JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT: IRRRMIAH 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 the Second Presbyterian Church.

The Small Note Law. Governor Biging has again done an act which Company, and other corporations, for violating the strance and demands, transgress the strict letter of law against the circulation of foreign notes of a his instructions. less denomination than five dollars—a copy of which will he found in another column. The Govis an unrepealed law upon our statute books, imposing certain penalties for its violation. These corporations have undeniably violated it, with a full knowledge of its existance and provisions, and they now modestly ask to be exempted from the payment of the penalties which they have incurred. Individuals could not escape the consequences, and we know of no good reason: why corporate bodies should. If it is wrong in one case to violate the law, it must be equally so in the other. The Governor will be abundantly sustained by the people in the position he has taken in reference to

If any thing were yet wanting to convince the most skeptical of the drift of the new isms and factions that have sprung up in our midst within the last two or three years, a perusal of the last number of the Saturday Express, the so-called Temperance organ of this City, will abundantly satisfy them that the whole thing is a scheme to transfer the government of the State into Whig hands .-There are many of our Democratic friends who are sincere friends and advocates of the Temperance cause, who, we feel sure, will not be willing to be thus bound hand and foot by Messrs. Pear sol & Geist, and sold to the Whig party; nor will they be convinced that it is their duty to oppose Governor Bigler, because of the choice and polished epithets applied to him and Judge Campbel by the writer for the Express.

this question.

But, be this as it may, one thing is evident tha the true Democracy of the State will have to contend against a formidable combination at the next election, made up of the remains of Whiggery and its new allies Native Americans alias Know Nothings, Ultra Temperance men, Free Soilers, Abolitionists and disaffected Democrats-and they may as well prepare first as last for the issue. There s nothing, however, in all this to frighten Democrats. The same factions, although under different names, were arrayed against honest Frank Shunk at his second election in 1847; and then, as now, the disaffected in his own party, were clamorous against him-but he was gloriously sustained by the people, nevertheless, and a majority of more than 17,000 attested the strength of the Democracy and the weakness of its adversaries. So it will be again, and Governor Bigler will be triumphantly elected to the post he at present fills with such distinguished ability.

THE ERIE RIOTERS .- We learn from the Erie papers that Messrs. Killpatrick, Sherwin and Jack appeared before the District Court at Pittsburgh last week, and after a brief hearing, were given to understand that the prosecution against them would be withdrawn if they would pay the costs lready incurred. This they declined to do They were then required to enter into recognizance for their appearance at another sterm. This also they retused. They were finally permitted by the Marshal to return unconditionally, as if their prosecutors were glad to rid themselves of further trouble by any means. So that farce may be set down as finished.

ZINC ORE.-Two splendid pieces of this metal, taken from the Northampton mines, and presented by Mr. John Keenan, to Mayor Kieffer and Mr. Charles Boughter, of this city, may be seen in their possession. The ore is very rich, of a fine quality, and is but another evidence of the immense mineral resources of Pennsylvania. The mines in question have been worked for several years, and the proprietors, we learn, have realized a large profit from the success which has attended their enter-

U. S. SENATORS .- Mr. Gillette (Free Soil) and Mr. Foster (Whig) have been elected U. S. Senators, by the Legislature of Connecticut.

A man and his wite whose names we have not learned, whilst carelessly walking on the railroad Track, below Christiana, were accidentally killed on Sunday last, by being run over with the Express train going east.

The Military Elections for Brigade and Field Officers, to serve for the ensuing five years will take place throughout Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday of June next. All the military commissions expire this year. Company officers are to be elected on the third Monday in August.

Hon . Thomas H. Benton is announced as candidate for re-election to the House of Represen tatives in the St. Louis district, subject to the decision of the democratic party as expressed by primary election. The St. Louis Democrat says, it is also authorized to announce that he is like wise a candidate before the people of the State at large for re-election to the Senate of the United

THE ECL PSE .- An annular eclipse of the Sun as we have before stated, will occur on Friday next, the 26th inst. commencing at 4 30 P. M.

The Governor has appointed Hon. Morrow C. Rogers, (formerly of this City, and for many years a judge of the Supreme Court,) an associate Law Judge of this district, under the recent ac of the Legislature. It is not yet known whether he will accept the appointment.

Hon. Eswand Evenerr has resigned his seat in the U.S. Senate, in consequence of ill health-the resignation to take effect in June.

INCREASE OF NEWSPAPER RATES .- The New York Herald has yielded to the 'manifest destiny' of the American newspaper press, and raised the price from two to three cents a copy. This step a induced in consequence of the great increase in the cost of paper presses, type, materials and labor of all kinds, which has recently taken place

ATP We are indebted to Postmaster General CAMPBELL for sundry documents, for which we return him our thanks.

INDIAN TREATIES.—The Commissioner of In dian Affairs, who has been engaged of late in con. cluding treaties with various tribes of Nebraska Indians, completed his work on Thursday, so far as regards the delegations now in Washing ton. The treaty with the lowas was concluded on Wednesday, and treaties with the Sacs and Foxes, and the Kickapoos, respectively, next. Five more tribes are on their way for the same purpose, viz: the Miamies, Weas, Peorias, Piankeshaws, &c.

Rupture with Spain.

The policy of the Administration in respect to Cuba is the subject of much discussion and misapprehension. Washington correspondents set afloat ontradictory rumors with an equal affection of authority in every instance; and so the public mind is bewildered by every sort of absurd story and rash speculation. Among the most industrious and shameless of these scribblers, is the X correspo dent of the Baltimore Sun, whose communications are always unreliable in proportion as his statements are positive. This gentleman, cherishing an equal dislike of Mr. Soule and the President, has sought to propagate the opinion that while the Administration is too timid to assert the honor of the country, our Minister at Madrid is so rash as needlessly and for selfish purposes to provoke the

anger of the Spanish government. Without pretending to any peculiar opportuni ties of official information, we may venture to at cannot fail to be popular with the masses. We firm that neither is the Administration disposed to allude to his Veto of the bill consolidating the submit to the insolent aggression of the Spanish suits brought against the Pennsylvania Railroad government, nor does Mr. Soule in his remon

The public have a very inadequate conception of the grievances of this government against Spain. ernor's reasons are sound and to the point. There They have been repeated in detail through a succession of years, until they furnish in the aggregate an ample justification for any retaliatory or hostile measure. Here is a brief synopsis of such outrages as this government has suffered from the authorities of Cuba within the last four years:

> Esnard, an American citizen, was arrested by the Cuban authorities, and incarcerated in the prison of Havana; no charge having ever been advanced against him. In May of the same year, two Amer ican vessels, the Georgiana and the Susan Loud, were captured at Con oy by the Spanish General of Marines and brought-as prizes into the port of Havana, their crews were imprisoned. On the 25th of March, 1851, John Salinero, an American citizen, was arrested by the Spanish authorities, no accuation being made against him. On the 16th of Au gust, 1851, the United States steamer Falcon was fired into and boarded by a Spanish man-ot-war without any excuse or pretext. On the 16th of February, 1852, the American schooner Lamartine was fired into by a Spanish vessel, also without assignable motive or pretext. On, the 3d of October, 1852, the Crescent City was driven from Havana, and prohibited from landing her mails on the childish and frivolous pretext that the purser spoke and wrote ill of the Cuban authorities on his visits to New York. In the March toilowing, the Ohio was detained three days at Haana, under an unprecedented and ridiculous plea that she ought to perform quarantine. On the 14th that month the schooner Manchester was boarded by a Spanish vessel of war, searched, and detained venty-four hours, without the shadow of any pretext whatever. In February, 1853, and subsequently, the United States mail bags were broken en by the Cuban authorities, many of the seals broken, and the privacy of American correspondence violated. On the 5th of May of the same year, three American seamen, belonging to the American bark Jasper, were arrested on vague suspicions of being concerned in the slave trade, thrust into prison, and subjected to inconceivable ndignities and cruelties. In November, Pedro laices, a naturalized citizen of the United States, was rrested in Havana, no crime being charged against nim; was tried and sentenced to a year's transportation. Shortly afterwards another naturalized

Spain during the last four years.' We may safely affirm that from no nation greater prowess than Spain, would the U. States have submitted to such injuries and indignities. If elther France or Great Britain had displayed such contempt for our flag and the rights of our citizens. we would long since have been driven to some violent retaliation. In the case of Spain, a feeling of passed this bill, held a contrary opinion, and on magnanimity has subdued our resentment, and restrained us from measures of hostility against a weak and contemptible empire. For a less proyocation than any one in this catalogue of grievances against the Spanish government, Great Britain threatened to invade the little kingdom of Greece and desisted from its purpose only after ample apology and reparation. Nine-tenths of the wars that have desolated Europe, were kindled by causes, which, in comparison with the outrage to the Black Warrior, were insignificant instances of in-

citizen of the United States, Isidore Richoux, was

forced to leave the island of Cuba, no motive being

assigned for his expulsion. The notorious cause

of the Black Warrior completes an imperfect cata

logue of the affronts we have suffered at the hands

The time is come when this country can no lon ger submit to the insolent aggression of the Spansh government, and when some satistactory atone ment must be made for past insult and outrage .-Emboldened by long impunity, and stimulated by the officious interference of the Anglo-French alliits violence to a point beyond which the United States cannot retreat. The circumstances of the noment are propitious to a final and satisfactory settlement of all our difficulties with Spain; and ate a negotiation which will terminate either in peace. No timid or temporizing measure; no pacific policy of diplomatic expedients; no reluctant apology or ambiguous explanation, will suffice for the emergency; and the country may be assured that the President will not accept any such satisfaction for our wrongs. The Administration have sought an audience of the Spanish government with the deliberate determination to settle now and forever every matter in dispute between the two nations, and to provide an adequate security against the recurrence of the outrages which have provoked the present rupture. That they will be successfu in their patriotic purpose is our confident anticipa ion: that they will not submit to defeat, and will maintain the dignity and the honor of the country in every crisis, and without regard to consequences, we have every guarantee in the character of the Cabinet, and in the energy with which the negotiation is conducted. Whatever the result may be it will justify the opinion that the country stands now on the threshold of some great event which will affect its destiny to the remotest age.-Rich-

WASHINGTON, May 20. THE NEBRASKA BILL, &c.—The opponents of the Nebraska bill held a caucus to night, and deermined to fight it out to the last, using the usual Parliamentary expedients,' and when the bill eported to the House, calling the ayes and nays,

mond Enquirer.

On Monday, the fight will be renewed, and continued throughout the whole of Monday night, up to the hour on Wednesday when the Pacific Railroad bill comes up as the special order. opents of the Nebraska bill, at least, are resolved ipon this course. The sensation in the Capitol is at the fighting point. Sunday will most likely be voted to caucusing on a large scale. The vote will not, however, it is supposed, be

aken before Wednesday, if so soon. Mr. Richardson will oppose all amendments.

Orders have been sent by the Secretary of the Navy to delay all yessels of war under sailing or vice. This precaution has been taken in view of our present critical relations with Spain

ID In a speech made by Dr. Lee, of Richmond at the Methodist General Conference, it was stated that the N. Y. Book Concern had made \$900,000 in fifty years, and that the Harper's estab ishment in thirty five years had made wealth nough to lose, \$1,200,000 by fire without stopping their business, or divesting them of capital enough o carry it on, on as large a scale as ever.

II An adjourned Court of Common Pleas, for his county, will commence at Fulton Hall, on Monday next, to continue two weeks.

Governor's Veto

Of the bill for consolidating into one the several suit brought against the Pennsylvania railread and the Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad, for violating the small note law.

A bill was passed near the close the late session f the legislature, releasing certain railroads and canal companies from the penalties incurred under the law of 1850, prohibiting the circulation of sotes of other states of a less denomination than fire dollars. The Governor, however, refuses to give it his sanction, and has written out his objections to it at length and filed them away with the bill, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with instructions to that officer to deliver

meeting. The following are his reasons: The act of 1850 imposes upon every corporation that passes a foreign bank note of less denomina tion than five dollars a penalty of five hundred dol-lars, and upon every individual a penalty of twenrive dollars, to be sued for and recovered as oth debts are recovered, one half to the plaintiff, and the other to the use of the county where the offence

ooth to the next Legislature immediately after its

The bill now under consideration does not prose to repeal the law of 1850, nor is there anyt from which it can be inferred that the General Assembly believed its influence to be evil. In my consideration of the subject, I start, therefore, with the assumption that the law forbidding the circulation of small notes from other states is necessary and wholesome regulation, and that the penalty for its violation is required to give force and effect. When the Legislature were dealing with the subject, if they had not supposed the which they found in force, to be just and necessary, they would undoubtedly have repealed it at On the 22d of January, 1850, Charles Peter V. once and forever. But the bill before me not only contains no clause of repeal, but expressly provides against any inference which might e force. Here, then, is a law, based on princi ples undeniably sound, containing provisions neces-sary to protect an interest so vitally important as rency, called for at the time of its adoption by public opinion, consistent with the true rules of blic economy, passed by one Legislature an after four years of experience solemnly sanctione sk the question is to answer it. The affirmativ

nust be the universal response.

This bill declares that 'where several suits have neen brought against railroad or canal companie to recover penalties incurred by violating the 48th section of the act of 1850, the suits shall be concolidated into one, and judgment be given by the court for only one penalty, together with costs of all the actions to the time of the consolidati and all other penalties heretofore incurred whether sued for or not, shall be remitted, released and dis

This means simply to legalize all the offences which a railroad or canal company may have con

But why should one offence be reserved for punishment while the rest are remitted? If the law has been violated an hundred times, and each time under the same circumstances, the excuse which should free the pirty from ninety-nine penalties ought to be equally valid for the hundredth. If the law be right in one case, it is right in all, and i t be wrong in any it is sheer cruelty to let a per-

son suffer under it at all. But the bill not only creates this difference beween similar offences committed by the same corporation, but a still more unjust distinction is m between corporations of a particular class, and all other corporations, officers, brokers and citizens.— None but railroad and canal companies are to lavored up the impunity which this bill provides.
All other persons and bodies, public and private, natural and artificial, must take the consequences which their misconduct has drawn upon them. am sensible of the importance and usefulness railroad and canal companies, and I certainly have no inclination to prejudice them in the accomplish ment of the legitimate ends for which they were created. But when we are dealing with them for looking at the question of guilt or innocence, is blind to all differtor of persons or corporations.

The penalties which it is proposed to remit were incurred (if incurred at all) by the infraction of a plain law of which the offenders had full notice; and I cannot resist the conclusion that it would be degrading and humiliating to the State efuse to execute it while insisting that it was just. It does not consist with her dignity and honor to compromise with transgressors against her stated and shall she not exe-

this point I concur with them. And again, the demoralizing influence of the precedent this bill would set should not be overlooked. If this kind of legislation be once begun where is it to end? The railroad and canal companies may violate the act of 1850 again and again, and with more confidence than ever expect to be again absolved by the legislature. Other corporations will claim equal tayor with quite as much justice. will have good cause to complain if they should be punished when corporations are not. this bill be right. I know not on what ground we can refuse to pass similar acts whenever applied for. How shall we extend so great indulgence and lenity to corporations and refuse like relief to the destitute individual who may be arraigned for pass ing the only note he had. It would be be better o repeal the law than thus to trifle with and de-

grade it.

l object to this bill for another reason. Some of the penalties it proposes to remit are already sued for, and the suits are now pending. I am bound to infer this from the words of the bill. All ance, the government of Spain has at last pushed legislative interference with the regula administran of justice, it must be conceded, is wrong, and is calculated to exercise a most pernicious influence apon the motals of society. plaint wherever practised, and has generally produced great evil and no good. The legislative and the Administration has seized the occasion to initi- judicial departments of the government must be kept separated, and each allowed to perform its unctions without interference from the other. The war, or in the restoration of a stable and hono rable one indeed is not fitted to do the duties assigned to the other. By this bill the Legislature would sten n between a judicial tribunal and its suitors, an n substance say to the court-you may suspend the law, and stop the investigation of the facts for we have determined to dictate the judgment without hearing the parties-without know-ing the facts and without caring for the law And this we do, not because we would change the law on which the suit is founded, for we thin it wise and salutary, and it shall not be repeated, but we interfere for this case alone, merely as a matter of special favor to the present de

I submit that such proceeding would be wholly improper and unjust.
The cases contemplated in the bill may be surrounded by mitigating circumstances and there-fore seem to impose hardship; but the open degraation of the law, and the pernicious tendencie f the precedent proposed to be established should be held above any private consideration, and certainly above the most liberal immunity due to transgressors. It is to be hoped that the partie may not suffer more than the ends of justice and the vindication of the law may manifestly demand. Certainly I take no pleasure in their misfortunes, but I cannot consistently with a sense of duty to the State, approve the bill for their relief.

It is to be hoped that the inconvenience in the use of the currency, which is pleaded as an excuse in these cases, may be speedily removed. An un ted effort on the part of the railroad companies, banks and individuals, to introduce small gold and silver into channels of circulation, it is confidently believed, would accomplish this desirable end late session of the Legislature, has interdicted the circulation of notes not issued by her institutions of a less denomination than ten dollars, would seen to suggest the necessity and utility of a common effort to remove the difficulties in the way of the administration of our law of 1850. Such an effort, believe would succeed in nearly all pains of the state; and succeeding would exercise a most wholesome influence upon the character of the currency. the interests of commerce and trade, and especially upon the rights and rewards of labor.
WM. BIGLER.

I. O.O. F.—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvani met, at their Hall in Philadelphia, on yesterday week. The election for officers resulted as follows: Grand Master-Thomas Helm.

Deputy Grand Master-Caleb. E. Wright. Grand Warden-Dr. Francis Condie. Grand Secretary—William Curtis.
Grand Treasurer—F. Knox Morton. Grand Representative-Wm. H. Lamberton

The first Lutheran Church, of this City Rev. Mr. Krotel's was re-dedicated on Sunday last. Exercises in the morning by Rev. Dr. Mayer, o Philadelphia, and in the evening by Rev. Mr. Sheat-fer, of Germantown. This Church has undergone extensive and costly repairs, and its interior, ow compare favorably with any other church in the State.

XXXIIId Congress---First session.

WASHINGTON, May 18. SENATE .- Mr. Brodhead presented a memori from A. J. Atocha, praying to be allowed a claim rejected by the late Board of Mexican Commis-

Mr. Douglass submitted a bill, reported from the Judiciary Committee, to enlarge the Judicial sysem of the United States. The Senate then resumed the consideration the resolution, offered some days since by Mr. Bright, authorizing a contract with the publishers

of the Sentinel for the publication of the debates in A motion was made to refer the resolution he Committee on Printing.

Mr. Hunter spoke upon the resolution. He en dorsed the President's course in violating the Ir

ane bill, and alluded favorably to the Nebrasks He said the President might have erred in the istribution of his patronage, but none doubted hi ourity and patriotism. Mr. Bright followed.

Mr. Johnson, in a speech of considerable length efended Mr. Rives, and read from tables submitte o Congress to show that his publication of the onal Globe and appendix had resulted an actual loss to him of a large sum annually After further discussion, the motion to refer th

The first part of the resolution, as amended, p viding for the printing of the debates of the Senate in the Intelligencer, Sentinel and Union, at \$4.50 per column each, was then negatived-yeas navs 21.

The second part of the resolution, providing f in increased subscription to the Congressional Globe and Appendix of five thousand copies, was ther — yeas 29, nays 7. The Senate then adjourned

House, The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the State Department, trans-nitting copies of the correspondence with other governments in relation to the rights of neutrals. The House then went again into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Nebraska bill. Mr. Banks, of Me., spoke at length against the

Mr. Miller, of Mo., followed in support of the Mr. Wilcox denied that the passage of the bill was a violation of Indian treaties. He spoke with eference to the Missouri Compromise as a solemn

Mr. Parker spoke of the fact that he was elected n the Compromise of 1850, over a candidate who dvocated its repeal. He believed it was a mistake suppose that this bill would drive agitation from the halls of Congress. He contended that this did not contain the principle of popular sovereignty, and declared that the effects of its passage would be to break down the present barrier, which kept lavery out of these territories, thus allowing it

re. Peckham followed against the bill. The House then took a recess until 7 oclock.

Evening Session.—The House re-assembled a o'clock, and resumed, in committee, the com on of the Nebraska bill. Mr. Taylor, of Tenn., spoke at considerable length against the bill, opposing it upon various

grounds, and especially regarding it as a violatio Mr. Wentworth, of Mass., followed against the 9 o'clock-The House is still in session, Mr. Letcher speaking, principally on Custom House

MR. BUCHANAN IN LIVERPOOL .- The Liverpool

lournal of April 29th, publishes the following under the heading of 'Talk on 'Change:'-'His Excellency, the Hon. Mr. Buchanan, American Minister at the Court of St. James, was on Change on Thursday with his worship the Mayor. The talk was, that he had been stopping nce Tuesday at the Adelphi Hotel; his visi Liverpool being for the purpose of receiving h daughter, Miss Buchanan, who came vesterday by the Atlantic; (Mr. Buchanan was never married the lady is his niece: Miss Lune, who sailed from ence between them and others. She is no respect New York in the Atlantic, on the 15th ult. to ibin her uncle in London,) that owing to questions o delicacy now pending between America and En avoidance of all political or national displays, he declined with great reluctance, to accept the Ma or's hospitality; that he went out only once, to to denounce a unjishment for an offence, and then meet a few select friends at dinner, at the man sion of Mr. Bramley Moore—Mr. Bramley Moore perienced on his recent visit to the United State cute? She haspromised and shallshe not perform? If ister is one of those large minds which stand out statute in question were cruel, unjust or use-in the ranks of intellect in the States; that study, there could be no objections to its total repeal, has made him a full man, and experience a wis and a full remission of all penalties incurred under one; that he has done the diplomatic at St. Petersthe General Assembly themselves, who burgh, and knows the Czar well; that that know ledge is adverse to a belief in a speedy peace, that the policy of Russia is obstinacy, and that the un-commercial character of the country render her adcommercial character of the country render her ad-equate to a long endurance of war; that just at this the Buchanan Rifle and prepared by our friend moment the presence of Mr. Buchanan in this country is a fortunate incident; that his clear head and honorable mind are a guarantee against the small policy by which some of the public men in America are influenced; that they will be for ma king capital out of the war in order to coerce on the fishery question—but that the American Minister is not the man to countenance such vile-

> THE STORM OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT .- From e ery quarter, says the Philadelphia Sun, we hear of destruction from the storm, which visited our city about 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening. At Wheeling, it did great damage to property. The magnificent wire suspension bridge over the Ohio river was destroyed, being blown down and turned completely over. This bridge was erected only a few years ago, at a cost of over \$200,000. Its span measured over 1000 feet, and was one of the longest in the world. Its destruction is regarded as great calamity by the people of Wheeling.

ness, or to deceive the American people as to the character of this country; that he knows no peril

would commit us to a sacifice of dignity; and that

we never give way but to justice and right.

At Buffalo, the wind blew a perfect hurricane A house at Block Island was struck by lightning during the storm, and demolished.

In Baltimore, the north wall of the warehou of Michael Lorsey & Co., which had been burned a few days before, was blown down. A large por tion of the bricks and mortar fell upon the smal office of M'Elderry & Dioyd's lumber yard and crushed it to the earth, burying in the ruins two highly respected citizens, Wilson L. Lloyd, of the firm of the firm of M'Elderry & Lloyd, and Henry Atkinson, their principal clerk. When taken out Mr. Lloyd was dead, and Mr. Atkinson died in 20 Both left families. No other persons were injured, though there were some narrow es

At Washington city, the lightning struck the dwelling house of Mr. Samuel C. Roommle, at the corner of K and Eighteenth streets, killing his wife aged about fifty years. Mrs. Rommle survived: moments only after the fall of the resistles blow. She was standing at the time in the mid dle of the floor of the lower room of a two stor frame addition, in the rear of the principal de ling, the lightning having perforated the roof, ma king an aperture of a couple of inches or so in di-ameter. Mr. Ræmmle appears to have been struck on the bosom, which, with one shoulder, became livid and blackened.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Petersburg Val Express contains the following letter, giving the details of a dreadful tragedy recently enacted in Accomac county: ACCOMAC C. H., VA., May 11.

Our community has again been thrown into rible murders that has ever come to my know-ledge. A young man (a minor) named James Am s, on Saturday last got into a difficulty with Mr George East, his step-father, and seized a gur to shoot him, when his mother, Mrs. East, induced him to put it down. He thereupon drew out icher's knife sharpened like a razor, which it seems he had been carrying for eighteen months past and gave chase to East, who had started to un. Overtaking East he stabbed him repeated behind till he fell, when the assassin got upon and literally cut him to pieces.—ripping out the bowels from his breast down—cutting him in the breast aying open his heart an inchor two, and stabbing' and gashing him in a number of places. And to cap the climax, after the blood thirsty monster had left him, fearing, as he says, that he was not dead he returned, propped up the body against the fence, and cut the throat from ear to ear, the wound exending entirely through the windpipe, and dis

ointing the neck.

He then returned to town and delivered himself up, saying he had been intending to do it for a long time; and if East was not then dead, he would go back and finish him. He alleges bad treatment of his mother as the reason; but it is hought to have been on account of property be onging to his mother, and which by the marriage

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS. ODD FELLOWSHIP IN LANCASTER COURTY.-The ollowing is taken from the semi-annual return

made on the 1st of April, 1854 : LANCASTER LODGE, No. 67 .- N. G. John Evans V. G. John Dellinger, S. J. M. Westheaffer, A. S. C. F. Laise; T. C. M. Erben. Contributing members 360; amount paid for relief &c. \$651,50. FULTON LODGE, No. 454.—N. G. Samuel I Fraim; V. G. Edwin H. Brown; S. Geo. Sanderson; A. S. H. Blickensderfer; T. Walter G. Evans. Con-

tributing members, 56. PEQUEA LODGE, No. 161 .- N. G. Henry W. Gara V. G. Joseph H. Lefevre S. Joel L. Lefevre, A. S. Jacob Brua; T. Charles J. Rakestraw. Contribu ting members, 48, paid for relief \$10.

MONTEREY LODGE, No 242.-N. G. George Ball; V. G. Samuel B. Mussleman; S. Philip T' Sheaff ; T. Henry M. Miller. Contributing men

bers, 154; paid for relief, &c. \$194. Kosciusko Longe, No. 374.—N. G. H. O'Nail V. G. John Alexander; S. Mifflin Elliot, A. S. Geo. Taggart. Contributing members, 71; paid for re ief, \$97.50.

Cocalico Longe, No. 408.-N. G. Abiahan

Kline, V. G. John Bard; S. E. H. Rhodes; A. S. Clement Bixler; T. Andrew Ream. Contributing nembers, 92; paid for relief, \$39. NORTH STAR LODGE, No. 166 .- N. G. H. Arn strong, V. C. John W. Rambo; S. B. Phenninger;

A. S. M. P. Walton; T. J. N. Bower. Contributing members, 55; paid for relief, \$108 MOURT JOX LODGE .- N. G. Robert M'Fadden G. Adam Sheller; S. James Mooney; A. S. Her Shaffner: T John Keller. Contributing mem

ers, 43; paid for relief, \$61.

Donegal Louge.—N. G. C. A. Shaffner; ohn M. Waller, S. E. D. Roath; A. S. John Nav lor; T. John Auxer. Contributing members, 49 paid for relief, \$39.

LITTLE BRITAIN LODGE, No. 420 .- N. G. Geo Tollinger; V. G. William Wood; S. John C. Lewis; A. S. James M'Call; T. Robert Patton. Contribting members, 70; paid for relief, \$78,58 ELIZABETHTOWN LODGE, No. 128 -N. G. Ge Redsecker; V. G. F. S. Bryan; S. Benjamin F. Baer A. S. J. C. Snyder; T. S. Keller. Contributing mem pers, 55; paid for relief, \$115. EARL LONGE, No. 413 .- N. G. William Setlev

V. G. Solomon Weaver; S. Hamilton Ayres; A. Isaac Holl; T. William Barstler. Contributin STRASBURG LODGE, No. 361 .- N. G. Willia T. M'Phail; V. G. William Clark S. Samuel Aument, A. S. Robert Downey; T. Jacob Hildebrand Contributing members, 50; paid for relief, \$7. CONESTORA LONGE, No. 334 .- N. G. Benjan G. William Bishop; S. C. J. Rhode A. S. John Robertson, T. Jacob Sourbeer. Cor ibuting members, 100; paid for relief, \$162. Susquehanna Lodge, No. 80.—No report. umbered at the previous semi-annual report, 13

The somewhat celebrated Heron Family are to give a Concert at Fulton Hall, on Monday vening next the 29th inst.

RAILBOAD LETTING .- The letting of the work on the North Western Railroad took place on last Wednesday, at Butler. The whole work was leto Messrs. Malone, Painter, Gonder & Clark. company of reliable and responsible contractors of this city, who will push it along vigorously. The first thirty-five miles from Blairsville to Freeport. are required to be cone by the first of May, 1855; the whole road will be completed by the first of May, 1856.

1 Governor Bigles has appointed FRANCIS BRADLEY, Esq, Notary Public, for Columbia, vice An.os S. Greene, whose term of office has expired BIBLE PRESENTED.—The ladies of the First Lutheran . Church, of this city, have presented a

handsome Bible to the First Presbyterian Church. in return for the use of their church while the Lutheran buildingwas undergoing repairs.

The new Anthracite Furnace, at Columbia owned by Messrs, Brooke & Grubb, is now in successtul operation.

THE READING RIFLES. - This fine looking body of men numbering nearly 100 strong, Capt ANEONA. (accompanied by an excellent band of Music,) eached this city, on their return from Washington on Thursday afternoon, and were received at the Dillerville station by the Buchanan Rifle, Capt BAR-TON, and escorted to their quarters at Coopen' Hotel. In the evening they partook of a costly and excellent supper at Fulton Hall, furnishd by WILLIAM T. YOUART, of the Exchange Hotel, who knows so well howtodo up such things in the highest style of the art. During the evening speeches were made, songs sung, and rich music discourse by the Band. During the forenoon of Friday they marched through the principal streets of town, attracting much attention all along their route. At bout half past two o'clock they left their quarters escorted by the Buchanan Rifle, and marched to the Railroad depot, where they took the cars for

Philadelphia. The Rifles, during their brief stay amongst us showed themselves, by their orderly and gentlenanly behaviour, to be deserving of the kindness and attention of our citizens—and we are gratified to know that their visit was highly agreeable to themselves, and that they were well pleased with their hospitality and kindness shown them during their sojourn in our midst. We hope this visit, although their first, will not be the last they will make to the city of Lancaster.

The barn of Joseph Gensemer, occupied by Moses Miller, in Ephrata township, was struck by lightning on Wednesday eveniug week and entire v consumed. Fortunately it was nearly empty here being in at the time only about two tons of hay, two and a half barrels of flour, a sett of carriage harness, and a mule in the stable, all of

SAD ACCIDENT .- On Thursday afternoon last, a child of Mrs. Groff, widow of the late Israel Groff, deceased, aged about 3 years, fell into the Cones toga creek, at Witmer's bridge, and was drowned. Benjamin Herr, Daniel G. Baker, Henry S. Myers and Isaac N. Ellmaker, Esqs., of this city.

preme Court of Pennsylvania. On Tuesday last, a daughter of Emanuel long, dec'd., aged about 7 years, living with her mother, in Manheim, was so severely burnt by he clothes taking fire, that she died from the effects of the next morning.

were last week admitted to practice law in the Si

The Periodicals.

THIRTY YEARS VIEW; OR A HISTORY OF TH Working of the American Government for THIRTY YEARS, FROM 1820 TO 1850: By THOMA H. BENTON .- This elaborate and highly useful and interesting work is now published, in two royal octave volumes of 750 pages each-price \$5 for both. No work of this age has been so extensive ly circulated and read as this will be. It will be invaluable to politicians, and no reading man o either party should be without a copy. MR. JONATHAN DORWART, of this city, has pu

engaged in taking subscriptions. GODEN'S LADY'S BOOK, for June, is yet handsomely embellished, and peculiarly attractive

chased the Agency for Lancaster county, and is

n its reading department. PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE, for June, is a very attractive number. Its severa plates of lashions will make it indispensable to

the Ladies. We are pleased to learn that this Magazine is in such a prosperous condition. A new volume commences with the July number, there STOCKTON'S GREAT WORK. - We have received specimen number of the forthcoming work of the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, viz: The Holy Bible

in separate volumes; or the Book of Books, in its sixty-six parts.' For the plan and details of which see prospectus published for some months in this city paper. The specimen number before us, being the First Epistle of John, is beautifully and lastefully gotten up-the type, paper and general appearance being everything that is promised by the distinguished Editor. Address T. H. STOCKTON, No. 68 Lexington st.

NEW YORK, May 16. New York is camping out! The morning Mayfrum beat, the great city struck its tents, an the annual march was made by set of the May day sun. This vast human army pitched their tents othin the alloted lines of their new homes a for night since, but the officer of the day is still Gene ral Confusion. Mattrais and sofa, curtain and con ice, crockery and calico are chaotized from bas ment to attic. Old Gotham and Young New York lite down to sleep together in the little halfalling, waiting till the paintersurrenders the larger cham

arlor carpet, and the young temale silks do up New York is encamped. It cannot go into quarters till that boisterous young roisterer, spring has got over his blow out.' What a viss of a lelhas got over his blow out. ow they have sent us this year as a representative By Boreas! he's one of the Propellers! And no get ting rid of him, they say, till he has helped that charming widow, madam Moon, to tote her real state across the hery lake of Old Sol on the 26th

. In consequence of these domestic troubles, we are requested to apologizs to all unmarried country clergymen who have suffered disappointments g our anniversaries. As the parlors are n such a state of confusion, our young ladies and heir mentor mammas have been unable to carry out their programmes of conquest. The camp being thus demoralized, no strategical manœuvres ould be executed, and all army movements are suspended untitatter the 1st of June.

At that time, as per a vermillion edict, matri

nonal operations will be resumed. An extracity seasons to commence, combining financial, literary, pa riotic, social and religious novelties, to contin until 4th of July. The summer tashionable Hegira is interdicted until that time. It is hoped that this rrangement will enable milliners, clergymen, silk nouses, waiting maids, expectant mammas, an baby jumpers to fulfil the hones which this rowdy

This is peculiarly an age for woman. The presn ninent City topic is another phase of woman's from New Orleans, has lectured twice upon the true rights and influence of woman. She maintains hat home slone is the true sphere of woman's a tion: that she should have 'no other strength than tears, no other power than her weakness, no other

happiness than that she can bestow. Per contra, twenty thousand people assembled in Broadway on the 9th of May, to witness the entree of the Fairy Light Guard, a corps of Young Amazons from New Jersey, who, it was said were to march up Broadway, a la militaire, armed with ances, and radiant with beauty. They didn't come, however, greatly to the disappointment of the expectant multitude, but are expected certainly during the summer. It is understood that a Miss Cherry Airton is the chief of these Amazons and peripatetic philosophers. Her theory is that 'woman's progress' consists in a better physical culture and developement by tresh air, exercise and diet, and hat the love, the devotion and the deep sensibility (which constitute Madame de Grandfort's bell deal of woman, are only like precious buds, gratted on a dying tree, unless you re-invigorate the lailing constitution of the sex. Madame de Grandfort is French, of the most spirituslie style of beauty, lectures in the Stuyvesant Institute, in the French language, to audiences guardedly select of the most approved hot house japonica qual-Cherry Airton is Young America all over and of the n and prefers a physical demonstration in Broadway, with all the world as an audience, to aff the

But this is a mere seven days' bagatelles and nex week Gotham must have a new excitement. A varying incident. A few weeks since the grea Firemen's Death Tragedy threw the city into g.oom. The next week the splendid pageant and ntellectual least of the re-opening of the Crystal week the moral plays of the anniversaries brough iew scenes and actors before the public, and the ies and varieties that give a racy spice to city ite. Yes! highly spiced is the draught of the here out therefore the sooner latar. Better far the tran pul hours and calm enjoyment of rural scenes an ease to the life, and a surer hope for the spirit

lectures in Christendom. The Fairy Light Guard

has decidedly the most popular side of the que

But hark! the Atlantic's guns as she steams up the harbor. Fresh news from Europe. Lond lates to May 3. Breadstuffs in good demand. Pork and Cotton dull! Bombardment of Odessa by the English Fleet! So much for Europe.

The New York money market is easy and ge ting easter. ADIEU

For the Intelligencer. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT. Mn. Editor:—Since the passage of the neommon School Law authorizing the election of Common School Law authorizing the election of a County Superintendent by the School Directors of each county. I in common with all who love the ommon school and desire to see it occupy its preper position amongst our glorious republican inst. cult. Many requisites seem to be indispensable and unless they are all met in the same person, lear the office will not effect that degree of in provement which we all hope for.

As I comprehend the law, no person except an
experienced practical Teacher, and one too, who is

apable of teaching the nigher branches is eligible. in the next place, to enlist the confidence and supa man well known over the county, not only as a teacher but as an ardent friend of the schools; and us a person of sound sense and goed address. I je must also be an efficient man, possessing not only zeal and eathusiasm, but such a knowledge of human nature as will enable him to temper his zeal and direct his enthusiasm so that the right point may be reached. Then he must possess such a degree of bodily vigor as will enable him to attend the daties of one of the most difficult and faborious offices ever instituted amongst us. And finally, he must be a good writer and a ready speaker and lecturer, to enable him to prepare his merous reports and documents and to particioate in the educational meetings and teachers' asiations will soon become a prominent feature in

There are, no doubt, many persons in the coun-There are, no doubt, many persons in the county possessing all these requisites, if we could find them out, but I know only one who has practically shown that he possesses them, and as this is a matter in which we cannot afford to try experiments, I am for taking the tried man. I shall therefore cast my vote for J. P. Wickersham, Esq., of Marietta, satisfied that, with him in the office of County Superintendent, there will be little danger of latture. He is an eminently successful practical teacher; a man of good education and natura. parts: a gentleman of fine address and large heart; parts; a gentleman of tine address and large heart; and one who has been, perhaps, more than any man in the county, connected with all the movements made for the improvement of our Common examining Teachers, being trequently employed by the Boards of Directors for that purpose. If he can be induced to serve, he shall receive the vote DIRECTOR.

May 16, 1854.

For the Intelliger LITIZ, May 18th, 1854. FRIEND SANDERSON :- In your paper of this veek I observed a paragraph headed "An Error Corrected," in which you remark that Post Masters receive a higher compensation for the delivery of papers published in their own county than for

those printed in other sections of the State. I was under the same impression until a few veeks ago, when I received official notice from the Auditor of the Post Office Department, informing me of the error. For the delivery of 231 free papers per quarter, the Post Master receives 46 cents, which is at the rate of two mills per paper not two mills for each delivery of appaper in the quarter. The Post Masters, therefore, do not reeiveso large a compensation to r free/papers a would appear from the statement in your paper, for which reason they should, of course, be favor ed with a copy from each publisher, free of charge for their trouble. We receive some from severa liberal publishers in your city, but not from all.

W. E. KREIDER. Assistant P. M. for D. Kreider, P. M.

The Anniversary of the Diagnothean Liter ary Society of Franklin and Marshall College will be celebrated, at Fulton Hall, on the evening of Friday next, the 26th inst. The exercises are to t ofa Prologue, an Anniversary Address, three Orations, and an Epilogue.

BALTIMORE, May 19. general Convention of the officers of the Railgomery, Ala., was held at Barnum's Hotel in thi city to-day. Nineteen Railroad Companies from all parts of the country were represented. Resolu tions were unanimously adopted that the compan-ies represented would not submit, under any cir cumstances, to the terms of compensation cumstances, to the terms of compensation for car rying the U. S. Mail, indicated by the Post Office Department in the bill now before Congress, and providing for the appointment of a committee to memorialize Congress on the subject. The Committee then adjourned sine die.

St. Louis Correspondence Sinking of the Pike—Loss of Life-Barker—Stampeds in the Illinois Pe Death of Thus. Har Presidency, 4c., 4c.

The wreck of boats and the loss of life seem to

Srd. Louis, May 15, 1854.

be a regular subject for me to write upon. The history of the Western waters of the past six months is horrible to contemplate—the loss of fire and detruction of property have been immense, and it lost daily reports of our river telligence, that the catalogue is not complete, and that every day adds another to the already iright. its list. It any change whatever his taken place in the management of the boats on our western rivers since the new steamboat law has been in orce, it is for the worse-accidents are of more requent occurrence and the loss of human life has n greater. There are many detects in this new law, shown upon the recent examinations of par-ties arrested under said law, and it now remains Congress to remedy these delects as soon as possible. I will give you a brief account of the inking of the steamer Pike, one of the regular Mail Packets, plying between this city and Louis-ville. She left our port on Thursday alternoon last, having on board about 180 passengers and crew; at I o'clock on the same night, who selow the city she struck a snag, which tore ou her bottom, causing her to go down in less than three minutes-the water coming into the ladies At this moment the shricks of the women and children could be heard throughout the boa ministers seeking, on their knees, the aid and protection of God. When the boat struck she caprotection of God. ened, filling the berth's before the occupants could get out. Two persons jumped overboard and were ost-three others sprang from the boat, supposing, o doubt, that she would capsize, who, also, sank to rise no more. Fifteen persons are known to have drowned, but amidst the confusion that prevailed, the exact number lost is not known and probably never will be. It is the opinion of some hat were on board, that not less than forty or fifty perished by this calamity, but I think the former estimate is more correct. The self-possession of ome of the passengers and the officers of the boat contributed in saving many lives. tour of the cabin passengers were drowned—one lady was rescued from a watery grave by being hauled out by the hair of her head. The passengers were all in their night clothes, and great quangers were att in their night crothes, and great quan-tities of clothing were floating about the boat. The life-preservers that the Steamboat Law compells each boat to carry, are said to have been utterly useless for the purpose they are intended. I hav always thought these articles were more for effec than availability. Some inquiry should be made into this matter, and something better adapted for life-preservers should be substituted. The boat is a total loss, with the water up to her hurricane deck. She was valued at \$22,000 and insured for \$16,000. Several eastern gentlemen were on board at the time: Mr. Wellington Hart, of New York; Lieut. Chapman, U. S. A; Mr. Cole, Philadelphia, and Gen. L. B. Swan, Rochester, N. Y., who returned to our city from the wreck. Jarvis Barker, charged with treason, and atter

wards for resisting the U. S. authorities, was o rial a tew days since and acquitted. On Thursday last us the convicts of the Alton (III.) Penitentiary were returning from the dusing uall to the shops, four of them undertook to escape by throwing a long beam against the wall, mounted it and sprang off. The officers of the Prison and a large number of the citizens pursued them over the bluffs and through the woods, and succeed ed in eapturing them all. The first overtaken sur willingly, as he was almost exhausted s of blood. When the second was overtafrom loss of blood. ken he turned upon his pursuers, brandishing a nuge knife, threatening to kill the first that apoached, but he was soon knocked down with tone and secured. The third was then arrested, who, also, showed fight, with a knile in his posssion. The fourth, who cluded his pursuers to me time, was finally discovered at the boitom of a sink-hole, armed with a knile in one hand and

rone in the other. Mr. Thos. Hamor, of East Nothingham, Chester county, Pa., died in Scott co., Iowa, on the 28th ult., in the 53d year of his age. The territory of Minnesota is led, and we may shortly expect to hear of her ask ing for the dignities of a State. The population of this territory is now estimated at 100,000. At St

Paul, the principal city, are published three duity and three or four weekly newspapers, which will give some idea of the importance and rapid growth Minnesota.

Jackson, the murderer of Laidlaw, has not been rrested, and is thought to have made good his esape, A reward of \$200 is offered for his appre

Our local intelligence of the past week is of no interest to your readers, and I hope they will par-don me for departing from it and briefly alluding to other localities. The different towns and cities s are growing so last, and be Western Stat the Western States are grown that I cannot re-pring of such vast importance that I cannot re-from occasionally alluding to them. Muscafrain from occasionally alluding to them ine, lowa, is situated at the apex of the Great Western Bend in the Mississippi river, 300 miles above St. Louis, 450 below St. Paul by the river, and 30 east of Iowa City-was incorporated as a own in 1839, chartered a city in 1851, and at present contains a population of about 5,000 souls s growth and commercial prosperity have been ery great, and it now bids fair to ropolis of the State. Vacant luts (except on the usiness part of second street) are selling at from cultivation at from 8 to \$25 per acre. Wild tim ber land at from 10 to \$20; prairie, 4 to \$0 per

Property in the different towns and land through out the entire State is going up, owing, no doubt to the immense emigration that has flooded the

State the past year.

The most discouraging accounts reach us from all quarters of the effects of the late storm and frosts upon the fruit trees in bloom. In Central Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri it is believed the early truit is all killed. Messrs. Sigerson & Co., a few miles below this city, estimate their loss in strawberries along at about \$12,000, to say noth ing of the damage done to the peach crop. Straw-berries are now selling in our city at \$3,50 per gal-

The up country papers say the contractors are making a survey of the rocks on the Rapids at Keo kuk. (which have always been a terror to steam-boatmen and an obstruction to navigation,) and that the work of improving them will forthwith be commenced. Glad of it, and hope it may speedily

be completed. The Galena (Ill.) Jeffersonian, Democratic paper, has hoisted to its must head the name of Tu HART BESTON, of Missouri, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1856! I think this announcement is altogether premature, and the editor should have added subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention!

Col. Benton will, beyond all ddubt, announce himself as an independent candidate in '56-that is to say, should he sail in being sent back to the U. S. enate next tail from this State. The August election is fast approaching, and the political beginning to spread through the State. Col. Benton's book of 'Thirty Years' will add much to his cause in the August campaign, although there is a strong opposition to him in every section.

The loan for \$1,20,000 was carried by over

3,000 majority. This money is to come out of the pockets of the tax payers for the purpose of completing the Pacific Raifroad to Befferson city. A monster catifish, weighing one hundred and thirty-five pounds, was a lew days since caught up on a hook, in the Mississippi river, opposite But ington. This would have been a terrible snag for stramboat to encou stramboat to encounter.
Wheat is selling at \$1,55 to \$1,60 per bushel in

this city—these are higher figures than it has ever reached, and the probability is that it will be still

Yours truly, OLD GUARD.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.-A bloody battle look place on the 30th of March, on the road from Taos to Santa Fe, in New Mexico, between Com. pany 'I' of United States Dragoons, and the Apa che and Eutaw Indians. The former were commanded by Leut. Davidson. The main body of the Indians lay concealed among the rocks, and a small party approached apparently to communicate with Lieutenant Davidson's command. The latter, so onfident were they that the Indians designed no nostile demonstration, were all dismounted; and in this condition held a parley with the few that approached. Suddenly, by a preconcerted signal made by a chief, three hundred Indians poured in a volley of balls and arrows from their ambuscade upon the troops, doing frightfully fatal execution The dragoons thus caught off their guard, mounted at the first moment, charged the savages and drove them back. The force of dragoons engaged numbered about seventy. In the action forty wer killed, and seventeen wounded. Most of those who were killed, fell at the first fire of the Indians; the latter, from their place of concealment, taking aim at the soldiers. Lieutenant Davidson, and As. sistant Surgeon Magruder were among the wounded, neither mortally. The number of the enemy killed is unknown, owing to their invariable custom of carrying their dead off the field.