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

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

The Nebraska Bill. The House of Representatives, at Washington had the Nebraska bill before them all last week, but without coming to a final vote. The opponents of the measure fought every inch of the groundthe consequence was that very exciting and angry scenes occurred. The House was in session for thirty-six consecutive hours, including all of Thursday night, without making any head-way. No disposition had yet been made of the bill at the adjournment on Saturday. Great excitement prevailed in the Hall, and it is said that several members on both sides were armed at the long night

It is believed, that, notwithstanding all the efforts of the opposition, the bill will finally pass, minus the Clayton amendment.

## The Approaching Contest.

The signs of the times indicate a fiercer politi cal struggle in Pennsylvania, than was anticipated a few months ago. Judging from the demonstrations that are being made in Philadelphia and the northern part of the State, and even in our own city, the true-hearted Democracy will again have sian government, until the present dispute with to contend with the fag end of all factions-em-Turkey. His influence has recently suffered some bracing Whigs, Abolitionists Know Nothings alias Native Americans, and disaffected Democrats party under Menschikoff, and the Emperor in his This tesselated party will present a formidable array to contend against, and it will require the Democratic party to be up and doing to foil the hetero. genious and unprincipled coalition. That the opposition party will be defeated we have no doubt, but to make the defeat more effective it requires every Democrat in the State to buckle on his armour, and be prepared to do battle fearlessly and energetically. We have beaten all these same combined factions (under somewhat different names) heretofore, and can do it again, if the Democracy come up to the work manfully and zealously; but there is danger if, by our supineness or lethargy, we permit the enemy to steal a march upon us -It is evident that the old Keystone is to again be the battle ground of the Nation, as it has been on several occasions before, we should, therefore prepare in time to marshal our forces for the con

We have unexceptionable men as our candidates Democrats of undoubted integrity and ability, whose antecedents are all in their favor. Messrs. BIGLER, BLACK and MOTT are men of the people, well-tried and taithful public servants, against whose public or private character not a word of disparagement can be truthfully said. They have been well tried in the balance of public opinion and have given general satisfaction in every position in which they have been placed; and nothing is wanting to ensure their success by a triumphant majority but earnest, zealous and unceasing activity on the part of the Democracy. The sooner therefore, a thorough organization of the party is effected, the more certain and overwhelming will be our triumph on the second Tuesday of October the longer it is delayed, the more fierce and desperate will be the contest as the day of election

control of the purse strings of the Commonwealth. Hungary, and by the victory of Debraeczin and the But they will find themselves mistaken in their calculations. The people-the honest farmers, me- revolt. chanics and working men of the country-have not forgotten the enormities of the Ritner and John-3 tors and desperadoes with power. The Commonwealth is flourishing, under Democratic rule, and the masses will not be willing to endangerits continued prosperity by turning Democrats out and putting Whigs in their places. The combined factions may foam and fret, and bay and hark at Governor Big-LER and the other gentlemen associated with him on the State ticket, but it will avail them nothing with the people. The true Democracy of the Commonwealth will scatter their combinations to the winds when the day of trial arrives.

## An Error Corrected.

It is not generally understood that Postmasters receive a greater compensation for the delivery of papers printed in their own county, than for those in other sections of the State-and yet such is the fact. For instance, the postage on a weekly paper published out of the county, but any where in the State, not exceeding one and a half ounces in weight, is 13 cents per annum. Fifty per centum: or only 61 cents of this goes to the Postmasters -Whereas county papers, they are allowed two mills each, from the Department, making for each paper 103 cents per annum-being about one-third more than they derive from those papers for which some of them take so much interest in getting up clubs . Under these circumstances, as a matter of interest to themselves, we think Postmasters throughout Lancaster county ought to make more effort fo their own papers than they do for those which are

printed and published abroad. END OF THE FILIBUSTERS.-Intelligence brought by the last arrival from California, confirms the previous report of the abandonment by Walker and his men of the ridiculous attempt to take possession of Lower California and Sonors, and of their having started overland, by the Gila route, for

LEGISLATION IN OHIO.—At the late session of the Ohio Legislature, laws were enacted to lease the National road to the highest bidder for 20 years -to sell all the stocks of the State in railroads. canals and turnpikes-and to prohibit, after the 1st of December next, the circulation of notes o foreign banks under \$10.

35 The State Agricultural Fair will be held this year at Philadelphia-the committee appoint ed for the purpose having succeeded in collecting the amount of money required to secure the se lection of that point as the locale of the exhibition

A fire occurred in Forsyth street, New York on Tuesday evening last, which destroyed property to the amount of about \$35,000. Upwards of fifty families were rendered houseless.

CHESNUT STREET WORKS .- We direct public tention to the advertisement of our enterprising friend, Christian Kieffen, Esq., in another col umn. His Machine Shop and Iron Works are on ar extensive scale-every thing connected with them being in the most complete order. Employing none but first-rate mechanics and workmen, he i consequently prepared to fill any orders in his line, to the entire satisfaction of all who favor him with their custom. We advise our readers to give him

Nesselrode and Paskievitch. The two men upon whom the Czar of Russia mainly relies at this critical juncture for the defence of his empire against the formidable alliance which threatens it, are Count Charles Bobert de Vesselrode and Ivan Ferdorovitch Paskievitch, Prince of Warsaw.

Count Nesselrode, unquestionably the first states nan of Europe in point of experience and ability, s of German extraction, and was born in 1785, in the province of Livonia. He entered the career of diplomacy in early life, and his rise was as rapid as his abilities were great. In conjunction with Capo d'Istrias he held direction ot foreign affairs n the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, until 1821, when his colleague left the Ministry in consequence of the policy of Russia towards the insurgent Greeks. Since his power and his glory have been single.-His services in the war against Napoleon were conspicuous. In 1819 he negotiated a treaty with Prussia at Breslau; in the same year he concluded a treaty of subsidy with England at Reichenbach and a treaty with Austria at Teplitz. In 1814 he was with the Emperor Alexander in France, and signed, March 1, the quadruple alliance at Chau mont. In the night of March 30, he and Orlof in behalf of Russia, Marmont on the part of France, and Count Paar on the part of Austria, signed the convention for the surrender of Paris. He also signed the peace of 1814. One of the most conspicuous members of the Congress of Vienna, he lelivered the famous Russian note of December 3d, 1814, which pronounced the partition of Poland and the cession of the principal part of Saxony to Prussia. He signed the outlawry of Napoleon, March 13, 1815, and he subsequently accompanie the Emperor Alexander to the Congress of Troppeau, Laybach and Verona. High as he stood in confidence of Alexander, he is not less trusted and esteemed by the Emperor Nicholas. He conducted the diplomacy of the war of 1828-9, and

traved the secret of a discrepancy of opinion be tween himself and Nesselrode. Count Nesselrode has manifested no want of abil in conducting the controversy with the Western Powers, as may be seen from the Manifesto in another part of this paper. He is a man of honor, courage, and of attainments commensurate with

his native powers of intellect.

was indeed master of the foreign policy of the Rus-

eclipse from the opposition of the old Muscovite

confidential conversation with Sir H. Sevmour. be-

Prince Paskievitch is in the field what Nesselrode is in the Cabinet-the veteran of the Russian service. He was born at Pultowa in 1782, and is onsequently beyond the patriarchial age of three score and ten. We might suppose it a hazardous experiment to commit the fortunes of an empire to so senile a soldier, if Radetsky, had not shown that the ardor and energy of youth are not incompatible with the physical debility of extreme old age. Paskievitch is in admirable preservation, displaying an activity and vigor tully adequate to the exigencies of his position. He entered the army at an early age, won distinction in the wars of his ountry, and rose rapidly through the different military grades to the rank of general officer in 1812 n that memorable year his valor and his conduct were signalized especially at Smolensk and in the bloody battle of Borodino. He was at Leipsig, and led a division of the Russian army into France n the campaign of 1814. After the fall of Napoleon, he was transferred to the East, and held a command under General Yermalof, in the war with Persia. He succeeded to the chief command and, by a series of brilliant victories, utterly prostrafed the power of the Shah. In the war of 1828-9 he compensated for the disasters of the first cam paign in Europe by his great achievements in Asia Minor. When Diebitch accomplished the passage of the Balkan and pushed forward to Adrianople The Whigs as a party are powerless in the Paskievitch was marching on Constantinople from State and the Nation. They know full well that the opposite direction. The moderation of the if they stood alone their candidate for Governor | Czar arrested their victorious armies, and prolongwould be beaten by fifty thousand votes hence ed the Ottoman dominion in Europe for a quarte they are busily engaged forming combinations and century more. For his gallant services in this war coalitions with every ism and every faction of Paskievitch was promoted to the rank of Field which the present times are so prolific. Free. Marshal. In 1831 he suppressed the revolution in soilers, Abolitionists, Native Americans, recreant | Poland, and on the pacification of the country was Democrats, &c., &c.-all are taken to their fond made Governor General of the Kingdom with the embrace, in the delusive hope that, by such means, title of Prince of Warsaw, which office he now fills they will again be able to ride into power, and get by proxy. In 1849 he led a Russian army into

Prince Paskievitch is a brave soldier and a con summate commander. He has the energy and in ston administrations, nor will they be likely for a domitable will of Suwaroff, with far higher strate long time to come to invest such political specula- gic talents and attainments. Like Nesselrode, he ossesses the unbounded confidence and affection of is Sovereign. Of this we had a touching illustration a tew days since, when the stern old warrio was selected to carry the tender grand child of Nich olas to the baplismal font. As Paskievitch has taken ersonal command of the Russian forces in the Dorudscha, we may expect to hear of some decisive blow before the lapse of many days.—Richmond Enquirer.

subsequent pursuit of Gorgey, crushed the Magyar

HER PROBABLE FATE .- In an article on the pe rils of the sea, the New York Courier states that the steamer Baltic sailed from New York on the 4th of March last, and on the 9th encountered ice in lat. 46, long. 47. Having then no definite idea of the quantity and extent of the ice, the Baltic for a few days held her course, at a very low rate of speed to force, the ship through the lightest and most broken ice would tear the wheels from her sides. and every effort was then made to extricate tha ship from the ice, without regard to attaining a more eastern longitude. She cleared the ice or the 14th, being then 2 degrees to the southward. and a half degree to the westward of her position three days before. On that evening a terrific gale veering from southwest to northwest commenced. and continued till the next day, and nautical men on board the Baltic agree that no ship in the ice could have withstood that storm. There is just reason for fearing that the City of Glasgow was in the vicinity of that ice field and experienced that gale, and that the crushing mountains of ice upon the devoted ship caused her speedy destruction, as no skill, strength or courage in the power of man could resist such a combination of elemental strif . She left Liverpool on the 1st, consequently on the 11th she must have been within our or five days sail of Philadelphia, which would bring her in the neighorhood of the ice encountered by the Baltic, and nearly at the same time. It is painful to yield the last hope of a ship laden with so many human souls, but desire for her safety can no longer resist the inevitable conclusion that she has gone to the bottom with her

SUMMER TRAVELLERS .- To our friends who are isiting Philadelphia the coming season, and desire a home, where every attention will be paid tain to be off with his boat and cargo, which was them, we recommend the United States Hotel .-Capt. Miller is an experienced host, and sets the besi of tables. His house is newly furnished, and convenient to all places of business and amusements. See advertisement in another column

THE VICTIM BRIDE .- The Sunday Mercury has mmenced the publication of a tale under this caption, from the racy pen of Mr. L. A. WILMER. formerly connected with the Pennsylvanian, as the writer of its local items. From the well known talents of Mr. W., we have no doubt the tale in mestion will be eagerly read by thousands. The saene is laid in Philadelphia, and the first chapter opens with an amusing description of the host and and hostess, and several of the inmates of the "Dove's Nest," a low tavern that existed some fifteen years ago in the southern part of the City of Veto Message.

The following is the Message of Governor Bra LER, returning with his objections the bills charering the Donegal, Allentown, Catasaqua, and Mt. Pleasant Deposite Banks. It will be seen that his principal objection-and which alone should be fatal to every bank charter—is the absence of a clause making the stockholders individually liable for the debts of the institutions. This is a principle which should never be lost sight of, as it is the best safeguard the public have for the laithful and honest management of banking institutions, and we are pleased that the Governor pursued the course he did with regard to the bills in question:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. To the Senate and House of Representatives

GENTLEMES :- The following bills have esented for my consideration and approval, and herewith return the same, without my assent, to he Senate, in which body they originated:

Bill No. 159, entitled "An act to incorporate the onegal deposite bank, to be located at Marietta. ct to incorporate the Catasauqua deposit bank, at bill No. 213, entitled "An act to in orporate the Farmers' deposit bank, of Lehigh ounty;" and bill No. 996, entitled "An act to in

ornorate the Mount Pleasant savings' bank. The principal objection to the bills under conideration is that no adequate liability is imposed ipon the stockholders, for the protection of those who may be creditors of the institutions. It has become a settled principle, that in granting corporate privileges, where large private gains are expected, and the public deeply interested in the operations of an institution and its ability to meet it engagements, that the individuals thus associating, shall be severally liable in their private estates, for

e debts of such cornoration. This principle has been applied very properly, is believed, to banks of issue, and to mining and nanulacturing companies, and the public are cer-ainly quite as much interested in the safety and olvency of a bank of deposit, as in these corpora-ions. Inviting deposits by the offer of liberal terms, the entire community surrounding such an institubecome creditors, and especially those oriety of turnishing an efficient protection. The application of the principle is not more salutary upon the public mind, by inspiring confidence and ust, than upon the corporators themselves, and he greater vigilance resulting from a proper sense

f responsibility, would more than compensate for his increased liability. Whilst it is true that mere banks of deposit, not having the power to increase the aggregate of pa-per circulation, are not liable to the objections generally urged against an increase of banking capi tal, as a basis for paper issues, and cannot inflate prices by an expanded currency, they should neverbeless be guarded by every proper limitation and should such institutions be established at random and without a due regard to actual business wants out only in such localities as manifestly require hem. In places where a large amount of bus o such an agency; thus, from the size and import nce of the place, an institution of the kind at Alentown might be eminently proper and be of great penefit to its business inhabitants, and perhaps a other points indicated in the bills before me; bu in this, as in all other allowable measures, the ut nost discretion and judgment must be exercised

and the true interests and safety of the public eve Misapprehension seems to have existed as to the extent of liability imposed by the general banking law of 1850, under which the proposed institutions are to be organized. It was certainly such erron eous impressions that secured the approval of the bill to incorporate the Citizens' Deposit Bank of Pittsburg, for in all other similar cases, the principle of individual liability seems to be rigidly adhered to. Even in this case, however, there is an express reservation in the act of incorporation, that he Legislature may impose new conditions, it no the omission of an express individual liability. As there seems, therefore, to be a defect in the general law in this particular, I respectfully recommend that it be so amended as to apply the prin ciple of indvidual liability to deposit banks hereafter incorporated, in whose charters the right is re erved to impose new conditions, it necessary, WM, BIGLER.

DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES .- The following report was made to the Senate on the 8th instant, accompanied by a table, showing the present indebredness of the United States and the amount of stocks redeemed since March 4, 1853:

THEASURY DEPARTMENT, May 8, 1854 Sin. In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 5th instant, "requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish, for the information of the Senate, a statement of the amount of bonds or other securities of the United States redeemed since the third of March, 1853, specifying in such statement the date of the issue of such bonds or securities the rate of interest, when payable, and the amount of premium paid on each class of the same." I have transmit a statement, prepared by the Register of the Treasury, containing the information desired. In this statement is also included, 1s that portion of the Texan indemnity, under the act of Sentember 9, 1850, for which stock has not ver been issued; 2d, the amount of Treasury standing; and, 3d, the amount of the old funded and

From the statement it will appear that the whole amount of stock redeemed between the 3d of March 1853, and the 8th inst., is \$18,813,714 75 That the premium paid on the 2,657,902 93 same is And that the amount of stock

whether actually issued or authorized to be issued, and for hich the United States is liable, outstanding is

I am, very respectfully. JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury Hon. D. R. Atchison, President U. S. Senate

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—The school law which recently passed the Legislature, and received the sanction of the Executive, makes it the duty of the school directors of the several counties of the Commonwealth to meet in convention at the seat of justice of the proper county, on the but it soon become apparent that a continued effort first Monday of June next, and on the first Monday of May in each third year thereaster, and select viva voce by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific aconirements and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as county superintendent for the three succeeding school years, and the school directors, or a majority of them in such convention shall determine the amount of compensation to the county superintendent, which said compensation shall be paid by the Superintendent of Common Schools by his warrant drawn upon the State Treasurer in half yearly instalments if desired, and shall be deducted from the amount of the State appropriation to be paid the several school districts

A correspondent suggests the name of J. P. WICKERSHAM, of Marietta, as a suitable person to fill the office of Suprintendent of Schools, for this more election districts, or to form an election dis county. As he is an experienced, practical man ve know of no better selection that could be made.

MATTERW WARD, the murderer, seems to ind no resting place. Having fled from Louisville and been warned away from New Albany, he and his brother stopped at Carrollton, Indiana, where they had been but a short time when, being waited upon by a committee of citizens, and desired to eave, they went to Judge Huntingdon's, some distance in the country, and shortly after took pasage on the steamer Eclipse, for Arkansas. When the boat reached the town of Henderson, a large crowd collected on the wharf, and ordered the capquickly obeyed. Where they landed next we have not learned. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard.'

The General Appropriation Bill, passed by the Legislature, contains a section appointing N Strickland, of Chester, John Strohm, of Lancaster. and John N. Purviance, of Butler, Commissioners to examine into the correctness of the claim onwealth for debts alleged to be lue on the Portage Railroad.

DEPARTURE OF MR. GADSDEN .- Baltimore, May Mr. Gadsden, the negotiator of the treaty with Mexico, leaves Washington to night for Charleston, where he will embark in the United Charleston, where he will embark in the States steamer Fulton, for Vera Cruz. He will proceed immediately to the city of Mexico, procure the ratification of the amended treaty

The Legislature adjourned sine die on Tue

The Columbia Railroad-New Acodation and New Engines.

The North track of the road is now complete its entire length-and passengers may from hence forth travel with perfect safety in the night lines. The Superintendent expects to relay about 25 miles of the South track the present season. When both tracks are completed, it will be one of the safe and best railroads in the Union. We learn that from and after Monday next, th

Passenger train, called the 'Parkesburg,' will be extended to Lancaster, for the accommodation of the citizens of this place and those along the route who wish to visit Philadelphia and return the same day. It will leave Lancaster at 6 A. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 9,30; returning, will leave Philadelphia at 4 P. M., and reach Lancaster at 7,45 P. M. stopping at all the regular stations of route. Passengers will, therefore, have nearly seven hours to transact business in the city. It will run down on the north track as far as Parkesburgthus avoiding the dangers of the south track.

An extra line will also run from Philada, to La caster on Saturday evenings. Passengers can, there fore, leave Philadelphia at 4,30 P. M., and reach this City at 8,15 P. M.

A splendid new Engine, named the "Kansas and weighing about 25 tons, from the manufactory of M. W. Baldwin, was put upon the road on Sat urday. Another yet more splendid one, from th manufacory at Patterson, New Jersey, J. Brand Superintendent, was expected up on yesterday a ternoon. This Locomotive will run the morning Passenger train from Philadelphia. Another of th same make and finish, named the "John Gilpin," will be out the latter part of next week-and the mate of the Kansas, the "Nebraska," will be out this week. Two, called the "President," and "Gov ernor," from the manufactory of the Messrs. Nor ris-also of great power and excellent finish, hav likewise been delivered and are now upon the road These six Engines, (two from each manufactory, are not surpassed, for beauty and capacity, by an in the State, and reflect credit, as well on the Ma ufacturers as the Superintendent of the road, wh had them constructed, by order of the Canal Com missi oners.

Thus it will be seen that increased facilities afforded, and every thing is done that it is possi ble for the State officers to do, to make the Ch lumbia Railroad one of the most desirable route for travel in the country-the falsehoods and my representations of certain interested parties to the contrary, notwithstanding.

## The President's Veto.

The press generally, of all parties, speak in terms f commendation of the President's Veto Message returning with his objections the bill granting air to the Indigent Insane. The Public Ledger thus gives a synopsis of his reasons in opposition to the measure: The President has vetoed the bill granting

tenmillions of acres of land to the several States for the benefit of the indigent insane. His asons are that Congress has no constitution power to make provisions for any such object which is entirely within the control of the State emselves. For Congress to provide for this be reficence would be to transfer to the Federal gov nment the charge of the poor in all the States instead of bestowing their own means upon the social wants of their would become suppliants for the bounty General Government, reversing their true relation to the Union, the Federal Government being only he creature of the States. The bill is also a vio lation of the faith of the Government, which has already pledged the public lands for the public in-In a constitutional point of view; is wholly immaterial whether the appropriation b n money or in land. The public domain is the common property of the Union, just as much as the surplus proceeds of that and of duties on im ports remaining unexpended in the treasury. As property, it is distinguished from actual money, niefly in this respect, that its profitable manage etimes requires that portions of it be appropriated to local objects in the States wherein i nay happen to lie, as would be done by any prudent proprietor to enhance the sale value of his pri main. All such grants of land are in fact disposal of it for value received, but they afford no precedent or constitutional reason for gi the public lands. Still less do they, give sanction to appropriations for objects which have not been entrusted to the Federal Government, and therefore pelong exclusively to the States. The precedent Congress heretofore, in the donation of pub lic land, should serve as warnings, he thinks er than as examples. The principles laid down n the veto look ominous of the tate of most of the and bills now before Congress. Speculation has been very busy at Washington this session in devising all kinds of schemes for a wholesale plunder f the public lands, not one of which is character ized by the utility and beneficence of the object con templated in the bill for aid to the indigent insanc and probably not to one of which but the constitu tional objections urged against that bill will apply with tenfold force.

ELECTIONS.—The following is one of the act passed by the Legislature, in relation to elections in the Commonwealth, which we deem important to our readers. This measure will relieve the Legislature hereafter of a great deal of trouble and vexation, as well as time. Election Districts should be fixed by the Courts, as it is presumed they know more about the facts of each case than the Legisla

AN ACT in relation to establishing and changing the places for holding general elections throughor

the Commonwealth. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House f Representatives of the Commonwealth of Penn-ylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereenacted by the authority of the same, That upon the petition of one third of the qualified voters of any election district of this Commonwealth presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper city or county for the purpose, it shall be law such Court to order one election in such elec tion district upon the question of the location or change of the place of holding the general, special and township elections for such district, subject to all the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the fifty-sixth section of the act of the second of July Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, entitled an act relating to the elections this Commonwealth, and that the elections directed by said section shall be conducted by the officers of the last preceding general election, who same in the same manner which the general elections are by law required t be held, and conducted with the same penalties and nts for frauds or misconduct in officers ersons offering to vote, or others, as is prescribe said act and its supplements, and in the case o the absence or inability of any such officers serve, the vacancy or vacancies shall be filled he same manner described by said acts.

Sec. 2. That the Courts of Quarter Sessiona shall have authority within their respective counties to divide any borough, ward or township into two or trict out parts of two or more adjoining township so as to suit the convenience of the inhabitante thereof, and to fix the place of holding election and appoint the election officers pursuant to the pro ions of section second ofthis act. Provided That no district so formed shall contain less than on hundred voters, and the proceedings had in the case of such division or alteration shall be the same as in the erection or alteration of the lines of

SLAVERY EXISTING IN NEBRASKA .-- A letter om William Walker, chief of the Wyandott tribe of Indians, formerly of Ohio, says that slavery exists in Nebraska among the whites and Indians in defiance of the compromise of 1820. It has been in existence ever since it was organized as an Indian Territory. True, there are not many slaves. but still slavery exists. Some slaves are held by the Indians by virtue of their own laws and usages, and some by regular bills of sale from citizens of Missouri, while the white settlers from the latter State never hesitate to bring slaves with them.

JUDGE POLLOCK WILL NOT DECLINE?-The im politic question mooted by a portion of the Whig press-will Judge Pollock decline?-has been de finitely settled. The Whig nominee will not decline. The Pittsburg Gazette says, the editor is authorized to announce, 'most emphatically, he will not-he intends to stand firmly in the position in which the Whig Convention has placed him. This, then, settles that question, and those Whig editors who favored the idea of his resignation, will

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

A HANDSONE BLOCK .- The Washington Monu nent Block, in the Marble Yard of our friend LEWIS HALDE, in North Queen street, attracts great attention, and is certainly oneof the finest pieces of sculpture we have ever seen. The following notice of it and other specimens of work to be een in the same yard, we copy from the Inland LOVERS OF ART!-If you would enjoy a rich trea

go and feast your eyes on the Washington Block in Mr. Haldy's Marble Yard, North Queen street. It is now finished and ready for transportation and our readers should not fail to see it before it removal. It is a beautiful representation of Hype crates refusing the presents of King Artaxerxes, who invited him to go to Persia and succor the enemies of Greece. The sculpture is engraved on beautiful marble by J. Augustus Beck, a young artist of our own couuty, from a dagurreotype copy of Viardot's celebrated picture, presented to him work is in the highest style of art, and evinces extraordinary talent in the artist. The stone is o Vermont marble. It does great credit not only to Mr. Beck, but to Lancaster. In this connection we might mention several other fine specimens of art, the productions of this talented young artist, which on several other fine specimens of art may be seen at the same place. Among other things we note a beautiful wreath—the prettiest hing of the kind we have ever seen. It is engrave marble slab, and designed for the grave of the late Mrs. Gemperling, whose remains repose in the Lancaster Cemetry. We also observe, a which we are at a loss how to designate. It is epresentation of two females perusing a volume pems-Byron or Shakespeare, we presume-who to gether with their shaggy friend or protector, who is watching beside them, look as life-like as they

The grass and grain fields present ₹ ver nising appearance, throughout this county, a

SPLENDID CATTLE .- One of the finest lot of fa ttle we ever looked at, passed through 'this city Wednesday last, on their way to Philadelphia ship, and comprised forty-six head-the average veight of each being about 2000 pounds veresold to a Philadelphia butcher at \$130 a head The summer sessions of Franklin & Mar

shall College commenced on Thursday wee number of new students are in attendance. 7 The new Presbyterian Church, in South well as interior, presents a beautiful appearance.
t was formally dedicated on Sunday.
We are pleased to learn that the collection made through the day, for the purpose of assisting to pay off the debt of the Church, were quite lib amounting in the aggregate to over \$600. ie Pews will be rented this evening, at

Our Shad markef during the last week w well supplied, but at high prices. The finest caugt at Safe Harbor, went off quite readily at seventy five cents per pair. Those taken lower down the five cents per pair. Those taken lower do river sold at from 25 to 371 cents per pair.

( We invite attention to the advertisement John Zimmerman, in another column. His stock of Flowers is very large, and embraces every varie-

PRISON STATISTICS:-The whole number risoners confined in the Lancaster county prison buting the month of April, was as follows: Cunvic's, (I' female.) 49; awaiting trial, 59; drunken-ness and vagrancy, (2 females.) 23. Total, 101. Those discharged were: Convicts, by expiratio of sentence, 5; pardoned by the Governor, 1; conveyed to Lancaster County Hospital. 1. Awaiting trial, discharged by Court, 7, District Attorney, 1; Magistrate, 2; Habeas Corpus, 3; by conviction, Vagrants, &c., by expiration of sentence, 9

Those committed during the month wera: For ial, 13; drunkness and vagrancy, 11. Total 24.

Those in prison are; Converts, (1 temale,) 42; waiting trial, 2: for drunkenness and vagrancy, There were manufactured in April, 2085 yards

of carpet, 1121 yards of bagging, and 24,200 se-IT At the time of the arrest of Ford and Vondersmith for frauds upon the Pension Bureau, it was said that the U. S. Marshall had a warrant against another gentleman of this city, then and still absent in Europe, and that no efforts would he spared to secure his arrest. It now appears int the whole story was a fabrication, and that the person alluded to was never in any way con; ed with these trandulent transactions. Letters trict Attorney Ashmead, have been laid before us, which these gentlemen respectively affirm, that there is not now, nor has there been, at any ipon the Pension Bureau.-Examiner

The following bill was passed on the last day of the session, by our State Legislature, and s now in the hands of the Governor. The general features of the law are good, but, we think, there should have been a provision made by which those engaged in the sale of beer, ale, &c., should have been permitted to go on until a Court was in session which might either grant or reject their application, for license. As it is, so far as this ounty is concerned, at least, they will all have to stop, should the bill become a law, until the August sessions:

AN ACT for the better Regulation of the Vending of Spirituous and Malt Liquors.

Sec. 1 That from and after the passage of this act, no person or persons shall sell or expose to sale, any beer, ale, porter, or other malt liquors. without a license for that purpose first had and ob ained from the court of quarter sessions of the prof ules and regulations, as regards the licensing and eeping of said beer houses and the payment of the cense fees to the Commonwealth, as are now ap lied by law to the keeper of licensed inns and

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act, no license shall be granted by the treasurer of any county to any person or persons, to sell spiriliquors, by the quart or otherwise, within the said county, unless the person or persons applying for such license shall be retailers of foreign mestic goods, wares, and merchandise other than spirituous liquors, entitled to be classed equal with he fourteenth class aed have been thus regularly classed by the appraiser of mercantile taxes. s Sec. 3. That any person or persons vending spirituous or malt liquors without a, license for that purpose first had and obtained according to theprovisions hereinbefore provided, and any peron or persons violating any of the provisi that are now by law provided against the keepers unlicensed tippling houses Provided, That this act shall not be so construed to apply to brewer f malt liquors or the manufacturers or rectifier of spirituous liquors for wholesale purposes, and provided, that the applicants for license under the act shall not be required to give notice thereof by advertising in the newspapers of the proper county and said court shall have power to grant said I cense at any term at which petitions may be pre d provided that nothing in this act con tained shall change, the classification of venders o pirituous and malt liquors in the city and county of Philadelphia, or reduce the amount of the li ense fees thereof.

The Periodicals. CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE.—The May mongst other attractions, an engraving of Galileo n his study, and a view of Mount He Published by James H. Pratt & Co., N. Y., at \$

HIDBOPATRIC QUARTERLY REVIEW .- We hav received No. 3 of the First Volume of this Maga-zine, published by Fowlers and Wells, N. York.— It is a very interesting work, devoted to Medical Reform, and to the advancement of the Hydropathic system of cure. It is published quarterly annum, in advance, and will form a volume at the end of the year of nearly 800 closely printed pages, occasionaly embellished with appropriate illustrations.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL, edited by Thomas H. Burrowes, Esq., continues to prosper and extend in usefulness. The May num prosper ann extend in usefulness. In a May num-ber, now on our table, we think superior to most of its predecessors. Among the interesting and able articles, we notice two from the pen of the or, viz : On the New School Law, and other matter having an important bearing in con-exion with the common School system.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL is as brilliant and at-

f patronage. PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC WORKS -- The Secretar of State of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the law lately passed, invites proposals until the first Monday of July, for the purchase of the Main now have to come into the traces and give him | Line of the Public Works. No bid will be received for less than \$10,000,000.

Pennsylvania Legislature. FINAL ADJOURNMENT

HARRISBURG, May 9 SENATE —Immediately after the reading of the journal, the Speaker (Maxwell McCaslin) tendered the opportunity for a new election, and left the

A motion was made to go into a new electio and was agreed to, when, on the first ballot, Byron D. Hamlin, (Dem.) of McKean was elected, hav-ing received 18 votes, and John Hendricks, (Whig) f Schuvlkill, 15 votes.

Mr. Hamlin was then conducted to the Chair and after taking the customary oath, tennered hi hanks to the Senate in an appropriate address. v voted to Mr. McCaslin, the late Speaker, for his

and also a large number of other bills.

The committee appointed to investigate the al-

leged frauds in reference to the Venango Railroad ade report.

Mr. Darsie, from the minority of the committee, also submitted a report.

The reports were not read. It is understood that

the charges are not clearly established in either eport. The committee were, on motion, discharged

from the further consideration of the subject. The Senate then, at 11 o'clock, adjourned sine House.-Upon the assembling of the House a effort was made to procure a re-consideration o the vote of yesterday atternoon upon an indefini

rectors of the Rire Department of Philadelphia.

After considerable debate, the motion was ruled out of order, and the bill is thus killed beyond res-Resolutions of thanks to the Speaker, Clerks and other officials of the House were then submitted

nouncing his approval of a large number of hills. He has signed the Penn Township, and the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank hills; also the General Appropriation bill, &c., &c.
Mr. Speaker Chase then delivered a neat, elo

quent, and teeling address, and when he had con-cluded, declared the House adjourned sine die. An Honest Confession .- It is right the people should know what shape the Gubernatorial contest in this State is taking. We some weeks ago re-

marked that the Temperance vote had grown political parties of the country would 'fish' for it. The honest and sincere Temperance men do not nean to have their organization become an appendage to any political party, and feel that they act from principle, but in every organization there are men who seek the leadership from motives o policy; and the Temperance men must look out tain the integrity and good character of their par

We have said that the Whig party in the nomination of Judge Pollock, bid for the Temperance vote, and in proof we copy the following para-graph from the Miners Journal, and the organ of he Whig party in Schuylkill county. The editor

ays:

We ask in plain terms, what chance has Judge Pollock of election without the Temperance vote honestly think so. To such, we have one simple query to propose. How many Whig Governors has Pennsylvania had since her organization as a State? In all, if our memory serve us right, four ed, their success cannot be accredited exclusively o party strength. This is plain talk we know out it is as we conceive just what we wanted Others see it as well as we, but few have the same nen may scold as they please at such confessions, out it is truth, nevertheless, and we repeat—il ludge Pollock is elected at all, he must receive nore than a strictly party vote. That's the plain

English of the whole matter The editor exposes the plan of operation very fairly, but he has no warrant for any invidous comparisons on the Temperance question to the pre-judice of the Democratic nominee. We say nothing against Judge Pollock, but Wm. Bigler is a mat phose habits and principles on moral questions are and have always been correct, and his influence and and good order in society. And even the editor of the Journal, who is a warm Temperance man, can the Journal, who is a warm Temperance man, can the society of the Journal of the society of Gov. Bigler. He simply save the Whig party must have the vote of the Temperance men to elec

Foreign News.

The British mail steamer Canada arrived at Hals unimportant. Silistria had not vet been taken by the Russians, nor had the allied fleets made any thousand French troops and eight thousand British had arrived at Gailipolis. A sanguinary engagement had taken place near Kalafat, but without any decided result. It was reported that the Rus sians had evacuated Lesser Wallachia.

The commercial news shows further fluctuation in the market. Flour had declined 1s; Wheat 3d; and Corn from 1s to 2s. The quotations for Flour are, Western Canal 37s 6d; Ohio 39s. Wheat; white is selling at 12s 3d, and red at 11s 6d.

NEBRASKA .- The Council Bluffs Bugle describes this new territory, that has created in so short a time, so much talk, interest and newspaper war, as being one of the finest portions of country upon the American continent. Should Nebraska not receive the assistance and protection of the Government, the country will nevertheless be settled, and that speedily. Hundreds are awaiting the news that the Indian title is extinguished, and an hour after, the river district will be swarming. Already many have taken over materials for build ing, have staked out their claims, and are promis ed to stick together through thick and thin, and Perritory, neither have they a right to do so un-

A RAILROAD ACROSS SOUTH AMERICA .- The Al pany Evening Jonrnal says that Allan Campbell. Esq., who surveyed and superintended the construction of several railroads in South America, has been engaged to make a reconnoissancel of a proiected route from Mendoza, on the Eastern base of road communication across the South Americancontinent, broken only by that chain of mountains He has commenced the survey.

JUDGE POLLOCK'S VOTE .- Resolved, That it is expedient to order our troops to retreat from the position which they have gallantly won in Mexico for the purpose of falling back upon a defensive

The above resolution was introduced into the nuse of Congress, by Mr. Chase, on the 14th of bruary, 1848. The resolution was bitterly oposed by the Democratic members; while on the ther hand, there were some Whigs, and among he number was Pollock, the present candidate fo Governor, who recorded their votes in favor of this solution

The CHOLERA is at St. Louis. Thirty deaths occured among the German passengers on board he steamer Dresden, which arrived at that city or the 6th inst.

The attention of Assesors, as well as School irectors, is invited to the following section of the ow School Law. It takes affect immediately: Section 35. That it shall be the duty of the sev

section 50. Intait is and be the duty of the serial assessors to assess such persons as may remove into their respective districts between the last assessment and the first of May in each year, or who may have been omitted from the last assessment, and to return their names with the amount of the control essment, and to return their manner by each, to the of State and County tax payable by each, to the result of School Directors, who shall thereupon Board of School Directors, who shall thereupor assess the amount of School tax payable by such persons, which tax shall be collected as in other

St. Louis Correspondence. wo murders committed to one night—Arrival of John J. Critienden—Treason Trial—The Med cal Convention—The Ward Excilement—Death R. B. Churchill-Rai 1,200,000—Burning of the Steamer Hockaway
Bridging the Mississippi—Death of Mr. Nyce -Cholera, &c., &c.

Sr. Louis, May 7, 1854. On the night of the 4th inst., Mr. J. B. Laidlaw Englishman by birth, who had been acting in the capacity of scenic painter at the People's Theatre, was murdered on the road known as the King's Highway,' about four miles from the city. The circumstances are about an follows: In the alter-tion Laidlaw and a man by the name of Jackson went buggy riding together—they drove some distance into the country to a place of resort called the 'Abbey,' they left that place together in the eveability and impartiality.

A message was received from the Governor, informing the Senate that the supplement to the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company, and the bill incorporating the Keystone Zinc Company had bacome laws from lapse of time, without his significance laws from lapse of time, without his significance laws from lapse of time. Without his significance laws from lapse of time, without his significance laws from lapse of time. Without his significance laws from lapse of time, without his significance laws from lapse of time. his dead, either one of which would have caused instant death. The corpner held an inquest, and from the evidence elicited, strong suspicion centered upon Jackson—the buggy, upon examination was found stained with blood, and the sudden disap-pearance of Jackson was proof positive of his guilt. warrant was forthwith issued for his arrest, but e was nowhere to be found. It appears that Laidaw and Jackson were both paying their addresses to a young, beautiful and charming danseuse con nected with one of our theatres. Jackson is a mar ied man and has a wife living in this city-Laiddivorce, and others say that he has married the lady in question, and is her right and lawful hus-band; and I should judge that such was the case rom the fact that his remains are now lying a er house, and will be taken from here this after oon for interment. It is further stated that they have frequently quarreled upon this point, and Jackson-that he induced Laidlaw to go with him on this excursion with the full intention and pur pose of killing him, but he will no doubt be short-ly captured and be made to atone to the offended ws for his rash act.
On the same night, an unknown man was found

lying in the road, in the southern part of this city, with a portion of his clothes drawn over his head, and there tied. Upon their removal it was found that his head was most horribly mangled, and his ace so disfigured that he could not be recognized, and from the manner in which he was first discovred there is no doubt but that he had met with foul play. No clue as yet to either of the mu Such is a part of the history, of the past

a tew days since to prosecute a dase in the U.S. Circuit Court. His arrival was announced in one of our papers as the nolorious John J. Crittenden. The Medical Convention being in session, he visit ed that body; a motion by one of the delegates to ittainment of political power. They doubtless assign Mr. C. a seat on the stand with the officers, was received with loud cries of 'ho,' 'no,' and in-numerable bisses! His appearance in that body

was not very warmly received.

A dispatch has been received from President Pierce stating that the offence of which Jarvis M Barker stands charged, does not amount to treasor against the U. States. The District Attorney, upon he receipt of this message, entered a nolle prosequi and the defendant was released from prison. ker, however, must still stand his trial for resist ing the process of the United States. He is now

The Medical Convention, after three days sitting adjourned on Thursday. In the eaening a magnificent supper was spread in the Mercantile Library Hall, and the Faculty, with a large number of our citizens partook of the good things" which were there in abundance. Sentiments were offered and responses made. A complimentary toast was offered to Lancaster county, Pa., to which Dr. John L. Atlee, of your city, responded. He said that the idea of forming a Medical Society in Pennsylvania, originated in Chester, county, Pennsylvania, and that two members of the Profession in Lancaster county took it up, and formed the first Society in the State. Speaking of the prospects of St. I and scientific zeal in the West, he said. That ar author had written, We stward the pire takes its way, but he leared for the honor of his own State, and the Professional pride of the graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, the oldest established Medical College in the United States, that Westward the march of science takes its way. In such an event he said, St. Louis would be the centre of the empire of science, as

shs was in geographical position.

Dr. Bannes offered the following volunteer toast: Philadelphia-The first city west of the Atlantic To which Dr. BIDDLE, of Philadelphia, resp

ed in a few appropriate remarks

A sentiment was then given by some one, but
amid the confusion we lost it. Mayor How was
called upon to respond. We sub oin the substance

GENTLEMEN: I am going to force nature and ifax, on Wednesday, having Liverpool dates to the make you a speech, and that being the case it may 29th ult. The intelligence from the seat of war prove like some of your numerious doses. I will remember that I am speaking to three hundred of the most intelligent men in the United States. We wish to show that we appreciate the object demonstration against Odessa. Increased vigor your profession and the zeal which you manifes was, however, displayed by the allies. Twenty in it. We have tried the physicians of St. Louis and have not found them wanting. They were ried in 1849, when they proved that if they could not conquer disease they to ients, as in the instances of Lina and Barber. Lina will long be remembered as a type of the profes-sion. We have four physicians in our City Counil and one of the profession was at one time layor of the city. None are more welcome than hysicians when they interest themselves in

physicians when they interest themselves in por-tical matters and assume their management. May-or How then made some reference to Gov. Lane, and concluded by offering— Our Family Physician—Dr. Joseph Parish. This, I believe, is all of the proceedings of this body that directly interests your readers. Since my last Dr. P. Cassiday arrived, and he, with the other delegates from your county have left for heir homes with the exception of Dr. Parker, who urposes remaining a few days in the city. John Crittenden also attended this festival; I suppose by invitation, but, probably, he volunteered.' I am informed by several of the physicians who were present that he was neither toasted or notice

The Ward excitement is at its highest point.-The press throughout the entire West, with but a exceptions censures the Hardin county Jury for bringing in a verdict of 'Not Guilty.' Alththis verdict was not unexpected by the public ed to stick together through thick and thin, and this community, when, considering the high standards each other in the protection of their several ing and position the Wards occupied, and the claims. No families have yet removed to the wealth and influence that was brought to bear on the trial, yet it is a verdict contrary to the laws of God and nature-endangering society and the sale title to these lands.

God and nature—equangeing and ty and protection of life in tuture. Excepting the mob violence, the sentiments put forth by the citizens of Louisville at their indignation meeting at the close of the Ward trial, meets with the appro-bation of nearly all classes. Kentucky justice is certainly a one-sided affair, if this mockery of a trial was a fair specimen, but from what has fol-lowed, we are led to believe that it was not a fair test of 'Kentucky justice!' but that a perjured jury, and perjured witnesses, with the influence of wealth and perjured witnesses, with the influence of wealth and basked by the aristocracy of Louisville, took the Andes, to Montevideo, on the Atlantic. The distance is about 600 miles, and with the roads allowed built went of the Andes. will create a rail assemblage, numbering about 10,000 persons, who net in mass meeting, in Louisville, their indignation on the proceedings of the Hardin county Court, burnt in effigy the twelve perjured jurymen; John J. Grittenden, the 'volunteer' coun-sel; Nathaniel Wolfe, who, in his speech said the citizens of Louisville were hunting down the pris-oner with blood hound avidity; Prentice, of the Journal, and Matt. Ward, whose hands are steeped in the innocent blood of poor Butler, the stain of which can and never will be washed off. These sixteen individuals were first hung up and thenpub licly burned in the Court House yard, amid the shouts of the injurlated and indignant multitude. After which resolutions were unanimously adopted requesting Crittenden to resign his seat in the Requesting Criteriaes to leads in sear in the St. Senate, who was elected only last winter by the Kentucky Legislature, and Nat. Wolfe to resign his in the State Senate, and also requesting Geo. D. Prentice to leave the State. Mr. Crittenden, the once lavorite son of Kentucky who was admired all who knew him, has lost his station in the heart of every true friend of law and order-his rep utation is lost beyond redemption—even the sou of Gobriel's trump can scarcely reach him. He has volunteered' in a bad cause—he is politically and morally sunk to rise no more to the standard

and position he once occupied The steamer Rockaway, No. 2 was burned to the water's edge on the morning of the 29th ult, in the lower Mississippi, about 6 miles above Bayou Sara. The passengers and crew were all saved. The boat lost all her books and papers; she had about 500 bales of cotton on boar

sumed.

Mrs. Baker had an examination for the killing of Wm. O. Hoffman and was committed to jail for murder, to await the action of the Grand Jury. the Virginia hotel a few days since under the lol-lowing strange circumstances; He and some friends