Intelligencer & Journal

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

LANCASTER, JANUARY 30, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

HAVING within a few days supplied the office with a large assortment of FANCY JOB TYPE, from the Foundry of L. JOHNSON & Co., Philadelphia, we flatter ourself in being able to do almost every kind of

JOB WORK

in a style which cannot be excelled by any other establishment in this City. Those, therefore, of our readers, who may desire to have

Handbills, Cards, Bill-Heads, Blanks,

and every other species of

Job Printing

done, would do well to give us a trial, and then judge for themselves.

☞ OFFICE No. 2, North Duke street, directly opposite the new Court House. jan 30 tf-2

Ward Tickets.

We are authorized to announce the following tickets as having been agreed upon by the several Democratic Ward Committees of the City. They are made up of Democrats and anti-Know-Nothing Whigs, and are earnestly recommended as worthy the support of every voter who is not connected with the intolerant faction of Know-Nothingism. The same Committees also recommend CHRISTIAN KIEFFER, Esq., (the Independent candidate,) for re-election to the Mayoralty, and JOHN MYER for High Constable:

N. E. Ward.	S. E. Ward.
Mayor.	Mayor.
Christian Kieffer.	Christian Kieffer.
Select Council.	Select Council.
Newton Lightner.	James H. Barnes.
Common Council.	Common Council.
John Hamilton.	Charles A. Heinitsh.
Jacob Huber.	William P. Brooks.
John Weidler.	Horace Rathvon.
David G. Eshleman.	
Judge.	Alderman.
John K. Reed.	William White.
Inspector.	Judge.
William Cox.	Wm. M. Gormley.
Assessor.	Inspector.
Garrett Everts.	W. Leonard, (Marble-mason.)
Ass't Assessors.	Assessor.
George Albright.	Conrad Anne.
Lewis Hurford.	
High Constable.	Ass't Assessors
John Myer.	Henry Young.
	John D. Skiles.
City Constable	High Constable.
Joseph Brightall.	John Myer.
	City Constable.
	Jacob Gundaker.

N. W. Ward.	S. W. Ward.
Mayor.	Mayor
Christian Kieffer.	Christian Kieffer
Select Council.	Select Council.
John W. Jackson.	James H. Barnes.
Common Council.	Common Council.
David Reese.	Geo. Eichelberger.
William Diller.	Peter G. Eberman.
Wm. F. Miller.	Jacob Etter.
Godfried Zahm.	
George Haughman	
Alderman.	Alderman.
George Musser.	Samuel Diller.
Jacob Weaver.	
Judge.	Judge.
Christopher Gumpf.	Michael Withers.
Inspector.	Inspector.
James Chambers.	Charles Meyer.
Assessor.	Assessor.
John Sener.	Capt. G. Hitzelberger.
Ass't Assessors.	Ass't Assessors.
Daniel Erisman.	D. B. Bartholomew.
John S. Gable.	Henry P. Carson.
High Constable.	High Constable.
John Myer.	John Myer.
City Constable.	City Constable.
George Huffnagle.	Samuel Huber.

The Municipal Election.

The election for Mayor, Councilmen, Aldermen, Constables, &c. &c., comes off, in this City, on Tuesday next. Our Democratic friends, it appears, have deemed it unadvisable and impolitic, in the face of a powerful and unscrupulous *Know-Nothing* organization, to settle a distinctive party ticket; but, in lieu thereof, have agreed upon tickets, in the several wards, made up of good, reliable men from both the old parties—men who are not, directly or indirectly, tainted with the heresies and intolerance of the secret Order to which we have alluded. This course has been pursued in Pittsburg, Alleghany City, and elsewhere, and, wherever taken, has resulted in the total discomfiture of Know-Nothingism. The same result may be confidently calculated upon here, if a united, zealous and persevering effort is made in behalf of the tickets above reported. The selections have evidently been made with great care—the candidates are all men of worth and intelligence, well qualified for the stations assigned them, and deserve to be triumphantly elected. Should there be any of our Democratic friends who doubt the policy of the arrangement, a moment's reflection must convince them that no other alternative presents itself, if they would save the old City from the domination and misrule of one of the most contemptible and unprincipled factions that has ever existed in this community. Our real strength in October last, as tested in the Gubernatorial election, fell something short of 800 votes, and the anti-Know-Nothing Whig vote about 400—whilst the Know-Nothing vote (taking the Congressman as a test) was nearly 1100. This shows at a glance, that the genuine Democracy and old line Whigs united will have enough to do to keep the City out of the hands of the underground Conspirators. Besides, if Democratic Ward Meetings had been called it is well understood that the Know-Nothings were prepared to attend them in force, and insist upon voting—failing in which, they would have created a disturbance and broken them up in a row. This state of things has been avoided by the action of the Ward Committees, after consulting many of their Democratic friends on the subject.

We have thrown out these suggestions to the true Democracy of the City, for their calm consideration between this and the election on Tuesday next.

Why Don't You Advertise?

Times are hard, it is true, but that is no reason why our business men should curtail their advertising—nay, is it not a strong reason why they should extend it? At a crisis like the present—when banks are breaking, brokers, *alias* note shavers, failing; and the financial world in a state of dire confusion—when the necessaries of life are ruinously high, and the wages of labor low—when money is scarce, and customers few—such is not the time (if ever) to advertise sparingly. Advertising is as essential to the health and life of a business, as food is to human existence. If a business man has goods for sale, it is surely the true policy for him to advise the buying community of the fact, in order that he may receive their custom. It is advertising that sells his goods, and by increasing his advertising patronage, he increases the public's patronage to his business;—for, just in proportion as he increases the one does he augment the other—and a few dollars paid to newspaper publishers will treble and quadruple his profits in the increase of sales. It is advertising which coins his money, and lifts him up to wealth and affluence. For the truth of this we refer to the examples of Barnum, Dr. Jayne, Sheppard, Genin, and a host of others who readily admit, that they owe their entire success to extensive advertising.

Then, if to advertise is to maintain a business, is it not folly to lessen its use? If it increases custom, (and who doubts it?) is it not far from prudent to decrease it—and especially in hard times when its power is most needed? If it enriches the business man, and who can successfully contradict the assertion, is it not the part of wisdom to increase rather than diminish its practical use? A man would be considered insane who would deprive himself of the necessaries of life at a time when they were essential to his being—and yet, the business man performs as indiscreet an act when he lessens the quantity of his advertising in times like the present. By so doing, he deprives his business of its only sustenance, when most it needs its support.

Abolishing the Canal Board.

Mr. G. R. Smith, a Know-Nothing Whig member of the House of Representatives, from Philadelphia, who is no doubt the mouth-piece of the present Executive of the State, has read a bill in place to abolish the Board of Canal Commissioners, take the power of election from the people, and vest the appointment of a General Superintendent in the Governor. The first and second sections of the bill read as follows:

"That, on or before the first Monday in March next, and every three years thereafter, the Governor shall appoint one person to serve as Superintendent of Public Works for the term of three years, who shall have the same qualifications as are required by the Constitution for Governor of the Commonwealth; the said Superintendent shall perform all the duties now enjoined by law upon the Canal Commissioners, and such other duties as may hereafter be prescribed by law," &c.

"That, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, the said Superintendent shall be sworn or affirmed to discharge faithfully and impartially all duties enjoined upon him by law, and he shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars as compensation for his services."

Sections 6 and 7, provide for the appointment of a Principal Clerk and a Revenue Clerk, at a salary each of fifteen hundred dollars, and a Chief Engineer at $2500.

Section 17, provides for the abolishment of the present Canal Board, as soon as the Superintendent is duly qualified.

Here, then, it is proposed by a Know-Nothing legislator to take away from the people the right to elect the agents to manage the public improvements, and place them (with all the immense power and patronage attached thereto,) under the control of a creature of the Executive. If this is the reform to which the good citizens of Pennsylvania contributed by their elevation of James Pollock to the Gubernatorial chair, we think they will have got decidedly more than they bargained for. On the score of honesty and integrity, is it at all likely that *one* man (and he independent of the people) will be more trust-worthy than *three* who hold their positions immediately from the people, and are responsible to the voters of the Commonwealth for their conduct? Is it not more probable that such a change in the management of the public improvements, would bring about a system of extravagance and corruption scarcely equaled by the "reform" administration of Joseph Ritner, when millions upon millions were squandered upon favorites and in various other ways for the purpose of perpetuating the "Buckshot and Ball" dynasty of 1838!

Nor would the mere office expenses of the Public Improvement Department be reduced, by having one man instead of three to manage the works. The Canal Commissioners each receive $4 per day for their services, and their Clerk, we believe, $1200 per annum—amounting in all to about $5500. Under the new arrangement the salary of the Superintendent, Chief Engineer, and *two* Clerks, would be $8500. This may be said to be a small matter, (only $3000 of a difference,) but it shows that the change is sought to be made from some other motive than economy.

But we have not space or time to pursue the subject any farther at present. We have merely glanced at some of the prominent features of the bill, so that the attention of the people may be directed to the action of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government, and thus prevent the consummation of a project which is only intended to benefit a few hungry and unscrupulous knaves at the expense of the great body of the taxpayers of the Commonwealth.

The Late State Printer Again!

It will not do for the Editor of the Independent Whig to attempt a diversion of public attention from his overcharges while State Printer, either by personal abuse of us, or by the naked, unsupported allegation that his predecessors carried on the same game of plunder. Such a lame attempt at reply is conclusive evidence of the truth of our assertion. Admitting, for the sake of argument, (which we do not in point of reality, at least so far as his immediate predecessor is concerned,) that they did do so, it does not exhonerate our neighbor from the specific charges we made against him two weeks ago. If one man is corrupt and dishonest and overcharges the Commonwealth, that furnishes no excuse for his successors to perpetrate the same extortion—on the well known principle that *two* wrongs never make *one* right.

We charged upon the late State Printer, that, in the matter of printing and binding seventy-five pass-books for the use of the State Agents on the Railroad, he had exacted nearly $3 each, when the same work was just as well done in this City for 37½ *cents each!* We also asserted that he charged, or attempted to charge the Commonwealth for printing 1600 quires of Registration blanks, when it is well known at Harrisburg that but *half that number of quires were actually done!* The two items together make an overcharge of more than $1000! Now, here are two plain and distinct charges preferred against him, which are either true or false, and we ask the Editor of the Whig to meet them openly and fairly, and refute them if he can. Nor need he waste much paper and ink about the matter. Let him meet them with a broad, unqualified denial—if he dare. All we want is a "fair field and a free fight"—no evasion, no dodging round the corners or skulking behind the bushes, as though he was fearful of encountering the attenuated ghost of poor Morgan at every step. Let him at once "toe the mark," or "acknowledge the corn."

☞ At the recent Old Soldiers' Convention, held in Washington City, a number of the veterans from this county speak in high terms of the courtesy and kindness extended to them by our young friend, THOMAS J. ALBRIGHT, Esq., formerly of Maytown, and at present a Clerk in the Department of the Interior. Mr. A. is an excellent young man, and deservedly popular with all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The Old Soldiers also found a kind and attentive friend in Col. SAMUEL C. STAMBAUGH, at present in Washington City. The Col. is truly the Soldiers' friend, in deed as well as in word.

☞ We understand a petition is being circulated along the line of the public works, and perhaps elsewhere, of which the following is a copy:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

We the undersigned citizens of said Commonwealth, most respectfully, yet earnestly represent to your honorable bodies: That you pass a law directing all the public works now had and held by the said Commonwealth, to be sold at public sale, unconditionally, to the highest and best bidder.

Giving and granting unto such person or persons, company or companies, the right and privilege of banking: with, say one-fifth of the nett amount of such part or parts as shall be sold in pursuance of said law: And we would also, most respectfully suggest, that one-third of said fifth be located in the city of Philadelphia: one-third of the same be located in the city of Pittsburg: and the remaining third in such place or places as your honorable bodies may designate.

We have not heretofore deemed this petition of sufficient importance to be noticed—not supposing any member of the Legislature would for a moment entertain the idea of voting for such proposition:—but since the introduction of the bill to confer on negroes the right to vote there is no telling what may happen.—*Examiner.*

The Crisis.

From the days of Jefferson until the close of Mr. Filmore's administration, says a contemporary, the political history of the country can be summed up in a few words—a constant struggle between the democratic and federal parties, the latter frequently changing front and name, with the view of pandering to the prejudice and bigotry of sectionalism, but never losing sight of their organic notions of centralizing power and of a wild and latitudinarian interpretation of the constitution. As long as this struggle for political supremacy was confined to these two great national parties, the public mind was free from any serious apprehension; and, we may add that during the brief periods which the federal party enjoyed power, no one doubted the stability of the republic, or for a moment believed that life and property were jeopardized by the accidental elevation of federalism. But within the last twelve months times have changed, and changed to a degree calculated to excite universal alarm. Old political landmarks are lost sight of, the dividing lines of the two parties seem partially obliterated; and in the place of invoking or discussing great political principles, a crusade is raised against certain races and sects, and in addition against those of our own countrymen inhabiting States which recognize American slavery. The so called know-nothings, or native American party, and the abolition party combined, cannot by themselves accomplish anything; but aided as they have been by the masses of the federal party, their ability as well as inclination to involve our free institutions in one common wreck is such that it is time, high time, for all sober, honest, calm thinking men—men who have some interest at stake in the community—men who are not merely desirous of transmitting their property, but the blessings of civil and religious freedom to their children and their children's children—to pause, ponder, reflect, and to take such steps as will stay the tide of anarchy, treason and civil insurrection, which now threatens to sweep over the land with irresistible fury, bearing down in its fearful flood all that we venerate from long possession; all that we cherish from the pride of association; and all that are held dear from the blessings that have enured to us.

The late political canvass in Maine, in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, and in Indiana, was conducted in a spirit and for an object, which may well cause reflecting men to tremble for the perpetuity of our free institutions. It was not a contest between democrats and federalists, for the supremacy of antagonistic principles, but a war of ignorance, and fanaticism against liberty and law—a fierce protestation against all who believed that involuntary servitude was recognized by the constitution—the unblushing avowal of a determination to disgrace one statute books with the same disqualifying acts against the Catholics which England has long since repudiated. If we are to have a religious war—if an attempt is to be made to effect a union between church and state—if men are to be deprived of the rights of citizenship, their lives endangered, their property destroyed, their temples of worship consigned to the torch of the incendiary, because they avail themselves of a high constitutional privilege—and if ministers of the gospel, forgetting their sacred calling, forgetting the beautiful and peaceful teachings of our Saviour, will persist in leading their flocks, not to the house of God, but the ballot box, with the avowed purpose of reviving that system of persecution which for centuries deluged Europe in blood, then indeed will our liberties have reached their last gasp.

In view of a contingency so appaling, we appeal to that conservative class of the community who have always been found equal to the most trying exigencis to which this country has been subjected. If the impending danger is to be removed; if the Union is to be preserved; if the rights of property and of conscience are to be respected: and if law and order are once more to assume their proper sway, that removal, that respect and that assumption can only be obtained through the principles and organization of the democratic party. Upon its broad platform all can stand who venerate the laws; who uphold the constitution in all its pristine purity and integrity; who hold to the doctrine that all men have the right to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences; and who are in favor of extending the blessings which we enjoy to the poor and oppressed of every clime and country.

Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad.

We have had for some time past, on our table, the annual report of the Superintendent—by which we learn that, whilst the increase of tonnage hauled over the road was 1007 tons greater in '54 than in '53, yet, owing to the reduction of tolls made by the Canal Commissioners a year ago, the State received $82,424 less than it did in '53. Still, the net profit of the road over the working expenses and necessary yearly repairs is $445,519 39—being nearly equal to 10 per cent. (we believe) on the original cost of the road.

In this part of the report, Col. BAKER says:

"The railroad companies throughout the country, (in consequence of the high price of labor and material) are making a united effort to increase the rate of charges upon their respective roads; and for the same consideration, I think the toll on many kinds of goods could be materially advanced upon this road, as it appears that the present low toll does not induce a sufficiently increased amount of tonnage to warrant the reductions heretofore made."

From the statistics furnished by the Superintendent in his report, it is clear that had the rates of toll remained as they were in 1853, the net profit of the road during the last year would have exceeded *half a million of dollars!* And yet this is a portion of the main line of the public works that many of the Whig and Know-Nothing press are willing to sell at half price, or even *give it away for nothing!*

The tax-payers of the Commonwealth should watch closely the action of the present Legislature. The inexperience and recklessness, not to say corruption, of a majority of the members will be fatal to the interests of the State, unless the people have Argus eyes upon them. If the deed is once consummated, it will then be too late to apply a remedy.

☞ The special election for State Senator from Phila., to supply the vacancy caused by Mr, Foulkrod's death, will be held on the 13th of February next. There are a host of candidates in the field.

☞ On the 22nd inst., there were six feet of snow in the northern towns of New Hampshire. Rather "hard roads to travel," we should think.

The Monthlies.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL, for January, has been upon our table for some time. A cursory glance at its contents satisfies us that it fully sustains the high character of previous numbers, and is in every respect creditable to the editor, Thomas H. Burrowes, Esq., of this city.

GODEY FOR FEBRUARY—a beautiful number is before us, with nearly fifty illustrations of various subjects, of female work, a superb gemograph and engraving, a plate of fashions and plenty of valuable reading matter. The steady increase of this excellent periodical in interest, is a subject of surprise to many who cater for the literary tastes of the public; it never lacks variety or novelty, and is always a welcome visiter to our lady friends.

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.—This is the title of a spirited little monthly which has recently been started. It is edited by A. M. Spangler, Esq., formerly of this City, and published by J. H. Bryson, No. 2 North 6th street, Philadelphia. It is neatly printed, its articles well written, and it bids fair to win its way to public favor. It is published at the low rate of 25 cents per annum.

Ministers and Politics.

SOMETHING NEW.—In the Legislature of Massachusetts there are about sixty or seventy Preachers, of whom, it is said, (and we are sorry for it,) *forty-eight* are Methodists! In our own Legislature, it is stated, there are some six or eight, and several have been elected to the next Congress. This looks very much like as if a crusade was preached against one church but to give political power to another. The Harrisburg *Union* very quaintly observes, that the rest of the churches will have to keep a sharp look out, and the "outside barbarians" a still greater one.

In connection with the above we clip the following article from the *Presbyterian*, one of the leading religious papers of the country.—The rebuke it administers is creditable to the church of which it is the organ:

The good people of this country have usually been greatly averse to a union of Church and State. From present indications, it would seem that some sort of an alliance is in progress between the two powers. The pulpit in certain sections has certainly put its finger very deep into politics of late. A New York writer in one of the morning papers states that there were no less than nine sermons advertised to be preached in that city on a Sabbath in reference to the then approaching election, and among the speakers at a political meeting held in New York last week, we notice the names of two city pastors. Neither of these, however, we are happy to say, was an Old School Presbyterian. It is true that the object aimed at was temperance—a good cause certainly, but in this instance so connected with political-partizanship that it was impossible for ministers to take a public part without entering the arena of political strife. We have our doubts whether the cause itself will gain by clerical advocacy in such connection; and we feel assured that mingling in platform discussions under such circumstances, will not add much to the weight and influence of ministerial character. Even those who are to be politically benefited by such aid would prefer that the clergy should confine themselves to their appropriate sphere, and to preaching the Gospel, and leave the political electioneering to those to whose province it more appropriately belongs. If ministers may interfere in one instance, they may in others; and if they are to leave the pulpit to drag their garments in the mire of politics, we fear there will be a gloomy dayboth for the Church and for the State.

The Murder Trial.

On our first page will be found a full account of the testimony in this case. Below we publish the reasons for arrest of judgment and a new trial, offered by the Prisoner's Counsel. The rule, it will be seen, is to be argued before the Court on the 8th of February:

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Johnson.—Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lancaster county, of January Term, 1855.—Indictment—Murder of Elizabeth Thomas, by drowning. Verdict guilty, in manner and form as he stands indicted.

Reason for arrest of judgment: The jury have not, in their verdict, ascertained whether the murder of which they have found Samuel Johnson guilty, is murder of the first or of the second degree, as required by the second section of the Act of 22d of April, 1794.

Reasons for a new trial: 1st. The first sentence in his Honor's charge to the jury is, 'In the trial of an indictment for murder, the first question to be disposed of is this: Has the person alleged to have been murdered been killed?' This language is afterwards unqualified and therefore should have been: "Has the person alleged to have been murdered been killed in the manner and form set forth in the indictment?"

2d. His Honor says, "The prosecution rests upon circumstances; and as Samuel Johnson is the only person to whom the circumstances point, he is charged in the indictment with the murder of Elizabeth Thomas, the deceased." It was for the jury to say to whom the circumstances point, and whether, if they point to any one, that person is Samuel Johnson.

3d. His Honor says, "Charles Bulyer's wife being examined here before you, swore that Samuel Johnson did not come to that house and ask for a pistol, as he stated." Samuel Johnson's statement was that he had asked the children for the pistol, and that *they* had replied to him; and Mrs. Bolyer said distinctly on cross examination that Samuel Johnson might have been at the house, and she not know it.

4th, His Honor did not dwell sufficiently upon the good character of the prisoner, Samuel Johnson.

5th. His Honor did not instruct the jury that they might find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first or second degree, or of manslaughter.

6th. The verdict of the jury is not sustained by the evidence.

Mr. Atlee asked for a rule to show cause why judgment should not be arrested, and also a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted to the prisoner; returnable on Thursday, the 8th of February next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when the argument upon both motions will be heard by their Honors.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was then adjourned until that time.

The Thirty Years' View in Congress.

Col. Benton has a felicity in his historical work which it falls to the lot of few writers to enjoy—that of seeing his work quoted in the National Legislature in his life-time, and even his presence, to guide national legislation.—Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, in his speech to the House of Representatives, on the 4th inst., in support of his Mediation Resolution, thus quoted from Col. Benton's history:

"Still later in our progress as a nation there is an incident, and a precedent more striking and conclusive in its character. In 1835, when this government, under the administration of General Jackson was in imminent danger of being involved in war with France, Great Britain tendered her mediation. It was accepted, both by us and the king of France, and a pacification between the two governments was the result. Upon this point I cannot do better than to read a few sentences from the work of the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. Benton.) After alluding to the state of things which then existed—the exhaustion of negotiation, and the preparatory armaments on both sides, he refers to the fact that General Jackson sent in a message to to Congress, announcing his acceptance of the mediation, and uses the following language:

"In communicating the offer of the British mediation, the President expressed his high appreciation of the elevated and disinterested motives of that offer. The motives were, in fact, both elevated and disinterested; and presented one of those noble spectacles in the conduct of nations on which history loves to dwell. France and the United States had fought together against Great Britain; now G. Britain steps between France and the United States to prevent them from fighting each other. George the Third received the combined attacks of French and Americans; his son, William the Fourth, interposes to prevent their arms from being turned against each other. It was a noble intervention, and a just return for the good work of the Emperor Alexander in offering his mediation between the United States and Great Britain—good works these peace mediations, and as nearly divine as humanity can reach;—worthy of all praiseand of long remembrance, and continual imitation,—the more so in this case of the British mediation when the event to be prevented would have been so favorable to British interests—would have thrown the commerce of the United States and of France into her hands, and enriched her at the expense of both. Happily the progress of the age which, in cultivating good will among nations, elevates great Powers above all selfishness and permits no unfriendly recollection—no selfish calculation—to balk the impulses of a noble philanthropy."

Gibbon had once the same enjoyment that Col. Benton must have had. He was in the lobby of the House of Commons when he heard the brilliant Sheridan quote from his Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire—stating his quotation to be from the 'luminous page of Gibbon.' He made his acknowledgments to Sheridan, when the incorrigible wit, immediately and jocosely answered, I said "*no-luminous.*"

Estates and Escheats.

RULES ADOPTED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE UPON THAT SUBJECT, AT A MEETING HELD JANUARY 18, 1855.

RULE 1. The committee will act on no bill authorizing the mortgage, purchase, sale, or in any way affecting the title to real estate, where, under existing laws, any court has power to make an order or decree to accomplish the same object, and that the party applying must show affirmatively that the court has no such power.

RULE 2. That in all applications the party applying shall satisfy the committee, that reasonable notice of such application had been given to all other persons jointly interested, and especially to those having any adverse interest in said real estate.

RULE 3. That in each case a bill designed to accomplish the object prayed for, must accompany the memorial.

Unless the above rules are complied with the committee will not examine the case.

Philadelphia Correspondence.

Acquittal of a Defaulting County Treasurer and his rejoicings thereat—A Charitable Act—A Snow Storm, but little Sleighing—A Man arrested for Eloping with his own Wife—Old Independence Hall—A Black Book for the Mayor—The Markets, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1855.

Thursday midnight the city was made hideous by the strains of a brass band and a band of brass-lunged Bacchanalians. They marched through the various streets, stopping in front of the residences of William M. First and Benjamin H. Brewster, Esqs., giving such a taste of music vocal and instrumental. A large number of Mayor Conrad's "stars" skirted the outside of the crowd, but they were ever foremost when any drinking was to be done, which was necessary to keep the band in tune, and in spirits.

"What's all this row?" I enquired of one of the brightest stars.

"I don't know!" gruffly answered Dogberry. Just then the fitful gleams of a gas lamp revealed to me that Dogberry and all the rest of them were Know-Nothings.

This midnight serenade was headed by Robert G. Simpson, the late County Treasurer, (who was in the morning of the same day acquitted on the charge of embezzling the funds of the State,) and was intended to compliment himself, his counsel, and the foreman of the jury which acquitted him! The party mustered nearly one hundred, including ex-Representatives to the Legislature, ex-members of the Board of Commissioners of Southwark, excellent drinkers, eminent policemen and notorious tavern keepers. A more disgraceful termination to a disgraceful transaction has not been witnessed in our city for many a day. The plea of *ignorance* which Simpson's counsel put in for him in the trial is the only excuse that can be offered for it.—The State, however, had to dance, and paid the fiddler to the tune of $30,000! Simpson is free! and "Justice is satisfied!" (?)

A party of six children who arrived in New York from Ireland, landed here yesterday in the Kingstrant line.—The eldest was a girl not over thirteen years of age. They were thinly clad and two of them had neither shoes nor stockings. As the poor little creatures sat on the wharf in the storm, shivering with cold, they attracted the attention of some gentlemen to whom they told their story with a sincerity which attested its truthfulness and brought tears to the eyes of the listeners. They had journeyed unprotected from the old country, and were on their way to meet their parents at Pottsville. Poor little souls! without a mouthful of food—sad and hungry they sat shivering in the cold! But they were well taken care of, furnished with warm clothing and everything to make them comfortable. They left this morning for Pottsville, looking forward with great glee to a joyful meeting with their parents. When they parted with those who had so kindly befriended them, the eldest of the children tried to return thanks, but sobs and tears choked her utterance, and as the cars whisked off, the whole of them were crying as if their little hearts would break.

On Thursday night we had something of a snow storm, but excellent white fleeces scarcely covered the pavements. However, a few daring spirits braved the mud and splunged through the streets to the amazement of pedestrians and loafers generally.

The Mayor privately heard a peculiar case the other day, which promised something rich. But the injured husband received $300 as a balm for his wounded honor. He went back to live with his wife, and the author of all the mischief went and—got drunk!

The Receiver of Taxes for this City received nearly $50,000 in one day this week for taxes for 1855.

Mayor Conrad discharged one of his officers on Thursday *because he drank three cent brandy!* A member of a church residing in one of the rural districts has been arrested by one of the uptown Aldermen for seducing his sister! He has hitherto been a most exemplary man and devout Christian.

A funny affair took place in the outer part of our city a few days ago you may recollect that a short time since, the young wife of a commission merchant in New York, eloped from that city with a Southern *gentleman.* The outraged husband telegraphed to the police in the different Atlantic cities to arrest the guilty pair. A gentleman and his wife who had been out riding were on their return from Bustleton in a handsome little carryall drawn by two spanking bay horses. A couple of policemen stopped the "team" and *lo!* the gentleman *noticed* the parties to the nearest magistrate. "For what am I brought here?" indignantly asked the gentleman. The Alderman looked as grave as an owl in a gooseberry bush, and turned to the officers for their complaint. "I arrested him on the charge of an elopement said the foremost officer. "And so did I too," chimed in the other officer, pompously opening his coat and displaying a glittering star. "Elopement?" exclaimed the wife bursting into a flood of tears, "Elopement," responded the husband bursting into a fit of laughter. "Elopement" ejaculated the magistrate, shutting up his big book and wiping his spectacles, "well this is the first time I ever heard of a man running away with his own wife!" The policemen received a severe reprimand and the gentleman and his wife being content with the explanation of the cause of the arrest, drove off in perfect good humor for home.

Business is improving, and money is getting easier.

Contributions continue to be liberally bestowed on the suffering poor. A gentleman in Arch Street to-day hand ed over $100 for their relief.

Old Independence Hall, around which richly cluster so many memories dear to the American heart, has recently undergone a thorough process of renovation. The room in which the Declaration of Independence was signed has been handsomely furnished, and its walls adorned with the portraits of a large number of the American statesmen, &c. of the Revolutionary era, and other interesting relics. The old bell which first rang the knell of British Dominion in the thirteen colonies has been placed upon a handsome pedestal, handsomely and artistically ornamented. Altho' it was cast nearly a hundred years ago, it was inscribed "Proclaim liberty to all the land and all the inhabitants thereof," a motto so strikingly appropriate when viewed in connection with the memorable purpose for which it was used, that it must ever be regarded with peculiar veneration as one of the most interesting relics connected with our National history. The doors of the room are kept open every day, and a polite superintendent present to pay proper attention to visiters, many thousand of whom visit annually.

Our Mayor, in imitation of Mayor Wood, has opened in his office a book for the registry of complaints and grievances of all kinds within the power of the municipal government to remedy. The idea is a good one and if properly acted upon and carried out may be the means of curing many evils. It is somewhat after the style of the old Turkish Caliphs or Cadis, who gave regular audiences to people of all classes, where, without any formality, each might state in their own simple language the grievances they have suffered. Many a wrong is now permitted to go unpunished, merely, on account of the difficulty and tediousness of properly reaching the "fountains" from which justice is supposed to gush forth.

The Philadelphia Markets range about as follows: Flour has receded $8,75 to $9; Rye Flour $6,50 (retail); Corn Meal $4,50; Wheat 205 to 218; Rye, 1,25; Corn 92 to 95. Cattle sell for from $6 to 11 per 100 lbs.; Cows & Calves $18 to $45; Hogs $7, to $7,50 per hundred lbs.; Sheep and lambs, $2 to $6,50.

Yours, &c., PHILADELPHIA.

A Capital Hit.

The distinguished John Rowan, Esq., of Kentucky, having been called upon from several quarters to become the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State, declined to assume the position for reasons alleged in a letter to the Louisville Times. He says:

I am unwilling to peril the fair prospects of the party by becoming their standard-bearer in the next contest, for the simple reason that my wife is a *Catholic.* I see that a highly respectable Whig paper ("The Commonwealth") estimates the number of Know-Nothings in Kentucky at fifty thousand; and, as I have been informed by good authority, that no man who has a Catholic wife can be a member of that society, it is fair to presume that they would not vote for a man so circumstanced. If this be true, fifty thousand citizens of Kentucky would say to me, "what though you are a native of Kentucky, and your ancestors were among the pioneers of this fair land; what though your grand-fathers, Lytle and Rowan, lost the earnings of their lives—the first by the torch of the Indian, the last by the moneys of the Continental Congress—what though they did toil on, fighting the Indian and felling the forest, and under all these difficulties educate a portion of their families, and that portion not unknown or undistinguished in the histories of Ohio, Kentucky, and the nation; and what though you may be qualified to discharge the high duties of the office you aspire to, we, fifty thousand citizens of Kentucky, living happily around our own hearthstones, won for us by the daring of such men as you sprung from, are determined that you shall not be Governor of Kentucky, Mr. Rowan, because your wife, exercising the privilege guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of every State in the Confederacy, to worship God as she pleases, is a *Catholic.* It matters not to us that the ancestors of that wife were of those who landed with Lord Baltimore, and established the good old colony of Maryland, (to this hour the home of refinement and hospitality,) the *first* to invite the Religionists of Christendom to come and worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences." I greatly hope the editor of The Commonwealth has over-estimated the number of Know-Nothings in our State. I cannot believe that the doctrines ascribed to them can ever, to any extent, be embraced by Kentuckians. They are at war with the noble and chivalrous character of our people. They are wont to

"Shun no question, and to wear no mask."

They meet their adversaries, personal or political, face to face, and whether successful or defeated there is neither exultation or complaint. With the new party all is mystery. The little we know of their doctrines, is forced from them by some judicial tribunal, or from an occasional allusion to them on the floor of Congress. They wage war in the dark, and speak only at the ballot box. Who ever heard a Whig or Democrat deny his connection with either of those great parties? Who ever heard a Know-Nothing acknowledge his party? He either declines answering, or promptly denies that he is a member of that order, although he may not ten minutes since have left the hall where he and his associates were devising ways and means to carry on this unmanly mode of warfare. It seems to me that it does not require Bible or catechism to teach us that this is all wrong.

The organization of this party (if I am not mistaken as to its purpose) may for a time subserve the interests of demagogues who have neither the nerve or intellect to win position in an open and manly conflict of mind with mind; but it will soon pass away, and the day is not distant when those who may have been deluded into the order, will blush to remember it. I trust that I entertain a proper respect for all religious denominations, although I belong to no church, and God forbid that I ever may belong to one so wanting in charity as to advocate proscription for opinion's sake.

A Screw Loose!

The Know-Nothing *Express* is out against Mr. ALBRIGHT, the Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor. What's the matter? Is there a flare-up in the under-ground camp? There must be a screw loose somewhere!

☞ Hon. JOHN SLIDELL has been re-elected U. S. Senator, by the Legislature of Louisiana, for six years from the 4th of March next.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

ASSESSOR.—Councils have elected WILLIAM LOWRY, Esq., City Assessor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Michael Bundel.

☞ Mr. JACOB ALBRIGHT, of the North East Ward, it is said, has received the *Know-Nothing* nomination for Mayor. He will find a fast nag to run against in "Old Whitey."

CLARKE'S NEW FLOURING MILL.—According to announcement this Mill was put in operation on yesterday week, in the presence of an immense number of spectators. A bet was pending as to whether or not it was capable of grinding ten bushels of wheat in an hour. The trial was made, and the quantity of grain, instead of requiring an hour, was ground and bolted into superfine flour in 41 minutes—and this with a pair of burrs only 30 inches in diameter! This is unprecedented, we believe, in milling operations, and all who witnessed the operation were highly pleased with the working of the Mill, as well as the work done by it. It is truly an ingenious and valuable improvement, and reflects great credit on the skill of the Messrs. CLARKE, who, we doubt not, will realize something handsome from the invention.

SNOW.—On Thursday night and Friday last, snow fell in this vicinity to the depth of about 6 inches.

THE LANCASTER LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.—These works under the superintendence of Mr. John Brandt, Sen., have just finished for the Columbia & Philadelphia Railroad, another engine named "Uncle Toby." It is a first class engine, combining all the latest improvements, with a degree of finish and ornament heretofore we believe unequalled in this country.

The "Uncle Toby" has 16 inch cylinders, 22 inch stroke and 4 combined drivers of 5 feet diameter.

The frame is 1x2½ inch wrought iron, with wrought iron wedges and pedestals of the same.

The boiler is of the wagon top form; the cylinder part of which is 44 inches in diameter, containing 180 copper flues 1¾ inches inside diameter, having a large proportion of heating surface and steam room, while the steam pipes and parts are of ample dimensions. There are two steam domes covered with gracefully formed brass jackets, as are also the cylinder and steam chests. Two steam balances and one of Ashcrofts steam guages all under the eye and easy control of the engineer. The pumps are all of brass with copper connections and with capacious air chambers on both sides.

The tank will hold 1900 gallons of water and two cords of wood and is beautifully ornamented.

The valves are linked, by what is called the Link Motion which produces a variable cut off with a single valve, which is considered one of the most important improvements that has been made in building of Locomotives for many years, and we believe Mr. Brandt is one of a very limited number of persons who have been able to apply it with entire success. These are a few of the details of the "Uncle Toby," and we have no hesitation in saying, that it will prove one of the best working machines on the road.

We are glad to learn that the prospects of the Company are of the most cheering kind. They are almost daily receiving orders from some of the largest railroad companies in the country. That these orders will be faithfully executed, and to the satisfaction of the parties who issued them, the Tam O'Shanter and the Uncle Toby abundantly prove.—*Examiner.*

TAVERN LICENSES.—Licenses were granted by the Court to the following persons, on Saturday week:

Brecknock—Peter Good; Columbia—Martin Irwin, Catharine Howard, John Slack, Joshua J. Gault, Elizabeth Wolf; Carnarvon—Silas Weller, Jacob Albright; Cocalico West—Richard Fickinger, Polly Mumma, John W. Mentzer; Conoy—John Filbert; Conestoga—John Kolp; Donegal East, William Hunter; Donegal West, Martin King; Earl, John Myers, Peter Rank; Earl West, Hiram Kolp, George Rohrer; Earl East, Samuel Oberholtzer; Elizabeth, Lewis R. Hibshman; Elizabethtown, Abraham Greenawalt; Ephrata, John Fassnacht; Hempfield East, Daniel Hess,