Intelligencer & Journal

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

LANCASTER, MAY 8, 1855.

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 *Wednesday 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 the County Committee is desirable.

H. B. SWARR,
Chairman Co. Com.

LANCASTER, April 24, 1855.

☞ We are under obligations to the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Minister to England, for files of London papers.

THE OLD CITY REDEEMED!

FROM THE FOUL AND PESTILENTIAL EMBRACE OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM!

Glorious Result of last Tuesday's Election!

AVERAGE MAJORITY OVER 100!!

The election on Tuesday last, in this City, for 12 School Directors, to serve for three years, resulted in the complete prostration of Know-Nothingism, as will be seen from the official vote published below. It is indeed a glorious triumph for the people over the proscription and intolerance which have been so rampant here for the last twelve months, and the result completely seals the death warrant of Know-Nothingism in our midst. Last year, at the School election, the people were surprised to learn, after the election was over, that three gentlemen were elected as Know-Nothings by a majority of nearly 700 votes, over three others, because two of the latter happened to hold to a different religious faith, and the other a native of another clime. At the October election these same Know-Nothings again carried the City by some 600 votes, and a third time, at the municipal election in February, by between 2 and 300. This was their last victory. The tables have now turned, and hereafter the old City *will be herself again*. One gentleman on the anti-Know-Nothing ticket, Mr. STOEK, was defeated by twenty votes through misrepresentations and falsehoods circulated against him.

The following is the result.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.		KNOW-NOTHING TICKET.	
Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg,	699	Elisha Geiger,	595
George M. Kline,	700	W. W. Brown,	585
M. D. Holbrook,	702	Michael Carpenter,	596
John Fear,	719	J. C. Van Camp,	597
H. B. Swarr,	711	A. H. Hood,	588
H. Rothermel,	710	D. P. Brown,	578
Wm. Whiteside,	700	John Tucker,	575
John W. Jackson,	704	Joseph Samson,	583
Wm. Carpenter,	702	Daniel G. Baker,	597
Joseph Clarkson,	706	Jacob N. Miller,	582
Dr. S. Welchens,	701	G. Haughman,	585
Henry Stoek.	588	William Frick.	606

No Right-Eh!

The majority of the election board, being Know-Nothings, and one of them an officer of the Corporation, decided, on Tuesday evening last, that the people had no right to oversee them whilst counting the tickets. Consequently, they locked the door, closed the windows, and refused even to permit a committee from each of the parties to be present! This was an unheard of proceeding—an unprecedented outrage on the rights and customs of the people, exercised from time immemorial, which none but *Nichts Wissers* would have been guilty of. And, we are sorry to say, they were encouraged to this course by a Know-Nothing Magistrate, who, for many years, was fed and fostered by the Democratic party, and continued in an office for which he was totally unfit.

The Philadelphia Election

On Tuesday last resulted in a drawn game between the two parties—each having elected about an equal number of Councilmen. This all things considered, is a substantial defeat of Know-Nothingism in that City, where, less than a twelve month ago, CONRAD was elected Mayor by over 8,000 majority, and nearly every member of the Councils was of the same Know-Nothing stripe. For City Treasurer and Commissioner the Know-Nothing candidates, Messrs. MORTON and HILL, are announced as being elected—the first by 422, and the second by 136 majority. This is close shaving in a poll of nearly 45,000 votes. But, as nearly all the officers of the election were unscrupulous Know-Nothings, (and perhaps imitated their brethren here in Lancaster by counting off the ballots *in secret!*) and for various other good and sufficient reasons assigned, the Pennsylvanian believes that gross frauds have been perpetrated, and that so far fom being elected, they were actually defeated. That paper says:—

"Not a single person conversant with political affairs, believes that such a result was honestly obtained. For our own part—and we know something of the machinery of elections, and the scoundrels who live by fraud perpetrated on the ballot boxes and returns—we are convinced, that a majority has been obtained for Dr. Morton and Mr. Hill, SINCE THEY WERE DEFEATED ON TUESDAY LAST."

This is strong language to use, and yet a stronger charge of fraud is made. But the paper in question fortifies its position by facts and circumstances, which render it probable—nay almost certain—that, fairly and honestly, the Know-Nothing candidates were defeated at the polls, and that a contrary result has been brought about by corruption and rascality. The matter should be thoroughly investigated.

An Appropriate Remark!

The Pennsylvanian of Thursday, in alluding to the result of the elections in this City and Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, quaintly remarks: "SAM had his *back* broken in Philadelphia, and his *neck* in Lancaster, on the same day." And adds;—"The unruly rascal has been roughly handled of late, and will soon be known only through the history of his folly, impertinence, cupidity and proscription."

Sic transit gloria mundi!

A Good Amendment.

During the discussion of the House bill, relative to naturalization of aliens, some two weeks ago, Gen. GROSS, one of the members from this county, offered the following amendment, which was, of course, strongly opposed by many of the *Nichts Wissers* present:

Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to foreigners resident within the State, prior to the 4th of July, 1855.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.—The bill for the sale of the Main Line passed the Senate finally on Friday, by a vote of 22 to 11. The minimum price is fixed at eight millions. If purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, an additional million will be required, in consideration of the repeal of the tonnage tax.

The bill to abolish the Board of Canal Commissioners, has been indefinitely postponed in the House.

☞ The editors of the York Republican complain that Dr. JESSE ORAN, late of Strasburg, is into them to the amount of $11. We have a small interest in Jesse, too, to the amount of $3, which we will dispose of cheap. Who will give us a bid?

ANOTHER SMASH.—At an election, held on Monday week, in Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana, the Know-Nothing candidate received a very handsome dressing at the hands of the Democracy. Last year the Know-Nothings carried the city by 200 majority; now they are beaten by 248, being a gain of 488 in six months.

Political Protestantism.

The Know-Nothing papers object to the interference of Catholic priests in politics and elections. So do we. We go further: we object to the interference of Protestant priests in politics and elections. The Know-Nothings deprecate political Romanism. So do we.—We go further: we depricate political Protestantism. The Know-Nothing papers abhor Jesuitism. So do we; but no more Catholic than Protestant Jesuitism.

The institutions of this country contemplate a complete separation of Church and State, in theory and in fact. We are in favor of it. It is one of the best features of the Constitution. It will be a taste of the millenium when priests of all creeds and sects shall devote themselves singly to spiritual affairs, and leave temporal affairs to be managed by those educated to the business. When that day shall have come, there will be far less strife, less contention, less bigotry, and less infidelity in the land than now. It will be "the good time come."

There is a deal of infidelity abroad, and it is every day spreading, mainly because there are few counteracting influences. The Christian church is not engaged in the same mission it once was. Its adherants have not the same faith in the saving grace and efficacy of the Gospel they once had. They no longer appeal to the consciences of men, as they used to do, but appeal to the legislature to make laws to compel men to be good. Its ministers (we speak of the Protestant church) leave the pulpit for the hustings; abandon divinity for politics. They have been known to join Know-Nothing lodges, and to took the fearful, wicked, damning oaths there administered. The descent is fearful. No wonder that infidelity prevails. We observed, the other day, among the names of officers elect of one of our city Christian churches, that of a notoriously prominent Know-Nothing, but not notorious for piety. We make no profession ourselves, but we know what mockery of religion is. No wonder, we say, that infidelity prevails.

Things, we suspect, will be mended by and by. Massachusetts has a full fruition of Know-Nothingism. Through the instrumentality of the Order thirty or forty professed misisters of Christ were sent to the legislature. Those thirty or forty ministers have not exercised influence enough to save the legislature from disgrace. We do not know that they have tried. They voted for the appointment of the committees whose exploits have been recorded in the public journals, and one of whose members offered shameful indignities to the Lady Superior of a convent, and another of whom, on the expedition to another convent, carried with him a disreputable person of the opposite sex, whose expenses were paid by the State! These things were enacted, in the name of Protestantism, in Massachusetts, by a committee of a legislature containing among its members thirty or forty professed ministers of the Gospel. They never will be re-enacted in that State; Massachusetts has had a surfeit of Know-Nothingism. Few other States will desire to be thus sated.

We believe in Protestantism. But we don't believe in political Protestantism. We don't believe in Protestantism that countenances Know-nothingism. We don't believe in the Protestantism which permits its priests to defile their religion. We don't believe in Protestant inquisitions more than in Catholic inquisitions—in American inquisitions more than in Spanish inquisitions. The Protestantism we believe in is that whose weapons are truth, and whose faith is in its efficacy.—This is what Protestantism used to be—what it must be if it would save itself from disgrace and ruin, and the country from infidelity.

Know-Nothingism has done Catholicism no injury yet. What injury has it not done Protestantism?—*Detroit Free Press.*

WANTED—AMERICANS TO TAKE SEBASTOPOL.—The London Times has an article strongly squinting towards American recruits, and which concludes as follows:

"We should have little difficulty in raising 50,000 men for the year 1858, but they are wanted for the year 1855. As the cause in which we are fighting is a common one, there can be no reason why we should not accept the co-operation of others whereve: it can be lawfully obtained, and, *if the Americans can show us the way to take Sebastopol, we should be quite ready to learn, and give them every credit for the lesson.*"

The above short paragraph contains a world of meaning, and affords food for much and important reflection. It is a virtual admission on the part of the leading government papers of London, that the attempt of the allies to take Sebastopol will prove, as it has already proved, a decided failure, growing out of the difficulty, if not utter impossibility of raising a sufficient number of soldiers in Great Britain to accomplish the object—to say nothing of the gentle hint thrown out of the want of skill on the part of the officers of the allied army. But there is an admission of still greater importance in the closing sentence of the paragraph, and we have italicised it for the purpose of arresting the attention of our readers. *"If the Americans can show us the way to take Sebastopol, we should be quite ready to learn, and give them every credit for the lesson."* How long is it since the English press and statesmen contemptuously derided the Americans for want of skill and bravery? But their tune is changed. The Mexican war opened their eyes; and now, after admitting their own inability to take Sebastopol, they are reluctantly compelled to admit (as is virtually done in the above extract) that if they had an army of Americans there, it could be taken!

We thank the London Times for the admission. It was doubtless reluctantly drawn from its leading editor, only after a conviction that the Crimean expedition, under its present management, has proved, and will continue to prove, a *decided failure*. An honest confession is said to be "good for the soul"—and we have no doubt the English people will "breathe freer and deeper," now that they are willing to acknowledge, in this public manner, that Americans are no longer to be treated with contempt and indifference.

LIQUOR.—OPERATIONS OF THE LIQUOR LAW.—It will be seen by a communication from Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, the proprietor of the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," that the Prohibitory Liquor act, in his view of the case, is not likely to interfere with the sale of that article for medicinal purposes. To such purposes he urges now, as he has urged heretofore, that it be exclusively confined. His interpretation of the 1st and 22d sections of the law has strong arguments in its support; and it is quite likely that no attempt will be made to prevent him from doing business under them. There is much force in his remark that the pernicious effects produced by the use of adulterated liquor, are among the leading causes which have led to the enactment of the present law; and although he does not exactly endorse the measure as it stands, he admits, as all conscientious men admit, that restrictions on the sale of liquor much more stringent than those now in operation, were imperatively needed.—*New York Daily Times, April 21st.*

☞ The joint committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery made in the legislature, touching the election for U. S. Senator, reported on Friday week, exonerating the legislature from the charges, and also the several candidates for Senator, with the exception of Dr. JAYNE. The report and testimony are quite voluminous. Senators BROWNE and JORDAN do not concur with the majority of the committee in exonerating Gen. CAMERON, and desire the testimony of certain witnesses to be published, without expressing an opinion as to its bearing.

Opinion of an Honest Whig!

We clip the following article from the last number of the Lancaster *Examiner*, the Whig organ of this county. Mr. Darlington desrves credit for thus plainly and pointedly expressing his disapprobation of Gov. Pollock's course in making his appointments, and we hope he will deal in the same way with some of his measures:

THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.—The selection of Mr. Henry Davis as Leather Inspector, completes the State appointments of the present executive. We have no knowledge of Mr. Davis's claims or qualifications, but an exposure ontained in the *Daily News* of last Saturday, is not calculated to impress one very highly in his favor.

It is perhaps as difficult a task as could be undertaken, to select a score out of the hundreds of applicants for the offices in the gift of the Governor at each change of an administration. More or less dissatisfaction will always exist, with or without sufficient cause. We are compelled to say, however, in all candor, that Gov. Pollock has been singularly unfortunate in his selections to what are considered the lucrative stations. The successful applicants—so far as we know them—are the hangers on of party; camp followers, who hover on the outskirts of every army, not for battle but for booty; who plunder the dead and butcher the wounded; desert the unprosperous and betray the daring. The men who have summered and wintered with the Whig party—never sneaking off in adversity, to return only when a prospect of plunder invited them—have not been favored to the extent we had hoped for. Their exclusion indicates the adoption of a wrong principle in the distribution of patronage—the neglect of old and tried friends in the hope of making new ones—and acting on a bad principle, in the long run, always proves to be bad policy.

We propose to make a brief examination into the merits of the prominent appointments.

The selection for Bark Inspector is Wm. D. Baker, of Philadelphia, a practising lawyer, who couldn't have told ground bark from saw dust if his appointment had depended on that much knowledge of matters pertaining to the office. He is an inveterate office hunter, having been out for some office at every election that has been held in Philadelphia for the last ten years. Last year he ran twice—in June for City Attorney and in October for Prothonotary. As it is not often that office comes in the way of tanners—while lawyers always have their "platters right side up" when any crumbs of patronage are about to fall—this one would seem to belong of right to the trade, and there are many members who would doubtless have been glad to receive it.

The Whiskey Inspector is *Doctor* John H. Seltzer, of Berks county,—another interloping professional man running away with an office which would seem properly to belong to a distiller. The doctor figured at a k. n. State convention, last August, at which he boasted that he had secured the appointment of k. n's on the committee appointed to receive Gov. Bigler, on his contemplated visit to Reading. It was arranged that when the Governor arrived, he would fall into the hands of men smiling friendship to his face, but sworn in secret to destroy him—Joab-like inquiring "art thou in health, my brother?" while their daggers were at his back. To have picked the Governor's pocket would have been a more venial offence, tried in a court of honor, if not in law. The man who could boast of such double-distilled meanness, would better grace a penitentiary cell, than a lucrative office. The excuse advanced by the doctor's friends is, that he is only two degrees better than an idiot, and is not to be held accountable to the ordinary standard by which honorable men are governed.

The Flour Inspector is Stephen Miller, of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. Mr. Miller had been twice elected prothonotary of Dauphin county, and had a year of office unexpired, when he was appointed to this station. He was evidently born under a lucky star, as it falls to the lot of few to have two lucrative offices at the same time. He boasts in his paper, that he nominated Gov. Pollock for President, at ten o'clock on the night of the last election. The next morning he announced himself a candidate for flour Inspector! Not in vain has he learned

To crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
That thrift may follow fawning.

The *Telegraph* is a one-idea paper, and for a year past, has had a sort of mania-apotu insanity, on the subject of Catholics and foreigners:—all sham, of course, for the editor has been compelled to admit that he voted for James Campbell, for the Supreme Court,—and we have always understood that he voted for Gov. Bigler, at the same election. It is the central organ of the k. n's, and very properly so.

We know nothing about the other appointments, nor shall we inquire. If they should chance to be of the same sort," our readers will not want to have anything more on the subject.

Their Doom Foreseen!

The knowing ones at the head of the secret, oath-bound Order of Proscriptionists, impudently styling itself the "American party," are beginning to see the hand-writing on the wall, and read their own doom. Amongst these is the Editor of the *American Standard*, published at Uniontown, in this State. Unlike many of his coadjutors in the dirty and disreputable work of fomenting religious madness, and engendering bitter strifes in our hitherto happy country, he takes a common sense view of what must be the end of the whole matter. He frankly and plainly tells the miscalled American party that their day of power is a very short one, and that they had better improve every moment of their time.—In his leader of the 25th ultimo, in a long and able article on the subject of electing a U. S. Senator, he gives his co-workers in iniquity the following pointed and significant paragraph:

"But it is not too late to remedy the evil and forefend the fate which awaits us, if this question of the United States Senatorship shall be thrust into the next general election. If the American party does not elect its Senator before the 2d Tuesday of October, it will not do it afterwards. *If this Legislature do not elect an American, the next one will elect a Democrat.*"

Yes, the *American Standard* virtually tells its party—you have now the Legislature and can elect a Senator, but if you fail to use the opportunity, your day of grace is past, and the chance is lost forever. You must do the work now, for your tactics will not again avail you, and you are doomed to an irretrievable defeat at the next election in this State. This is the warning voice of one of their own organs, and betokens a consciousness among themselves of the speedy dissolution of that most disgraceful party.

ASSASSINS AMONG THE POLICEMEN.—On Tuesday evening, at an election poll in the Fourth Ward, James M'Donough was assailed by two of the Mayor's policemen, and so severely stabbed in the abdomen, that he is not expected to live. His condition is very critical. The policemen, with two other persons who aided them, were arrested yesterday, and committed to prison to await the result of the wound. Bail was refused. The names of the policemen are Hirst and Marshall. The latter inflicted the wound.

☞ We clip the above from the Pennsylvanian of Thursday, to show off some of the beauties of Know-Nothing rule in Philadelphia. It has come to a pretty pass indeed when peaceeble citizens, in the enjoyment of their political rights, are to be assailed at the polls by ruffian policemen, and cut with knives until they are left for dead.

This interference at the polls has not yet progressed to the same length in Lancaster; but it has gone a little farther than the law allows it, or than duty requires. Certain officials here, "dressed up in a little brief authority," are disposed to tyrannize over their neighbors, and it is about time that they "haul in their horns," or, it may be, the people will teach them a lesson not at all to their liking.

THE WHEAT CROP IN MISSISSIPPI.—We learn from a planter of Aberdeen, Miss., that the wheat crop in that region is remarkably fine. His own is now waist high, and expects to gether at least thirty bushels per acre.—*Mobile Tribune.*

A Patriotic Letter.

We publish below, the eloquent, wise, patriotic and christian letter of the distinguished statesman whose name heads this article. Such a letter is worthy of such a man. Men like CASS, CLAY, CALHOUN, WEBSTER, and those still greater names, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, and the immortal WASHINGTON, could never sympathize, much less be associated with so foul a thing as Know-Nothing intolerance and falsehood. The class of men to which Cass belongs, ranks with the proudest list of world rulers to be found in all history. The genius, fame and virtue of such men will never be found tarnished by contact with the leprosy of bigoted fanaticism and religious persecution. The iniquitous sinks of Know-Nothing bigotry and oppression are fitting places only for cast-off fifth-rate politicians of desperate fortunes, and the ignorant herd of fanatics who are ruled by designing men through appeals to their animal excitability and uncultivated instinct. Democrats of '48, and honest men of all parties, and of no party, listen to the calm voice of an aged patriot?

Detroit, March 15, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—It is now more than two years since I have attended a public festival, and the same afflicting circumstances which led me to adopt this course, yet operate to render me indisposed to change it. While, therefore, I thank you and those associated with you, for the invitation to attend the celebration of St. Patrick's day on the 17th, I beg leave to be excused for declining its acceptance.

But, though I shall not be with you on that interesting occasion, yet I can realize and appreciate the feeling with which you will assemble to recall the glories of the land of your birth or descent, in this land of your hopes and your homes; and to do honor to the memory of the Apostle of Christianity, who first carried the Gospel of Jesus to the Pagan inhabitants of Ireland. Obeying the injunction of the Scriptures, he "added knowledge to virtue," though in these latter days we are called upon to glory in ignorance, and to found our claims to confidence upon *knowing nothing*. Your illustrious missionary belonged to the great Order of know somethings—to that class of it indeed which knows a great deal, and he deserves the gratitude of mankind for imparting what he knew to others, instead of endeavoring to "darken counsel by words without knowledge." Honor therefore to one of the benefactors of the human race, and let us render it the more freely now, when local and sectarian prejudices are striving to create a distinction among us, as unjust as they are unconstitutional. But we have nothing eventually to fear from error or oppression, while, as Mr. Jefferson well said, "reason is left free to combat it. That freedom is a portion of our heritage and it will triumph over this delusion as it has triumhed over many a one heretofore, and will triumph over many a one hereafter; those who have participated in it will awaken to the conviction that the worth of an American citizen does not depend upon the place of his birth, nor his claim to confidence upon his religious faith, and upon the mode in which he worships that God, who is equally the God of the Catholic and of the Protestant—who guided and protected our fathers in the days of their troubles and trials and will we humbly hope, guide and protect us and our children whenever troubles and trials shall beset our National path. There is no danger, if we only appreciate the blessings we enjoy in a spirit of mutual conciliation and forbearance, and with thankfullness to Him who gave them, and may take them away.

I am dear sir, with great regard
Truly Yours, LEWIS CASS.
Col. W. O'CALLAGHAN, *President.*

Editor's Table.

SEARS' GREAT WORK ON THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE; in one imperial 8 mo. volume of 672 pages, printed on the best paper, in substantial and elegant emblematic binding, embellished with 200 engravings, and Maps of European and Asiatic Russia. Price only $3.

We have received a copy of this deeply interesting work, from the Publisher, and find it, upon examination, to be every th ng promised in the prospectus.—It is admirably adapted to family entertainment and instruction, and abounds in most valuable information regarding an Empire covering one-seventh of the terrestrial surface of the globe, and whose history is so peculiarly interesting at the present time. The large engravings are each printed on a separate page and present a clear and impressive view of the scene they are designed to illustrate. It is truly an illustrated description of the Russian Empire—embracing its geographical features, political divisions, principal cities and towns, population, classes, government resources, commerce, antiquities, religion, progress in education, literature, art, and science, manners and customs, historic summary, etc., from the latest and most authentic sources—and should have a place in every library, and in every family.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, published by Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York, at $3 per annum, or 25 cents a single number. The semi-annual volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are furnished at $2 each.

The number for May is on our table, and in nothing does it fail, whether in reading matter, embellishments, or general appearance, to fully equal any of the preceding numbers. Harper's is, beyond all doubt, the best and most interesting literary Magazine published, whether in this country or England, and it should have a place on every centre table in every parlor in the Union. The present number completes the tenth volume—being the close of the fifth year of its publication. Now, therefore, would be a good time to commence subscriptions.

Each number will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns, each year, thus comprising nearly 2000 pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. It will also contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashions, &c.

THE UNITED STATES REVIEW, published monthly by LLOYD & CAMPBELL, 80 Nassau st., New York, at $3 per annum in advance.

The May number has several exceedingly able and interesting articles—amongst others "The New Crusade," "American Leaders," and "British Philanthropy," are pre-eminent. There are also several very fine poetic effusions, and the number is embellished with a portrait of Gen. DAVIS, Secretary of War.

THE INS AND OUTS OF PARIS; OR PARIS BY DAY AND NIGHT. By Julie de Marguerrittes. One volume, 12 mo, Embossed Muslin, $1,25.

This truly fascinating and delightful volume is now published, and it is pronounced by competent judges to be one of the most readable books of the day.—The style is polished, vigorous and sparkling, never for one moment allowing the spell of pleasure to be interrupted, until the blank cover at the end of the volume meets the reader's eye. Bulwer pronounces it "A most beautiful setting of intellectual diamonds;" and Dumas reads it "so full of bright fancies, as to leave him in doubt which to pronounce the brightest." The London Court Journal says: "It is a rich, intellectual treat, rarely met with now-a-days."

THE GUARDIAN, a Monthly Magazine, devoted to the Social, Literary and Religious Interests of Young Men and Ladies. Rev. H. Harbaugh, Editor, and published in this City, by John H. Pearsol, at $1 per annum, in advance.

The May no. of this neat little Magazine is before us, and fully sustains the character it has heretofore obtained in the community. An article on "*Spring*," by the Editor, accompanied with an appropriate engraving, and another caustic one from the same pen, entitled "*Humbug become Pious*," in which the Editor holds up to ridicule a troupe of fancy singers who visited this City during the last Winter, are both admirable productions, and cannot fail to attract attention in an eminent degree. It also contains several pieces of excellent poetry, besides other articles of prose in addition to those above enumerated.

☞ The above publications are all for sale at MURRAY & STOEK'S, and at W. H. SPANGLER'S Bookstores, in this city.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL, a monthly periodical, printed in Lancaster, by Wm. B. Wiley, and edited by Thomas H. Burrowes, Esq., at $1 per annum, in advance.

The May number of this admirably conducted periodical is mainly taken up with the proceedings of the recent State Convention of County Superintendents, and the decision of the State Superintendent on various questions brought before him—all of which will be found exceedingly interesting to the friends of common school education.

We are glad to perceive the increasing evidences of popularity with which this Journal is surrounded, and hope it may continue to prosper until the worthy editor is liberally compensated for the time and talents which he so cheerfully devotes to the great cause of popular education.

"THE WATCHMAN."—This is the title of a new work of 400 pages, about to be published by H. LONG & BROTHER, 121 Nassau St. N. Y. for $1. It is to be a Companion to "*The Lamplighter*," and will be a domestic tale, founded on incidents in the career of JOSEPH CARTER, of New York, for many years one of the City watchmen, and a man whose virtues were pre-eminent in his humble sphere.

Gov. Reeder at Home.

Gov. Reeder, of Kansas Territory, arrived at Easton Pa., on Monday week, an was honored with a very enthusiastic public reception by the citizens. He was warmly greeted in an address by the Hon. James M. Porter, to which he replied. We give the reply as reported, which it will be seen is fully confirmatory of all the statements of rascality in Kansas.

Governor Reeder, in reply, expressed in a feeling manner and in eloquent terms the grateful impression made by the warm and enthusiastic reception given by so large an assembly of his fellow citizens. He referred to the reports of fraud and outrage upon the part of the slavery men in the Kansas election, and emphatically confirmed the very worst statement which had preceded his arrival. He said his opinions on the subject of popular sovereignty had undergone no change, but the conduct of the people on the border counties of Missouri had as ounded and amazed him by their reckless disregard of all laws, compacts and constitutions.

The territory of Kansas had been invaded by a regular organized army, armed to the teeth, who took possession of the ballot boxes, and made up a legislature to suit the purposes of the pro-slavery party. Kansas was subdued, s bjugated and conquered by armed men from Missouri, but her citizens were resolved never to give up their fight for freedom and the independence of their soil from foreign control and interference. Missouri would be called upon to disavow all sympathy with these border ruffians; and if she refused, the South would be called upon to discountenance her. If the South refused, the solemn duty would devolve upon the North to take up the matter, so that the rights of her sons, who have settled in Kansas on the faith of solemn compacts, shall be vindicated and sustained.

He declared that the accounts of the fierce outrages and wild violences perpetrated at the late election in Kansas, as published in the Northern papers, were not exaggerated, and he concluded by saying that Kansas was now a conquered country—conquered by force of arms; but the citizens were resolved never to yield their rights, and be relied upon the North to aid them by demonstrations of public sentiment and all other legal means, till they shall be fully and triumphantly vindicated.

THE ANTI-LICENSE LAW.—That there may be no dispute in the future, respecting the paternity of the recent law enacted to restrain the consumption of liquor by the gill and to encourage the jug traffic, we now enter on record a classification of the votes given in its favor. If there is any credit due, good or bad, for the passage of this illy-constructed, mystified, and uncalled for law, it ought to rest on the right shoulders. The entire vote on its final passage we published in the "Advertiser" of the 18th inst., and by reference thereto it will be found that in the Senate, the vote in its favor stood as follws:

Senate.—For the Bill.

Democrats.—Messrs. Brown, Hamlin, Jamison, Wherry. 4
Traitors to the Democrats.—Messsrs. Piatt, Hoge, Quiggle. 3
Whigs.—Messrs. Darsie and Price. 2
Know-Nothings.—Messrs. Crabb, Flenniken, Frazer, Jordan, Lewis, Taggart. 6
(Or, 9 Know-Nothings, 4 Democrats, and 2 Whigs.

In the House.—For the Bill.

Democrats.—Messrs. Baker, McLean, Thompson, 3
Whigs.—Mr. Chamberlain. 1
Know-Nothings.—Messrs. Allegood, Avery, Ball, Boall, Bowman, Caldwell, Clapp, Clover, Cresswell, Cummins, (of Somerset,) Cummings, (of Philadelphia,) Downing, Eyster, Fearon, Fletcher, Foust, Foster, Guy, Gwinner, Harrison, Hodgson, Holcomb, Hubbs, Kirkpatrick, Krepps, Lane, Laporte, Lathrop, Lees, Lott, McCalmot, McConnell, McCullough, Maddock, Muse, Morrison, Morris, Page, Pennypacker, Powell, Ross, Simpson, Smith, (of Allegheny,) Smith, (of Blair,) Steel, Stewart, Sturdevant, Waterhouse, Wood and Strong, (Speaker.) 51

Thus we have, in all, 60 Know-Nothings, 7 Democrats, and 3 Whigs, in favor of the bill.

The above classification is a true one, and will bear examination. For the political complexion of members, (excepting Messrs. Piatt, Hoge and Quiggle, who, apparently, were true Democrats then, and did not throw off the cloak until the U. S. Senatorship election,) we have taken the vote for officers of the session, principally for Speaker. Mr. Allegood was sick at the opening of the session, but soon when he took his seat, proved himself orthodox on the goose question.

In addition to the above a Know-Nothing Governor signed the bill, which makes it almost entirely and exclusively a Know-Nothing measure. We trust they will never disown the child.—Lebanon Advertiser.

COMMISSIONER MANYPENNY AND GOVERNOR REEDER.—The Baltimore *American* states that Commissioner Manypenny having referred to recent sales of land in Kansas, in which it now appears Governor Reeder was concerned, as disreputable attempts of certain official functionaries to speculate in lands, Governor Reeder replies to the allegation in a tart letter, denying the insinuations of the Commissioner, and in conclusion submitting the following proposition:

Your report on these contracts makes, as I have shown, fierce charges of fraud. If true, I am a dishonest man; if false you are a slanderer. One of us, then, disgraces the office he holds, and it is time to know which is the man. In view of this, I propose t you, Sir, a compact, that if you shall, before the first day of October next, make good these charges to the satisfaction of the President, he shall at once remove me from office; and if you fail, the same penalty shall be meted out to you. You have sown your gratituous, inexcusable calumny broadcast over the Union, and now I solicit, I challenge, I defy you to this test.—"It there is a spark of manliness in your composition, you will not shrink from it. I desire to goad you to its acceptance. Office, in my estimation, is of little value—reputation is priceless; and my only fear that you will decline this offer is based upon the cogent evidence that your estimate of these commodities is in an inverse ratio to mine."

THE OLDEST POST MASTER IN THE U. STATES.—The Baltimore *Sun* gives a list of the oldes Post Masters in the United States, at the head of which stands the name of John Bickel, of Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pa. In a letter to the Post Office Department, he speaks of his appointment as follows:

"My father's name was John Bickel, and I was commissioned 'John Bickel, Jr.' My father was in the revolutionary war, and lived to be eighty-nine years old. He died about nine years ago. I was appointed postmaster under Jefferson's administration, by Gideon Granger, on the 23d of September, 1802, so that I have held the office fifty three years next September. I am now eighty two years old, and do all my business myself."

When rotation in office has become a cardinal tenet with both parties, it certainly speaks loudly for the man's integrity and capacity, who remains in office over half a century, through every change and under all parties.

CATTLE DYING.—St. Louis, April 14, 1855.—In this State, in Illinois and Kentucky, cattle, sheep and hogs, have been dying during the last four weeks by hundreds from sheer starvation, and diseases produced by scanty food, and the severe and protracted cold of the past winter. A gentleman from Central and Southern Illinois, told me last week, that in some neighborhoods the prairies were almost literally covered with dead and dying stock. In Kentucky the scarcity of grain and fodder for cattle was still greater, and such prices ruled the market that few men could afford to buy even when food could be had.

THE ANTI-LICENSE LAW.—The editor of an exchange paper, speaking of the recent anti-license law, uses the following language:

"The law, for it is so now, we regard as a mass of confusion—a miserable hotch-potch—a weak and imbecile production of a weak imbecile brain—a poor attenuated, sickly 'idiotic and feeble-minded child, whose advent into the moral world was a failure, and whose departure from it will be regarded as a god-send and relief to community. The act, instead of being entitled "An Act to repeal the License Laws," should have been christened, "An Act to make drunkards by the whole-sale;" for, in our opinion, the Legislature of this State could not have passed an act better calculated to accomplish such a purpose."

NEW YORK, May 3.—Miss Bunkley an escaped nun from Emmetsburg, has applied to the U. S. Circuit Court for an injunction to restrain Dewitt & Davenport, and others, from publishing a book containing the particulars of her case, etc., she not having consented to the use of her manuscripts.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

☞ In the list of Taverns granted at the regular term, and published in our last, (which we copied from the *Daily*,) the name of PHILIP FITZPATRICK was omitted. Supposing that all was right in the copy, we did not examine the list closely, and therefore did not detect the omission until after our paper was issued. We, therefore, make the correction with pleasure, and inform the public that Mr. FITZPATRICK continues to keep a licensed Hotel, at the old stand in South Queen street, in this city, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom, with the best the markets will afford.

☞ THE NEW SCHOOL BOARD met and organised at their chamber, on Thursday evening, and re-elected the following named gentlemen (all *anti* Know-Nothings) officers for the ensuing year, viz:

President—Thomas H. Burrowes.
Secretary—John Zimmerman.
Treasurer—Peter McConomy.
Messenger—Matthias Zahm.

They also elected Messrs. Newton Lightner and F. J. Kramph (the latter gentleman one of the *proscribed* of last year) Directors, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Russel and Shultze.

The few Know-Nothings in the Board were chop-fallen at the result of Tuesday's election, and made no opposition to the re-election of the old officers.

WRIT OF ERROR.—In the case of Samuel Johnson, (colored,) convicted and sentenced for the murder of Elizabeth Thomas, (colored,) the Supreme Court have granted a Writ of Error, to be argued at the present session, at Harrisburg, for the Middle District.

PRISON INSPECTOR.—Jacob Rohrer, Esq., of East Lampeter, was elected on Monday week, by the County Commissioners, Prison Inspector, in the place of Benoni Quaintance, Esq., deceased.

IMPORTANT REMOVAL.—The Inland Safety Mutual Insurance Company, have moved to their new office in Centre Square, in the building recently known as Hubley's Swan Hotel.

☞ The River is literally crammed with rafts for about four miles along our shore, says the Mariettian. To persons who have never before seen it, it is worth coming to see. Never before has such a quantity been here at one time. Principally all timber.

COLUMBIA AND OCTORARO RAILROAD.—The survey of this road has been rapidly pushed forward, and the final or locating survey is about being commenced. The statement in some of the Lancaster papers. that the highest grade on the route is forty feet, is incorrect, as the maximum grade is only twenty east, and thirty feet west.—*Columbia Spy.*

DOWN WITH THE PRICES.—Potatoes have seen the top of the ladder, and they must now descend, rundle by rundle, until they shall reach a reasonable price. There has not only a conspiracy been discovered among Jersey farmers and others to keep up the price of potatoes in Philadelphia—a conspiracy so base, we learn, that it was to be investigated by Councils on the 24th; but many ship loads of potatoes from Nova Scotia, and from Ireland, are now on their way to the United States. Some four thousand bushels have already reached Boston from Nova Scotia, and many thousand bushels more may be daily expected. These facts must have a telling effect upon prices, and with the fall of potatoes, breadstuffs, beef, &c., will almost certainly follow. The idea that there can be a scarcity in this country under existing circumstances, is simply preposterous.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

DISCHARGED.—William Bear who was arrested in Fulton township about two weeks ago, on suspicion of having caused the death of his father-in-law, —— Lutman, had a hearing on Friday, before Alderman Carpenter, and no evidence appearing to implicate the prisoner in any way with the death of Lutman, the evidence all going to show that he came to his death by accidentally falling over a precipice and striking his head against a stone, where his body was found. He was discharged from custody. Mr. Patterson, Distric Attorney, appeared for the commonwealth; O. J. Dickey, for the prisoner.

DROWNED.—A man named Miller Keetch, was drowned at Columbia, in the outlet lock, on Friday night; and a boy, name unknown, from Muncy, was drowned at the same place on Saturday night.

For the Intelligencer.

Mr. Editor:—I have at present, very little time to devote to the history and consideration of my amiable friends the Thugs, of our place, and its delightful precincts. I do not, however, intend to slight them, not I indeed, they shall be occasionally served up, to suit the most fastidious palate. A finer lot for public exhibition, it seldom falls to the lot of a man to find,—there, you see I am in luck, and it would be but an act of the extremest cruelty, not to be thought of, to allow the people to suffer for want of fun, where the raw material exists, in such wild profusion. The long faces, and woe-begone looks, of the assassins, consequent upon the result of the late elections in the cities of Philadelphia and Lancaster, awake, I must confess in me, a kind of sympathy for them—such as one feels, for a poor fellow about to be executed. Now I know that they will not appreciate my compassion, as they most unquestionably should; but I find consolation in a knowledge of the fact, that the world is ungrateful—confoundly ungrateful! Cogitating thus, I hug myself, in self gratulation, and continue to think myself, in spite of their opinion, a rather good-hearted fellow. I have a great mind to write a letter of condolence to the afflicted tribe—but as they might doubt my sincerity, you see there might be a tremendous waste of very pretty sentiment, and so forth. I think I shall save the material.

A good thing, is the fact, that the "assassins" are taking new ground. A short time ago, the most brazen impudence, and audacious swagger, marked their course. They had donned the Lion's skin—it proved too short—and now they would "eke it out with the fox." Unfortunately for them, the ears of the original animal protrude, "Ecce magnis auribus"—at which, Mr. Editor, such mischievous daws as I, find rare fun in pecking. Now don't misunderstand me, and go jumping at the conclusion that defeat—ignominious defeat—has made this rare tribe actually humbled—! No Sir! not by any means; it is only sham—"playing possum." The "snake is only scotch'd, not killed," it watches an opportunity to raise its crest; to spring from its crouching attitude, to exert with more hellish malice its power.

By the way, have you seen an article, in the last number of Putnam's Magizene, upon Thuggism? The writer takes hold of his slimy subject with a master hand. Every Thug who reads the article will be forced to admit that he is there proven a fool,—and every fool that he ought at once become a Thug. The honest reader will thank God, that he has been preserved from contact with villany, and take care that even its odor soil not his garments.

Our Thugs are still wriggling. That's a good word—so truly applicable to Thuggism—it wriggles!—"Daniel" still finds time—between hair-dresings—to devote the furtherance of Thug rascality—a business for which he is by nature peculiarly fitted. A full history of this little fellow would be interesting, and no doubt command attention. Full of incident and accident, it would, I think, warrant the taking out of a copy-right—but of that, you may be more able to judge when I give you the samples. Daniel came here some years since from the classic precincts of Kensington, where he was known as one of those who "run wid der masheen." Coming here, he dropped some of his habits, disclaimed his relatives, and by the assumption of "morality," and high heeled boots, thought to wriggle himself into society He embarked fiercely into the Temperance cause, and exerted for a time considerable influence over some ten or twelve—little boys—from six to ten years of age. His speeches to them are said to have been remarkable for depth of thought, and highly ornamental rhetoric—every alternate word having been a—pun! We next find him at his old business—a fireman. He became such in order to have opportunities to display his oratory, which he did upon several occasions at the imminent risk of breaking—short off—his vertebral column. This was owing, to a way he has of spitting out his words, with a comical kind of gasp and snap. His next essay at rising, was a bold stroke in the matrimonial line—an attempt to get a wife and—money. This was defeated by the discretion of a "Papa," who saw thro' "Daniel," saved his daughter from misery, and his money bags from Daniel's rapacity. Down he went to his wax again. He is now a Thug. What progress he shall make with them, depends, I think, upon circumstances. He is the "Uriah Heep" of the conspiracy. His "umbleness" will in all probability land him where he may be set up as a second edition of a very interesting penitent. He appears to be extremely fond of aristocratic associations, and in the gratification of this taste is often seen in the "cod fish" circle. His passion for military glory is is not quite so great, as that of our friend, the man who has been hunting "Honor," but there are other traits common to both, which bind them fast friends. Daniel delights in resorting to the offices of Thug magistrates, where he is frequently to be found crouched in some corner, like a toad in the hole, listening, and gathering materials for gossip. He has been tolerated by the learned Justices for some, no doubt, very good and sufficient reasons, and the public need be under no *very great* apprehension that their private business with such places will be printed—though it may be talked of. Besides, it is necessary, that the History of the world should be complete, and I should like to know how that can be, if the minutia of every day life should be neglected. Daniel will take care of this matter.

I last week proposed a question with regard to the fines collected in certain cases, for violation of License and other laws. Nobody has answered it. I re-iterate it for solution.

The "Hairy Tailor" still flourishes in pristine magnificence—that beautiful beard of his, drawing the attention of admiring crowds, which can hardly be restrained from paying him high honors, as the only living representative of the heathen Deity "Priapus." The saturnine and bilious "Watchmaker" keeps whining about at a great rate. I think I shall soon take his Pen-otype—as well as that of "Scrimp" the Thug "Philanthropist. Sweetly thine,

COLUMBIA, May 5, 1855. ANON.

Nine Days Later From Europe.

Arrival of the Atlantic—Vienna Conference Ended—The Demand of the Allies Rejected by Russia—Bombardment of Sevastopol—England Ascents to Napoleon Taking Command of The Allied Army.—

SANDY HOOK, May 4.

The steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, brings Liverpool dates to the 23d ult.

Only twelve sessions of the Conference were held. There are strong indications that Austria will refuse to act against Russia. Lord John Russell and M. Drouin de l'Huys have left Vienna.

The news is highly important. The Conference has broken up, Russia having rejected the demands of the Allies.

The bombardment of Sevastopol by the Allies with 500 guns commenced on the 9th and continued incessantly up to the 15th. The assault is deemed to be not practicable, but the intention is to storm it if possible.

The Emperor and Empress of France have been in England for a week.

The new British loan of sixteen millions sterling has been taken by the Rothschilds. It is to terminate at the end of thirty years.

The taxes on incomes are to be increased, and also upon spirits, tea, coffee and sugar. A stamp duty is also proposed.

England assents to Louis Napoleon's taking command of the allied army in the Crimea. This is, however, regarded as doubtful.

AUSTRIA.—All hopes of Austria taking the field against Russia is for the present at an end.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The intelligence from the allied army before Sevastopol, states that during the two first days of the bombardment, the fire of the besiegers was superior to that of the city, and much damage was done to the Russian works.

During the night of the 13th, the left attack of the allies obtained considerable advantage over the Russians. The Russians were twice dislodged from a strongly fortified position which remained in the hands of the French. The possession of this position will enable the allies to fortify the summit of the Ravine, which is of great importance.

Since the siege commenced five out of seven of the Admirals of the Russian fleet at Sevastopol have died or been killed.

Prince Gortschakoff has published an address to the garrison, in which he states matters look more encouraging for the besieged.

Serious trouble had been created at Krojava by the brutal conduct of the Austrian officers. The people at last became infuriated and drove them out of the town.

The official statements of the affair return 247 as having been killed on both sides. The excitement continued up to the last account, and a deputation had been sent to the Sultan to demand justice.

FROM THE BALTIC.—The operations for strengthening the forts on the Baltic were going forward with great activity, and 120,000 troops are concentrated in the Russo-Baltic provinces.

Most of the British advanced squadron for the Baltic is delayed in the Great Belt by ice.

ENGLAND.—Parliment re-assembled on the 16th.

The estimate for the expenses of the government for the year is £86,339,000 and the revenue at £63,339,000.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Breadstuffs—the circular of Brown, Shipley & Co., report Flour as having declined 1s; Wheat has declined 3d; Corn is in more demand, and holders have realized 6d advance; Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour 42s (a) 42 6d, and now at 39s (a) 41s; Ohio 42s.

The Fisheries.

A BIG HAUL.—Probably the largest number of large fish ever made by a single haul of the seine was made in the Patuxent river on Sunday week. It seems almost incredible, but such is the fact, that twenty-six hundred large rock fish were drawn to the shore, the aggregate weight of which was 25,000 pounds, or 12½ tons. When they were ready to be taken to market, two small vessels were provided, both of which were filled, one for this city, and the other for Philadelphia. The boat arrived at the wharf, in this city, yesterday morning, and attracted a large number of persons to witness so rare a sight. At first they were sold at a very low price, but they soon went off so rapidly that the price was soon raised. Long before night, however, they were all gone, and a finer lot of fish was never brought to the city.—*Baltimore American.*

☞ The Fisheries, on the Potomac river, have been very productive, recently, and extraordinary hauls are made. At Alexandria, on Wednesday, shad were selling at from $7 to $7,50 a hundred, and herring at $5,25 a thousand. The prices were somewhat higher at Georgetown.

A GREAT HAUL OF FISH.—One hundred and fifty thousand fish, of the first quality of herrings and shad, were taken on the 24th ult., at the fishery of Mr. Charles W. Mixon, on Albemarle Sound. The number was so great that four hauls had to be made with small seines of 25,000 each, before the large seine could be landed on the shore. We are pleased to learn, that notwithstanding the backward season, the present indications are that it will be a successful one, and that all the fisheries are doing a good business, with the prospect of an unusually large quantity being packed.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

SHAD FISHING.—The shad fishing business in the North River is now at its height, and the wholesale price of shad has fallen from $45 to $25 per hundred fish. For two or three days past each row of the shad poles opposite Jersey City, has yielded about 200 shad. The fishing will be over by about the middle of May.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The eighth annual meeting of this Association commenced its session on Tuesday, at the Philadelphia Musical Fund Hall.

In the banqueting room of the hall, where the delegates recorded their names, is placed a block of marble designed by the Association for presentation to the Washington Monument. The face of the block is beautifully sculptured in alto-relievo, with a group representing the attempt of Artaxerxes, the King of Persia, to bribe Hippocrates, the father of medicine, and the scornful refusal of the latter. The group embrace eleven figures, and was the handiwork of J. A. BECK, who is now pursuing his studies in Rome as a sculptor. The inscription upon it is "American Medical Association, instituted 1847, *Vincit Amor Patria.*"—The stone is four feet two, and 20 inches in thickness.—*Ledger.*

This is the same block that we called attention to a few weeks ago. It is from the Marble Yard of our friend and townsman, Mr. LEWIS HALDY, in North Queen street, and reflects great credit on all concerned in its construction.—ED. INTEL.

☞ The pay for the officers and members of the present legislature will amount to about $100,000. From the Auditor General's report we learn that the pay for the officers and members of the last legislature amounted to $79,848. This is Know-Nothing *reform*, at a cost of $20,000 for this item alone. Tax payers will open their eyes when they learn the sum total of the cost of Know-Nothing rule for the past four months.

THE CROPS.—We learn from all quarters of the coming crops being never more encouraging. The farmers throughout New Jersey, generally say, within the last few days of fine weather, that they never knew grain to look better than at present, and that the prospect for an abundant yield was never more encouraging. The grass is also growing finely, and we may soon hope for a fall in the price of butter. Butter at the Trenton stores sells for 35 to 38 cents.—*Trenton Gazette.*

☞ Potatoes sold in Boston last week at 75 cents per bushel; in New York and Philadelphia at $1,12½ a $1,25; but here, in Lancaster, dealers in the article have the conscience to ask from $1,50 to $2! Housekeepers should endeavor to get along without potatoes for a week or two, and that, if nothing else, would reduce the price.

PENSION DECISION.—The Commissioner of Pensions has made a decision that parole testimony will not be taken in proof of service, in applications for bounty land. This decision covers a large class of cases, and it is of great importance. It will exclude even some who have received less than a quarter section of land under former laws, and now apply for the remainder. The Commissioner has also expressed an opinion that volunteers alleged to have served on a hasty summons, and upon emergency, but do not appear on any muster roll, are not entitled to the benefits of the new act. Of the first thirty applications examined, it is stated that all were rejected but one.—The objections to the other twenty-nine were mostly for want of formality.