## Intelligencer & Fourna

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR. LANCASTER, APRIL 24, 1855.

County Committee Meeting: County Committee Meeting:
The Democratic County Committee of Lancaster
County, will meet at the public house of Emanuel
Shober, in North Queen street, in this City, on Wedmesday the 9th day of May ensuing, at 1 o'clock,
P. M., for the purpose of fixing a time for the election of delegates to a County Convention to select
delegates to represent Lancaster County in the ensuing State Convention of the 4th of July next.
A general attendance of the members composing aral attendance of the members composing

ahle. H. B. SWARR,. Chairman Co. Com

LANCASTER, April 24, 1855. Dr. John C. Stanley is our regula authorized Agent to collect monies and receive subscriptions and advertising for the "INTEL LIGENCER." He starts out this week, on collecting tour, along the line of the Railroad, all the way to Philadelphia, and we hope our friends and the patrons of the paper, in the country and city, will be prepared to give him a cordial reception when he calls upon them. He who neglects advertising, not only

robs himself of his fair advantages in trade, but bestows the spoils on his wiser rivals.

The Anti-License Law. This enactment is undergoing a severe soru tiny by the press throughout the State, and, with comparatively few exceptions, meets with very little favor.

As to the policy of passing such a law a this time, immediately after the people of Pennsylvania had decided against Prohibition. at the polls, there is very little room for a difference of opinion. It is true, this is not the Prohibitory law that was intended by the preceding Legislature, in submitting the question to the people; but it is unquestionably a prohibitory law, with perhaps more obnoxious features, in some respects, than the celebrated Maine law. The question which the voters decided upon last fall, was not, shall the liquor business be entirely, or only partially abolished? But it was, shall the sale of li quors in taverns, restaurants, stores, &c., continue as heretofore, or shall it be entirely prohihited? A majority of the people having decided in favor of the old system, it was certainly treating with the grossest disrespect the popular sentiment, for the Legislature and Governor to pass a prohibitory law in open defiance of that sentiment.

But will the abolishment of the license system nut a stop to, or lessen in any degree drinking and drunkenness in the community For, after all, this should be the aim and object of the reform movement. We do not be lieve it. On the contrary, is there not dange that more liquor will be drank, and conse quently, more drunkenness ensue from the jug and bottle system which will now be in troduced, than would be the case under the old system & We shall be agreeably disap pointed if such shall not be the effect.

But the community, we apprehend, will feel the injurious effects in another way, first in the depreciation in value of all Tavern prop erty-and secondly, in the increased price of boarding which the Tavern keepers, through necessity, will have to resort to in order t keep up their establishments. It is not ne cessary to argue these points, as their simple statement must be sufficient for all reflecting

We are in favor of temperance, and would go as far as any of our neighbors to lessen the amount of intemperance in the communitv. but we would not, in attempting to cure one evil. inflict a greater one upon the community. We would not, to use a homely phrase, stop the spicket and open the hunghole. We would not prevent hotel-keepers from selling liquor by the glass, and permit grogshops, in the shape of groceries, to be established all over the country to deal it out by the quart!

It is hardly necessary to make anothe reply to the Lancasterian, on the subject of Corporal Gumpf's appointment as Aid to his Excellency, Governor Pollock. That paper virtually admits the "soft impeachment" that Col. G. did vote for Mr. Pollock last fall-and that is a sufficient answer to the allegation that he "is known to be one of the firmest Democrats in this city." The support of the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor may make the Col. a fine Democrat in the estimation of our contemporary, whose own firmness is to be estimated, perhaps, by the same standard; but we beg leave most respectfully to differ in opinion with him on that score.

The assertion of the Lancasterian that "nearly the whole wing of the Buchanan Demorracy had gone into the Know-Nothing Lodges," is simply false, and the editor knew it to be so when he inserted the slander. But. perhaps, he did this to cover up the delinquencies of the bogus Democracy, whose mouth piece he is-nine-tenths of whom, it is well known here, are out and out Know-Nothings and, in connexion with the Woolly Head Whigs, constitute nearly the entire body of the Nichts Wisser party.

That several of those who heretofore acted with the friends of Mr. Buchanan, in this City, have joined the Know-Nothings, we do not deny, and regret that it is so; but they only constitute a drop in the bucket, compared with the apostacy of the almost en-tire mass of the quondam Democrats above

WHO CAN TELL ?- When will the Legislature adjourn? This is a question which we repeatedly hear asked, but to which no satisfactory answer can be given. We had thought that to-day, the 24th of April, would bring about the "consummation devoutly to be wished," inasmuch as this was the time fixed by the House for the adjournment-the Senate having previously agreed upon the 17th. But, it appears, we were entirely mistaken. The Know-Nothing Solons, at Harrisburg, having voted themselves a salary of \$500 each, amounting to nearly twice as much as Legislators formerly received at \$3 per diem, they can afford to spin out the session a while longer, the more especially as some of them have sense enough to know that it is their first and

last experiment in legislation Governor Pollcok has vetoed the bill creating the Morcer County Bank-not on the ground of any objection he had to the creation of more paper currency, but because the regular notice of the application had not been published six months! He also vetoed the bill incerasing the capital of the York County.

Bank, for informality in the public notice, The inference is fair, that if the notice in both cases had been regular, he would have signed the bills, as he has done quite a number of others. His practice, in this particular at least, is in striking contrast with the professions he made in his inaugural address .-Mr. Pollock is emphatically the Bank Governor, and the people of Pennsylvania will long have cause to regret his elevation to, the Chief Magistracy.

We direct attention to the advertisement of P. Thompson, in another column. His Book and Station ery Store presents great attractions, and offer a inducements to purchacers not exceeded 'oy any establish Philadelphia.

The occultation of the planet Venus by the moon, was vitnessed on Wednesday evening last by hundreds of our citizens. The curation of the planet took place at about 81 o'clock, and remained so till near 10

Speech of Mr. Buchanan at the Seaman's Hospital Socity Dinner in London. The thirty-fourth anniversary dinner this most benevolent society was given March 28th, at the London-Tavern, under the residency of the Right Honorable Viscount Amongst the guests, about on indred and fifty in number, were Mr. Wood, M. P., Admiral Bowles, Admiral Eden, dmiral Sir U. Napier, Admiral Sir George Tyler, Ray. J. Harris, (Chaplain to the Ho ital,) and a great number of individuals nnected with the society.

After the usual preliminary toasts the Chairman said :heen responded to, Gentlemen the charitable institution, to support which we are assembled, is one in favor which it may be said that it is not exactly he representative of charity, or, at least, that it arries its objects beyond the principle on which t was founded, for charity is said to begin at ome, but this institution extends its benefits of the sailors of other nations, and the conseuences naturally has been that the sovereign and governments of many foreign States have generously contributed towards the reof this institution [cheers] a hand ome and honorable acknowledgement on heir part for the benefits which the institution has been the means of conferring or heir subjects and citizens. I therefore propose to you the health of those sovereigns and States which have contributed to this institu-tion. [Cheers]. If there had been present any person whom I could correctly design minister. I should hav as a foreign minister, I show called upon that gentheman to return thanks. But I confess I can see none such. I howeve rejoice to see on my right hand the most disnguished minister of the United States Loud cheers.] We certainly cannot claim im as an Englishman, but we will not ac knowledge him to be wholly a foreigner Cheers. He represents, indeed, only anothe nember of our family. [Cheers ] I trust that the identity which prevails between us in that medium of ideas which is called language, may long continue to imply an identity of entiment and feeling; and that when he re urns to his native land he will be able to pear with him the expression of esteem, and dmiration, and friendship which the people

of this country entertain to his countrymen

sentiments which I am confident they enter

will diffuse among them those

tain towards us. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Buchanan (the American Minister), in responding to the toast, observed—I can truly say that I do not find myself a stranger in a strange land. [Cheers.] We speak the ame language, we read the same books-in both countries we worship God according to the dictates ef our conscience, and there is none to make us afraid. [Cheers.] A stranger coming into England must be greatly struck with your noble charities, which are of the most munificent character. Providence has blessed you with immense, with unbounded wealth, and has inspired the hearts of the possessors of that wealth with the desire to remember their poorer neighbors, and to re-lieve poverty and distress in every form; and in what more benevolent form could such a desire be manifested than in the support of this institution? [Cheers.] His lordship has mentioned the peculiar characteristics which distinguishes this charity from all others. It extends its benefits to the of every climate. Since the origin of the institution, in 1821, more than 1,500 of my own ountrymen have been relieved by your bounty and munificence, and for this to return you my most sincere and grateful thanks. [Cheers.] But there is another pepoliarity which I think distinguishes this from every other charity. Other charities require ecommendations, and rules are prescribed for persons desirous of enjoying their benefits poverty and of the ut here the view of the distress of a sick and disabled seaman is his recommendation, and your hearts leap at once to relieve that distressed seaman, no matter from what clime he may come, nor what may be his past character. [Cheers.] I no country that ought to be more careful of her seamen than the mother country, and ourselves. We are certainly more

extensively engaged in commerce than any other countries in the world, and I hope, honorable one, and that it will be a friendly one. [Cheers.] God knows the world is wide enough for the commerce of both countries. Let us, therefore, encourage each other, instead of evincing a narrow and jealous spirit. [Cheers.] No other two nations chjoy half so much commercial intercourse, and if ever there should be a war between the kindred nations-which God in his mercy forbid-[loud cheers] the suspension of commerce be-tween them for one year would injure both to greater extent than war has ever inflicted upon any other nation. [ Hear hear. ] We have, therefore, every interest, every inclinaion, and every feeling to remain friends, and o preserve amicable relations forever. ometimes complain of each other-we are in fact, both complaining nations, occasionally —[laughter]—I can say with the most perfect truth that there exists in my own country a indercurrent of kindly and gracious feeling towards the mother country, and that, if eve he time should arrive when it will become necessary to develope that feeling, it would whilit itself to the astonishment even of the

people of England. [Loud cheers.] It may be well enough to state, that Mr. Buchanan, at the close of his remarks gave the Society a very handsome donation. Public Opinion.

Gov. Pollock's inconsistent course of the Bank question, is the subject of just repchension all over the State. The indepen dent press speak of it with much severity, and even the papers of his own party cannot avoid expressing their displeasure. The Germantown Telegraph, a paper that has, until now, spoken rather favorably of the Governor's course, condemns his double-dealing in regard

to Bank charters in the following forcible remarks:
"In this indiscriminate approval of new banks we do not conceive that the Governor has carried out the principles of his inaugural, or those proclaimed in the veto of the Pottstown Bank. If there is any necessity, according to these principles, for the Anturacite Bank, the Tamaqua Bank, and the New Castle Bank, we cannot conceive upon what grounds the Governor vetoed the Pottstown Bank. Rather than he should have made such a distinction without a difference, he should have "put his foot down," and refused to sign any bill for a new bank. The argument used that banking capital does not add to the natual business capital of the State, should have operated with all its force upon a mind that we had hoped was settled upon this question. It is no argument that Pennsylvania has less banking capital than New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, or any other State; the only true argument is, whether, in consequence of this deficiency, we have suffered in our business or substantial interests; and this we imagine it would be hard to show."

imagine it would be hard to show.' The Pottstown Ledger lets off the following sharp shot at the Governor, which strikes right home into the weak spot he has exposed to the public attack : STRANGE CONTRAST .- Gov. Pollock has signed

STRANGE CONTRAST.—Gov. Pollock has signed a Bank Bill to be located in Philadelphia where over one-half of the Banking capital of the State is centered already, and where his organs tell him the people want no more—there he gives a half million of capital, equal to five country Banks of the capital of the proposed Pottstown Bank, which million of capital, equal to five country Banks of the capital of the proposed Pottstown Bank, which he vetoed. The more the circumstances of the case are considered and contrasted with the charter of other Banks, the more ungracious and unjusti-fiable the vetoe, becomes.

The bill for the sale of the Main Line passed the House finally, on Friday evening last, by a vote of 79 to 15. The minimum price fixed is \$8,500,000. The bill is yet to ba acted on in the Senate.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT. Governor Pollock has appointed George P. Porter, Esq., formerly of this City and son of the late Gen. Geo. B. Porter) of Yreka, California, to be Commissioner of Deeds for that State.

The following law has passed the Lerislature and been signed by the Governor: Re it enacted. That from the 20th of Januar ry until the 20th of October, in each and every year hereafter, it shall be unlawful for any person to shoot, kill or destroy any pheasants or partridges, in the counties of York and Lancaster, under a penalty of ten dollars and costs for each and every offence, to be sued for and recovered before any magistrate in the county in which the offence was committed—one half of the penalty for the use of the informer, (who shall be a competent witness, ) the other half for the use of the oor of the county.

WHICH IS RIGHT .- The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania recently decided that a ton weight consisted of 2000 pounds and no more. Since then the U.S. District Court at Philadelphia, decided that the legal weight of a ton of coal is 2,240 pounds!

"Americans Shall Rule America." This is the cant rallying cry, the hypocritiThe Court of Quarter Sessions met at 10 the disappearance of Elizabeth Thomas, all of cal watchword of the Know-Nothing party, o'clock on Monday the 16th inst. After or which has already been published in our reserve the Philadelphia Argus, it is an appearance of Elizabeth Thomas, all of the Philadelphia Argus, it is an appearance of Elizabeth Thomas, all of the Philadelphia Argus, it is an appearance of the Canad Jury, swearing in the part of the testimony given in the case of the to the passions and prejudices of the mob, and this no base or meaning, when tested either by common sense of the history of our country, past or present. But, at all times, pretenders have the most clamorous in their protestations Judas kissed his master with tea he very moment when his hands were soil with the price of his blood. Arnold rebuked

his fellow-officer for luke warmness in defence of their country's rights, when, at the same moment, he was in league with the enemy, and had conspired to sell those rights to England's King. What is true with reference to these men, is exactly correct when applied t all those who claim to be excessively patriotic and arrogate to themselves all the virtue, the political knowledge, and the talent of this or any other land. It is upon this Pharisaical olatform the Know-Nothing party is erected. t claims to be the only American party, and stracises as unworthy of public trust and confidence all those who will not bow down the golden calf set up by this proscriptive Oaths are sdministered of the rderhorrid and blasphemous character, binding its members to vote for no man who has not sold his honor, integrity, soul and body to everlast-ing slavery; while, at the same time, the doctrine is promulgated that, despite the Constitution of the United States, and the lesson and practice of great and good men who founded this Republic, a National and Religious test shall be established in the bestowal of places of honor and profit. Such is the wild tide of arrogance and proscription sweeping over our country, and gathering, as it flows, all the smaller streams of dissatisfaction and treason,

bove the din and tumult of the storm is ever above the din and tumult of the storm is ever leard, with harsh and forbidding note, the cry 'Americans shall rule America." But how? et facts answer the question. Shall Americans rule America in the manar attempted in Cincinnati by this exclusive and of patriots? In October last, the Know-Nothings carried that city by a large majority, and in their usual tyranical manner, immediately commenced the work of proscription, both political and religious. This at once nerved he Democracy for a fiercer and more determined opposition at the municipal election to be held in March. The day of trial came, the polls were opened, and from the unmistakable

which, until now, were hidden from sight.

signs it soon became apparent that Know-Jothingism was doomed to a most signal and ignominious defeat. In the Eleventh and welfth Wards the tide was totally agains them. The Democracy were bold, vigilant determined and untiring. They could not be intimidated, bribed or bullied. Each man was a hero, and contended as if the contest depended upon his single arm. In the Twelfth ward, the Judges were all Know-Nothings .-They had also a fair proportion in the Eleventh, but despite all this, circulated a report that an outrage had been perpetrated or citizen at one of these localities, and then a general onslaught was made upon all persons at the polls of these two Wards. A riot was thus created by order of the Know-Nothing lodges, for the purpose of preventing an expression of the opinion of Americans through the ballot-box. Ruffians banded with and upheld by the Know-Nothings, broke into the room of the Eleventh Ward, destrove the ballots, and this was followed by a sir outrage in the Twelfth Ward. But notwith standing this unparalelled and monstrous proceeding, the Democratic city ticket was elected, and the officers chosen have been sworn in and are now filling their places.-This is one specimen of the manner in which Know-Nothings mean that "Americans shall rule America. The recent acts of Know Nothingism in Cincinnati is a stab to our free institutions and to our government more deadv than ever before received-more fatal than the upas-breath of Nullification, Secession Abolition—any of the dogmas that endanger ed our liberties and our Union. It is the

earing away of the foundation on which our government was erected. It is trampling under foot and ignoring the great principle for which our fathers fought and bled. It is destroying, effacing, blotting out the very name of popular government, whilst there must necessarily be competition making us a hissing-byword and scorn in the between us, that that competition will be an eyes of nations. Yet the very party by whose direction this foul outrage was committed, is still crying, "Americans shall rule America. But the principle, that "Americans shall rule America" has also received an interpre-tation in the Old Boy State. There the practices of the Twelfth Century are being revived and religious tyranny with all its attendant horrors is made a matter of legislative care and attention. A committee is appointed to visit and report upon the condition of theological seminaries, convents, and nunneries.-Under this free charter, a school for females kept by their own sect, was broken into the trampled upon and outraged in the most mons setts, which makes homes and firesides sacred of law, was never heeded by this band of excluof law, was never needed by this build of excus-sive Americans. They had their orders from the Know-Nothing lodges, and those were paramount, averriding their obligations as citizenes, and the oath each man had taken before entering upon his duty as a legislator. The examination now progressing before a Committe of the Legislature shows that every charge made against the peeping tom's of Nunnery Committee is true to the minute particular. But will this expose stop that tide of fanaticism on which Know-Nothingism is borne along, or will the cry of "Ameri

shall rule America" be potent enough to stil further enchain men's minds and judgments?'
The question is pertinent and should receive the attention of all those who can see beneath the mark of Know-Nothing patriotism the grin-ning demon of treason and infidelity. Yearer home we have also a sample of how mericans should rule America, according to Know-Nothing principles. Look at our city government under their control. was there ver such public wastfulness and extravagance exhibited in the affairs of any corpora to Bank charters in the following forcible re- tion? Hosts of offices have been created, with most unheardof salaries, for the purpose ensioning political favorites—contracts award ed to parties because members of Councils have been interested in the same—the publiworks formed out to prominent members of the Know Nothing lodges, and used as a means of strengthening the influence of that orderwhile at the same time, taxation was increas ing, city credit depreciating, and city indebt edness marching on with giant strides. . Al this, it must be born, in mind is the work o that party which is marshalled under the motto of "Americans shall rule America." and by their works shall they be judged. The

prosperity of the city is suffering most severe v under the misrule which is now pressing ipon it. Public improvements of immens mportance are delayed, in order that matter shall receive attention which may benefit the Know-Nothing order. All municipal legisla ion is matured in the oath-sealed rooms of this treasonable faction, and its members wear the collar of servitude with disgusting meekness and truckle to any prejudice that promises advantage to their order. In this manner "Americansrule America" in Philadelphia and we ask tax payers and property holders if they are willing to pay for the experiment If acts be taken as exponents of professions then "Americans shall rule America" mean that violence, bloodshed, and attacks upon the ballot box, shall be ordered, when necess ry, to further Know-Nothingism. That women shall be insulted, private rights and con stitutional provisions infracted, in order to feed that spirit of religious persecution which is the life blood of this treasonable order. That peculation, robbery and extravagance shall be resorted to as a means of replenishing the private fortunes of its friends. This is what Know-Nothing rule has done, and by these facts let the professions of its friends and ad-

herents be judged. Book Notices, &c. THE WAYERLY MAGAZINE AND LITTERARY REPOSITORY is the title of a large octavo weekly sheet, published in Boston by Moses A. Dow, and furnished to mail subscribers at the very low rate of \$2 per annum, or \$1 for six months. Single copies 6 cents. See prospectus in another column. CODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for May, is interesting like all the preceding numbers, both in its reading matter and embelishments, with more than the usual amount of rich and admirable poetry. This periodical still maintains its great and deserved popularity.

The pews of the new Methodist Episcopal Church, (Rev. A. Cookman's) at Pittsburg, were sold on Monday week for \$22,000: one assessed at \$600, brought \$770!

The poor, we suspect, will not "have the gospel preached to them" in that church, as has always heretofore been emphatically the case under the Methodist Ministry.

Our city begins to present quite a lively aspect. A large number of new buildings are in process of erection, and, consequently, labor is in corresponding demand.

ganizing the Grand Jury, swearing in the Common realth vs. Samuel Johnston, who at Control in trifling cases, in which the bills were der. About 11 o'clock the Grand Jury came ignored by the Grand Jury, having been or into court and presented the following report dered by that body to pay the costs, were called up and sentenced accordingly. The Calender was then taken up, and

sposed of as follows: Commonwealth vs. McMickle, Verdict Guil-Sentence deferred. Commonwealth vs. John Hahnstein. Assault and Battery on Elizabeth Plasterer, ra

ther a hard-looking pair. John got drunk and threshed Lizzie. The Jury said guilty, and John boards six weeks at the expense the county.

Commonwealth vs. George Leader. Fornication and Bastardy upon the body of Catha-

rine Horner. Verdiet Guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Alex. Anderson. ceny of a quantity of wearing apparel from a couple of Germans, at the first look on the Conestoga. Verdict, Guilty. Sentence, eight Commonwelth vs. same. Ples. Guilty. Sentence, six months. Commonwealth vs. Joseph Aaron, et al. Five or six bills for Larceny were found against these defendants, but as no evidence was submitted to the jury, a verdict of not

guilty was entered on all the bills. Commonwealth vs. John Dorrick. of mackeral valued at 63 cents, from the store of Meyers alone in the borough of Washington. The stealing was proved, but as the mackeral were laid as the property of Meyers & Kaufman, a virdict of Not Guilty was entered though, the District Attorney expressed his determination to send up an

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Commonwealth Ienry Kreider, Assault and Battery, on Ja cob Earhart. Sentenced to pay a fine and to be imprisoned one month Commonwealth vs. Catherine atinued till next court.

The bill sent up against Dr. John Houston or administering croton oil or tartar emetic to George Loring was ignored. bill sent up on the complaint of E. C. ambert, against John B. Shelly et al. for conspiracy was ignored, and the prosecutor dered to nay the costs. Commonwealth vs. Lambert. Continued.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel J. Sharv. ault and Battery on same, continued.
Commonwealth vs. L. K. Seltzer et Assault and Battery on same, continued Commonwealth vs. Joseph Donepha. ault and Battery on same. continued Commonwealth vs. John B. Shelly et al. orcible entry and detainer of the premises of

C. Lambert, continued. The jury in the case of Milldollar Fodders verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of one dollar and undergo imprisonment for ten months. In this case the defence was that the prisoner had received the cloverseed from Mitchell the miller at Brown's mill, and was under the impression that he was engaged in a regular and honest transaction, that he returned the oney received for the seed to Mitchell, and never suspected that authority to sell it. He also proved an unimeachable charaster heretofore. diements against Fodders were withdrawn. Commonwealth vs. Kirk

nd Battery noon Samuel Wilkinson. This case occupied nearly the whole foren nd when the Court met in the afternoon the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the ourt sentenced defendant to pay a fine of \$1

and costs. Commonwealth vs. William Foreman. sault with intent to commit a rape. The complainant is a very fine looking young German woman, who at the time of the offence was a hired girl in defendant's family, but has since married. She testified that about the 8th of December last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, after the wife and children of the deendand had cone to bed, he requested her to go with him into the slaughter house and help. carry in some meat. She went, but as the leat was too heavy for her to carry, she left rude for description in a public print. She attempted to scream but was too much frightened, but she defended herself. The attack eeded in defending herself till he abandoned nis design, saying nothing was to be done with her that night. It was renewed again in a day or two afterwards, again failed, the following Tuesday morning she left his house. The defendant is a butcher in this

city. The defence was,
That on the evening of the 8th of December, defendant was not out of his house between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock, in the evening. This was sworn to by a witness who said he vent there to settle with Foreman. Verdict Not Guilty, County for costs. Com'th vs. Jacob Doutrick.—Stealing two orses from persons in or near Sie Schawmp.

Plead Guilty. Defendant was quite a boy born June 16th 1840, and not yet fifteen years old. Sent to House of Refuge.

Com'th vs. Henry Stoutzenberger. Malicious mischief, setting fire to a load of hay Plead Guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and to the county isil one year. This defend

ant was about 19 years old. The first case Thursday morning-was Com monwealth vs. M. Welsh for keeping a tip-pling house in this city. The defendant in this case is the proprietor of a small grocery store, and it is said has been in the habit giving out a small drop of the crayture to his customers for a couple of years past. Be thi as it may, the evidence was that on some Sunday in last month, four young chaps and an old man went there and procured two or three drinks each of brandy, at a quarter for the five drinks, from the wife of Mr. Welsh, who being a very religious man, after his own on, was absent at church. The defence was that it was not shown that she was en rusted by her husband with this portion of his business, and as the commonwealth had failed to prove her agency in this respect, he was not liable criminally for her unauthorized acts. The jury thought this was the right

Com. vs. Michael Welsh and Ann Welsh, Selling Liquor te minors. idenc in this case was the same as in the last The verdict in this case was not guilty as t Welsh and guilty as to Ann

and consequentially the defendant sentenced Com. vs. Casper Miller. Surety of the Peace, on the complaint of Clara Marks.—Case dismissed by the Court. Com. vs. William Gallagher, Samuel Lock tive pipes from the depot at Columbia. Plea guilty. Sentence, 18 months each imprison-

A motion was then made in arrest of judgment

Com. vs. Michael Kent. Murder of Eliza beth Johnson. The Court proceeded to impannel the jury, each jury being asked or oming to the stand the usual questions—a whether he had formed an opinion as to the uilt or innocence of the prisoner, which would whether he stood perfectly indifferent between whether he had any conscientious scruples against rendering a verdict of guilty, where the punishment would be death, if law and evidence warranted such verdict-with

the following result, six gentlemen, viz: Emanuel D. Roth, Simon C. Groh, Danie M. Martin, Samuel Groff, John K. Barr and John S. Gable were sworn as jurors in the case: three were challenged by the Common wealth for cause, twenty by the prisoner for cause, and six challenged by the prisoner per emptorily, when, the pannel being exhausted the Court awarded a special venire to the Sher iff to smumon twenty-four jurors, returnabl

were shut and the Sheriff proceeded to call urors from among the persons present. Of for cause, one by Commonwealth, for cause, and two, viz: Luther Richards and John R. Shultze, were sworn as jurors.

Court Proceedings. or five witnesses detailed the facts relative to which was read by the clerk. REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

e have passed upon all bills presented and disposed of all other busin brought before us, and have paid the usual visits to the Jail and Poor House and Hospital and found them in good order, and the unfor tunate inmates well provided for We return officers concerned in the administration of jus-tice, for their promptness, courtesy and fideli-PETER MARTIN, Foreman.

Michael Bard, Henry Dickenson, John Gemperling, Incob Christ. Jacob R. Hess. Hiram Kendig, Abraham Miller M. H. Kreider, Charles M. Brown, John D. Boring, Henry Breckbill, Moses Steffy Robert Baldwin, AFTERNOON SESSION

Johnson, sworn.—I first met him Strasburg. I was talking to some showman in Strasburg. He wanted me to go with him I told him I would not go. He said you must have some great engagements. Are you engaged to marry any person or not. He said do as I done—marry her and then run off. id no; I would not do it. I would marry her to live with her. Kent was not present Then the showman and I went out street. I met Kent. He said what is your I told him I was studying about thi

manrlage. He said it's not worth your while to study about that, because I have been talk-ing to her on last Wednesday evening, and making some arrangements with her. I didn't ask him what they were, and he did not tell me. The next day, Saturday, going home from Strasburg, he asked me if I would be at home or next Tuesday evening. I told him I did not know that I would be at home; I want you to be at home for certain, said he, and meet me at Mr. Moderwell's dam. I told him I would. on that evening I went there but he had not ust came then, but he came shortly after I got there. We were standing about there talking for two hours. He said, now Sam, there one thing I want you to help to do: this what I got you here for. I want you to do it too you must. I said I would do it if I could; I would do anything for him or any body else. asked him what it was. He said I want you to help to drown Elizabeth hen, by all that's good and bad, I'd never own sake. Just as I said that he put me the water; I came out and asked him what h lone that for? Because I want you to go and lo what I tell you. I'll be damned if you dont I'll kill you dead on the spot. He said you must do it. I coaxed him not to do it, and I got him to say he would not. There is one thing yet I want you to do, and that you must and her to get murried to night. I agreed to do it just to pacify him. If they ask you where you were tell them you were at Char ey Bolyer's. If they ask you what you went here for, tell them you went there for a pis If they take notice of your being wet ell them you fell in the run on your

ne. I still agreed to it. I went on home · she, Liz, was standing the gate in front of the house, she said, that Mike went up the road? I said yes, was: she replied, then I am going to him sald hold on a while I want to tell you, wants you and me to go and get married to night; she said, no I won't; I aint going t have anything to do with you; she went on in the house, and then, I followed her and told her to get ready; I heard her ask Naucy Moderwell if she should put out the light; she did not do it : I did not go up when she did go up; I went up shortly afterwards, and then I heard her walking about in the room; did not go to bed then at all; she staid while and came in the garden; she went on hear me till after I got out of the door; I went out of the gate and she called me back it and went to go out when he fastened the again; she told me a third time to come back who was standing at the corner of the breast of the dam; they spoke very friendly, as I thought then, on which he started across the I thought that was a very difficult road for him to go at that hour of the night. She went on about half way or a little more so, and she was right close to him. He stopped and turned; he struck her and knocked down and dragged her into the water. When I got to him he was standing holding her under water. I caught hold of his sleeve, and said. Cruel Mike! what have you done for? He made no answer : he rose on his feet then and came out; he then struck at me turned round, and he caught me by the

back of the neck, by the jacket, and jerked i off: he said, If they ask where she is, tell them you don't know; just tell them the words I told you, and that will clear all. That words I told you, and that will clear all. That was the last he said then, until the 1st day of October. Pretty soon after, he asked if any body had found her, at the meeting. When they do find her, if they find her at all, just you tell them what I told you, and never tell onyourself nor nevor tell on me; if I ever on to tell on me, I'll ruin you the first time get a chance, or see you. If you do tell you; they cannot detect me, because I am not going to have anything to do with it. I asked him what he done it for. He said that is none of your business? now I am done Kent the first time in Strasburg on the 22d nd 23d of September at a show; I was there Il night: Kent and I went home together e didn't tell me what his object was in meet ng me at the dam; he put me in the dam because he and I got quarreling about her our talk was tolerably loud. She started in to the house first; I saw Miss Nancy Moder well; Liz went up first; she, Liz, went down stairs through my room; she was down stair before I started; she had got to the kitcher I was just crossing the small bridge abov the saw mill; there was no noise made by Liz Thomas. The road across the dam lead be not guilty, and ordered him to pay the to a very rough place, but you can get around

it : a great many stones are quarried there : was with Kent at the meeting all the time out most of the time other persons were with him. I saw my jacket the first afterwards on the 3d of October. Liz Phomas's bonnet was a green pink one; it was a sun-bonnet when I picked the bonnet up I took it to the I left it either on the bench or on the window. I went to bed. My pants wer

wet and were still wet in the morning. I saw no dampness on the sheets when Kent told me he had connexion wit Lizzie Thomas many a time about the saw mill. He told me this in Strasburg on the 22d We had never any conversation about he condition. He said the child is not yours but mine. Kent and I had dinner on the Sunday of the meeting at Catharine Brown's. She her mother, asked me if I had heard anything of Lizzie Thomas. I said no. I was on the meeting ground that evening and staid al night at home. It is about three miles fron Moderwell's dam to Kirk's, as near as I car say. I was engaged to be married to Lizzie Thomas the first Sunday in October. Ken did know of it. I thought I had mentioned it to him a couple of days before. I don't

mow where it was; it was at a meeting

couple of days befor I saw him at Strasburg

one night.

It he meeting was at the same place Mt. Zion Wednesday night before I went to Strasburg. T showman I talked to was one of the keepers; he to me to do as he did, marry the girl and run off. said you can get clear of that for 5 dollars; I do know that I told Mr. Scott that he was an oysterm I saw Mike in the street coine alone: I overtook hi I saw Mike in the street going along; I overtook him in the crowd that went home from Strashurg were several persons; Mike Kent and I went with them out, Vincent Kent along: Mike and I started from Strashurg together; Vincent was at George Jackson's and then we three went on together and overtook the rest at the White Oak; it was about 7 o'clock I met Kent at the head of the dam; it was dark; he came down the road; we strong at the head of the day. iff to smumon twenty-four jurors, returnable at 9 o'clock Friday morning.

FRIDAY, April 20.

The Sheriff, upon the opening of the Court, returned the special venire issued yesterday, and the Court proceeded to complete the jury.
Out of the twenty four special jurors five were challenged by the Commonwealth for cause, then by the prisoner for the cause, five were challenged'by prisoner peremptorily, and four viz: William Kirkpatrick, Henry Layer, William Wright and John Metzgar, were sworn or affirmed as jurors in the case.

The Court then awarded a talis, the doors were shut and the Sheriff proceeded to calliging the place.

The Court then awarded a talis, the doors from among the persons present. Of shown a draft of the place.

peace case, from Kent when she went-out, the manner of the place.

Before the Coroner's jury, I swore to a lie, and I swore to a lie about the jacket. I tell the truth now I told several persons I was going to marry her, told some person I would wait and see if the chill looked like me, and then I would marry her, though the connection with her. I thought that I

it might look like me. I told Lissie Thomas that if the child looked like me, I would marry her. I swore to a lie before the Coroner's Jury about falling into a run and wetting my pants. I have only told two different stories about this matter. I don't mind that I told Dr. Duncan, Miss Moderwell and others, that Kent told me in Strasburg to kill her. I said before the Coroner's Jury; I had no great love for her. It was a little after 10 o'clock when I followed her to the days. She was my stairs about half an

her. It was a little after 10 o'clock when I followed her to the dam. She was up stairs about half an hour. I told her Mike Kent wanted her to dress herself up and go and get married. Kent lives with a woman and has several children. As near as I can say, Kent and I were two hours at the dam. I don't know what else we takked about. I have forgot it. I was about three-quarters of an hour in the kitchen before she went up. She went up about half an hour, in all an hour and a quarter. I could not help swearing to a lie before the inquest, because so many men were speaking at once. I had a suspicion from the first that I would be taken prisoner. After that night I thought of the jacket several times. I knew whether it was monlight or not on the night of the 26th of September, the evening of the murder. I swore to some of the lies because I was told to do so. I expected they would know that was my jacket. I swore to some or the tree because I was told to do so I expected they would know that was my jacket. Wanted the jury to know I was lying about the jack et. I can't give any answer to the question why wanted them to know I was lying about the jacket I did nat tell Lizzie Thomas that Mike Kent wanter

to drown her, because she would'nt hear to me s first. I would have told, but I made no offer to tel but a first. We were three-quarters of an hour i the kitchen. SATURDAY, April 21

Commonwealth vs. Michael Kent. This case, upon the Commonwealth closing its testimony, lost much of its interest, as it became very apparent there could be no conviction on the evidence laid before the jury. On Friday evening the defence examined several witner ses, whose testimony went, in some degree, to prove an alibi, though it was not so clearly made out as would have been necessary had the Commonwealth presented a stronger case It was shown that Kent had been thrashin all day, and had only got his supper at the time Johnson says they met at the dam, which allows Kent no time to have walked three or

four miles.
This morning the defence called the follow ing witnesses, after having put in the record f Johnson's conviction:

Robert Evans, Esq.—Sam Johnson told m t thể time he made the confession to me and Dr. Duncan at the prison, that Kent told him o coax her out and that he did it. He told m she came out of the room where she was, and said I am ready to go. They went on together close to him, and Sam behind. When they go about the middle, Kent struck her on th nouth knocked her down, threw her into the water and got upon her with his knecs. That water and got upon her what his knees. That at the same time Kent took hold of him he caught hold of a bush to keep him from sinking in, and in doing so pulled off his jacket.—He did not say anything about having scuffled with Kent when they were in the road or near

the dam. Dr. Robert Duncan, "I was present who ohnson made the confession. He said that Cent drowned her first, then came out and ulled off Johnson's jacket and threw him in d that he went to the bottom.

Isaac Sharp testified that Kent was subject sudden attacks of rheumatism, that some times he got over it in a day or two, and some im es he ay for weeks. Defence closed.

The District Attorney then read a numb authorities, attempting to showthat the jury ight convict on the unsupported testimon an accomplice: after which Mr. Dicke onimenced his address to the jury, which ecupied the remainder of the foren rgument went to show the weakness he testimony adduced against the defendan n the part of the prosecution, and was a fai

His Honor, Judge Long, gave a very clear and impartial charge to the jury, telling them that if Johnson was not corroborated in some ma-terial point, they should disregard his testimo

eeded to the consideration of applicat

een that Dr. S. Welchens has purchased the Drug and Medicine Store, formerly owned by Dr. Ziegler, in North Queen Street, and will carry on the business of an Apothecary in connection with Dentistry. The Dr. is an active, energetic, correct business man, and we hope will receive a full share of public pa-

1884...The Lancaster Accommodation Train

has been again placed upon the Railroad. l'he Train will leave 6, 30 A. M Lancaster at Lemon Place í. 16 · · · Parksburg

and arrive at Philadelphia, and Market Streets, at 10, 10. Returning same day, will leave Depot, 11 th and Market, at 4, 00 P. M.

Parksburg 6, 46 " 7, 06 " Gap Lemon Place and arrive at Lancaster, at
7, 50 in the evening.

This will be a great convenience to our citizens, having business to transact in the City which will require but a short time—as hey will have about six hours to spend there petween the arrival and departure of the

The RAZOR POWDER man was in town last week, and did a smashing business. If any one desires to see and hear a rich specinen of the live Yankee, they should be pres ent when there is a crowd about him. owder goes off like hot buckwheat cakes.

BUILDING LOTS .- Still a few of them renaining unsold. Now is the time to becom ossessed of a home at a very low price. The pportunity may soon be gone. See sement of Messrs. Breneman and Landis

Donegal Bank.—The bill this institution, at Marietta in this county, passed the House finally by a vote of 41 to 36. Mr. North voted for it, and Mr. Gross against

PRESENTATION OF A WATCH .- The worknen of the Lancaster Locomotive Works, resented a handsome Lever Watch to Mr. leorge G. Rakestraw, one of the workmen, s a testimonial of their regard for him as ellow workman and as a man. Mr. Rakestraw was appointed by the late Methodist Conference to the Safe Harbor Circuit, and the bove testimonial was presented to him on his taking leave of them to enter upon his new sphere of more important dnty. The watch was presented by Mr. Buckley with an appropriate address, which was replied t n a very handsome manner by Mr. Rake straw. The occasion was an interesting one and the ceremonies impressive.

Hon. Isaac E. Hiester has purchased the handsome three story dwelling, in North Duke street, from Chief Justice Lewis, and is fitting it up in excellent style

HON. JAMES CAMPBELL .-- Barkesdale's Mississippian, of a recent date, has the following well merited compliment to our excellent Postmaster General:

The Post Office Department has never been so efficiently conducted as at present. While the management of Judge Campbell has been characterized by considerations of economy, and a determination to protect the public treasury against the exactions of grasping mo-nopolies, he has always consulted the convenience and best interests of the community at large. Here in Mississippi we have far better mail facilities than we have ever before had; and experiencing a lively sense of the Post-master General's desire to accommodate us and experiencing a lively sense or the idea of coolness, and the idea

All Sorts of Paragraphs. DEATH OF A CONVICTUADER THE "REIGN OF TERTROR."—A correspondent informs us, says the Reading Gasette, that George Getman, who was one of
the sufferers under the "reign!" of John Adams, died
on the 4th inst. jon his farm near Sellersville, Buckscounty, at the advanced lage of 92 years, 2 months
and 10 days. Mr. Getman, with a number of others,
was convicted, under the odlous "sedition law" of
1793, for "speaking disrespectfully of the Government," or, in other words, exercising that right of
every American, freedom of speech. John Getman,
one of his relatives, and two more, were condemned
to be hung. He suffered a lighter punishment, having been sentenced, in company with some twenty
or thirty victims of the same tyrannical law, to a fine
of \$100, and six months' imprisonment. He was a
man of strong mind and good habits, and died as he
had lived, respected by all his heighbors.

Ond Fellows, of Virginia, has adopted the Martha Washington Female College, at Abingdon, and will take measures to insure its completion. It is contemplated to make such arrangements as will insure to the indigent despites of contemplated to the contemplate of to the indigent daughters of every de low the benefit of a good education.

low the benefit of a good education.

DEATH OF AN AGED REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONER.

—The Washington Union states that intelligence has been received at the Pension Office of the death of Hugh Harris, a soldier of the Revolution. He died at Jonesboro', Tennessee, on the 14th of February, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and ten years. He was married to his last wife, who is now in receipt of a pension as his widow, in the ninetieth year of her age!

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—All three of the Judges of this tribunal are now in Washington, Judge Lumpkin, of Georgia, having finally concluded to accept the position tendered to him by the President.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY .- A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature ejecting a new county out of Luxerne, to be called Luckawanna. It com-prises the northern, or upper portion of the old coun-ty. Scranton, we presume, will be the county seat. Luckawanna and Snyder are the only new county projects which have succeeded thus far in passing both houses, though quite a number have passed one or the other branch.

FLOUR.-The Buffalo Republic doubts the neces-FLOUR.—The Buffalo Republic doubts the necessity of the fears about the scarcity of flour at present in this sountry, and states that it is in possession of information which fully warrants the expectation that the following quantities will arrive at that port this season: From Lake Michigan, 650,000 barrels; from Detroit, 123,000 barrels; from Toledo, 100,000 barrels; from Cleveland, 50,000 barrels—making a total of 925,000 barrels of flour to come forward before harvest, "exclusive of Canada." The Ropublic adds that it has no means of estimating the amount that will be received from Canada, but learns from gentlemen whose means of information are extensive, that it will not be less than a quarter of a million of barrels, and may be four times that amount.

THINGS IN KANSAS.—A letter from Kickapoo city, ts, chickens, \$2 per dozen; turkeys, 75 cents per pair; geese, 25 cents each; oggs, 121 cents per dozon flour, \$4,50 per one hundred pounds; wood, \$2 pe cord, delivered. Competent brickmakers are pa

ficularly wanted. FLOUR FROM CANADA. - The reciprocity treaty is rapidly developing its good effects in the large receipts of produce, lumber, &c., from Canada, since the opening of lake navigation. Among the receipts are 66,000 barrels of Canadian flour.

MR. EDITOR:—"A good shorris sack," quoth honest Jack Falstaff, "hath a two-fold operation in it."
Old Jack was right—but he might, without the least danger of impropriety, have added, 'a good digestion hath also its virtues. That he did not, is plain from the text; the cause of his sad omission, as yet occult—but generally placed to account of twant of reflection. A good digestive apparatus, is then, Mr. Editor, a 'sine qua non'—the chief comfort and foundation of a good fellow. Without it, man, in most cases, grows morose, eccentric, erratic, and ill-conditioned. He is predisposed to a species of insanity—a kind of 'rabies melancholia'—dreams of
—Adder stork, and bitual worm s sung, Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing."
Chased by horrible phantoms, he becomes a cutpurse, pick-pocket, highwayman, suicide; or, of which

purse, pick-pocket, highwayman, suicide; or, of which we have examples, a Thug. These are but natural results—not to be deemed, in the least degree, suron the part of the prosecution, and was a fair exposition of the law relative to such cases.—
When he concluded, the Court adjourned.

\*\*ITERNOON SESSION.\*\*

Court met at 2 o'clock, and, after hearing a few current motions, Mr. Dickey moved that the Court make an order to pay the defendant's witnesses their fees out of the County Treasury. This order the Court declined making at the time, but subsequently allowed it. The District Attorney then commenced addressing the jury, and continued to speak for about an hour and a half. When he concluded His Honor, Jadge Long, gave a very clear and the concluded of the control of the control of the concluded His Honor, Jadge Long, gave a very clear and control of the control of the concluded of the control of the co

timated, from one cause—indigestion.
Some of our Magistrates, and Pettifoggers, are se impartial charge to the jury, telling them that if Johnson was not corroborated in some material point, they should disregard his testimony. After the jury retired, the Court production of the jury retired to the court product occupy their attention, the pursuit of knowledge. Or, it may be owing—who knows?—to a dearth of honest employment, by which the activity dearth of honest employment, by which the activity of their minds might be diverted into a proper chantal old stands not remonstrated against were granted till the first of October.

The jury in case of Kent came into the Court and rendered a verdict of Not Guilty.

JOHNSON SENTENCED.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock the sentence of the law was passed upon Samuel Johnson for the murder of Elizabeth Thomas, by his honor Judge Hayes. The sentence is that he be hanged by the neck until he is dead. The time for the execution will be fixed by the Governor.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

By a card in another column, it will be received a sentence of the law when another column, it will be received and a very excellent thing is virtualization. And a very excellent thing is virtualization. of their minds might be diverted into

Indignation! And a very excellent thing is virtu ous indignation. You may think this a digression It is not, sir. What I am about to do, is to establish a fact, no less than this, that with the Thugs not under consideration there exists a great pa affection for this very thing—virtuous indig It serves instead of Honesty and Candor—is It serves instead of Honesty and Candor—is readed a strong card, sometimes successfully played—sometimes not. It assumes Protean forms,—comes sometimes "in questionable shape." In the case, for instance, of an old "Drab," the most remote reference to the past is resented with "virtuous indignations of the property afficiency of Wearing segments afficiently afficiency. tion!' the vocabulary of 'Wapping' scarcely suff to supply the nice set phrase. pose. Its success here, depends in some measure up-on circumstances, the verdancy, or sophisticated character of the auditory, sometimes materially af-fecting the result.

character of the auditory, sometimes materially atfecting the result.

Has it not occurred to you, Mr. Editor, that there are political drabs—as well as those considered as such in a moral sense? Of course it has! Well, we have in Columbia Thugdom, a profusion of just such materiel—several particularly fine specimens of the political prostitute, in a high state of preservation. My terms may seem coarse,—rather ungenteel, and all that; hut no others may so well serve the purpose—so down they go—political prostitutes! Thoy are, almost exclusively snobs—have snobbish airs, and a desire forpolitical elevation, and, being by nature totally unfitted for the object of their ambition, become sad objects of pity and contempt, should they by any chance be lifted above their natural position in society. With these, as with the "Simia" tribe, elevation but serves to displayin a ludicrous light their weaknesses. They, poor fools, mistake for admiration, the smiles induced by the figure they cut, and join in the merriment caused by their own follies—"The active heart of any and results after the heart of any and a state of a superior of the superior of tion, the smiles induced by the ngure they dut, and join in the merriment caused by their own follies—
They affect a horror for unmanly action—whilst like thieves, they hide from the world, with treacherous intent, their midnight schemes and traitorous plottings against their fellow men. They, with double tongue, plead against that which invades, or trenches upon, the sacred dignity of character—whilst they would sacrifice upon the altar of their Moloch, purity itself. They assume the air of men of honor, whilst villainy, written upon their gover lineament, stares villainy, written upon their every lineament, stares forth their mendacity. They counterfeit modesty, whilst with the impudence of a harridan, they swagger through life,—the standing jest of the sincere,—the Buffoons of the political world: Of such stuff, is

Chugdom composed.

There—I have had my say of Thugism—have There—I have had my say of Thugism—have pictured some of its local heroes—its war-gods, comically—perhaps severely; but nevertheless, truthfully. O'er my head have hurled in harmless fury, the Thunders of Thugish wrath.

The intie dogs and all,

Tray Blanche and Sweet-heart, see they bark at me.—
Their bark has however, "no pith int," and 'Anon' shall not probably, experience any serious inconven-

shall not probably, experience any serious inconven-inece from its effect. I shall do, as I have before done, speak also and write of them, and their fantas-

done, speak also and write of them, and their fantastic capers, as they are,

"With every gale and vary of their Masters,
As knowing nought, like dogs, but following."

Old "Kent" knew something, when he said that—
a sausy roughness, has been mine—an honest, sausy
roughness—one they shall feet, upon all fitting coasions. The green goslings, whom they teach to
cackle, are not my game—I leave them as prey for
the "little foxes." I shall keep you posted, as to
the movements of "villany", under its new cognomen; shall not spare its wire pullers, nor its tools—
let them grumble as they may. Those who have
evinced contrition for their offence—and shun the
filth with which the "third story" be-daubs its votaries are more to be pitied than despised—and I shall
treat them accordingly.

eat them accordingly. Columbia, April 21, 1855. Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1855.

The 8th Anniversary of the battle of Cerro Gordo was appropriately celebrated by the returned volunteers of the Mexican war, by dedicating the new Scott Legion Monument, erected by the State in Glenwood Cemetry, to mark the last resting place of a number of their gallant companions who have already "shuffled off this mortal coil" and where too, will find their last earthly resting place. About one hundred and fifty of them were in the procession, most of them still quite youthful in their appearance, but deeply tinged with the bronze hue of a Mexican sun. They were accompanied by a large military escort of our volunteer companies, forming a very handsome display, and Dr. Joel B. Sutherland delivered an appropriate and eloquent oration at the Cemetry. PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1855.

forming a very handsome dispurition and elequent oration at the Cemetry.

The U. S. aloop-of-war St. Louis, commanded by Captain Ingraham, who was warmly lauded for his brave conduct in reference to Korsta, a few years since, is daily expected at this port for the purpose of being refitted. The Captain is one of the noblest ornaments of the Navy, and it is a pity it does not contain more of the same sort.

Considerable difficulty is found to obtain a full crew for the ships setting out from this port for the Polar region for the relief of Dr. Kane, and a fine chance is thus open for young men who want a nice, or rather an ice berth. Just now, as the thermemeter has by some strange freak found its way up above 80 degrees, there is something rather refreshing in the idea of coolness, and the journey does not wear so terrible an aspect.