FOR GOVERNOR: WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield County.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT: JERRMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:

HRNRY S. MOTT, of Pike County. Office of the Intelligencer.

In Kline and M'Clure's Buildings, Duke street, 3d door north of E. King, and directly opposite the east entrance to the new Court House.

Mayor Conrad's Address.

Mr. Conrad, the new Mayor of the newlyorganized city of Philadelphia, took his seat on Tuseday last, and, within the sacred precincts of Independence Hall, boldly unfurled the dark flag of intolerance and proscription. Judge Conrad is a poet as well as a politician; and in those productions in which his heart spoke most sincerely, he has uttered the deepest condemnations of all such opinions as he has now publicly endorsed. It is due to history that we should briefly trace his course as connected with the adopted citizens of the U. States: not, indeed, to inflict upon him a personal assault-for there is much in his intellect and in his private deportment that we admire-but to point out the devious course which all men must pursue who are thrown at the head of a party bound by no creed, and controlled by no considerations except those growing out of the selfish and debasing expediency of the moment.

The Philadelphia Evening Argus, of Tuesday, the 13th instant, gives an extract from Mayor Conrad's inaugural speech at Independence Hall, from which we take the follow-

He spoke at some length of the respons bilities connected with the discharge of police duties, and said that careful thought, since the election, had satisfied him that a polic force, to be effective, must be composed wholly of men known to have been born in this country. [Cheers upon cheers, lasting several minutes, and dying away only to be renewed again with

When Judge Conrad made this announce ment he was within a few feet of that hall from which, nearly seventy-eight years ago, another inaugural was proclaimed to the world. He stood within the presence of the memories of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The mad shouts which welcomed his proscriptive exclusion of all adopted citizens recalled the tones of that immortal bell, and the thanksgiving, which, like the cry of the Moslem when the Muezzin calls to prayer, broke out from the heart of a people for the first time fully introduced to freedom. His eyes were turned, doubtless, to the very door whence the inaugural of July 4, 1776, was enunciated to the civilized world. How his hearers would have recoiled from their indecent jubilee had that door opened while vet their leader shouted his pledge against all adopted citizens, and exhibited to their eyes the convention which made and proclaimed the Declaration of Independence! Who were the patriots that Judge Conrad would have recognised in that group of illustrious men?-There were Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Bush, and Robert Morris, all of Pennsylvania: there were Francis Hopkinson and Richard Stockton, of New Jersey; there were Thomas Jefferson and R. Henry Lee, of Virginia; Samuel Adams and John Adams, of Massachusetts; and their brethren in the great cause; and among the reasons why they declared themselves free and independent of the foreign op-

pressor was the following: "He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encounter their migration hither; and resisting the conditions of new appropriations of lands."

This was the tone of such men as we have named against the British King. Judge Conrad's inaugural adopts, in substance, the policy of that very King, so vehemently repudiated by them! The new party of intolerance assembled in Independence Hall to renew their fealty to the proscriptions of the very King whom our forefathers denounced and disayowed in the midst of ceremonies the most imposing and solemn, the most sublime and holy, that the world has seen since the death of our common Saviour. But not only did such sacred memories fail to rebuke these zealots, but the recollections of such foreigners as Lafayette, who came here invited by, that Declaration, and the remembrance of Montgomery, of De Kalb, and Kosciusko, had all been obliterated like so many hideous visions, and their places supplied by dim hopes of the future, when the fires of intolerance are to be ignited anew, and the sword and the brand are to take the place of Christian charity and republican equality.

The consistency of the new party, as shown by the inaugural of their leader and his former doctrines, is a volume for profitable reflection. Intolerance in this country has assumed many shapes, but never had it been bold enough to avow the full measure of its designs until this day. Religious fanaticism is now the accepted and chief element in this could be consider himself an exile among stran new organization, and we have seen that Judge Courad announces that political disfranchisement is to be the lot of all men not born in the United States, so far as he can effect it! That American citizens should stand by and applaud such avowals is saddening enough; but that he who does not hesitate to make them should forget his own record passes even our comprehension. Such a spectacle however, is in proper keeping with the tone and temper of this new covenant with intolerance.-Washington Union.

Bear it in Mind!

Let the people bear in mind that Mayor CONRAD, of Philadelphia, was elected by corrupt and unprincipled coalition between Whigs, Abolitionists, Native Americans, Temperance men, and the rag-tag and bob-tail o all isms and factions which infest the good city of Brotherly Love; and that the same unholy coalition will attempt the defeat of Messrs, Bigler, Black and Mott, at the Oc tober election, throughout the State. Our Democratic friends should organize in their respective counties and districts at an early day, so as to be able to foil the designs of the

What does the Anti-Masonic branch of the Whig party, in this county, think of fraternizing with the Know Nothings, as they are expected to do by the leaders who have as sumed the management of affairs. Anti-Ma sonry originated in hostility to a secret society which they feared might exert a political in fluence. The Know Nothings, a secret society, have notoriously a political mission. The Anti-Masons, if they would preserve any regard for consistency whatever, must oppose the new secret political society. But, will they do it? Time will show.

Conrad in 1841.

It will hardly be believed, says the Wash ington Union, that the following eloquent passages are taken from a speech delivered in Philadelphia, on the 5th of July, 1841, by tain-top her throne—every valley her heritage that the present mayor of that city, we be leve that all men should and will be to the standard will be to th Judge Conrad, the present mayor of that city, before the "Philadelphia Repeal Association." With such views in print, and notorious to all men, he was accepted as the candidate of a "Down from its seat oppression will be hurled, "Down from its nature, withered from the world." party pledged to intolerance and proscription; and with these glowing sentences burning in his own memory, he did not hesitate to be come the candidate and leader of such a party! The truths he uttered before are his bloody instructions" now, and he thinks of them. doubtless, with more than one emotion of shame. If he has deserted them, however, others will read them, and in reading them will turn to him in his present position with azement and with sorrow:

"I am one of those who would cherish our na tional Sabbaths. Properly spent, they inspire u with a holy political charity, a divine brotherhood in the cause of human rights, and teach that or common country is our common parent—that all her sons, of whatever clime or class, are our brethren, and that their happiness demands the exercise of tol-eration and liberality between all sects and parties.

"Our other festival celebrates the nation's birth. On this day the sun, as it rises and throws its beams over thousands of miles of field, and wood, and prairie, and savanna, is greeted on every hilltop with the peal of cannon and the shout of joy. he millions of the land are forth, and all is pr and triumph. Here at least, says the stranger, no counterfeit. But why is all this? It is require by the State, or does it celebrate the triumph overnment over struggling and defeated patriots? government over strugging and cleated particles. And what is the answer? Look at the wave of the sea, playing with the morning beam, and careering in the wide expanse unchecked; see the cataract leaping its rocky barrier and shouting its joy in a voice of everlasting thunder—why do they varies. See the earlier searing festpless and rejoice? See the eagle souring, fetterless and fearless, in the heavens; why does he scream forth his joy, as withis vast wings he winnows the blue air on which he so proudly floats? Hearken to the answer: Sea, and torrent, and eagle, are free, and rejoice in their freedom! Behold us—a multudinous people—from the frozen St. Lawrence to the torrid Caribbean—we, too, rejoice, for we, too, are free—free as the wave of the sea or the eagle the mountain-free now, and, with the blessing f Heaven, free forever!

of Heaven, free forever!

"But are we therefore satisfied? Are we so buried in selfishness that if the sun of freedom but beam upon us, we care not though all the world beside be darkling in the night of oppression? Show ne the man whose heart beats only within a circle so ne the man whose heart beats only within a circle so elfish and sordid, and I will show you one unworthy his sacred anniversary—its men, its triumphs, and ts heritage. He who knows no sympathy which can estretched beyond the pallry limits of his sect, his arty, or his clime, is neither a good Christian nor good man; but a mindless, heartless, throbless p of accidental and misnamed humanity. I am ure that no such man is among us-that the thou large place, too—for the wrongs of the island sorrow—oppressed and lovely Ireland.

"Has not Ireland the moral requisites of selfovernment—courage, intellect, and patriotism?— Ask history what people have won the conquests of England? Irish valor it is that has made the English sceptre all-powerful; and English magna-nimity, in grateful requital, makes it a sceptre of iron to crush and curse her sister. But Ireland needs the intellect necessary for self-government. Indeed! In the science of war, who conquered the world's conqueror but Irish Wellington? In philosophy, who led the way to the noblest achievements of science? Irish Boyle. In statesmanship, Irish politicians have governed England herself.— In eloquence, her orators have thrown a lustre not only around Britain, but around the whole race and over all time; and in poetry and letters, who can forget her Swift, Goldsmith, Moore, and others, ountless and brilliant stars that have shone out rom the midnight sky of Ireland's sorrows? And can it be that Ireland, a Juminary whose efflux of mind has lighted the world, is, in itself, unlit? Optim as it is deat to its cries—oppression may credt the slander, but whisper it eemen!

"Who is it that dares complain of sympathy and aterposition in behalf of Ireland? Is it England?— In enthusiastic admiration for the people of England, their chivalry, their genius, their moral excellence, I will yield to no man. In science, the arts, and letters, the world owes so large a debt to English genius that it is a proud privilege to speak their language as a mother tongue. Still more is due to the English people for teaching the world how o assert the rights of man against a tyrannical government. Als time will be lustrous with the dory of their popular insurrections, especially hose of of 1649 and 1688—the Mount Ararats of istory, upon which the Ark of Liberty rested, when ell the world beside was submerged in the dull and turbid waves of servility and moral degradation. For the patriotic and noble people of England I herish the most fraternal feelings: why heir government represent their virtues? annot their haughty and overbearing rulers catch the magnanimous and generous spirit of England's people, and learn justice and humanity? But whith r will the government of England turn to com-plain of the interference of foreign sympathy for reland? To the world at large? She will find no spot which her pragmatic policy has not de-ranged or oppressed: To Canada? Every cottage s guarded by an English bayonet. To France?— England threw the world into convulsions for quarter of a century by her interference with its gov ernment. To Spain of It is governed by her ar-mies. To other naitons? She has given aking to one, and another to a king. To the West? I here is scarcely a sovereignty—the United States excepted -which she has not, at one time or another, by orce or machinations, controlled. To the East Egypt has but within a few months changed her government under the fire of English cannon. To India with her hundred millions of English slaves

-- to India, which she made a Phlegithon, running red and bot with blood—to India, which she cov ered with ruin and darkened with smoke—a land where the silence of despair was only broken by the crack of the whip, the clank of the chain, o the shrick of the victim? Immaculate and meek spirited England! Let her, to complete the cycle, aise her hand, crimsoned in the blood of every nation under Heaven, and make her appeal to China too, against foreign interference---China, which, fo the crime of being wealthy, is about to be made by just and gentle England, a howling and a deso-

"Brethren, indeed! I stand here surrounded by lreland's sons and daughters. If the triends who, in your native isle, send their souls over the wide waters to embrace you, could look upon this gorimself, your faithful and fearless, were present, gers? No! no exile-no stranger. This is your country, and these your brethren. Come we no e same womb? Ireland is the mother cou try of America. England gave us charters; Ireland hearts and hands. England it is true settled America but how? By oppression at home. It was English oppression that crowded our valleys with highminded men, the foes of oppression in the Old World, the jewels of liberty, worn in her heart of hearts, here. Few Americans, out of New England and those sections exhisively German, can speak in de rogation of Ireland or her sons without shaming th blood that flows in their own veins, and slandering the dust that moulders in their own familh vault. Are we not then brethren?

"But we are not merely sprung from the same stock, but baptized in the same baptism of blood. Look at the muster-rolls of the Revolution. In the continental line, a band of heroes who knew no signal for defeat, nearly every American shoulder was pressed by that of an Irishman; their hearts together; their arms struck together; their voices rose to the skies, their blood fell to the earth together! And are we not brethern.

"Why, who was it at Quebec Heights, at the head of our army, rushed on foremost, and foremost fighting, fell? It was Irish Montgomery who first reddened that snow with his life's blood; and is that blood forgotten? Has it passed away as did the snow-wreath which it crimsoned with the next sun's ray? It so then fell that blood for hearts colder than the ice which it reddened; il so, the Heaven avert from our country the curse which venges ingratitude. But it is not so?

"Upwards of sixty years since a gallant soldier fell at Princeton. His last glance was at the glorious banner before him—his last thought for native clime! What land did that noble spirit adorn? It was Erin! What banner floated

"Is that martyr forgotten? But a few days since and more than half a century after he was laid a warrior's grave, we saw the military of the land for which he bled march in pilgrimage to his res ing place, with the banner for which he so gallant y fought mantled in crape, and the manly treat The State whose troops he led into so many fields claims him as her own, and bears his remains t rest, as a holy relic, in her bosom. Amid all the pomp of war his countrymen again surround him voice to his fan.e, and again drop a tear into his grave. The Honors done to Haslett day, the 25th of August.

prove that the revolutionary services of gallant en are not and cannot be forgotten.

"It is an American principle that the wide uni ty-every people are her children—every shore her clime that the spirit of freedom will encompass the world like its atmosphere, and that the time will come

"Thus should the patriot love his country, and thus should he watch over and cling to it! He who loves never relaxes; he may die, but never despair; and in the last gush of life, the praver which commends his country to his God is full of the pride of the patriot and the confidence of the martyr. In this sacred cause 'never say fail.' Let us. on the contrary, indulge a hope that our next tival will be the celebration of Irish independence. In that moment of triumph, how full of joy and gratitude will be the aspiration that sends to Hea ven the blended sentiments of Hail Columbia and Erin Go Bragh!"

Religious Intelerance.

The New York Tribune publishes an article entitled 'Curiosities of History,' which presents in a condensed view the action of some of the early Colonial Legislatures upon various subjects, and particularly in regard to religious worship. The Quakers seem to have been particularly obnoxious in those days .-In 1688 Virginia prohibited the preaching of dissenters from the established English Church, and Quakers were banished with the provision that if they returned they should be punished by death. In 1642 some puritan preachers visited Virginia, and were ordered to leave, forthwith, by a proclamation of Gov. Berk-LEY. In 1658 the penalty of death was pronounced in Massachusetts on all Quakers returning from banishment, and many were executed, exhibiting the utmost courage and zeal. The law of Connecticut was: "No food or lodging shall be afforded to a Quaker, Ada-

mite or other heretic." In 1651 the Baptists

first made their appearance in Massachusetts.

They were adjudged a nuisance and banished

lege embraced the new tenets, and was dismissed. The article states this: 'Maryland was the first of the American States i Lord Baltimore proclaimed that religous toleration should be the lundamental principle of the Colonial Union; and the assembly in 1649, mostly Roman Catholics, declared and ordained that no per son professing to believe in Jesus Christ, should be polested on account of his faith, or denied the free exercise of his mode of worship. At this same time the Puritans were persecuting their Protestan Virginia persecuting the Puritans: while Catholic laryland was a sanctuary for the refugees of all enominations of Christians, the place where Protestants sought a refuge from Protestants. And aferwards these Protetant refugees sought the abro gation of the Catholic worship and religious tolera-tion in Maryland, and effected it by legal enact-

Not long after, Roger WILLIAMS, established the principle of religious tolerance in tho colony of Rhode Island. and WM. PENN also made it a prominent feature in the colonial policy of Pennsylvania. The idea of respecting the rights of conscience was a novel one. for mankind had for centuries before been count of religious differences, but its wisdom and justice were too apparent to be long unacknowledged, and the spirit of intolerance was almost, if not entirely, subdued throughout the Union. The men of the Revolution, whose patriotic spirits and discussion of the great questions growing out of that struggle, filled their minds with enlarged views and lib-National Constitution, and it will be strange if any considerable number of their descendants should ever desire to violate that fundamental principle of government which affords and inalienable rights of man,—the privilege to worship his Creator as his conscience dicates.—Pennsylvanian.

We never like to contend with an anagonist who is either ashamed or afraid to let the public know his name-hence we do not feel disposed to waste much ink and paper with the unknown editor of the Know Nothing organ. The fellow wields a tolerably vigorous pen, and if he will just doff his beaver and let us take a peep at his ugly mug, we shall not decline a bout with him. If we are to receive blows, we prefer to know who gives them, so that we may know where to plant our's in return. These things should be reciprocal; and if the editor in question thinks his cause a good one, he should not hesitate to come from behind his cover and show himself in the light of day. This stabbing a man in the dark, assassin-like, is neither honest nor manly-nor is it such a course as will recommend a new political party to public favor. Neither the Democratic party or its editors have any concealments. Their principles and the men who advocate them are exposed to the gaze of the world; and, what is more, they fling their banner to the breeze on which is inscribed, in characters of living light, the leclaration of the great Jefferson in his first inaugural address, proclaiming equal and exact justice to all men, of every clime, and of every religious faith—a doctrine inculcated in the immortal Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Constitution of the United States-a doctrine which can never be departed from without sapping the very foundation walls of our glorious republican edifice.

The last number of the Know-Nothing rgan still appears as an appendage of the Exminer. Much of its matter is the same which appeared in that paper of the previous Wednesday. The inference is therefore irresistible that this new Native American movement is directed and controlled by the Whig leaders, and that the proscriptive sentiments promulgated by the American Citizen are entertained in common by both papers. The editor of the Examiner, as a matter of policy, does not avow such intolerant doctrines, but he does not fail to give "aid and comfort" to those who do. A man is always best known by the company he keeps, and the public will judge of his actions accordingly.

The Know Nothing organ regrets that vant of room prevents it from publishing the inaugural address of Mayor Conrad. have to some extent supplied the omission by publishing copious extracts from an eloquent address delivered by the same gentleman, before the Irish Repeal Association, several years ago. If the "American Citizen" should hereafter publish the Inaugural, we hope it will not fail to place the Repeal address in juxtaosition with it. Let both go together, and then the people can judge between them, as to which contains the best and truest republican doctrines. We appeal from Mayor Conrad in 1854, to Judge Conrad in 1841.

Governor BIGLER has issued the death sarrant for the execution of Courtland C Johnson, convicted at the last session of the Dauphin County Court, for the murder of Na haniel P. Colyer. The execution is to take place in the Jail yard, at Harrisburg, on Fri-

The Temperance Question. As this question, to some extent at least

(by the action of some of the ultra Temperance leaders) to be made an issue in the approaching campaign, we subjoin the answe of Governor BIGLER and Mr. POLLOCK to the interrogations put to them by a committe of Temperance men. We have no doubt that the answer of Gov. B. will be approved of by ev ery sound thinking man in the Commonwealth no matter whether he belongs to a Temperance organization or not. The Governor not willing to stultify himself, by pledging the Executive sanction, in advance, to a law the details of which he had not seen. At the same time he avows his willingness to co-operate with the Legislature in the adoption of any proper measure to mitigate, or entirely emove the vice of intemperance.

GOVERNOR BIGLER'S REPLY. GENTLEMEN:—I have been honored by the ceipt of your communication of the 18th ult., propounding to me certain questions touching the sub ject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.
To your first inquiry I reply that the Sup

Court of the State have repeatedly held, and I can concur in the doctrine, that the Legisluture can exercise all law making power not expressly forbid den by the State or Federal Constitution. Unde - Under construction, I believe the Legislature have authority to control the manufacture and sale o spirituous liquors, but in the use of that power, in its details, would be a manifest violation of the Constitution, and hence the impossibility of answering your question distinctly, without seeing the exact terms of the proposed law. As to the second point in the inquiry, it must be very clear that a law, constitutional in itself

would not be rendered otherwise by allowing the people to decide by a vote whether the Legislature should repeal it or not, no matter what that vote To your second inquiry I answer that I sincerely

deplore the evils of intemperance, and am now willing, as I always have been, to sanction any proper measure to mitigate, and, it possible, to en-irely remoye the vice; but I cannot pledge myself to sanction a law the details of which I have not seen. The terms of the Constitution and oath of office would seem to forbid this course on the part of an Executive. He should be tree to judge of the the province. The President of Harvard Colconstitutionality and wisdom of a proposed law al-ter having fully examined and considered its pro-Very respectfully, your ob't. servant

o Stephen Miller, Jas. Black, Jas. Piper, John Jones, and Geo. W. Stanton, Esqs., Committee

JUDGE POLLOCK'S LETTER. MILTON, May 30, 1854 Gentlemen—Your communication in relegence o a prohibitory law has been received, and in re ply, I say that the constitutionality of a prohibito ry law similar in its essential features to the one eferred to in your interrogatories, having recéive a indicial determination by the highest veral of our States, and the principle having been recognized by the Supreme Court of the U. States, I am relieved from the responsibility of a first de-cision. These Courts having affirmed the constitutionality of a prohibitory law, and being of the highest authority, I believe upon principle and authority, such a law to be constitutional; and its constitutionality, in my opinion, would not be af-fected by a submission of its repeat to a vote of

he people.

Every measure of moral or political reform sanctioned by the representatives of the people, within the limits of the Constitution, should rereive my official sanction. The expediency and propriety of such laws are for the people, through their representatives, and their will constitutional persecuting and oppressing each other on ac- the people demand, and their representatives enact such a law, their will should not be resisted b the exercise of the veto power—a power purel conservative and only to be exercised in case clearly constitutional, or exhibiting indubitable e idence of hasty, injurious and imperfect legislation Such being my views of official duty in the prem ises, should the Legislature, the constitutional ex ponents of popular will, enact such a law, it would n the event of my election, receive the

filled their minds with enlarged views and lib-Yours, very respectfully, Jas. Pollock. eral ideas, guaranteed religious freedom in the To Stephen Miller, Esq., Chairman and other Committee.

> rivers, and salmon, shad, and shellfish.
>
> Article second provides for settling fishery putes by arbitration, and gives the British a right the American filsheries to the thirty-sixth paral

> Article 3d provides for the free exchange of flour Tresh smoked and salted meats, cotton, wool and regetables, undried and dried fruits, fish of all inds, poultry, and eggs, furs and skins, undress d stone, and marble in its crude or unwrough tate, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manure, res of all kinds, coal, pitch, tar, turpentine lum er of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, and man ufactured in whole or in part, firewood, plant shrubs trees, peltus fish oil, rice, broom corn, bar ley, gypaum, ground or unground, grind stones wrought or unwrought dyestuffs, flax, manufac ured tobacco, and rags.

Article fourth throws open the St. Lawrence and he Canadian Canals to American vassels—the American government undertaking to urge the State government to admit British their canals.

Article fith provides for the ratification of the treaty in six months, or sooner it possible. Great Britain may withdraw from Americans the right of navigating our waters, in which case American Article sixth provides for including New Four

The "Vitriol Party."

A number of the Abolition miscreants i Boston, upon the day that the slave Burns was placed upon the revenue cutter in the harbor, procured a quantity of Vitriol and Cayto the 4th of July.

Signed by the Committee:—Conrad Anne, Geo. Commonwealth office, the Abolition organ, threw out their missiles upon the procession as it was passing by. A number of persons were seriously injured by their hellish packages, and others narrowly escaped death .-This dastardly and infamous mode of warfare perfectly worthy of Abolitionists of the arker, Garrison and Greeley stripe, who are oo cowardly to use any more manly weapons. Hanging is too good for such scoundrels, and, f ferreted out, they should meet with the ost condign punishment.

The last number of the Express boldly vows its opposition to the re-election of Gov ernor Bigler. This will not surprise any body vho has been in the habit of reading that paper regularly for the last six months. But the qually bold avowal of the editor that "they Temperance men] will vote against Gov. Bigler as one man, temperance democrats as well as whigs," is, we apprehend a stretch of imagination. We hardly suppose that temperance lemocrats will consent to be thus bound hand and foot, by the censor morum of the Express and cast unceremoniously into the ranks of the Federal Whig party. We happen to know ome of these gentlemen quite as well as does our neighbor, and we venture the opinion that they are made of sterner stuff and possessed of more intelligence than he gives them credit

We should have noticed the article of th Express at greater length, had a copy of the paper been left at our office. But as that was the paper until after our columns were preoccupied with other matter which we did not care to leave out, In fact, we had not thought of the Express, until asked by a friend, on Saturday afternoon, whether we had read its rethe pensions were granted; the amount paid in each ply to our article respecting the action of the case, as well as the names of the persons who per Temperance Convention. Mr. Geist, however, may hear from us again on the same subject Arrangements have been made by the old

encibles" and "Rifles" to receive Capt. FINDLAY and his Company, on the 3d proximo The President has appointed Theodom R. Westbrook, Esq., U. S. District Attorney to New York, in place of Mr. O'Conner resigned.

The CHOKERA is again in New York. The

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

A NEW PATENT.—We are pleased to learn that Messra. George Yates and Eli Clayton, two of the operatives in our 'Conestoga Steam Mills,' were, granted Letters Patent by the U. S. Patent Office, June 13 lor their invention of improvements in pow. er looms, by which the Shuttle is prevented from flying out and injuring the operator. It also prevents the Shuttles, Reeds, or Temples from being broken in case of any obstruction, or when the thread of web is broken. The invention can be seen at Col. J. F. REIGART'S Office, Fulton Hall

The dangerous featoftaking down the ball and ish from the spire of the Lutheran Church steeple in Duke Street, (the highest, we believe, in the State,) was performed on yesterday by two vessel riggers from Philadelphia, aided by several other workmen To see a man perched at an altitude of 200 ft. with nothing to support him but the spire and spar lashed to it, was anything else than agreeable to the feelings of the hundreds who witnessedit. The ob, we are gratified to announce, was performed successfully, no accident whatever occurring -When painted and gilded, the same process wil be gone through with to elevate them again to their lofty position

IF From a statement in the Inland Daily, we clip the following in regard to the Fire Depart

ment of this city : The Union company, which is the oldest, now numbers 81 members—23 of whom are active—3 of whom hold property. Of the whole number 1 are property holders in this city. The company have but tour sections of hose which are in an way fit for use, and they will shortly be without house in which to keep their apparatus. The Sun company have 91 members, about 70 f whom own no real estate in the city, and upon

them the labor of taking care of and working the apparatus at fires devolves. Their engine is out o The Hose carriage is good, but their hose is nearly all gone, having but four sections left which are at all fit for use, and they cannot be re-

The debt of the company is \$1106,863, with in terest thereon. The necessary incidental expenses for the years 1850, '51, and '52, (before building their new house,) after deducting the amount o interest paid, were \$334,823, being an annual av erage of \$111,60. The annual appropriation by nembers.
The Washington numbers 64 active members

6 of whom are property holders. Their house would be in good order by the expenditure of about \$60. Their incidental expenses were for the year ending une 1st, 1854, \$129,73, being \$38,07 more tha the city appropriation for that year. Their indebtedness \$738,07, including the repairs which their Their hose is in bac five years to lead water from a plug to the enginwould not bear a side stream

it would not bear a side stream now. There are over 90 members on the roll of the American company, who do not own real estate the apparatus at fires and the expenses of incider tal repairs, &c. Their engine is in a dilapidated condition and needs repairs; neither the gallery nor the side stream can be depended upon, and in the opinion of their committee, would require an out-lay of \$300 to put it in good order; the hose carriage is in a very dilapidated condition, scarcely sufficient to run, and the hose is very bad and wil require renewal. Their debt is \$750, with interes

The Humane Hose Company number 75 activ members, 6 of whom are property holders, the others are minors, and others who earn their bread by hard labor. Their carriage is an old one, and needs repairs; eight sections of their hose are imperfect and out of order. Their debt is \$550. The above reports were made before the late

fire at Mr. Cooper's, 'at which there were many sections of hose bursted. We learn that Councils appropriated \$3000 t purchase hose, to be distributed according to the

several necessities of the companies MILITARY MEETING An adjourned meeting of the late members of the "Old Fencibles" and "Jackson Rifles" took

place on Friday evening, at the Exchange Hotel, (Youart's,) in East King st. There was an unexpected large attendance of the members, showing that the "martial spirit" is still extant. absence of Capt. Duchman, A. Messenkop was appointed to preside, and H. Gibbs, Secretary. Mr. Ehler stated the object of the meeting was to reside the report of the Committee on Resolutions. that they might take action thereon. On motion, the Secretary then read the follow

ing report: WHEREAS. It is expected that our much esteen ed late citizen and soldier Captain Findlay, com-manding the Philadelphia Greys, intends paying a visit to Lancaster on the 3d of July; And Whereas, We, the late members of the "Old Fencibles," and "Jackson Rifles," being de-

sirous of giving to the Captain and his company the Philadelphia Greys, a hearty welcome, there fore, be it Resolved, That the same martial music to which we have so often paraded when under the command of Captain Findlay, be engaged on the oc

casion of his reception here. [Unanimously agreed Resolved, That the same cannon that was used under the orders of Captain Findlay, be put in order and fired on his arrival with his company. collect funds for detraying the expenses of firing

cannon on the reception and entertainment of Captain Findlay and company on the 3d and 4th of July.

Resolved, That a dinner be prepared for the 4th of July, to be given to the Captain and his company, and that the Committee of Arrangements be directed to act as may be deemed most efficient.

Resolved, That the citizens of Lancaster be re lested to unite with us on the 4th in celebrating Resolved. That the late members of the Jackson Rifles and Lancaster Fencibles parade in dark dress and latigue cap, and that they drill twice previous

Buckius, James Cross, Christian Widmyer, Henry Gibbs, Secretary, J. Aug. Ehler, John McCalla, John Metzger, E. K. Young, Michael Trissler, Jas H. Barnes, Thomas Coxe. tion of Mr. Widmyer, the resolutions were read and voted on separately, and unanimously

onted as read. The question as to who should be provide the entertainment was argued. The general desire was that Mr. Youart sh ed with, but this was left to the Committee of Ar-

On motion of Dr. Ehler, this Committee was then appointed, which after much discussion retollows: The President appointed a chair man from each corps, who in turn appointed th other members, when the two committee nomine necssary funds. -Chair, C. Aune, J. Cross, M. Trissle

D. H. Carpenter, Lieutenant J. Cox, H. E. Sener. Fencibles.—Chair, Dr. Ehler. J. H. Duchman . Widmyer, E. K. Young, J. Barnes, A. W. Ru Citizens .- C. Kieffer, C. Boughter, W. B. Ford

ney, G. M. Steinman, Wm. Carpenter, Jno. Black, Jno. F. Shroder, E. Franklin, E. S. Hubley, Geo. San-

derson, E. C. Darlington, I. N. Lightner, Col. R. Frazer, Jas. L. Reynolds, C. M. Howell, Bartram . Shaeffer, H. B. Swarr, O. J. Dickey. On motion of Mr. Russell, C. Anne and A. V. Russelt were appointed to obtain the roll of each company; and this evening (Tuesday.) was named for the members to meet for the purpose o

On motion of Mr. E. R. Young, it was resolved n invite all citizens members of any military ompany to join in the parade 'and entertainment.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the invitation was exended to all the citizens composing the Committe Arrangements.

THE LATE PENSION FRAUDS. From the report of the Commissioner of Pen tions, in answer to a resolution offered by Mr. Hiesnot done, we had no opportunity of borrowing ter in the House of Representatives, calling for the particulars of the late frauds on the government ve make the following extracts:

"The following is a statement of the cases in the State of Pennsylvania, ascertained to be fraud ulent, containing the names of the parties to whom petrated the frauds:
1. John Lytle.—Pension granted to John and

Cyrus Lytle in right of their mother, Margaret Lytle. This whole claim is ascertained to be fraudulent, as John Lytle left neither widow no to be taken before Judge Long, is forged, and also the signature of the Hon. John Strohm and others; amount paid in this case, \$9,500; fraud perpetrate

2. Andrew Long.— Pension granted to Susan Long, who is represented to be the widow of Andrew Long, who was a captain in the revolution-

ary war. The papers are forgeries throughout; no such person as Susan Long ever existed; amount paid in this case, \$7,000; fraud perpetrated by D

3. Patrick Callaban.—Pension granted to Eve allahan, represented to be the widow of Patrick Callahan, who was a private in the revolutional No such person as Eve Callahan ever exsted and the papers are fraudulent throughou nount paid in this case, \$3,700; fraud perpetrate.
Daniel B. Vondersmith.

4. John Hurley.—Pension granted to Rebecca urley, represented to be the widow of John Hurley, a sergeant in the revolutionary war. No such ley, a sergeant in the revolutionary war. No such person ever lived, and the papers are fraudulent throughout; amount paid in this case, \$6,000; fraud perpetrated by Daniel B. Vondersmith.

5. John Winard.—Pension granted to Jane Wi-

nard, represented to be the widow of John Winard, a sergeant in the revolutionary war No such per son ever lived, and the papers are forged throughout, amount paid in this cas, \$4,500; fraud perpetrated by D. B. Vondersmith.

6. David Fink.—Pension granted to Catharine Fink, said to be the widow of David Fink, a pri-vate in the revolutionary war. No such person

ever existed, and the papers are forgeries through out; amount paid in this case, \$3,500; fraud per petrated by D. B. Vondersmith. 7. John Parker.—Pension granted to Julia Parker, said to be the widow of John Parker, a private in the revolutionar war. No such person ev er existed, and the papers are fraudulent through-out; amount paid in this case, \$3,700, fraud per-petrated by D. B. Vondersmith.

8. David Shannon.—Pension granted to Matia Grey, widow of David Shannon, who was a trum-peter in the war of the revolution. Maria Grey lied in February, 1853, and her pension drawn up to September 1853, amount paid in this case, \$60; fraud perpetrated by Geoege Ford.

9. Jacob Hartman.—Pension granted to Margaret Hartman, widow of Jacob Hartman, who was a private in the revolutionary war. She died in January, 1842; her pension was drawn up to Sep-

ember, 1853. amount paid in this case, \$800 10. John Wegan,-Pension granted to Elizabeth Wegan, widow of John Wegan, an adjutant in the evolutionary war. This case, from the investigaion which has been made is believed to be fraud ulent, although it has not been as thoroughly examined as the other cases. The pension was drawn

up to September, 1853, and the fraud perpetrated by George Ford. 11. Christian Reinick.-Pension granted to Christiana Watson, widow of Christian Reinick, a surgeon in the revolutionary war. From the inqui-ries made, it appeared she died about five years ago; her pension was drawn up to September, 1852; amount paid in this case, \$600; fraud per-

petrated by George Ford.

12. William Russell.—Pension granted to Maglalena Russell, said to have been the widow of William Russell, a private in the revolutionary war. No such person ever existed, and the papers are forgeries throughout. Amount received in this case, \$5,000; fraud perpetrated by Dantel C. Von-

H.F An EDITORIAL CELEBRATION of the 4th of July, will-be held at the Yellow Springs, in Chester ounty. Col. THOMAS FITZGERALD, of the Philadelphia City Item, is to be the Orator of the Day, d T. M. COLEMAN, of the Register, Reader of the Declaration. There will be a Grand Dress Ball, and brilliant display of Fire Works, in the evening. I full Band of Music is engaged for the occasion. We acknowledge the receipt of a polite note from he generous hostess, Mrs. NEEF, to be present; and

umstances beyond our control did not prevent it. STATE SENATE -- The third of the entire body our State Senators, whose terms have expired this year, and are to be filled at the next election in October, are :

1. Philadelphia city-Wm. A. Crabb, (whig.)

native.)
4. Chester and Delaware—H. S. Evans, (whig.)
7. Lancaster and Lebanon—Edward C. Dar ington and Esaias Kinzer, (whigs.)
8. Dauphin and Northumberland—Jno. C. Kun-10. Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon-E. W. 23. Washington and Greene-Maxwell M'Cus-

n, (dem.) 24. Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—Henry B. Barnes, (whig.)
26. Juniata, Union and Miffle-Eli Slifer, (whig.)
27. Westmoreland and Fayette-John M'Farand, (dem.)

THE BALLOON ASCENSION.—The following is Mr. Wise's account of the perilous balloon ascension, made by him, in New York, on the 8th inst., He evidently made a very narrow escape from de CHYSTAL PALACE, N. Y., June 9.

Sin: I made my one hundred and sixty-third ascension yesterday, from the court yard of the Crystal Palace, at 3½ oclock. The day was squaly, and it was necessary to start with a strong ascending force so as to overcome the obstacles sur counding me. This created a sensation when I gave the word let her go,' as though I had been projected by the torce of gunpowder. In a few minutes I entered the clouds. The balloon was All around me there appeared nothing but a deep twilight, of ashy hue. In another moment the sun wilight, of ashy hue. In another moment the sur aintly showed its disc through the milky vapor. Reflecting that as I entered the ocean was not content to stay in the cloud country long. Al this time I had the valve open, but not until I had emerged out of the clouds above did I restrain the upward bounds of the wild ærial ship. I saw over patch of clouds the surf of the ocean dashing it spray into the clouds as it were. At last the as cending power was overcome, and the bills that I was throwing overboard kept my company in the descent. When I got below the clouds again I saw Flushing a little eastward. The descent nov pecame rapid, and the strong wind admonished me of a rough landing. In another moment my grapple took effect. The jar broke some of the rigging, the grapple ripped up the sol, and the balded several hundred yards. Next the ca

was dashed forcibly into the ravine, and bolted me out. I held on to the outside. The ballast being also thrown out, gave the balloon increased powe She rose the length of the rope, while I was hanging fast to the car. In a moment the grapple again ripped up the sod, and, seeing my predicament, that of being hauled up, with a moral certainty that could not secure myself to the car long, I made the tearful plunge of at least 40 feet into the sal meadow,kn ocking out one of my teeth and sligh ly bruising my jaw. The balloon dashed off, keeping the direction of the Island, and I shall reward any person who will return it to me in time to g up on Tuesday next, from the Crystal Palace.

Yours, truly,. 117 The Balloon alighted the same day, in good ondition, near Eastford, Connecticut, having trav

elled about 100 miles. The Periodicals.

The Periodicals.

Flora Lyndsay, or Passaoes in an Eventful Life.—This new work of Mrs. Moodie's is truly a delightful one. Under the light vell of fiction, and an assumed name, it is in reality an auto-biography of that amiable and exemplary woman, our authores herself. The thrilling passages in her eventful life, before starting for the new world. It describes in a life-like and interesing manner the scene that she passed through, and the characters that she met both before she left England, and also while on a long and perlous passage across the ocean. Though it bears the stamp of truth on every page, it exceeds any work of fiction we have ever read in enduring and ever-varying interest. In this line of truthful and simple description, Mrs. Moodie has no equal, and the whole is enlivened by a vein of quiet humor that is really refreshing. This work ends where her former work, "Roughing It in the Bush," commences. As all who have read the former will want this, we predict an immense sale for this book. Those who have

ive missed. Dewitt & Davenport, Publishers, N. Y. Price 50 cts. Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, for July, is excellished with plates of the latest fashions, and also a re-

The Christian Parlor Magazine, for June, is more th isually attractive.

THE MINING MAGAZINE, for June, is on our table. Among he interesting papers contained in it is a table of the Mir eral collections in the Crystal Palace; and a description o the Geology of Schuylkill county, and the Lackawann Coal Basin, in this State.

The Magazine is published monthly, at \$5 per annum

by WM. J. TENNEY, 142 Fulton st., N. Y.

We are gratified to announce to our readers a CATHARTIC PILL, (of which see advertisement it our columns,) from that justly celebrated Physi-ian and Chemist, Dn. J. C. Arra. His Cherry Pectoral, every where known as the best remedy ever offered to the Public for Coughs,&c., has pre pared them to expect that any thing from his lab boratory would be worthy of attention. As n one medicine is more universally taken than Physical Pill, the public will be glad to know of e from such a trustworthy source. We happe know, and can assure them that this article has intrinsic merits, fully equal to any compound tha

St. Louis Correspondence. Vhig Nominations Removals and Appointme.
—Politics—Nebraska Spain—Minnesota—U
—Texus—Dan Rike—Joe Smith, Jr.—Rock
land Bridge—Excursion Party, &c., &c., &c.

Sr. Louis, June 9, 1854. The Whig Convention met last Saturday and commuted a full and complete ticket for the Aug-ist election. Luther M. Kennett, formerly Mayor of this city, is the Whig candidate for Congress in this district. He is a very popular man and will give Old Bullion a close brush in the race; he is without a doubt the strongest man the Whigs could have selected, yet the impression seems to prevail that Col. Benjon will triumph over all option. Should the Administration Party truly and manfully support their ticket, Benton cannot tail to be elected, and the only why that he can be defeated, is for them to vote directly for Kennett, which I think would be as bitter a pill for good Democrats to swallow, as for the Anties to vote for Benton himself. I might be wrong in my surmises, but my predictions heretofore have been pretty generally verified, and I still hold that Col. ton will be the next representative to Congress rom the St. Louis district, the opinions of others o the contrary notwithstanding.

Gen. Pierce and his Cabinet are receiving par-icular thunder from the Benton press of this State, or the appointments that have been made. There tre very tew 'Benton men' holding office under the present administration, and this lew is small and growing beautifully less by degrees,' from the fact that they are being removed, and their places aup-plied by the Anties. Mr. John S. McCracken, pubisher of the Jefferson City Examiner, and a uniorm opponent of Col. Benton, has been appointed Postmaster at that place, vice Mr. Crawford a staunch Benton man, removed. It has also been rumored here that the Custom House officer and Local Mail Agent, of this city, a e shortly to shuf-fle off their mortal coil, for clinging too closely to the coat tail of the Thirty Years' Senator, and their places to be supplied by Administration Democrats. But I should judge this to be a mere rumor without any grounds for foundation. The present ncumbents are both good men and make excelent officers.

A Democratic meeting was held a few days Nebraska bill, and approving the course taken by the Illinois members of Congress—who supported the measure—were adopted, and much good feeling nrevailed.

passed through Cincinnuti, in a body, en route for Nebrasku. The *Comnercial* says these were only the advance guard of a large body of their country nen bound for the same destination. There have een many complaints made by the Indians in that erritory of the intrusion of the whites, and the Marshal of our State has been instructed to remove ill intruders, peaceably if he can, but forcibly i he must. The troops at Fort Leavenworth are sub-ject to his orders when required to quell any dis-turbance that may arise among the settlers. The emigrants are daily marching on towards the set ing sun. The wide spreading prairies of Nebraska

tongues and creeds.

Land, within two miles of St. Paul, has recently sold for \$275 per acre, which one year ago could have been bought for \$30 to \$40 per acre. These are high figures, and will no doubt open the eyes emigration west the present year, must necessarily put up the price of land, and from all appearances t will continue to advance, and that very rapidly, tor some time hence. There have been a large number of English and Welsh, Mormons passed through our city this spring for the Great Salt Lake Valley. Their settlement is rapidly fill-ing up, and we may yet have more difficulty with them, for at no very distant day you may expect to hear of them declaring their independence of the would be glad to accept the kind invitation, if cirworld and the rest of mankind. On the death of a man in Utah, his property descends to the Mor-mon Church—be it great or small—his wife (or wives) and children not being recognized as beirs The Church becomes the sole he While upon this subject, I will add that sucessful experiments have been made upon the propby Mr. Stanberry and his associates. A large niece of fresh beef was suspended from a cord and im-mersed in the lake for over twelve hours, when it was tound to be tolerably well cured. After this, all the meat they wished to be preserved was packed into barrels without any sall whatever, and the vessels were then filled with lake water. No further care or preparation was necessary, and the meat remained perfectly sweet, although constantly ex-

posed to the atmosphere and sun. They are obliged to mix fresh water with the brine, to prevent the meat becoming too salt for present use the deer eating up the wheat in the fields adjoining the forests. The farmers in some of the southern counties of Iowa, are compelled to have re course to poison, to destroy the great body of wile reese, which threaten destruction to the growing

Lancaster sportsmen.

The Texas papers give an account of the deadliest and most abborred of all the reptiles of the earth, which at present infest that region. It is a kind of worm, from three to six inches in and is known by the name of the centipede; and is exactly like an enormous caterpillar. It is green, or brown, or yellow—some being tound of all these colors. As its name adenotes, it has along each side a row of feet-hom-claws, rather. Imagine that you walk some night across your cham ber floor with naked leet; you put your foot into a ring, striking every claw up to the body in your foot; that poison flows through each claw, and in two minutes you will have fainted in agony; in a few more you will be dead. The deadly thing cannot be turned away. It has to be cut off, and claw by claw cut out. Even if it crawls over the naked

body of a sleeping person, without sticking in its claws, the place will pain the person for years at-The following paragraphs are from the Texas Chronicle of the 23d ult Corn is now selling at \$1 per bushel. The old crop will all go off at this price before the new one comes in. Our farmers find corn a profitabe article for culture, and will raise more this year than in any preceding one. From what we have

The wool crop of Roberston county is said to be

wenty-five to thirty cents per pound.

Corn is in tassel in a portion of Houston co ell a much greater 'fool' than was generally supsed. He lately visited the town Miss., and while there made a bet of \$10,000 that Millard Fillmore would be the next President of the U. States! He actually deposited the 'tin' or its equivalent, on the spot. I don't wish Dan any There is another distinguished individual who has sort of claim on the 'White House,' and if I mis take not, will, in due time produce the papers.

Joe Smith, jr., son of the Mormon 'Prophet,' is a sub-contractor of the Warsaw (III.) Railroad, having a section south of Nauvoo, upon which he is now at work, Four men a Geneva, III., have een sentenced to be hung for the murder of Mr story, a contractor on the Railroad, at Lasalle. The work of bridging the Mississippi at Rock

Island is progressing, notwithstanding the innumerable remonstrances against it by the people n both shores in good earnest There are now visiting St. Paul an excursion party, principally from the Bastern States. The arty numbers about one thousand, comprising of-cers and stockholders of the western Railroad companies, President and Directors of Eastern editors, civilians, and numerou usiness men, capitalists, and gentlemen of rank nd influence. Among whom are—Ex-President

al, Hon. Sam'l Russell of Ct., Chas. Butler of and other distinguished gentlemen. It might be of interest to the friends of Mr. ricker to learn that he still remains in our city. Benj. F. Herr has left the city, and taken up his abode at Cape Girardeau, Md., about 150 miles outh of this place.

The weather for the past three days has been nusually cold—the thermometer stands at 60.
The railroad connexion between Louisville a Incinnati has been completed. This brings the wo cities within six hours.

Mr. John R. Scott the celebrated tragedian is

at present playing a successful engagement at the People's Theatre in this city. Miss Charlotte Crampton who recently joined the Catholic Church of this city, is playing an engagement at the Va-ricties Theatre—last night she uppeared as 'Meg

OLD GUARD

II The principle of liberty of conscience that e constitution of the United States guarantees to all sects, has just been again defeated in the Britsh, Parliament, which has decided that Jews shall not old a seat in that body unless they subscribe upon the 'true faith of a christian,' in taking the member's oath. Lord John Russel endeavored to have this civil disability removed from the Jews, but a a majority in the house, of four only, defeated the measure. England, while forcing the Sultan of Turkey to extend civil equality to his christian subjects, denies it to a portion of her own population