Post Office has been established at

Colemanville, in this county, and Samuel Allison Esq., appointed P. M. There is a daily mail be ween that place and Safe Harbor ADMITTED .- S. P. EBY and R. H. Long have been admitted to practice law in the several Courts of this county.

Professor S. S. HALDEMAN, of this county, has been appointed to the Chair of Agriculture and Natural History, in Delaware College. The English Lutheran Church, at Bain

idge, in this county, will be dedicated on Sunday he 21st inst MILITARY VISIT .- The Reading Rifles, numbering 100 men, are to pay a visit to this city, on their return from Washington, on the 19th inst.— We trust they may meet with a cordialand soldier-

The number of letters mailed at the Lan caster City Post Office, for the quarter ending March 31, was 50,527;—the number received to 41,281. This shows an immer amount of business transacted through this P. O. The average received and sent has been over 1000 per day.

like welcome from our citizens and military.

SCHOOL BOARD. - The Board of School Directors including the newly, elected members-met on Fhursday evening last, and organized by the reelection of George M. Steinman, Esq., President;
foun Zimmenian, Secretary; Peter M'Comony,
Freasurer; Wallowany, Collector of Tax, and
Mathias Zahm, Messenger.

Rev. Mr. Schultz and A. G. Helfenstein sq., were elected to fill vacancies in the Board: The Concert given by the Philharmonic So-ciety, at Fulton Hall, on Thursday evening, was largely attended by our citizens, and there is but one opinion expressed in reference to the rich musical treat which those present enjoyed. The Phil-harmonics are a credit to our City, and should be iberally encouraged.

LANCASTER AND SUSQUEBANNA SLACEWATER NAVAGATION COMPANY.—At an election held o fonday last, the following gentlemen were elect d directors and officers for the ensuing year: Directors-Abraham Peters, Benj. Snavely, G W. Aspenwall, Lewis Hurtord Secretary and freasurer—George Calder; Superintenent—Lewis Jurford: Collector at Safe Harbor, J. M. Hess

St. Louis Correspondence.

Terrific Hail Storm—Another Steamboat Sunk errine Hati Storm—Anoiner Steamboat Sunk— Col. Benton and his new Postal Arrangement— Ward Acquitted—Death of Thos. B. Logan—Ar-rival of Drs. Allee, Parker, Weidder, Ream and Keneagy—National Medical Convention—Towo Affairs—Illinois—Oregon, 4c., 4c.

Sr. Louis, May 1, 1854. On Wednesday, the 26th ult., we were visited a most terrific hall storm. About 3 o'clock in he alternoon it commenced raining most furiously which soon turned to hail; some of the pellets we as large, and in fact larger than pigeon eggs The wind blew a perfect hurricane, the lightning flashed the thunder roared, and the window glass expose to the fury of the hail suffered considerably. neys were blown down, houses unroofed, steam boass tore from their moorings and trees uprooted It was not designed by the constitution that the One man was killed and several others were badly injured. The town of Carondelet, about six miles pelow the city, suffered still worse—some tenjor fifteen houses were leveled with the ground, chin neys shattered and window glass riddled in great profusion, but miraculous as it may seem, no lives were lost. The fruit and young vegetation in this vicinity is almost, if not entirely ruined. At Jet ferson Barracks, twelve miles south of our city, the ornado was quite destructive. Upwards of forty apple trees were uprooted; a fanning mill was car ed over a house to a distance of 200 or 300 vards nd torn to pieces; large oak trees twisted off, and much injury was done in that neighborhood. The xtent of the storm and the havor therefrom is not yet known, but supposed to have been very destruc ve in its course

The steamer John M'Faddin sunk on Thursday last in the Ohio river, about 75 miles below Louis ville, by coming in collision with the steamer S. F. J. Trabue, by which three lives were lost. The M Faddin is a total loss with her entire cargo which

was large and valuable. She was valued at \$10, Col. Benton, chagrined and perplexed at the ar pointment of an Anti-Bentonite to the Post Office of this city, has notified his friends here and else where, that he will not in future receive any cor espondence which passes through the St. Louis e and that he has made arrangements with Admails. I cannot conceive what this last new freat ot Col. Benton means. Certainly the postmaste here will care very little if his mail matter be for warded or brought through any other source than that of Uncle Sam. It will not incommode the genleman who has been so fortunate in receiving t appointment, or inconvenience or embarrass th ost Office Department in the least. But, suppos his object be to prevent Mr. Armstrong from know ing who his correspondents are in this city, is it not reasonable to Col. Benton, as well as to every other man who is at all familiar with the management of a post office in a city like ours, that the post master has nothing to do with the receiving and forwarding of the mails! Our office here em-ploys ten or fitteen clerks, whose duty it is, and who are paid good salaries for faithfully perform ing that duty, in the making up and distribution of the mails. I venture to say that Mr. Armstrong cares very little who Col. Benton corresponds with and moreover, would not probably, in the course of his whole term, ever see a communication from him to either of his correspondents. How his friends will like the new postal arrangement is yet to be

The trial of Ward, for the murder of Professo Butler,in Kentucky, has been concluded, and the prisoner acquitted. The evidence in the case has turned out quite different from what was at first im pressed upon the public mind. The fact cannot be concealed, however, that the influence of wealth, and the position and standing of the tamily of the murderer in that community, bore heavily in hi They were referred to the Committee on lavor on the trial. Kentucky will be strongly censured for thus allowing crime to go unpunished. Mr. Thos. B. Logan, formerly of Lancaster, and

city, died of typhoid fever in New Orleans on the 19th ult. Mr. L. was a promising young man, and gained many warm friends whilst in this city, who eply deplore his death. He possessed conside able talent, and has written many popular play for the drama, in which he freque a prominent character. He leaves a lieve resides in the northern part of Pennsylva nia, and his mother is still living in your city.

This will be sad news for her-bu Life is short and time is fleeting And our hearts, though strong and brave, Still, like muffled drums are beating-

Funeral marches to the grave! Drs. Atlee, Parker, Weidler, Ream and Kenagy rom your county, arrived in our city yesterday, al in excellent health and fine spirits, to attend the National Medical Convention which meets in this city to-morrow. There are a large number of phy ans from different parts of the Union in atten-

ance, and from present appearances the tion will be very large. Gen. A. C. Dodge, the distinguished Senato from Iowa, is reaping golden honors, for the noblestand he took on the Nebraska question—he is raised and applauded by both political parties. No speech, it I may except that of Stephen A Douglas, has attracted more general attention and approbation than that of Senator Dodge. A brigh

areer is before this gentleman, and at no grea lay he will rank as one of our ablest statesma Dr. Eads the Democratic candidate for Superir endent of Public Instruction, in the State of lowe as received the handsome and complimentary ma ority of 3,000 over his opponent! This speaks wel the Iowa Democracy, and it is to be hoped tha at the August election they may triumph over the Free Soil-Abolition-Whig ticket combined.

*Ole Bull has invested \$30,000 in Chicago, and it is supposed that it is his intention to remove his men, who have settled in Pennsylvania, t he West at an early day, where he has secured mployment for them. We hope his colony will employment for them. not prove to us as the Mormons did, a selfish, ove bearing and unmanageable people, and possessing a little power, carry it too far. One hundred and fifty emigrants, men, women and children, recently arrived at Galena, Ill., from near Bangor, Maine en route for Minnesota. A Galena paper speaking of them says.—'They were the most respectabl looking emigrants that have passed through this ity for some time; they will be an honor to an state or territory, they possess the appearance of honesty and industry, besides, they belong to the Democratic party! Sylvester King, the stage drive who robbed the eastern mail a week or two since ear Warren, Ill., has been arrested and made to onfession of his guilt. He sai hde took but \$1

and that he delivered up. He will be tried in Chi-cago. The Democrats elected their Mayor in Quincy by one vote. The Whigs as a matter of ourse attribute his election to illegal voting. The rest of the Democratic ticket, with one or two ex eptions, has been successful. Business in Oregon is very dull. Gold, the cir culating medium, is said to be very scarce. In con sequence of this depression of business, property is being sold there at a great sacrifice. The territ

rial legislature have enacted a law by which the people at the next June election are called upon t express their views in regard to the formation of state government. This election is for the calli together of a convention for the framing of a State Constitution: should a majority decide in its favo hen delegates will be elected to the Co Convention, there to frame a constitution to be sul nitted to the people of that Territory Oregon is knocking at the door for admission into the Union as a State, and if she is 'good ooking' we will let her in!

Israel Kurtz, printer, of your city, arrived here about a week since. Strike in the Post Office. Since writing my letter Mr. Armstrong, the newly appointed Post Master assumed the duties of his office to-day. Upon his entering for that purpose, nearly all the clerks too their leave, leaving the new postmaster with bu few of the clerks to attend to the business. Arm strong published a card to this effect this morning otifying the public to send in the number of their poxes, that the new employees may make no mis

take. I wonder what will be the next grand, hew Mr. Henry Christ and lady are in our city, and leave for yourplace to-day or to-morrow. Liancaste county is now well represented. I had a little talk with the 'Doctors'last evening about eastern doings and they tell me the old tramping ground has'n moved an inch since I left!

OLD GUARD.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, May 3. amendments made by the House SENATE.-The to the bill relative to the Sunbury and Erie, and Cleveland, Painesville and Astabula Railroad Company, were taken up and co

19, nays 14. The bill now goes to the Governor The Senate then took up the bill to establish a adelphia, and a warm debate ensued upon it.

The bill passed finally—yeas 15 nays 10.
The bill for the settlement of private claims was then taken up, and debated until the hour of adjournment.
The Senate holds an afternoon session.

Afternoon Session.—The private claim bill was again taken up, and debated the whole afternoon. The bill was still pending at the adjournment. House.—The amendments of the Senate to the ill relative to the Pittsburg and Eric Railroad Company were non-concurred in by the mmittee of Conference directed to be ap-

pointed.

The amendments made by the Senate to the General Appropriation bill were then taken up.

The amendment increasing the salary of the overnor was non-concurred in yeas 25, nays 61 The amendment increasing the salaries udges of the Supreme Court and other law Indoes vas also non-concurred in.

The House then added an amendment giving to the State agents on the Columbia and Portage Railroad two dollars per day, the vote on the

amendment being—yeas 44 mays 31.

The Senate amendment giving the Despatcher and Supervisor on the Columbia Railroad \$2,50 er day, was concurred in. The amendment appointing a board of commis-sioners to settle old claims for damages on the public works, was non-concurred in-yeas 36

ays 46.
The House then adjourned

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT. - The Washington Star of Tuesday last says :--The movement of Senator Slidell, vesterday, cre

ated much sensation in the Squate Chamber. His resolutions propose that Congress shall authorize the President of the United States to suspend the operation of our neutrality laws so far as Spain may be concerned during the recess of Congress, i circumstances occur which, in his opinion make that step necessary for the vindication of the rights and national interests of the United States in connection with what may at the time be the condition of Cuba. Als. S. based this proposition upon the fact that England, Spain and France had entered into a formal arrangement for the African ization of Cuba, and for freeing the negroes there, and the subsequent establishment of a negro gov-ernment over the Island, under the protection of the three powers. This is the substance of the allegation of Mr. S. which he sustained in a powertul and very exciting speech, wherein he presented an array of documentary testimony which assounded and many who were present. Much of this testimony entirely new to the public, and can hardly fa to create even a greater sensation on the public mind, than in the Senate Chamber. His movenent, coupled with that of the Chairman of the louse Committee on Foreign Affairs, asking the President for the correspondence with our diplo matists abroad, and foreign governments upon the the Cuban affair, gave rise last night to a rumor that the President is about to send a message to Congress asking directly for the power which Mr Slideli's resolution proposes to place in his hands We have no reason, however to place confidence in it. The President, we take it for granted, will take due care to place before Congress all the in ormation upon this matter which is at his comnand, and at an early day, leaving to the National Legislature the responsibility of enabling him to protect the interest and honor of the United States during the recess if they conceive, from the array of facts which may be before them, there may possibly arise a state of things which require early

THE WARD EXCITEMENT - John J. Crittenden is suffering severely in public estimation, in consequence of his volunteering to defend the Wards. A ublic meeting in Madison, Indiana, yesterday assed the following, with only two dissenting

ection on the part of the Government in the prem

Resolved, That this meeting request the Board of Directors of the Jefferson County Agricultural Fair, to withdraw their invitation to Governor Crittenden to deliver the uddress at the next an nual Fair of Jefferson County. The action of Gov ernor Crittendenlin the Ward case, having volun-teered his services, and prostituted his great talents in an nowarthy cause, viz: the over-ruling of pub lic justace, which has occurred since the invita one is deemed necessary, for the public withdrawal

of that invitation. ceedings of public meetings in that State, by every one of which Gdv. Criticander has been denounced and requested to resign his seat in the U.S. Senate
The Ward lamily have left Louisville, and the
wherabouts of the alleged criminal is unknown.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Africa, arrived at New York, from Liverpool with European datesto the 22d ult. Wheat and Flour had advanced slightly, but Corn was unchanzed. The Black Warrior case has not yet been settled

by Mr. Soule with the Court of Spain

Austria and Prussia have signed a treaty of alliance, offensive and detensive A convention of alliance has also been formed between England and The Russian army in the Principalities nov numbers 200,000, while the Turkish force on the Danubs does not exceed 90,000. The latter has met with some reverses recently. A declaration answering to the English and French declaration of war, has been issued by Russia. The English fleet was off Gothland on the 19th of April, and the French fleet had left for the Baltic.

Important news may shortly be expected from ring for a revolutionary attempt in Europe as soon as the proper time may arrive. We may then look for a revival of the Kossuth hats and other revolu ionary fashions. But we have no doubt the Phi adelphia public no matter what may be the changes in dress, will still continue to provide themselves with a othing from Rockhill & Wilson's cheap and elegan iclothing store, No. 11 Chesnut stree ner o Franklin Place. [dec 27 1 esnut street, ocr [dec 27 ly-49

Edward Snowden, Importer and Christ Church, Philadelphia.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st just, by the Rev. Altred Nevin, Frank H. Russel, of California, to Justina E. Dan-

ner, of this city.
On the 23d ult., by the Rev. H. Harbaugh, The odore Steffy, to Rachel Rock, of this city. DEATHS. On Thursday last, in this city, William Frank, aged 77 years. On the 30th ult., in this city, George C. Bren

On the 28th ult., Mrs. Susanna Baker, of Pen ownship, aged 47 years. On Wednesday last, in the Borough of Manheim, Joseph Young, in the 17th year of his age. In Bainbridge, on the 12th ult., Nathaniel Est-worthy, aged 39 years.

No material change in the Philadelphia MARKETS since last week.

man, in the 48th year of his age.

DEDICATION .- The Second Preschurch of this City, will be set apart Li Church of this City, will be set apart for the worship of God, on next Sabbath, the 14th inst.—
The Rev. Henry Steele Clarke, of Phila., will preach the ded catory sermon in the forenoon, and the Rev. D. X. Junkin, D. D. of Hollidaysburg will officiate in the alternoon at 3 o'clock, service may also be expected in the evening. The public are kindly invited.

supplement to an Ordinace! A supplement of raising a sinking Fund, for the purpose of liquidating the city debt passed January 2, 1844.

SEC. 1. Be it Ordained and enacted by the citizens of Lancaster in Selectiond Common Councils assembled, That from and after the passage of this assembled, Intalian and the passage of Act, the rents received from the Butcher and Market stands and Market space, be applied to the payment of the interest of the cost of said improvement, and that the excess of revenue derived provenient, and that the steess of version was found in the tree bed any, after deducting the expenses of keeping the Markets in operation, be applied to the Sinking Fund as heretolore.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, that so much of the Ordinance to which this is a supplement, as is hereby altered or supplied; be and the same is hereby altered for supplied;

ordained and enacted into a law, at the city of Lancaster, on the 2d of May, 1854.
HENRY E. MUHLENBERG,

President of Common Council NEWTON LIGHTNER, President of Select Council

Jas. C. Carpenter, Clerk of S. C.