GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR. LANCASTER, MAY 15, 1855.

County Committee Meeting. A meeting of the Democratic County Committee of Lancaster County, was held pursuant to the call of the Chairman, at the public house of Emanuel Shober, in the City of Lancaster, on Wednesday, May 9th, 1855. On motion, J. G. L. Brown was appointed

The following resolutions offered by James L. Reynolds, Esq., were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That, in the language of the Democratic Convention of Allegheny County, no man is entitled to a seat in this Com-mittee who is connected with any secret political society of whatever name, and request any person adherin called "Know to refrain from interfering Nothings" to refrain from interfering with our deliberations. If any member of this Committee has connected himself with the so called Know-Nothings, and retains his membership in this Committee, we de-nounce him as guilty of deception, falsehood

and fraud. Resolved, That the Democracy be requested to assemble in the several Wards of the City, and Boroughs and Townships of the County, on Saturday, the 2nd of June next, then and there to elect not less than three nor then and there to elect not less than three nor more than five delegates, to represent said Wards, Boroughs, and Townships in a County Convention, to be held at the public house of Emanuel Shober, in the City of Lancaster, on Wednesday the 6th of June next, for the purpose of electing six delegates to represent the Democracy of the County of Lancaster in the annual State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on Wednesday the 4th day of July next.

H. B. SWARR, Chairman.

J. G. L. Brown, Sect'y.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC FREEMEN OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LAN-

CASTER: In accordance with the resolution of the Committee adopted on Wednesday last, you are requested to assemble in the several Wards of the City, and Boroughs and Townships of the County, on
ON SATURDAY, the 2d of JUNE next,

then and there to elect not less than three nor more than five delegates to represent each District in a general County Convention, to be held on Wednesday the 6th day of June following, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the public house of Emanuel Shober, in the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of electric in the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of electric in the City of Lancaster, and the Convention of the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of electric in the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of electric city of Lancaster, and the Convention of the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of electric city of Lancaster, for the purpo ing six delegates to represent the Democracy of the County of Lancaster in the annual State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on Wednesday the 4th day of July next, for the nomination of a candidate for Canal Com-

The several Ward, Borough and Township Committees, are requested to give early no-tice in their respective Districts of the time and place of meeting for the election of Delegates. The several Districts will each non one person to serve on the County Committee for the ensuing political year, and also nom-inate their Ward, Borough and Township Committees, and hand them to the Chairma of the ensuing County Convention.

By order of the County Committee. H. B. SWARR, Chairman. Lancaster, May 15, 1855.

From the proceedings of the County Committee, published above, and the call of seen that the first Saturday in June is fixed upon for the delegate elections in the different wards, boroughs and townships of the County. day, as, about that time, farmers have a few of the busiest season of the year. We hope, he precocious youth the burning indignation therefore, that our Democratic friends will at- and blasting contempt which he feels for him. tend to the selection of delegates who will faithfully carry out their wishes when they meet in Convention

It will be seen also that the Committee have taken very decided ground against the pestilential heresy of Know-Nothingism, and the sentiments of the resolution passed will, we doubt not, meet with a hearty response from the true Democracy of the County. The same course is being pursued in other counties of the Commonwealth, and it is only by adopting a decided policy, and then following it out to the end, that the Democratic party can be placed apon a proper foundation. The County Committee have taken the initiative in this matter, and have fully planted themselved upon the time-honored principles of the party. We commend their proceedings to the careful consideration of our Democratic roaders.

PROMOTED.-We are pleased to learn that our friend, Thomas J. Albright, Esq., has been promoted from a first class Clerkship (\$1200) in the Interior Department at Washington, to a second class, (\$1400) vice Capt. Gunn, promoted. Mr. Albright is a young nian for whom we have the very highest esteem, and this mark of confidence on the part of the appointing power is creditable alike to them and to him. That he has the ability and industry to sustain himself in his new position, there cannot be a doubt.

A FAMINE IN GEORGIA.—It is stated that in Polk county, Ga., there is such a scarcity of provisions that many of the families in the neighborhood are almost starving. The same is the case in Floyd county, where a public meeting has b en called to adopt measures of relief. The partial failures of grain crops for a year or two, the increase of the prices of provisions, and the stoppage of many grist mills, are noted among the causes of this distress.

We have the full details of the European news by the Asia. The cholera has broken out among the French troops at Sebastopol and was raging fiercely. Some very suspicious messages are passing between Austria and Prussia. The Vienna Conference had broken up. Lord Palmerston had announced in Parliament that in these conferences Russia had submitted no counter proposals, and simply rejected those of the Allies. The Telegraph, however, of a date subsequent to this announcement, tells us of an additional conference, at which Russia submitted

propositions which were immediately rejected. The telegraphic communication between London and the Crimea is now complete, and a message has been received thereby. The Emperor Napoleon is about to set out for the Crimea. His camp equipage is said to have already gone there. It is said that Gen. Pellissier will supersede Canrober ..

SUICIDE.-Mr. Eli Hershey residing in Rapho township, committed suicide on Sunday afternoon week, by hanging himself in the second story of his shop which stood near his dwelling. Mr. Hershey was a carpenter by trade, about twenty-five years of age, in easy circumstances, and esteemed in the neighborhood for his many good qualities. His appearance and conduct on the day on which he com mitted the act, were the same as usual, and he left no intimation whereby the cause which induced him to destroy his life could be known-

A Theatrical Company has been playing for several nights in Fulton Hall. Their performances are represented by those who have witnessed them to be creditable to the actors. and worthy of public patronage.

The "Philadelphia Sun" appears in a new dress, and looks remarkably neat. Its visits to our sanctum, however, for the last two or three months, have, like angel's visits, been "few and far between." Will the handsome Colonel see to this matter?

Sam and Uncle Sam. The Know-Nothing party, says the Rockingham Register, is an organization composed of multifarious and diverse elements. Not the least remarkable of these is the element of braggadocia. On the contrary, this is the great modus of the concern to carry on their plans—the steam power by which all their machinery is propelled. They effect to have hearts pulsating more strongly for

America and American interests than all in its character. Like that pompous and native propensity to set up false claims and to accomplish their nefarious ends by a systematic course of braggadocia, is the ambitious and impertinent name by which their Organization is known. Sam! Borrowed of course, from Uncle Sam. It is said that there is nothing in a name—that a rose would smell

as sweet by any other name. Shakspeare was right, and he might have added, that a fish-geranium by any other name would smell as diagreeable. The Know-Nothings think differently. Shakspeare was a fool and they intend to prove it. Such is the arrogant confidence they repose in themselves, that they fondly hope to impose upon popular credulity by affecting to be American in their principles and even their name. Such an aspiring cognomen as 'Sam.' if the name be consistent with their practice and principles, will cast a gloom of suspicion upon their ambitious preensions and reveal the atrocious treachery which lies at the bottom of their Organization. We have always been accustomed to think one person was named after another,

either on account of some resemblance, some near relationship or family connection. If this view is correct, we submit that "Sam." in the first place, cannot claim the veneration which is implied in "Uncle-". He is a self conceited youngster not yet in his teens in this country, of questionable ancestry, proud, addicted to strong drink, proscriptive and decidedly dandyish. "Uncle Sam," is grave in his deportment, venerable in his appearance, not afraid of foreigners, not given to wine, except for his stomach's sake, chivalrous in his bearing and inheriting great ancestral fame. There is no relationship or family connection between these two gentlemen. No more than between the Jew and the Greek. "Uncle Sam" is the son of the illustrous sires of the Revolution-the noble offspring of an oppressed people, determined to be free! "Sam" was born upon a foreign soil, and belongs to that genus of noxious plants not indigenous to our soil. He is the son of proscription, intolerance and persecution. He is the puny offspring of a barbarous age,

and reminds us of the ancient Pigmies waging war against the cranes! The one belongs to a family bold in the proclamation of its doctrines, seeking no concealment and asking no favors; the other to a family covert in all the Chairman in pursuance thereof, it will be its movements, shunning investigation and ignoring responsibilities. Bweteen "Sam" and "Uncle Sam," therefore, there can be no affiliation. They are separated as wide as the This, we think, is a judicious selection of the poles on every subject. "Uncle Sam" looks upon his name-sake with dignified disgust. days of leisure just prior to the commencement He has no language with which to convey to

> Those mi-guided bigots and zealots who, under the influence of culpable prejudices and blind fanaticism, would proscribe from the rights of citizenship one of the religious sects of this country; and call the persecution and proscription an "American" idea, ought to read and ponder upon the following extract from the writings of General Washington which we give below. It indicates that the Father of his Country, were he now upon the tage of existance, would frown indignantly upon the outrageous attempt to place upon ertain body of men civil incapacities for their eligious opinious. Upon the platform which General Washington and his compatriots reared, stands the Democratic party of 1855. reedom and toleration to all religious sects is the great American and Dem cratic principle from which we can never depart without entailing upon the country all those evils and misfortunes which have ever characterized the struggles and animosities of rival sects. Here hat General Washington said:

To the General Committee representing the United Baptist Churches in Virginia. "GENTLEVEN. If I could have entertained he slightest apprehension that the Constitu-ion framed by the Convention where I had he honor to preside might possibly endanger the religious rights of ANY ecclesiastical society certainly I could never have placed my signo ture to it : and if I would not conceive that the General Government might even be so admin stered as to render the liberty of conscience nsecure, I beg you will be persuaded that no one would be more zealous than myself to esablish effectual barriers against the of spiritual tyranny, and every species of relig-lous persecution. For you doubtless remember I have often expressed my sentiments that any nan conducting himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshing the Deity according to the dictates of h

THE CROP'IN WISCONSIN.—The Milwaukie Wisconsin says: "We have waited to obtain from all sections of the state, reliable intelligence, before we considered it safe to declare that the growing wheat was as good as was hoped, and as an excited imagination under only about 6000 would be available in extremis, rices from the Northern, the Southern, the in bayonets would not exceed 15,000. Western, the Central and the Lake Shore sections of the State, are uniform, that the winter wheat has come up vigorous and stoutvery few fields are winter killed. In Waukesha Co., the wheat promises better than in ten years past. The recent rains have given the plant that rich livery of green which so de-

ights the farmer's eye. The spring wheat is being sown, and some fields are already green. We estimate that in this state, at least double the number of acres anti-republican doctrines to which our tempowill be sown in wheat beyond what was sown last year. Some estimate it as high as treble, inasmuch as labor is cheaper than it was last Spring, and this enables the farmer to increase his crop without additional expense.

It is too early to say that the crop is sure to be good, for the droughts of summer are yet to come-but the prospects are such as gladden the hear, while they should produce a fervent gratitude to the Giver of all good.

END OF THE QUITMAN EXPEDITION.—At meeting of the Cuban Junta, held at New Or- the Society. His selection is judicious, as leans on the 29th ult., General JOHN A. QUIT- he possesses ability and zeal calculated to MAN handed in his resignation as Commander- inspire him in the duty he has assumed. in-Chief of the expedition which has been so long organized against Cuba. All the American officers who held commissions in this Quitman army have also resigned, and the demand of the Know-Nothing Abolition State cause of Cuba is now in the hands of the Jun- | Legislature, on account of his decision in the ta. Thus ends the QUITMAN expedition an Burns slave case. end which, it is alleged, they attribute to the Snow fell in Livingston County, N. Y. determined opposition of President Pierce on Tuesday afternoon last, to the depth of

We are indebted to Hon. ISAAC E HEISTER for several important public docu-

At last the Legislature of this State has adjourned, and senators, members and borers gone home. We feel assured the people will ecome freer and easier at this circumstance and thank God that the reform Legislature, which the foulest deception and hypocrisy ever practiced in any country brought into power, did not, while perpetrating all manner of rascality, deliberately "skin the people alive." Never within the history of this State "the rest of mankind." They love to speak have such a set of men been called together

of the intense devotion to human liberty, by the public will. For, fraud, speculation which animates their patriotic bosoms, and and villainy, it is without precedent, and God the cordial rancer which boils up from their grant it may have no fellow. We admit there inmost souls against everything that is foreign were men in both the Senate and House who nobly stood up for the rights of the people, boasting sect, never mentioned in the Bible but they were powerless. The time is even but in terms of the severest criticism, they set | now when their efforts are duly appreciated, up the ridiculous claim of not being "as other and we mistake the public mind if they will men are." In strict accordance with their not be respected and esteemed as faithful public servants when those against whose schemes of plunder they fought, will be discarded and desnised.

bury in graves so deep as to be beyond the and of resurrection those who have stood at we sink," but the deed has been done and the responsibility is with them. Let them answer to a hetraved insulted and injured

There is a disposition in some quarters to

plaster up the late anti-license law, passed by the Legislature, and make it appear as the first step of moral reform in the State of Pennsylvania. It will not do. Such a work is an up hill business, and those who are engaged in it will find too soon that they have nistaken the people of the "Old Keystone." The Legislature which has just closed its ession, was hailed from one end of the Comonwealth to the other as-a "reform Legislature," and the people were taught to believe that "milk and honey," without "money and without price," wasto be profusely dispensed; but what has been the result? There has been more villainy perpetrated than can be undone in the next ten years, and the anti-license law is a fair sample. A law to make drunkards by the wholesale, is a fit enactment to emanate from men whose feelings of justice and right

have been effectually swallowed up by the neanest kind of fanaticism. Once for all, we state that the people of this State will not stand such laws. The time has come for action. So long as fanatirism merely introduced itself into the political arena, as a kind of "balance of power" to overawe and deter parties whose existence was established upon broad, comprohensive principles of National and State policy it was well enough. But now, that it has assumed the form of law, and the bone and sinewo f the country are seeing the bad effects of its workings, a condemnation as lasting as it is deserving awaits those tricksters who have basely traded off the public good, to gratify a mean and sordid disposition.

Men may laugh and talk, and say this is al exaggeration. But we say in time to all, 'stand from under." Long before the second Tuesday of October arrives, there will be witnessed a public indignation of such laws and law-givers as will make even the boldest of them all tremble. The honest yeomanry of the country will not sanction the proceedings of the late Legislature. They cannot do it, unless, indeed, they countenance villainy in preference to honesty.

To those members and Senators who nobly battled for the people, we say "well done." Return to your homes. An affectionate welcome awaits you, and an honest constituency will reward you by requiring your services again .- Democratic Union.

THE MORMONS .- Brigham Young delivered a characteristic address at the Tabernacle, Great Salt Lake City, in February. We ex-

tract the closing paragraph: "The newspapers are teeming with statements that I said 'President Pierce and all hell could not remove me from office.' I wil tell you what I did say, and what I now say the Lord reigns and rules in the armies of the heavens, and does his pleasure among the in habitants of the earth. He sets up a kingdom here, and pulls down another there, at his pleasure. He walks in the midst of the peoole, and they know it not. He makes kings presidents and governors at his pleasure ence I conclude that I shall be governor of Utah territory just as long as He wants me to be and for that time neither the President of the United States, nor any other power, can prevent it. Then, brethren and sisters, be fice: for when the President appoints another man to be Governor of Utah territory, you may acknowledge that the Lord has do we should acknowledge his hand in all

The Mormons have their missionaries in every quarter of the world, proselyting in every principal city in Europe, Asia and Africa; they are at work, and the Deseret' News contains communications from these laborers which exhibit great success.

Suffering in Kansas.-The Springfield Mass.) Republican has a private letter from Lawrence, Kansas, dated April 21st, stating that there had been very little rain, and the land was baked so hard that ploughing was impossible. The weather had been as hot as 103 degrees. Trains of emigrant wagons were constantly passing through Lawrence to the

THE BRITISH ARMY .- A correspondent of the London Times gives the following as the strength of the British army before Sebastopol. Total strength 22,600 men. Of these present prices, leads us to demand. Our ad- and the ordinary strength of the whole army

> ALL RIGHT IN MICHIGAN .-- An extract from a letter from Michigan dated 17th ult. says :-- "Our township elections through the State are just over, and they indicate a far better state of things than we could anticipate. They exhibit the most decisive triumph on the part of the Democracy. The State is redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled. We knew the unnatural union and the dangerous and rary defeat was owing, could not last long, and that the sober second thought would comp. It has come, and Michigan stands erect."

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.-The next State Agricultural Fair will be held at Harrisburg, the citizens of that place having subscribed the sum required to secure it. The Annual address before the Society, will be delivered by the Hon. Frederick Watts of a the earliest and most efficient members of

Governor Gardiner, of Massachusetts has refused to remove Judge Loring, at the

about four inches!

Dr. Charles A. Peck, lately imprisoned in Cuba, has been liberated and returned to his home in New York.

A True and Striking Picture. The Washington Sentinel publishes the following, as being in substance the conclusion of Senator Daugha opwerful speech delivered a few weeks ago at a Democratic meeting held in Richmond, Va. It is a happy and

"In conclusion, my friends, if any of you, under false allurements, have, at an unlucky hour, a tered the Know-Nothing Council and assumed its obligations, let me conjure you, as you revere the Constitution and love the Uni on, instantly to withdraw your allegiance from a Council whose forms of proceeding and principles of political action are inconsister with your paramount duty to your country. Let no false scruples in regard to the bindin obligations of unlawful oaths—no timid dres f the resentment of idle illiberal and unwor thy associates, impel you forward in a line of conduct which your consciences cannot approve. Take warning from the fatal example Herod, as recorded in the Holy Scrinture That monarch, we are told, in the plenitude

to the anful swearing done by the Know-

Nothings in their several Councils:

f his power and his pride, at a feast in hono respised.

Fanaticism has had its day, and there is in this State such a revolution going on, as will wife by her first husband. In the fullness of his heart, and the delirium of his passions he said to the damsel: 'Ask of me whatsoeve you may choose, and it shall be given unto you the head of all this political villainy. Well may even to the extent of one half of my kingdom. they cry out now when public indignation is And as an evidence of his sincerity and devo visible in every quarter: "Help us Cassius, or | tion, he affirmed his promise by an oath a solemn and terrible as was ever administere

in a Know-Nothing Council. "The damsel, after consulting her mother said to Herod, 'I will that you give me, by and by, the head of John the Baptist in a Herod was exceedingly sorry, for ne feared and loved John, and knew him

a true and holy man. My oath! my oath!' he exclaimed, and in obedience to that unlawful oath he directed the executioner to bring the head of John the Baptist in a charger, and give it to the damsel, who immediately presented it to her mother in atonement of the mortal offence of having said that her marriage to the brother of her husband was unlawful. Let the example of Herod be a warning to all men how late their consciences in obedience to unlaw ful oaths. Are you prepared, my friends, at the bidding of a Know-Nothing Council, to become the executioners of that great party with whose organization you were born, and whose principles you vindicate? Are you prenared to become the instruments of a secre abal to bring in the heads of the Democratic party in a charger, and to present them to this dancing Know-Nothing mistress, that she n turn may present them to her mother fed ralism, in atonement for the unavenged in uries which, in former days, the Jeffersonian Democracy have inflicted upon her pride and onor? Better had it been for Herod, yea, a world, and for his salvation in the other, had he acted in obedience to his own conscience by recalling his unlawful oath, and preserving the life of the holy man whom he feared an loved! Better for you, yea, a thousand fold etter for your own reputation and honor, for your children and your country, that you tious sense of justice and right—that you should instantly withdraw your allegiance from these Know-Nothing councils, and prove your fidelity to those principles for which you cherish a hereditary reverence—fidelity to that political organization whose triumph constitute the chief renown of this glorious Old Dominion that gave you birth!"

WHAT IS A NEWSPAPER?-The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of Bower s Taylor and other officers of Allegheny City a suit to recover damages for opening a stree through plantiff's property, (without legal new tice of the proceedings,) recently decided: "That a publication of a notice like this ot sufficient if made in a German paper—tha when an act of Assembly provides for notice in a newspaper, it always means an English pa per, unless some other be expressly mentioned The notice was also published three times in Purviance's Weekly Advertiser. But this i not a newspaper in any sense of the word. advertisements, and distributed gratuitously

Supple at the expense of the advertisers. It was hand bill rather than a newspaper. The pub ication was the same as non-The want of two was fatal to the regularity

of the proceeding, and the judgment of th District Court was right. Those having legal notices to publish should bear this decision in mind,

THE CHIPPEWAY NATION.—The St. Loui Republican thinks that there is reasonable prospect of reclaiming the whole nation of Chippeway Indians from barbarism. The leading feature of the treaty recently made between this tribe and the United States, is that as fast as individuals or communities be come civilized to a certain extent lof which the United States Commissioners are judges they are to be admitted to all the rights and privileges of American citizens. The desire to come under this condition is very general, it is said, and large sums will be expected this year, both by the Indians and Missionary scsocieties, in building school houses and in the purchase of farming utensils. There are more than two hundred thousand Indians thus waiting to be civilized, and the experiment is likely to be tried fairly for the first time since the settlement of America, of extending equal rights to the aborigines.

No PLACE FOR A POOR MAN.—Flour is selling at Montreal at \$14 per barrel, and at Quebec it commands twelve and thirteen dollars. At Quebec hutter is quoted at 40 cents, beef at 15 and 20 cents per pound, and pork at \$25 per bbl. Labor commands 2s. currency, or forty cents per day.

THE KAISAS OUTRAGE. - A letter from Washington city, published in the Boston Post, says:

The evidence is very good that the Missouri ans who invaded Kansas at the recent election were Know-Nothings. A writer of a private letter from there speaks of their having secret lodges and of concerted action. One sure, that they were enemies of the Nebrasks Why, that law didn't leave it to the peo ple of Missouri to form the institutions of Kan as! It assumed, and justly, that the men o Kansas were competent to make their own Therefore any obstacles put in the way of exercising this right is the expression of hos-tility to that law. It is nullification, and it should be put down.

Another new Locomotive, named Bardolph was placed upon the State road last week. It was built at the Lancaster Locomotive works, and reflects the greatest credit upon the builders.

The largest room in the world, under a single roof and unbroken by pillars or other obstructions, is at St. Petersburg, and is 650 feet in length, and 150 feet in bre By daylight it is used for military displays nd a battalion can conveniently manœuv In the evening it is often converted into a vast ball room, when it is warmed by six teen prodigious stoves, and 20,000 wax tapers are required to light it properly. The roof of this constructure is a single arch of iron the bars slone on which it rests, weighing 12,880 pounds.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE UNITED STATES Hon. John Appleton, Secretary of the American legation in London, in a recent letter to Carlisle, its first President, and was one of the Portland (Me.) Argus, of which he is the accomplished editor, speaks of the French Em neror and Empress as follows:

"This will do, upon that topic, matic corps was presented to the Emperor and Empress at the French embassy yesterday, about 5, p. m. The American legation had a xcellent opportunity to see the distinguished sovereigns. The Emperor received Mr. Buchanan with marked ability. He alluded to his visit to New York, and expressed the earnest none that America and France might remain always at peace. This hope, of course, the American minister reciprocated.

"The Empress is certainly a very attractive person. She has perfect self-possession, pleasing manners, and a graceful person. They both speak English, but she was once at school in England, and speaks much better English than the Emperor."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. The Final Adjournment-Election of Speaker.

HARRISBURG, May 8. SENATE. The bill relative to the mode of oting in Northampton county was reported rom the Committee of Conference and adopted. The bill to extend the privilege of the Penn ylvania Land and Marble Company was pass forcible application of an interesting incident

At 10 o'clock Speaker Heister resigned the chair, with a feeling and appropriate address.

The Senate then went into an election for Speaker, and on the ninth ballot William latt (Democrat) was elected.
The final ballot stood as follows:—

For Wm. Piatt—Messrs, Brown, Buckalew, Cresswell, Fry, Goodwin, Hamlin, Hoge, Jamison, McClintock, Quiggle, Sager, Walton, Wherry, Heister and Piatt, (Demograts,) and For John C. Flenniken-Messrs. Crabb,

Ferguson, Frazer, Frick, Jordan, Killinger. Lewis, Mellinger, Pratt, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Skinner and Taggart—14.

For Charles R. Buckalew—Mr. Darsie. For John Hendricks-Mr. Fleuniken. The contest was terminated by Mr. Pig

oting for bimself. He was conducted to the chair, and the ddressed the Senate in a brief speech o The Speaker elect was then sworn in by Mr

lenniken, and at II o'clock the Senate admened sine die irned *ane die.* House.—A resolution was introdu ng Governor Reeder of Kansas, for his faith adherence to the old landmarks of Repulican liberty, in defending the purity of the pallot box against a lawless mob of Missouri-tus, and bidding him a cordial welcome to his

amily and friends. After a brief debate, in which Messrs. Laorie, Chamberlain, and Cummings participad, the resolution was agreed to ur -yeas 75—nays none The usual resolutions of thanks to the offi-

ers of the house were adopted. A committee was appointed to inform the Jovernor and Senate that the House was ealy to adjourn sine die at 1'l o'clock. louse then took a recess of half an hour. On re-assembling, the Committee of Invegation relative to the deposits of the publi nds, reported that no facts had been elicited

o climinate any public officer.

A resolution, discharging the Committee from the further consideration of the subject, The Speaker informed the House that the Governor had signed the Appropriation Bill, and also the bill for the sale of the Main Line. The Speaker then addressed the House, and

Acts of a local nature passed by the late Supplement to the act to incorporate Declaring a certain bridge over the ranch of the Octorara a county bridge.

Requiring the assessor of East Earl town

n adjournment sine die took place.

ip to act as constable. A further supplement to the act to incorpo ate the city of Lancaster. Relative to the collection of taxes in Lan-

To incorporate the Conestoga and Beaver Valley turnpike company.

For the preservation of game in Lancaste. Supplement to the charter of the Columbia id Chesnut Hill turnoike To legalize the election of trustees of

cond Presbyterian church, of Lancaster. Supplement to the charter of the Lancaste d Manheim Plank Road. Supplement to the charter of the Columbia To authorize the York Furnace Bridge Co.

horrow money. To incorporate the Lampeter and Bridge ort turnpike. Supplement to the act to prevent fishing in the Big Chiquesalungs.
Supplement to the charter of the Cornwall and Phœnixville railroad.

To incorporate the Ephrata Mountain prings Association. To extend the powers of the Directors

he poor. Supplement to the charter of the Ephrats Monument association.
Supplement to the charter

In relation to certain duties of township uditors in Lancaster and other counties. Relative to the Lancaster County Prison. OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1855.

Broad street is rapidly becoming one of the most sautiful streets in Philadelphia. The march of Broad street is replaced by the march of improvement in it is extending northward so rapidly that building lots fronting on it command enormous prices, even for four or live miles above Market street. Many of the handsomest residences in the city have already been erected there and many new ones will go up this Summer. Rows of thriving trees are planted on both sides of the pavements on the street, and as it is a very wide one camer side of the street, and as it is a very wide on the effect will in a few years be very fine. It is even now the fashionable drive of the city—the Hyde of Regent's Park of Philadelphia, and a famous plac for fast trotting nags. It is amusing to witness the performances upon it, as in fair spring weather, continued series of extemporaneous trotting matcher to be place. All the agreetings soon are infor fast trotting nags. It is amusing to witness the performances upon it, as in fair spring weather, a continued series of extemporaneous trotting matches, take place. All the equestrians soon enter into the spirit of the scene, and after a few 2.40 or three minute nags have commenced the contest, the riders or drivers of the most misorable jades fire up with ambition and goad their poor steeds to their utmost speed, and even the staid old country Quakers, on their strong but awkward farm horses, ply the whip with lusty vigor, and for the time turn as keen sportsmen as the oldest habitue of the turf could be. The casual visitor to our city who remains but a few days in the dingly old business localties or promenading Chesnut street, and then imagines he has seen Philadelphia, is very much mistaken. Unlike New York, 'it is not concentrated and compressed into a narrow and comprehensive space, but it is "lying around loose" in every direction, and miles from the centre in almost every direction, and miles from the centre in almost every direction, in the newer quarter of the City, there is much to be seen that will prove gratifying to the lover of the beautiful.

A hunter Brought to the office of the Mayor, the

that will prove grantying to the lover of the beautiful.

A hunter Brought to the office of the Mayor, the other morning, a large wolf, which he had recently shot in the southern part of the city, to claim the bounty of \$12, allowed by our laws for wolf scalps. It is not exactly known where the animal came from, but it is supposed he escaped from some menagerie, or the custody of some perambulating showman. His captor had had quite a chase after him, and this hunt, coupled with the valiant exploits of our policemen in arresting all the goats found running at large upon the outskirts of the city, has given new intorest to our hunting grounds.

A large Temperance meeting was held at Concert Hall on Thursday evening, at which

Concert Hall on Thursday evening, at which Mayor Conrad presided, to devise measures r the rigid enforcement of the new lique nw. His Honor declared that "So help him God." it should be rigidly observed in Phila delphia, and there is no doubt that he will do everything in his power to prevent an evasion

r violation of it.

Governor Pollock is about visiting this city and the City Councils have made arrangement to welcome him, He is also to visit the Pub A new daily morning paper, called the Times, has been started here to advocate the

principles of the American party. It is edite with considerable ability. The United States sloop of-war St. Lo. is re urned to this port on the evening of the 8th nst. She is commanded by Captain W. II graham, who won so much merited distinction w his brave conduct in the Koszta affair .-

This is his first visit home since that 'occur

Our State Legislature adjourned on the 8th nst., and a number of the members are nov n this city on their way homeward. The mos mportant measures of the session were the age of laws entirely restraining the sale o passage of laws entirely restraining the sure of liquor on Sunday and preventing it from be ng sold at any time in less quantity than one quart, or being drank upon the premises where sold—a bill for the sale of the main line of State improvements, which fixes the minimum price at \$7,500,000,—the charter of a number of new banks; and re-charter of many old ones,—the failure to elect a U. S. Senator gether with the usual large amount of local

egislation. Our police have recently been busy arrest ing as "vagroms" the numerous stray goats and swine browsing upon the outskirts of the city, in consequence of a new ordinance peremptorily prohibiting them from running at

Inge.
Nothing of especial interest is doing at our theatres. Mrs. Farren is playing at the City Museum, and Miss Eliza Logan at the Walnut to tolerably good houses. The "Star Company" of the Arch continue very attractive.
Our markets have not recently undergone any important change. Beef cattle sell at the exhorbitant rate of from \$10 to \$12\frac{1}{2}\$. Flour commands \$10 50 to \$11 per harrel; Rye Flour. \$700: Corn Meal. \$4.75. Wheat sells commands \$10 50 to \$11 per harrel; Rye Flour, \$700; Corn Meal, \$4,75, Wheat sells for from \$2,25 to 2,30; Rye, \$1,48; Corn, 111a 112c; Oats, 64a65c.

The Supreme Court of this State i now in session at Harrisburg. The cases from Lancaster County will be disposed of this

The Outrage Consummated -- Sacrifice of Our readers are all aware that a bill was

pending before the Legislature, for several months, for the sale of the Main Line of our public works. We have not now the time to race the history of this bill from its inception its consummation-but a notice of one of two points will enable the reader tand the whole nighter. The bill for the sale as it passed the House

originally, fixed the minimum price at eight and a half millions. When it went to the Senate, that body reduced the price to eight millions, and added to the effect that if the the Pennsylvania Railrond Company should become the purchaser, they should on the payment of an additional million of dollars, released from the three mill tax now posed upon the tonnage of their road. louse non-concurred in the amendment of the Senate, and a committee of conference was appointed, whose duty it was to adjust the points of difference. This commit ee, after

one or two unsuccessful efforts, finally, on the last night of the session, agreed upon a reportwhich was submitted to two the Houses The extraordinary character of this repor astounded both the friends and coponents of the sale. Instead of adjusting the difference etween the two Houses as to whether the ainimum price should remain at eight and a ns as fixed by the House, or eight millions as fixed by the Senate, the commit-tee took the unprecedented responsibility of fixing the amount at seven and a half millions, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should become the purchaser, at eight and a half millions and the tonnage tax repealed.

Now we take the position, first, that the surpation of power, not delegated by parli amentary rules, or precedent in legislation— but in derogation of both; and secondly, that the adoption of the report by the two Houses, and the bid becoming a law by the signature of the report by the two Houses, of the Governor, shuts out all competition in he shape of rival bidders—that there can be out one hidder—and that one the Pennsylva

nia Railroad Company We deem it unnecessary to elaborate upo he first proposition. We chalenge the friends f the bill to produce authority or precedent which could warrant the committee in redu eing the price below what had been fixed b either House. But our second proposition loes not rest upon parliamentary rules or Legslative precedent. It is a plain matter of fact, and is as susceptible of demonstration a any problem in Euclid. Then for the proof. In order to arrive at a proper understanding on the subject, we remind our readers that the acts incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad company imposed, by and with the consent of the Company, a tax of three mills per ton per mile, on all tonage carried by the Company between Harrisburg and Pittsburg. This tax

amounted the past year, as shown by the report of the Canal Commissioners, to one had ed and thirty-six thousand dollars, equal to the interest at five per cent, on two million seven hundred thousand dollars. The provis ion in the bill, authorizing a sale, proposes t repeal this tax upon the payment, by the Company, of one million of dollars. In other words it gives the Pennsylvania Railroad he advantage, over all competitors of the difference between one million, the bon us fixed in the hill, and two millions seven hundred thousand dollars, the actual expital which the tonage tax represented the last year to say nothing about the immense increase which will follow the completion of the second track of the Central road, and its connection with the various roads extending through th vast West. It is confidently believed nany intelligent gentlemen, who have give the matter their attention, that before the ex piration of the period fixed for the last payment in the sale bill, this tonage tax will be worth at least five million of dollars, and that, ultimately, it will be worth more than the en-tire Main Line, and yet it is proposed to give it away for one million, an amount greatly b

ow half its present value.
This, honest tax payers of Pennsylvania, i specimen of the reform Legislature, controll-d by Know-Nothings. We shall have more o say about their acts of reform hereafter. Harrisburg Patriot. For the Intelligencer

MR. EDITOR :- During the last week a company of Hall to very good houses. The gentlemanly Manager, Mr. Edwards, has evinced his good taste in seecting such Actors and Actresses, as fully sustains his pledge of having here a "Star Company." Mr. and Mrs. Butcher are here in their different

Theatrical.

asts, what they were at the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia. All those connected therewith are equally meritorious-and especially Miss Winthrop, who at her age is a prodigy. Whether in Tragedy or Comedy she acts remarkably well, and as a Danseuse she has few equals.

The Orchestra consisting of Mr. Keffer and his able assistants, appear to do their part as well as those in the larger cities, who have the advantage of much ore practice. This Orchestra is, of itself, a matter that the citizens of Lancaster may well be proud of. Their interludes appear to us most happy efforts, and even aside of the first class acting, would be an incentive for such ones as love recreation to go and

As the Company intend remaining for some time, we will, as occasion demands, more critically notice their performances. EUGENE. May 15th, 1855.

PEAS AND STRAWBERRIES .- We learn from he Norfolk Argus that peas and strawberries are in the Norfolk market from gardens in the vicinity of that city. Peas, \$3 per peck; strawberries, \$2 a gallon.

Ex-Postmaster Kendall, of New Oreans, has been again arrested on another charge-that of robbing a letter from Galveston of \$500.

An Extensive Farmer.--Michael L. Sutliant, an Illinois farmer, it is said, is about to plant 10,000 acres of land in Corn. He was formerly one of the largest farmers in the State of Ohio for many years, and, according to a cotemporary, he could ride in a direct course fifteen miles through his own corn fields.

Editor's Book Table. KENNEDY'S BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW by Rennedy & Brother, 72 Third st., Pittsburg Terms Monthly, \$1; Semi-monthly, \$2; Weekly, \$3 per annum. This is an excellent and useful publication, an hould be in the hands of every merchant, shopkeep prrect account of all the genuine and counterfeit

er and business man. Each number gives a full and bank notes in circulation, not only in the United States but also in Canada. JEANIE MORRISON; OR, THE DISCIPLINE OF LIFE By the Author of "The Pastor's Family;" Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. This is an admirable little volume of 348 pages,

andsomely bound and embellished with appropriate engravings. Its reading matter is of that high-toned ioral character, which should make it a favorite in very christian family. Price only 75 cents. This book is for sale at MUBRAY & STOEK'S Book ore, in this city; where may also be seen a complete assortment of nearly all the moral and religious works published by the Messrs. CARTER-including all the commentaries now extant upon the Old and

New Testaments. "THE FOOTSTEPS OF ST. PAUL."-This is teresting volume is from the same source with the "Morning and Night Watches," "The Words of Jesus," etc. etc. The Author has evidently made free use of the many valuable works in relation t he history of the great Apostle to the Gentiles that have recently appeared—especially that of Conybeare and Howson. This had been done, however, with so much judgment and skill as to challenge the thanks of the public that the substance of numerous and expensive volumes, on so important a subject, have, at a low price, and in an attractive orm, been placed within the reach of younger stulents and general readers. The book ought to be n the hands of every intelligent layman. It is

one of a very large number of the publications

the CARTERS, now to be seen on the shelves of

notice in these days of so much trashy and even

A smart white frost occurred in this vicinity on Thursday and Friday mornings of last week. We do not suppose, however, that any damage was done to the fruit which is so promising.

corrupting literature.

seat in the Select Council of this City, owing to some difficulty in that body. His resignation was unanimously accepted NAME OF THE MAN KILLED. The name of the man killed by the collision on the Railroad at Columbia, on Wednesday last, was Michael Falcis, a resident of New

city, where he had a family.

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE. The Eclipse Health of the City Cholera

A Day of Industrying Gov. GormanMore of the Missours Mov-One Man Killed

Great Excitement the Platts Country in

Arms-Rumared Lynching of the Editor of the
Luminary-His Maniy Letter, yo.

We have been enjoying delightful weather since my last date, and several copious showers of rain have fallen, which were much needed in this vicinity. Vegetation has taken a fresh start, and the have fallen, which were much needed in this vicinity: Vegetation has taken a fresh start, and the growing crops of fruit and grain in all quarters in dicate a bountiful yield. Business is not so brisk, but we hear of no complaints from our merchants.—
The rivers are all low, and consequently fraight in high, which prevents the usual amount of shipping at this period of the season. In menetary affairs, nothing of interest has transpired. Money is abundant for all legitimate purposes of trade.

On Tuesday evening last, we witnessed one of the sublimest spectacles of can whole life, the Eclipse of the Moon. In the early part of the evening heavy clouds hung over us, and it was feared that the grand panorama would pass unseen in this latitude, but at the time of the first black speek touching the face of the pale Moon, the clouds dispersed from around the bright orb, leaving nothing to obstruct the view, and the scene was, truly grand beyond description.—Steadily and slowly the tarnished mark passed over the fair face of the brilliant orb, and about 10 o'clock the observation was at its height. At no time, strictly speaking, was it btal. This great phenomenon of the heavens was the admiration of all our citizens—the windows, doors, and side-walks were filled by the auditory, and thousands of bright eyes peered into the deep blue ky. Hundreds lett Theatres and other places of musement, to witness the grand and sublime spectacle that was presented to their view in the free and lopen sky, and all seemed to wonder at the immutable doings of that Divine power with fashioned the univorse of worlds.

o wonder at the immutable doings of that Diving ower whi h fushioned the universe of worlds. The abstract of deaths in our city for the past week The abstract of deaths in our city for the past week, shows a slight increase over that of last. The whole number of interments win up 97. There has been several cases of Cholera in our city, and we heard of one or two of our acquaintances dying suddenly in the past two or three days. A printer by the name of Church, died a few hours after he was taken ill. It is, however, by no means, considered an opidemic as yet, but it is feared the approaching warm weather will again bring this most dreaded scourge into our midst. Emigrants on the rivers are suffering and dying from it—particularly on the upper Mississippi. At the town of Bonaparte, Iowa, and also at Burlington, several deaths have occurred. At Jefferson Barracks, about 12 miles below this city, the cholera has made its appearance, and about seventy of the U.S. Soldiers were attacked, out of which number some twenty-five have died. There are from 12 to 1500 persons stationed at that point, collected from all parts of the country, so that it is natural to ex-

some twenty—interest at that point, consider all parts of the country, so that it is natural to expect that disease should prevail among them to some stent.
Gov. Sterling Price, of this State, has issued a reclamation setting apart the 31st day of May no Gov Sterling Price, of this State, has issued a proclamation setting apart the 31st day of May, as a day of Thanksgiving, Humiliation and Prayer, and hoping that we may be blessed with health, plentifulness and prosperity, and that we may not be visited with famine, pestilehec, or civil strife. It is my opinion that some of the citizens of Missouri thave great need of such a day, for their participation in and outrageous conduct at the election in Kansas Torritory. It is however, to be devoutly wished, that the proclamation may have a good effect.

feet. It is rumored here that Gov. Gorman, of Minnesota Territory, is to be jemoved, on a charge of special that grain the public lands, and that either General Shields or Mr. Breekenridge will be his successor.

On Saturday last, the that appointed by the Missouri mob for the avacuation and final departure of Messrs. Park & Patterson editors of the Luminary, from their place of residence—Parkville—expired.—Various rumors have reached our city relative to the proceedings of this gang of highwaymen. It is said that Park was pursued into Kansas, captured and severely lynched, and his dwelling, with its contents, burned to the ground; and the Platte Argus warns both Park and Patterson not to appear in that town after theitime specified by the Missouri rowners in like manner in the same grave—a large majority of the people sanction it, and it will be consummated. A large and enthusiastic meeting has been held in Clay county, and committees have been appointed to wait upon, and warn off all abolition preachers, and to report to an adjourned meeting the replies and determination of the parties called upon.

Mr. Park has published a letter, giving a full statement of his course, and calls upon the lawabiding citizens to protect him from the ruthless hands of an exasperated mob. It is a manly and dignified appeal to the hohor and patrictism of Missouri, and the good and law-abiding people of that portion of our State should protect the life and property of a man, who has added so much reputation to, and taken so much interest in the welfare and prosperity of its people, as it dappears from all accounts, Mr. Park has done. But as his letter shows what It is rumored here that Gov. Gorman, of Minneerty of a man, who has added so much reputation to, and taken so much interest in the welfare and prosperity of its people, as it appears from all accounts, Mr. Park has done. But as his letter shows what he intends, in the face of the resolutions you have already published, I deen it justice to that gentleman to allow him to speak for himself, and cip the following paragraph from his able and fearless letter:

"I love the South, and have spent the best energies of my life to advance her interests and her glory. The battle fields of Texas are eternal evidences of the fact, where individual enterprise gathered around the gallant Houston, and by incredible hardship and almost superhuman exertion, the independence of that vast dountry was achieved—now one of the brightest stars in the constellation of States; and I refer to my fellow citizens to attest the fact, that, while I have resided in Missouri, I have labored unceasingly to promote her interests.

I love the North, too, never, while live lasts, shall I forget the green hills of Vermont, where rests the grave of my mother; nor the deeds of the men of '76; nor the virtues and energies of the men who have made those States a bencon-light—the wonder and admiration of the world; and I shall ever look upon their glory as the common inheritance of every American citizen.

With regard to leaving this community, I would

American citizen.
With regard to leaving this community, I would do so cheerfully, as soon as I could dispose of my interests here, were I satisfied that a further residence

was not agreeable; but to leave the grave of my wife the home I have toiled years to embellish and improve, and many interests interwoven with the growth and prosperity of the country, and flee for no offence, like a base culprit—I cannot. I would no ofence, like a buse cupirt—I cannot. I worker rather prefer death at my own home, amid the flowers and trees planted and consecrated by affection, and upon the soil of the country I have toiled to build up. Our press has been thrown into the Missouri river—I may be buried there too—an humble individual is in the power of hundreds of armed men—but his death will not destroy the freedom of an American Perss. I Independence of thought and services. American Press! Independence of thought and ac-tion is inherent in the bosom of every freeman, and it will gush up like a perpetual fountain forcer!— God has impressed on his universe the principles of truth and justice, and they midst provait.

If there is no security in the land of Washington—if an American houle failurds no protection—if the time has arrived when this Union must be dissolved,

time has arrived when this Union must be dissolved, and all its kindred ties and mighty interests broken and destroyed, and our land drenched with fraternal blood, then let me be buried beneath the turbid waters of the Missouri, rather than live to behold such a scene. God save our country!'

This letter was written on the 23d of April, and since that time, rumor says, he was pursued into Kansas and lynched. It is also rumored that Mr. Park is now in our city but this is probably a mistake.

Park is now in our cuty, but the Missouri river represent great excitement in all the river towns, and that immense assemblages are congregated for the purpose of carrying out the war. The army is to be divided off into squads. One company is to be sent to Kansas City for the purpose of destroying the Amercan Hotel, where the eastern emigrants and settlers put up at on their arrival. Another to proceed into Kansas Territory and break up and burnishe "Herald of Freedom" Office; and others still are dispatched into different parts of Kansas and the Missouri river towns, as guerrillas, to watch the movements ed into different parts of Kansas and the Missouri river towns, as guerrillas, to watch the movements of the peaceable settlers and visitors to the country. One of these parties went to the town of Leavenworth, called a squatter meeting on the 1st of May, and excitement ran very high. During the session of this meeting inflammatory and incendiary speeches were made, and much confusion provaited. During the delivery of one of these fire-cating addresses, a man named McCrea, a lawyer, and an Anti-Slaveryite, called Clark, a Pro-Slavery man, a liar,—Clark struck him and knocked him down, whereupon the latter drew a revolver and shot Clark dead on the spot. McCrea attempted to escape by swimming the Missouri river, but was captured and locked up in the guard house, at the Fort, by his friends. The mob assembled around the Fort and demanded a deliverance of the prisoner, and if the request was not

the guard house, at the Fort, by his friends. The mob assembled around the Fort and demanded a deliverance of the prisober, and if the request was not complied with in a specified time, they would attack the Fort, tear down the building, and lynch the prisoner. In the meantime, the mob got out a handbill, calling upon the friends of Clark to ayenge the blood of their fellow man. This handbill was circulated all over that portion of country, demanding of every Pro-Slavery man in the State to meet at that city to adopt measures of proceeding in the present crisis. This document is signed by several prominent men in that section. Such was the state of affairs, when the boat that brought this intelligence left that city. What will be the result, God only knows. The vear has just commenced, and it devolves upon the United States Government to lose no time (if our State authorities will not take it upon themselves to check this banditti in its mad career,) in subduing the outrages and unlawful proceedings of this self-styled "Self Defensive Association"—composed of men unfit to control their own passions, and unworthy the protection or aid of our law-abiding and peaceable citizens. If decency and common sense, and the esteem and respect they owe to their fellow men dees not prompt themse a full sense of their duty—a duty they owe to the State, the Nation, and the Jaws of the country—let the camon roar, and the jsteel flash in the brilliant rays of a morning sun on the once peaceful and happy shores of Missoin. As much as such an event is to be regretted, it is also a source of deep regret that the outrages already perpetrated have not found our Governor in the line of his duty—in the discharge of his official crud imperative duty. His proclamation for a day of thanksgiving and prayer will not cheek the hirst for blood, and the destruction of property by a band of ruffinals colleagued together for acts of violence and the perpetration of fraud upon the ballot box and of ruffinals colleagued together for acts of violen Murray & Stock, and which are worthy of special

deed, deeply to be deplored, that this mob cannot be arrested and made amenable to the laws of our State, without resorting to force and the bayonet; but we see no other remiedy by which peace and quietude can be restored on the borders of our State, and it is the more to be lamented when we consider the consequences of such an engagement—the loss of life, and the vacant seat in many a family circle. If this civil war continues much longer, without the interference of the Governor of this State, or the proper authorities at Washington, it will require a much stronger army than you, might suppose, to conquer and subdue the Pro-Slaveryites, now engaged, and about to enlist in the bonter lated struggle against Freedom in the Territory of Kansas. Every day adds new recruits to their number, and in foot the whole Platte country is in arms against any attempt to make Kansas a Free State. We look for bloody news by the next arrival from the Missouri vivor.

It is said, and from all accounts with some resemblance of truth, that Gen. Atchison is playing a quiet game in this despicable and high handed transaction—being right in their midst; and we see no instance where he has thurned his hand to prevent the destruction of life and prosperity; and we have every reason to believe contenances and concarages the damnable conduct of those Missourians who took charge of the polls in Kansas at the recent election—and it is further said yoted himself. This might or might not be true, but we think Gen. Atchison is