INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTERIAN.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.
A. SANDERSON, Associate.

LANCASTER, PA., APRIL 29, 1856.

CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES!

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

(*Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.*)

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery County.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter County.

MR. BUCHANAN'S RETURN HOME.

Great and Enthusiastic Reception!

HIS RECEPION AT DIFFERENT POINTS!

OUT-POURING OF THE PEOPLE!

SPEECHES OF DR. MUHLENBERG, MR. BUCHANAN AND MR. RUSH.

Mr. BUCHANAN, after nearly three years' absence, returned home on Saturday afternoon last, accompanied by a committee of gentlemen from Philadelphia; and a committee of our citizens, who were deputed there to meet him, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Committee of Escort.—Capt. Geo. Sanderson, Col. S. C. Stambaugh, Col. Jesse Reinhold, Luther Richards, J. B. Kauffman, John W. Jackson, Jacob Herzog, Jacob Zecher, Lewis Haldy, William Cox, S. H. Reynolds, Joshua W. Jack, Jacob F. Kautz, John F. Shroder, John Lippincott, Christian Widmyer, J. J. Sprenger, H. B. Swarr, M. Malone, P. McEvoy, J. A. Addis, J. W. C. Jack, R. M'Grann, H. E. Leman and Geo. M. Steinman.

All along the road, from Philadelphia, at the different stopping places, crowds of people were collected, who made the welkin ring with their gladsome shouts. At Parkesburg, he was given in charge to the Lancaster Escort Committee, by Benjamin Rush, Esq., in a few eloquent and suitable remarks, which were responded to by Capt. Sanderson, Chairman of the Lancaster Committee, in a neat and appropriate manner.

The engine which brought the train, from Philadelphia, was the "Young America." It was gaily decorated with flags, and on the front of it there was a large banner, on which was inscribed:—"Welcome Home—Pennsylvania's Favorite Son."

As the train approached the Locomotive Works, a salute of seventeen guns was fired, under the direction of Col. JOHN H. DUCHMAN and Capt. HENRY A. HAMBRIGHT, and the bands struck up the National Airs, playing them in fine style.—The crowd of people at the Works and in the vicinity was immense—the upper windows of the Works, and those of the Fulton Iron Works, were lined with ladies, who with the waving of their handkerchiefs, and the cheers of the great crowd below, made such an enlivening scene as we have never before witnessed. At this place he was handed over to the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, by the Chairman of the Escort Committee.

A procession was then formed, with two splendid bands of music in attendance, headed by Col. DUCHMAN, as Chief Marshal, and Col. Cyrus Carmany, Richard McGrann, David Reese and Michael H. Locher, all mounted. Mr. Buchanan took a seat in a carriage in company with Dr. Muhlenberg, Chairman Committee of Reception, his Honor, Mayor Zimmerman, and Col. Joseph B. Baker. The following was the order in which the procession was formed:

Chief Marshal and Aids.
Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, in company with the above named gentlemen.
Committee of Escort.
Committee from Philadelphia.
Committee of Reception.
Music—Hepting's Band.
Aldermen of the City.
Ex-Mayors of the City.
Select and Common Councils.
Faculty of Franklin Marshall College.
Music—Fencibles' Band.
Citizens in General.

The procession, which was very long, then moved up Plumb to East King street, and thence to Centre Square. Whilst on the march, the bells were rung, cannon fired, flags displayed at different points, and the enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds. In East King street the windows, doors and steps of the dwellings, stores and Court House were lined with ladies, who, by sparkling eyes, pleasant smiles and waving handkerchiefs, showed their delight in welcoming home our distinguished fellow-citizen.

The streets were lined with persons, eager to catch a glimpse of Mr. Buchanan. Centre Square presented the appearance of a perfect sea of heads. The stores, City Hall, and other buildings, in that space, were crowded with ladies, anxious to see and hear the great BUCHANAN. He bowed repeatedly to the cheers, and other enthusiastic demonstrations with which he was greeted.

Centre Square was handsomely decorated with flags, at the different corners of the different streets leading therefrom. The stand, from which the speeches were delivered, was fitted up in fine style, over the top of which was placed a large transparency, on which were the following words: "James Buchanan—Welcome Home!"

On the arrival of the procession at the Square, Dr. MUHLENBERG, in a very happy and appropriate manner welcomed Mr. BUCHANAN back to his old home. The following is the substance of his speech:

Representing your friends of the City and County of Lancaster, irrespective of party, I salute you, sir, upon your safe return to home and country. After an absence of several years, engaged in arduous official duties, and anxious cares for your country's interests, we are pleased to see you return with your accustomed vigor unimpaired. Even time has passed gently over your brows, evidently reserving you for future use and higher purposes.

The revolutionary race has years since passed away.—How few of the statesmen of the second war, that of 1812, remain? Gen. Jackson and John Quincy Adams, Calhoun and Crawford, Webster and Clay are gone; the veterans Cass and Benton, with Pennsylvania's two distinguished sons, Buchanan and Dallas, remain to point out the path of duty and honor to impatient Young America. Men of sound principles and pure motives, men of experience, who have been tried at home and abroad, are wanting to advise, counsel and often restrain the eccentric motions of a young, vigorous and excitable people. You have returned therefore, in good season, at an important period of your country's history, when your ripe judgment and conservative counsel may be required. Abolitionism, secession and civil war are threatened at home. From across the broad Atlantic are heard low murmurs of accumulated power, jealous of the rapid growth of this Western Republic, the home of the afflicted and oppressed of all nations. Great skill and consummate prudence will be required to conduct the vessel of State through the shoals and rapids which threaten destruction. But we trust that Providence, which, heretofore, has so carefully watched over this favored land of destiny, will supply the men best adapted to the times and circumstances, who having inscribed upon their banners "the Constitution and the Union" will in this name, alone, march on to glorious victory. God grant these results. Sir, I bid you again welcome to your home.

The Dr.'s speech was received with much applause. Mr. BUCHANAN responded in a feeling and eloquent manner.—We are sorry that we cannot give the whole of his truly great speech. We have never heard him speak better, or more feelingly. The following is a very imperfect synopsis of his remarks:

Mr. Buchanan said no more appropriate selection could have been made, to welcome him in behalf of the citizens; they had been acquainted 45 years, and during that time his friendship had never wavered. To the people of Lancaster county he was indebted for whatever of distinction he had attained. They took him up when a boy, and sustained him in his profession, and though often differing with them on questions of policy, sometimes with the majority, he had always been treated with respect, and never since he left home, nearly three years ago had a day passed that his thoughts had not turned to mingle with the friends and scenes which now once more surround him; but never for a moment, had he anticipated such a welcome as this, which he saw in the heaving hearts of the concourse around him, and felt in his own heart.

Mr. B. then referred to the changes which had taken place since he left—the old court house, the scene of his early labors stood there no longer—he had known the grandfathers of many of those before him, and who had long since fallen asleep.

He passed an eloquent eulogium upon our loved country, as compared with the despotisms of the Old World—referred to the loyalty of Pennsylvania—of the citizens of Lancaster County, and of his Old Whig opponents—to the Constitution and the Union, and deprecated the idea of a severance of the Union, as something which should not be talked or even thought of, any more than a man should talk of committing suicide. The one would be no greater crime against the person than the other against the country.

In conclusion, Mr. Buchanan said that he had been highly though unexpectedly honored in New York, and in all places that he had passed through to his home. But that this was more gratifying than all. Here he had met with a welcome dearer to his heart. That during his absence abroad he had passed through perils and thanked God for his safe return to the fair and favored spot that of all others was dear to him. He had here met those whose gradfathers he had known, but now gone from the scenes of life. He felt a deep sense of gratitude for their friendship and their approbation during his public life. He thanked God that he was permitted to return, and hoped to live and die here.

Mr. Buchanan was followed by Benjamin Rush, Esq., of Philadelphia, he said he had been entrusted by the citizens of that place with the duty of correcting the impression that may to some extent have gone abroad, from the action of the City Councils in refusing to open the Hall of Independence for the reception of the distinguished statesman on his return home from a mission in which he had rendered his country most eminent services. He was happy to be able to say, that the action of their City Councils grossly misrepresented the sentiment of their constituents; and he but expressed the general sentiment when he assured the citizens of Lancaster that the consequences of their disgraceful conduct would rebound with tremendous force upon the heads of its authors. He spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. Buchanan's service while abroad, to whom the citizens of this country are indebted for preserving the public peace without compromising in the least degree the national honor, and expressed his gratification at having witnessed the cordial and enthusiastic welcome extended to their distinguished fellow citizen in this, his beloved home, where of all other places he was best known and equally honored and beloved.

The speeches were all received with great and enthusiastic applause, and at the conclusion of them, three almost deafening cheers were given Mr. Buchanan, after which he was escorted to Michael's Hotel, and, in company with a large number of his personal and political friends, partook of a handsome collation, provided by the worthy and estimable proprietor, John Michael, Esq., and after the repast was over, he took by the hand many of his old friends.

At 6 o'clock he repaired to his delightful residence—Wheatland—and late in the evening was splendidly serenaded by the Fencibles' Band.

The crowded state of our columns, prevents us from giving any further account of this long-to-be-remembered welcome home reception.

☞ Mr. RUSH's speech we will give at length in our next issue—and Mr. BUCHANAN's also, if we can induce him to write it out for publication. Unfortunately there was no Reporter present, or we would not be under the necessity of troubling the distinguished gentleman for a copy of his very able, appropriate and feeling address.

☞ Applicants for license who have taken depositions, should remember that, under the rule, those depositions must be filed with the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions at least two days before the meeting of the Court. The Court will sit on Monday next—consequently the depositions must be filed at the latest by Saturday of the present week.

Mr. Buchanan's Welcome Home.

It is understood that Mr. Buchanan is now on the ocean on his way back to his native land, and we are most happy to learn that appropriate measures are in progress to give him a cordial welcome here in Philadelphia. An informal meeting of citizens was held yesterday, where, among varied political opinions and different habits of thought, there was earnest and thorough sympathy in the impulse which prompts us all to give Mr. Buchanan, in this metropolis and on the threshold of Pennsylvania, a strong token of individual respect and of gratitude for his eminent public services. The Board of Trade, the proper representative of our commercial interests, at its meeting last night, took order to the same effect. These are strictly popular movements, not meant, of course, to interfere with any official action by the city authorities; but, being popular and spotaneous, we are quite sure, all the more agreeable to the individual who is their object. No public man ever stood in a more interesting and impressive relation to the nation, to Pennsylvania and to Philadelphia, than does Mr. Buchanan at this moment. His reputation as a national statesman, steadily enlarging through a long series of years, (for he has been in our public councils for nearly forty,) is higher and surer now than it ever was. The retrospect of his public life, criticised as it may be—and we have often had occasion to dissent from his opinions—show no act, or word, or thought of infidelity to the Constitution or the Union, threatened as it sometimes seems to have been, in various quarters, and throughout there has been the performance of active duty as Representative, as Senator, as Cabinet Minister, and in private counsel. Mr. Buchanan has, too, a high national position in this, which practically should not be disregarded, that absence on public service, for the last three years, while he has never disguised his opinions, has made him, in a great degree, exempt from immediate excitements, and has enabled him to regard, and perhaps control them, by placid and patriotic wisdom, through the influence of this very exemption. His diplomatic conduct, at a critical jucture of international affairs, is highly and justly esteemed. There has been a prevalent sense of comfort and security every moment that Mr. Buchanan represented us abroad. We were sure of his integrity, his discretion, his appreciation to an eminent degree of the risks and dangers which proud yet peace-loving nations run as they drift nearer and nearer to the edge of that whirlpool which often engulfs and always damages; and above all, we were sure of his keen sense of that sentiment of honor, delicate and acute, that throbs in every pulse of the American heart, and whose very sensitiveness may be sometimes stimulated and abused by designing or inconsiderate men. Of all this we are sure,—and now that the trust is executed, and, so far as his agency can affect them, all our expectations realized, the nation thanks and welcomes him. Pennsylvania too has great reason to be proud of him, and to renew the kind greeting she has so often given him. It is not easy to avoid, or to use without fear of misconstruction, a phrase which party had stereotyped, but in a broader and more generous sense than it was ever used before, we can with precision say, that Mr. Buchanan is welcomed back as Pennsylvania's "favorite son." Pennsylvania is proud of him, and what Pennsylvania does not always do, she means to say so, and to say it with an acclaim louder and wider than has ever been heard before, for there is a local sentiment operating in his behalf much stronger than political organization ever aroused. It is a sentiment, too, that we trust will not be trifled with. The city of Philadelphia—if we may venture so to describe it, the once Whig city of Philadelphia—cordially welcomes Mr. Buchanan. Her men of business, her merchants, manufacturers and artizans feel that they can look with confidence and esteem on a veteran statesman whose very experience makes him practically conservative, and who, as a Pennsylvanian, feels with us and for us. One is surprised to find in our streets and in casual intercourse how strong and prevalent this feeling is. It is manifested in the prompt action of our commercial men. It was even more so in the unpremeditated and informal meeting of Mr. Buchanan's friends, without distinction of technical party; where were found our most distinguished citizens, of all professions and pursuits, who seemed to be brought together only by a disinterested desire to offer a proper acknowledgment to a meritorious public servant. Philadelphia means to do honor where honor has been so faithfully earned.—*North American.*

From the New York Herald, of Thursday.

Arrival of Mr. Buchanan.

His Reception by Our City Authorities.—Arrangements to Receive the Citizens at the City Hall to-day.

The Hon. James Buchanan, late Midister to the Court of St. James, arrived yesterday in the Arago from France.

In anticipation of his arrival, the public authorities had made preparations for his reception; but the unusual rapid passage which the Arago made for this season of the year, took them somewhat by surprise. It was intended to meet the steamer in the lower bay, and that the committee which had been appointed by the Common Council, should there extend to him the welcome and hospitalities of our city. The arrangements, however, owing to the cause we have already indicated, were not perfected in time to carry out the intentions of the committee, and they were, accordingly, obliged to await the arrival of the vessel at the pier.

In addition to the preparations which had been made by the city functionaries, a number of Mr. Buchanan's political friends and adherents in this city had also determined to give the distinguished gentleman a reception, and a committee for that purpose was appointed, of which Capt. Wm. L. Wiley was Chairman. But this arrangement was also defeated, and his friends concluded that, instead of the proposed reception, they would give him a serenade this (Thursday) evening at half-past 9 o'clock.

At half-past 7 o, clock the committees of both boards were notified that the Arago was coming up, and at 8 o'clock the following members were at the pier at Beach street, ready to board the steamer when she came alongside:—

Committee of the Board of Aldermen.—Alderman Ely, Chairman; Aldermen Fox, Fulmer, Herrick and Brown.

Committee of the Board of Councilmen.—H. Smith, Chairman; Messrs. Cargill, Noyes, Whitlock and Van Riper.

The Arago was boarded at the Quarantine by officers Roach and Murray, of the Emigrant Squad, who bore a note from the Mayor to Mr. Buchanan, informing him that the city authorities intended to give him a public reception, and would meet him on the wharf for the purpose of conducting him to his hotel. As soon as the vessel reached her pier, the committees of the Common Council went on board, where they found Mr. Buchanan in the midst of a number of his friends. He was easily distinguished from among those by whom he was surrounded by his venerable appearance. Although now past sixty years he is yet a hale, vigorous man, and although he does not still possess the elasticity and strength of manhood, his physical powers have not suffered so much as might have been expected from the encroachment of age. During the passage he was much oppressed with sea sickness, but he had entirely recovered a day or two before his arrival. All his friends say—and they certainly ought to know—that he never looked better. It is a fact deserving of mention, that the day of his return to his native land is also the anniversary of his birth, and his political admirers have found in that fact a favorable omen of his political preferment in the coming struggle for the Presidency. However that may be, certainly Mr. Buchanan appears to be in better enjoyment of his physical powers than the majority of men at his advanced age. When he became aware that the committee of the Common Council were on board, he received them with the utmost courtesy.

After introducing himself and the other members of the committee, Alderman Ely tendered the hospitalities of the city to Mr. Buchanan in the following brief and appropriate remarks:—

It affords me no ordinary pleasure to have the honor in behalf of the Common Council, to welcome, and at the same time to tender you the hospitalities of this city. On this occasion, and at this particular time, a lengthy address would be out of place. You will allow me, sir, therefore, simply to congratulate you upon the safe termination of your voyage, and to express the hope that you will do our city the honor to become its guest during your stay among us. We have, under the belief, continued Alderman Ely, that you would comply with our request in this respect, already had the necessary provision made for you at the Everett House. It has been the desire of our city authorities to show you all the attention in their power, and to manifest their appreciation of your official acts, which we trust will tend to promote the interests of the whole country.

Mr. BUCHANAN replied substantially as follows:—

Allow me, sir, to express through you my thanks to the authorities of this great city for the honor which they have conferred upon me in inviting me to partake of their hospitalities. It is with feelings of justifiable pride that in common with every American, I look upon the present greatness and the growing prosperity of our commercial metropolis. It already occupies a distinguished place among the great cities of the world, not only on account of the extent of its vast commercial resources, but the numerous charitable and educational institutions maintained by the public and private benevolence of its citizens. Like all who, after a long absence, return at last to their native land, I rejoice at again seeing my own country, and at beholding the numerous evidences which surround me, of the happiness and the prosperity of its people. In conclusion, sir, I beg leave again to thank you for the generous hospitality which has been tendered to me, and express the pleasure I feel in complying with your friendly invitation.

Mr. Buchanan then, accompanied by Alderman Ely and the other members of the Common Council, left the steamer, after taking a farewell of the many friends he had made during the voyage. An open barouche was in readiness on the pier, in which in company with some of the committee, he was conveyed to the hotel, the rest of the company following in carriages. On their arrival at the Everett House, the guest of the city again underwent the ceremony of introduction to a number of private and political friends, who, hearing of his arrival, had called at the earliest moment to pay him their respects. Among these were the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, who was Secretary of the Legation under Mr. Buchanan, and Mayor Wood.

When this interesting ceremony was brought to a close, Alderman Ely again addressed Mr. Buchanan, tendering him on behalf of the city, a public dinner, and expressing his desire to show him any attention which might be in his power, to make his stay in the city agreeable and pleasant.

Mr. Buchanan regretted that he was obliged to decline the honor intended him, as he desired to leave the city, for Philadelphia, on Friday morning. But for this, he would be glad, he said, to comply with the wishes of the committee. To-morrow (to-day) he would be pleased to place himself at their disposal.

Alderman Ely then said that if agreeable to him, the citizens would like to have the opportunity of paying their respects to him at the City Hall, and for that purpose the Governor's Room would be thrown open at any time that he might select. After some little conversation, it was settled that Mr. Buchanan should receive his friends to-day, the 24th inst., in the place designed, between the hours of 12 and 2.

Having made these arrangements, the committee took their leave. Before leaving, however, they partook of a collation provided for them by the proprietor of the hotel.

To-day, Mr. Buchanan is to visit the Astor Library at 10 o'clock, A. M., the City Hall between the hours of 12 and 2, take dinner with the Mayor at 6 P. M., and will be serenaded at the time already specified.

THE RECEPTION OF MR. BUCHANAN—VISIT TO THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

According to arrangements, the committee appointed to receive Mr. Buchanan, of both Boards, met at the Everett House, at half-past ten o'clock, to escort Mr. Buchanan to the City Hall. Accordingly, at 11 o'clock, an open barouche, drawn by four splendid grey horses, and six new carriages, arrived at the hotel, to receive the party, and convey them to the Hall. At a few minutes past eleven he was conducted to his carriage by Alderman Ely and Councilman Smith, when they all started for the Astor Library.

Here an hour was spent in viewing the building, &c., when they again returned to their carriages, and proceeded to the City Hall, where over two thousand persons were waiting for the time to come when they could be admitted to see him. A large body of Police, from the 8th, 9th, 16th, 18th, 20th, and 21st Wards, under the charge of Sergent Major Ricard, was stationed along the Hall to keep the crowd back. On the arrival of the parties, Mr. Buchanan was immediately conducted to the Governor's room, where he was received by his Honor the Mayor, and a large number of his friends. After having rested himself for a few moments, his Honor Mayor Wood addressed him as follows.

MR. WOOD'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Buchanan. In representing the public authorities upon this occasion, I perform a duty as gratifying to my personal feelings, as I am sure it is in unison with the wishes of the people. In their behalf I bid you welcome. We congratulate you upon your safe return to the country which has been so much benefited and honored by your services abroad.

Though belonging to another State, and personally identified with another community, the interests of the whole Union have been well taken care of in your hands, and in receiving you as we now do, we but reflect the public sentiment. Sir, New York so dependent upon the talents, prudence and patriotism of the Statesmen of the Nation, can never be unmindful of, or indifferent to the return that is due to those who distinguish themselves.

Our great commercial interests, so completely associated with all other industrial pursuits, and so intimately connected with the general prosperity, appreciate an acknowledge the obligations they are under to those who, like yourself, have always stood up firmly in their support. Therefore, sir, in offering to you the hospitalities of the city, and in receiving you as our guest, we are conscious of doing nothing more than your fidelity to our welfare fully entitles you to receive at our hands. I have now the honor of presenting to you a copy of the Preamble and Resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the Common Council of this city, and beg your acceptance of them as expressive of the esteem and confidence of the city of New York.

MR. BUCHANAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Mayor—I accept these resolutions with deep gratitude. I consider this one of the proudest moments of my life, and it shall always be remembered. In the United States a public man has many difficulties to contend with, but such a scene as this, after a long period of public services, and from such a population, is reward enough for the whole. In foreign lands I have ever felt proud of New York; it is universally known throughout the world. The character of its citizens, the energy and enterprise of its merchants, the benevolence displayed in its public institutions, all combine to give it a character in every country and in every place on the globe, civilized and savage. My heart swelled with honest pride, yesterday, as I ascended your beautiful Bay, and I exulted in the opportunity afforded me of presenting its beauties, and thousands of vessels, to strangers on board the noble Arago. I reflected upon what has given New York its proud pre-eminence,—the blessed Union of these States. Without that union, what would become of its greatness? These were my thoughts, and such reflections naturally forced themselves upon my mind at such a time; but I am one of those who never apprehended danger to the Union. (Applause) Never, in its darkest days. I never feared for its integrity, or that the people would prove untrue to themselves and to their country by severing the bonds which held them together in one common nationality. (Applause.)

All mankind are interested in the success of our glorious experiment. It is the hope of the world; and while every portion of the country is dependent for its prosperity upon the preservation of the Constitution, of all the spots on earth, the city of New York is most interested in its continuance. (Cheers.)—That the people of New York feel this truth in their hearts I know full well, and I know also the energy and the enterprise with which they always act in a noble and righteous cause.

In regard to my humble self, I thank you, Mr. Mayor, most cordially, for the appreciation which you entertain for me and my humble services, but that too high appreciation demands my deeper gratitude. However, I think it is the part of prudence for me not to say anything in addition to what you have been pleased to say, "to let well enough alone," and, therefore, I shall conclude these remarks by expressing my deep gratitude to the chairman and the committee who have been appointed to be my companions. We meet as strangers—we shall part as friends. As for yourself, Mr. Mayor, you are an ancient friend of mine. Our friendship is of "auld lang syne." Since our first acquaintance, it has suffered no diminution or check, and I can say, as you have been a friend to me, I am no less a sincere friend of yours, and as we are both growing,—I beg your pardon—[laughter]—I mean as I am growing old, the continuance of your friendship is nothing more than I expected. [Laugh and applause] I don't know therefore that I shall thank you very much, for, if I had not met this cordial reception, I should have been greatly disappointed. I now desire, said Mr. Buchanan, to salute the many friends by whom I am surrounded, and to whom you will do me the honor to introduce.

The crowd was then admitted, one by one, who passed through, and after shaking hands with Mr. Buchanan was passed out through the side door. At two o'clock he returned, in company with the Councilmen, to his quarters, and at six o' clock, will dine with Mayor Wood at his residence.—*N. Y. Express.*

Letter to Mr. Buchanan.

The following letter addressed to Mr. Buchanan, by a number of citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, was presented to him, on Friday, at Trenton, by a committee appointed for that purpose. On the arrival of the 8 o'clock train from New York, in which he was a passenger, he proceeded to the Merchants' Exchange, where he met the business men of Philadelphia, and exchanged congratulations with them:

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1856.

Hon. James Buchanan—Dear Sir:—The undersigned, representing your Philadelphia friends, avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of welcoming you home among them. We are directed to assure you, speaking in behalf of individuals of all modes of industry and of varied political opinions, that this welcome is hearty and sincere. We welcome you to the United States and to Pennsylvania, in whose service so many years of your life have been passed, and, as American citizens, we thank you especially for your exertions, thus far successful, during your late official career, to maintain abroad the national honor, and at the same time to secure the blessings of peace between nations that have so much in common. As Pennsylvanians, we recal with natural pride the services which, as our representative, you have rendered in the councils of the nation, and the national fame which you have earned. They are part of our honors.

In order to give all the opportunity of expressing to you in person the feeling which the metropolis of your native State entertains towards, you we are directed to invite you to meet the citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, at the Merchants' Exchange, at such time as may suit your convenience.

We have the honor to be
Your friends and fellow citizens,

Wm. M Meredith, R Patterson, J Randall, J K Kane, C Macalester, F Fraley, Wm. B Reed, W C Patterson, G M Wharton, S V Merrick, N B Thompson, David S Brown, J R Penrose, Edmund A Souder, John Robins, jr., John Devereux, Wm. Cummings, J F Peniston, Sam'l Welsh, Henry White, Wm. McKee, Chas. W Churchman, Joseph Ripka, Chas. W Coxe, Robt. Ewing, Joseph Patterson, G G Westcott, H & J R Campbell, Browns & Bownen, A J Lewis, Martin & Smith, Edward Wartman, Thos. Allibone, Chas. J Biddle, Cope Brothers, John Mason & Co, John Richardson, N B Browne, P R Freas, W Heyward Drayton, John Grigg, James, Kent & Santee, J R Ingersoll, M McMicheal, Pierce Butler, Benj. Rush, George Plitt, T F Bayard, W Shippen, jr., C Ingersoll, Elias Yarnall, J C Grubb, Israel Morris, Richard Wood, Isaac Jeanes, A J Antelo, S Morris Waln, John D Taylor, S C Morton, Hacker, Lea & Co, Wm Martin, John Welsh, C H Fisher, Thos. Robins, C Biddle, Caleb Cope & Co, Bancroft, Beaver & Co, Newlin, Marshall & Co, John Stewart, G W Biddle, John Tucker, J G Brenner, J W Stitt & Co, Jas. C Van Dyke, Wm. D Lewis, J F Knorr, Wm. Welsh, Henry Cope, H D Gilpen, Seizer, Lamb & Co, Ludwig, Kneedler & Co, C J Ingersoll.

Mr. Buchanan in Philadelphia.

Arrival and Reception of the Hon. James Buchanan.—The Hon. James Buchanan reached this city about 12 o'clk, Friday on from N Y. He came through on the Camden and Amboy line, crossing in the Washington to the foot of Walnut street. On his arrival he was received by a committee of the Board of Trade, amid the thunder of cannon and the cheers of hundreds, who had assembled to do honor to the distinguished statesman.

Mr. Buchanan was conducted to a carriage by the committee, and driven to the Merchants' Exchange, where he was most warmly received. On reaching the Rotunda, the enthusiastic cheering of the crowd, and the confusion consequent upon the sudden presence of so large a number, prevented us from hearing the remarks addressed to the distinguished gentleman by the chairman of the committee, S. Morris Waln. Mr. Buchanan replied in a clear, full, and distinct voice. He expressed his gratification at the warmth of his reception, which not only gave him pleasure as a Pennsylvanian and American, but assured him of the approval of his course as the representative of the country at the British Court. While acting in that capacity he had looked solely to the honor and glory of the Union.—He was satisfied there would be no war. The people of Great Britain would not permit the Government to involve them in a conflict with this country at the present time. Mr. Buchanan closed by again expressing his grateful reception.

The city's guest was then, amid the cheers of the multitude, conducted to his carriage and driven to the Merchants' Hotel. He was accompanied there by Messrs. S. V. Merrick, Pierce Butler and Josiah Randal.

THE SERENADE TO MR. BUCHANAN.—Long before the hour indicated for the serenade to take place, an immense crowd assembled in the vicinity of the Merchants' Hotel, and when 11 o' clock arrived, there were at least three thousand persons present. The greatest enthusiasm seemed to prevail. Shortly after 11 o'clock, the Keystone Club, under the command of Wm. Bierly, as Marshal, and accompanied by Becks' and Henrys' Bands, appeared in front of the hotel, and tremendous cheers went up from them for James Buchanan.—They bore a broad banner, upon which was inscribed, "The Keystone Club"—"Welcome to Pennsylvania's Son." Upon the appearance of Mr. Buchanan upon the balcony, in company with Col. Forney and other personal and political friends, the crowd broke forth in enthusiastic applause. The bands then played, "Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances," and this was followed by an explosion of fireworks. Amid the confusion, Mr. Buchanan at length obtained permission to speak.

He said that he must have a heart of marble that could not feel the tribute thus offered. Here he was again interrupted, and the band played, "Sweet Home," in touching style.

Mr. Buchanan said he had heard those sounds in a foreign land, and his heart had swelled with emotions for his distant home.—The Americans did'nt know their own country. It was necessary to go abroad to appreciate the blessings which we enjoy. It was requisite to go abroad and see how labor was rewarded, and what the prospects of the toiler were in foreign countries, to appreciate how far advanced are the masses of this country. Here liberty was extended to all—the press was free, and no man could be called to account for an expression of opinion. Here, also, it was expected that a man should be true to his principles, and no man could withstand the frown of the American people, who proved false to principle. He had been many times up, and often down. But no man could accuse him of having proved faithless to that party whose principles he had honestly adopted. He refered to Pennsylvania, and spoke of her resources. But his native State was richest in men who were true to the Constitution and the Union. He thought that the dissolution of the Union was too grave a subject to be discussed, and thought such an event most improbable. He then refered to the principles of civil and religious liberty, which, he said, had been introduced into this country by Wm. Penn. Religious Liberty had lately been assailed, but he trusted that the American people would set its seal upon that question, and lay the assault at rest forever.

In conclusion, Mr. Buchanan said that he should never forget the brilliant and enthusiastic scene before him, and then retired amid tremendous cheering.

Col. Forney, being loudly called for, made a few remarks, and after the bands had played a few airs, the crowd dispersed with much cheering and enthusiasm. The demonstration was indeed very imposing.

CONSOLIDATION.—The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill to consolidate into one Corporation, under the title of "Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad Company," the three corporations whose roads extended in direct line from Pittsburg to the great lake city of Illinois. The companies consolidated are the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. The entire length of the consolidated line is 465 miles, and the amount of capital authorized is $10,000,000 of which $5,000,000, has been paid.

The Hagerstown (Md.) *Mail* has raised the name of JAMES BUCHANAN to its masthead, and accompanies the act with a strong article in favor of his nomination. Maryland will take her place side by side with Virginia in favor of the great Pennsylvania statesman.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

A MONSTER CIRCUS.—On Monday next the great Equestrian establishment formed by the union of Welch's National Circus of Philadelphia, and Lent's New York Circus, will exhibit in this city, afternoon and evening, for one day only. This is an establishment which can be confidently recommended to the patronage of the public, as the senior proprietor, Gen. Rufus Welch, of Philadelphia, has been located in that city for many years, and his entertainments have always solicited the commendation and support of the best portion of the community. In fact, Welch's circus will always draw out a class of people who seldom visit travelling exhibitions.

The present season Messrs. Welch & Lent are said to have surpassed all former efforts. Their traveling Paraphernalia is new and magnificent—their stud of trained horses and ponies is greatly augmented, and their Equestrian and Gymnastic troupe is probably the largest ever brought together in this country, including five lady equestrians, three clowns, and no end of male riders, vaulters, slack rope performers, equilibrists, tight rope dancers, posturers and pantomomists.

Ladies and children will find the *afternoon performance* much the most agreeable.

PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCILS.—Councils assembled in Convention, on Saturday, April 26, 1856, in the Chamber of Select Council.

Godfried Zahm, Esq., of Select Council, in the chair.

The Chairman stated the object of the Convention, to be in reference to the reception of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN.

James H. Barnes, Esq., of Select Council, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, our distinguished fellow citizen, the Hon. JAS. BUCHANAN, having returned to his native land from his mission to the Court of St. James, is expected to arrive at his home in this city, from Philadelphia, on the afternoon of to-day; Be it therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Lancaster, that they regard it alike a duty and pleasure to join in a becoming welcome to his home, of one who has so creditably maintained in the most august Court in Christendom, the honor and interests of our beloved Country, in the negotiations of the vexed questions entrusted to him.

Resolved, That Councils will proceed in a body to the place assigned for Mr. BUCHANAN'S reception by the citizens committee of arrangement, and will participate in the contemplated escort.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the several papers of this city.

LANCASTER FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—We have received from the excellent and accomplished Principal of the Institute, Rev. W. E. LOCKE, the annual Catalogue of the Officers and Pupils—embracing also the course of study pursued in the several departments, with reports of committees, general remarks, &c. &c.

To say that this is an Institution creditable alike to its Principal, and to Lancaster City in which it is located, is but to echo public sentiment generally. In the facilities afforded young Ladies for acquiring a thorough education in all the useful and ornamental branches, it is, we think, unsurpassed by any other Institution of the kind in the Commonwealth. And we are glad to know that our citizens are beginning properly to appreciate the advantages conferred upon them, by awarding to Mr. Locke a liberal and rapidly increasing patronage.

CHARACTERISTIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT FULTON HALL.—Patrick Donnelly, Esq., of this city, who is well known to be one of the best delineators of character in this country, will give an entertainment to his friends, on Friday evening, May 9th, on which occasion he will be assisted by a celebrated Professor of Music, who will preside at the piano forte.

For programme of performance see bills which will be issued in a few days.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Intelligencer, dated
WASHINGTON April 25, 1856.

Before these few lines shall reach your lively city, the Hon. James Buchanan will be in your midst, and in full enjoyment of the retirement and lovely scenery of rural beauty, that surround and adorn the shades of Wheatland.

We rejoice with the thousands of his countrymen, at his safe return from the storms and casualities of the sea, from the dangers of the billows at this season of the year. Mr. Buchanan was received with much eclat in New York by Mayor Wood, and the Aldermen and council of the commercial emporium of the Western World. He deserved all the distinction he received from that great people: he modestly declined a public dinner from the fact, of his anxiety to reach his home and his friends at an early day.

The Aldermen and Council, have refused, at Philadelphia, to permit Mr. B's. friends the pleasure of meeting him in Independence Hall, to receive the congratulations of his friends. The Aldermen of Philadelphia, as in the majority of the Council, are known to be members of the abolition black republican know-nothing party, and, until they repent of their sins and remove the scale of bigotry from their vision, will not be able to appreciate the distinction that should be awarded to the distinguished citizen of Wheatland. The people of the States will award to Mr. B., ere long, a room for a public reception of his friends, that will well accord more with the merit of service, that Mr. B. has devoted to his country. The action of the opposition at Philadelphia will then regret their petty malevolence, and wish themselves, that their votes could be blotted from the record. But we pass on, for this disrespect of the party at Philadelphia, is confirmation strong, that they are the fit and proper persons, as Americans *burlesqued*, that should rule America.

We regret to inform you that Senator Rusk has been called home in consequence of the serious indisposition of his lady. We regret this for the sake of his lady, and more, just at this period of the session of the Senate, for the loss the public will sustain, in not having his wise counsel at this time to guide and direct that valuable arm of the public service on Post Office matters. We sincerely hope his absence from the Senate will not be protracted to any length.

That humbug of a law, that was passed by Congress last year, to establish a Court of Claims, I find, is far from winning favor with Congress. Indeed, the proceedings of the Court, is "all a farce," when you examine the proceedings closely and without prejudice. They decide nothing, *pro or con*. Even if they *allow* a claim it cannot be paid without the sanction of Congress. On the other hand, if they reject a claim, it does not prevent the claimant from coming before Congress for redress. So you see, that the expense of the Court to the public Treasury is a perfect drain, for no prospect of relief, so far as the present law extends.—We are pleased to hear, that Mr. Greenwood, of the House, will report a Bill shortly, repealing the law establishing the Court. If the original bill had become a law, as proposed by Mr. Hunter, establishing a Bureau for decision upon, and then to pay claims out of a general appropriation bill as passed by Congress, then there would have been some justice extended to honest claimants before Congress;—but, as now regulated, the Court of Claims, so far as justice to the claimant is to be taken into consideration is a perfect waste of time to the distinguished judges and officers of the Court, and also, a perfect waste of money to the public treasury.

Gen. Houston has made a two day's speech this week, against the action of the late Navy Board. The General was unsparing in his denunciation for the injustice done by them to many gallant Naval Officers. The speech was interspersed with some choice wit and humor; and, upon the whole, was of telling effect upon those who sustain the action of the Board.

Both Houses of Congress, by invitation of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, will visit the new Steamer Merrimac, now at Annapolis on to-morrow. It is said by good judges, that the Merrimac is one of the best and staunchest built vessels in the U. States Navy. A jolly time is anticipated by this visit.

Before we conclude, we must, in justice remark, in defence, that Senator JAMES M. MASON being charged with writing a letter to the Editor of the *Sentinel* of this city, in favor of the renomination of Mr. Pierce, we beg leave to say, that Mr. Mason *has not written any such letter, and, never contemplated any such act.* This, we assure you, is the fact, and, that great injustice has been done to Senator MASON, by certain newspapers charging him with having written such a letter, when, he has purposely refrained from his expression of opinion on the Presidency, feeling, as well as being himself desirous, that the expression of opinion for the nominee should come from the Delegates that are to assemble at Cincinnati, rather than from any other quarter.

Yours, McFARLAND.

☞ Mr. BUCHANAN is now at his beloved home, at Wheatland, in the enjoyment of excellent health and in fine spirits. We never saw him look better. He is daily visited by troops of friends, all anxious to have the pleasure of once more taking him by the hand.

☞ We have inserted on our first page a number of extracts from the very able annual report of J. P. WICKERSHAM, Esq., Superintendent of the Common Schools of Lancaster county. Though somewhat late in the publication, owing to a press of other matter for several weeks past, these extracts will be none the less interesting to our readers. We, therefore, bespeak for them a careful perusal. Mr. W. is a model officer in every respect, and the cause of common school education could not be entrusted to more competent hands.

Mr. Buchanan Invited to Baltimore.

The City Councils of Baltimore, on Friday evening last, unanimously passed a resolution tendering the hospitalities of the city to Mr. BUCHANAN. What a contrast to the miserable demagogueism of the Know-Nothing Councils of Philadelphia, who, the day before, had refused the use of Independence Hall, to the distinguished man for the purpose of receiving his friends.

Delegates Appointed.

☞ The Fifth Congressional District of Maryland, have appointed Governor Lowe, of Frederick county, and Hon. John Thompson Mason, of Washington, delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and passed strong resolutions in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN and the claims of Pennsylvania to the Presidential nomination.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR.—The State Agricultural Society, on the 15th inst., appointed a committee of five persons to visit Pittsburg and make arrangements to have the next State Fair held there, provided the citizens will raise two thousand dollars towards defraying the expenses. The committee will be in Pittsburg on to-morrow.

LOSS OF SPECULATORS.—The Louisville Courier states that speculators in corn on the Wabash have sustained great losses the present season; 40 and 43 cents have been paid for corn, and it is now selling for 25 cents. The crop is unusually large, and unless there should be an extra demand, of which there is no prospect, it must go down still more.

☞ The Tenth Congressional district of Virginia (the Shenandoah or "Tenth Legion,") have appointed delegates to Cincinnati, and instructed them for Mr. BUCHANAN.

Court Proceedings.

The April term of the Court of Quarter Sessions commenced on the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.; Judge Long presiding, Judge Brown Associate. We make a synopsis from the Inland Daily's report of the proceedings:

MONDAY, April 21.

Mr. Baker presented a petition from the Board of Directors of the Litiz School District, praying the Honorable Court to continue the same as an independent school district, agreeably to the provisions of the school laws. The petition sets forth that the district contains a population of 450 persons and about 90 taxables; that they have been keeping this school open 10 months in the year, and are desirous of continuing to do the same hereafter, which they could not do if united to the adjoining districts, which have school only five months in the year. A rule to show cause why the prayer of the petition should not be granted was issued, made returnable on Monday, the 5th of May.

Mr. Burrowes presented a petition for viewers to assess damages sustained by Jacob N. Miller by the extension of Ann street, in this city.

Mr. Hiestand presented a petition from citizens of parts of Clay and West Cocalico townships, praying to be annexed to Ephrata township, and asking the Court to appoint viewers to make report thereon to next Court.

Mr. Slaymaker, City Solicitor, asked that the Court make a rule directing notice to be given to the city authorities in all applications for viewing roads in the said city. Rule requiring such notice to be given adopted by the Court.

Mr. McElroy was about asking for the continuance of a surety of the peace case, on account of the sickness of a witness for the defence. The Court intimated that it was contrary to a rule to hear witnesses for the defence. Mr. Ellmaker and other members of the bar expressed considerable surprise at the existence of such a rule, as it might, in many cases, greatly oppress defendants causing them to be committed to prison, when unable to pay the costs, without an opportunity of showing their innocence.

On motion of Mr. Smith, a rule was granted to show cause why a certain writ served by the Sheriff upon John F. Cowan, should not be quashed. It appeared by the accompanying affidavit, that Mr. Cowan attended the last Court upon the assurance of his counsel that he could not be arrested, but that said writ was served upon him while on his way from Court to the cars.

Nineteen grand jurors answered to their names, and selected Hanson B. Jacobs, of Cærnarvon, their Foreman.

Judge Long stated that he was not aware of any cases that would come before the Grand Inquest, requiring special instructions, but if any such necessity should arise, the Court would be pleased to give them any information desired.

The Court directed the clerk to ask the constables specially, whether they knew of any liquor being sold in their respective bailiwicks, in violation of the new license law. Judge Long further stated that if any persons had sold liquor in violation of the provisions of this law, they had rendered themselves obnoxious to the Court, and liable to indictment and punishment.

The constables' returns were then received under oath, and the bonds of the new incumbents examined and approved.

A large number of Tavern Keepers and Beer Sellers were returned for violating the new law.

Wm. Kirkpatrick, machinist, of this city, was charged with threatening to knock out the brains of the cranium of Leonard Scott, who called Mr. K. some very hard names in his own office. Mr. Scott thought it was queer justice which compelled him to pay a bill of costs when he was seeking for redress, but the Court left the Sheriff to make the necessary explanations.

Christian Kneidler, a vagrant, was committed in default of bail to keep the peace for six months, on complaint of John Brady, of Millersville, whose barn he threatened to burn down.

John Smith, charged with the larceny of a silver watch and $5 in money, the property of Jacob C. Kempman, was acquitted of the charge. Alexander for defendant.

Henry Richardson, (col.) charged with the larceny of a silk and calico dress, and a small sum of money, from Mary Ann Brown, (col.) of this city, the jury found him guilty of stealing the dress, but not of the money. In consideration of his being an old offender, he was sentenced to nine months imprisonment.

Daniel Home, (col.) indicted as a party in the above larceny, plead guilty, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

TUESDAY, April 22.

Com. vs. Christian Kryder. Indictment, assault and battery, on complaint of Abram Roland. It appears that some time in January there was a private dancing party at the public house of John Keel, on the New Holland pike, on which occasion the fracas that led to this prosecution took place. The testimony was somewhat contradictory and the court left it for the jury to reconcile. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, but ordered the defendant to pay costs of prosecution. Patterson and J. B. Amwake for Commonwealth, Hiester and Eby for defendant.

Chrn. Hear and Caroline Hoar were sentenced to pay costs of prosecution on complaint preferred against Hyronimous Horter, for assault and battery, the grand jury having ignored the bill and ordered them to pay the costs; and Hyronimous Horter, who had preferred a cross complaint in the same case, underwent a similar sentence.

Julius Fecht, was convicted of stealing a pair of pantaloons, from the clothing store of Donnelly & Schmaling, of this city, and sentenced to three months imprisonment.—Eby assigned as counsel by court for defendant.

Jacob Draer was convicted of the larceny of a horse blanket, the property of Daniel Royer, which was taken from the yard of Blickensderfer's hotel of this city. The blanket was valued at fifty cents, and defendant alleged that he found the blanket, intending to use it in making stockings. In consequence of his having been in prison ten weeks, the court sentenced him to one week. Reynolds assigned as counsel for defendant.

John Bucher, was convicted of fornication and bastardy on complaint of Miss Caroline Kegerise. The child being a male, defendant was sentenced to pay $33,45 lying-in expenses and 75 cents per week for maintenance of child until the 19th of December, 1862, and give the usual security. Fordney for Commonwealth, J. B. Amwake for defendant.

Wm. Hough, convicted of stealing a coat from Martin Ballor, near Elizabethtown, was sentenced to five months imprisonment. Eby assigned for defence.

The case of James A. McGee, of Clearfield, indicted for obtaining a raft under false pretenses at Marietta, was, on motion of his counsel, Col. Frazer, continued to the adjourned Court in May, owing to the absence of a material witness.

By leave of Court, on motion of Mr. Swarr, constable Eby of Manheim borough, amended his returns so as to read that the tavern keepers of that township had violated the act of April 14, 1855, instead of "the law of last winter."

Charles Sheppard, a spruce looking young man, sporting kid gloves and a pair of keen eyes, claiming to be a brother or near relative of the famous Jack Shepard, and equally as hard to catch or hold when caught, was put on trial on charge of malicious mischief. It appeared from the testimony that sometime in February last, Mrs Bixler, wife of Jacob Bixler, of East Cocalico, locked up her house, her husband and the rest of the family being absent, and went to a neighbor's house. When she returned a short time afterwards, she was met by defendant coming down stairs, with one of Colt's revolvers in his hand, who opened the door and passed out. She gave the alarm to some of the neighbors, who gave chase, arrested him, brought him back to the house, and finally took him before a magistrate in Reamstown, who bound him over to court. Defendant told some extensive stories about his operations in the burglary line, which sounded more like the talk of a fool than a knave. He gave evidence of a good knowledge of the law of burglary, contending before the magistrate, that entering a house in the daytime, without breaking doors, did not constitute the crime of burglary.

The defense was that the indictment could not be sustained, as there was nothing in the testimony to show that he had malice against any of the parties, or that he broke the pane of glass merely for the sake of injuring the property, or causing terror to the inmates of the house. If his motive was theft, then an indictment for malicious mischief could not be sustained. Col. Frazer made an able and elaborate argument on this point, and the Court took a similar view of the matter, leaving the question of motive to be passed upon by the jury, who, after half an hour's absence, returned a verdict of not guilty, and defendant to pay the costs of prosecution. Sentenced accordingly, and committed in default of payment.

Ely Bowlen, *alias* J. Ely. Indictment, Larceny.—Stealing a horse from Emanuel Snober, Inkeeper, of this city. This defendant was a venerable looking, grey haired old man, about 65 years of age. It was in evidence that he came to the National House, in this city, on Christmas afternoon, and staid there all night, registering his name as J. Ely, of York county, paying his bill in the morning. On Christmas night he was seen in Shober's bar room, and had some conversation about hiring a horse and machine the next morning to go to Litiz for his wife. He called again in the morning procured the horse and wagon, to go for his daughter, as he then said. Mr. Shober directed his ostler, Jonas Miller, to furnish defendant with the horse and buggy. Mr. Shober, on his cross examination, said he could not swear positively that the defendant is the man to whom he hired the horse, but his ostler, Mr. Miller, was positive in his identification.

The horse and wagon was subsequently found in possession of defendant in Somerset county, where he had been practicing medicine and preaching occasionally as Ely Bowlen.

The defense were that the identification was not clearly made out—that Mr. Shober, who had the means of knowing, had not identified the prisoner—but chiefly, that there was no felonious intent in the taking of the horse. The principle of law applied to the case was, that where there has been no trespass in the taking, there can be no felonious intent in the carrying away. It was clearly proven that the horse and buggy were given by Mr. Shober's direction, and counsel contended that the intent of felonious taking at the time did not appear in the face of the facts—especially as there was no severance of possession—defendant nevershaving sold nor attempted to sell the property he had hired. These points were ingeniously and forcibly set forth by Messrs. Alexander and S. H. Reynolds, counsel for defendant. The Court charged that the law is well settled, that where the property was obtained with the intention of appropriating it to defendant's own use, the offense is a felony, but where the intention was originally to return the property and the intention to use it, formed afterwards would not constitute a felony. The intentions of the prisoner must be judged by his subsequent conduct.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.

At the opening of the Court, this morning, the jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Ely Bowlen *alias* J. Ely, returned a sealed verdict of guilty, recommending defendant to the mercy of the Court on account of his old age.—District Attorney Patterson stated that there was another indictment pending against the defendant for stealing the wagon, buffalo robe, &c. The sentence was deferred for the present.

Leah Holsinger, a colored woman from Safe Harbor, was indicted for keeping a bawdy house, also for a disorderly house, and tried jointly upon both indictments. It appeared that Leah is a married woman, but does not live with her husband, and keeps a few colored boarders. The complaint was made by Clara Ann Butler, another colored lady, whose husband she alleged was too familiar in his visits to the grass-widowed Clara, from which we infer that the green-eyed monster jealousy had something to do with making the complaint. The Commonwealth not having made out a case, the only question for the jury was to determine who should pay the costs, the defendant, the prosecutor or the county. Verdict not guilty, and county for costs.

On motion of Mr. Smith, a subpœna of divorce was awarded in the case of Eliza E. White, by her next friend, Wm. Gibson, against her husband Thompson White, on the ground of desertion.

Ephraim Schmaling was indicted for fornication and bastardy, on complaint of Margaret Lemple, of Petersburg.—The defendant resides in Landisville. The complainant in this case proved to be a contumacious witness, and it was with difficulty that she could be made to answer the questions put to her by the defendant's attorney. She swore positively that Schmaling was the father of her child, and that she had never had any improper intimacy with Andrew Kauffman, as alleged by defence. There was also a discrepancy of a month in regard to time in her oath before the magistrate, and on trial—the time in the one case being fixed, as she admitted, by her mother, and in the other by herself. The defense showed an improper intimacy between the prosecutrix and Andrew Kauffman, a married man, in whose house she lived as servant; one of his hired men having seen Kauffman go into her room on several occasions, and remain two or three hours. A great deal of sparring took place between Mr. Ellmaker, counsel for defendant, and the District Attorney, in regard to the admissibility of this and similar testimony, but the Court admitted it on the assurance of showing a continuous intimacy with Kauffman before and about the time of the alleged fornication. Several acts of improper intimacy were proven, but nothing directly proving a criminal connection. When re-called, the prosecutrix stated that Kauffman and his wife always went through her bed room to their own apartment; there was another entrance, but the family seldom used it.

The hearing of the testimony in this case occupied the greater part of the morning session, and, it was very elaborately argued by Ellmaker for the defendant, and Patterson for the Commonwealth. The Court charged that the law is now well settled, that when a woman has carnal intercourse with other men about the time specified in her complaint, the charge cannot be sustained, and it was for the jury to determine whether the circumstances detailed in this case justified the inference of such intercourse with Kauffman. The case was given to the jury about four o'clock.

Jacob Ehrhart, our good natured looking fat friend from Rapho, who made his appearance in Court a few terms since, minus a portion of his nasal organ, which his antagonist had bitten off in a fight, was placed upon trial for committing an assault upon Daniel Blessing, a slightly colored individual. It appears that Blessing had been represented to Ehrhart as a suspicious character, who had warned him to keep off his premises; but making his appearance in front of the house, one evening, the defendant discharged the contents of his gun at him, without, however, doing him any further injury than to frighten him "so badly that he has not yet recovered from its effects." Defendant's Counsel offered to prove the suspicious character of Blessing, as a justification of the shooting, but the Court would not admit it. Mr. Price, for defendant, contended that there was no evidence that the gun was discharged at prosecutor or that it contained any more than a blank cartridge. It was merely done to frighten him off the premises. The Court charged that if the gun was not loaded, the offense of assault could not be sustained—a fact of which the jury were to judge.

Adjourned until seven o'clock, P. M.

Evening Session.—At the opening of the Court at seven o'clock, the Jury in the case of the Com. vs. Ephraim Schmaling, returned a verdict of guilty. Ellmaker for defense.

In the case of the Com. vs. Ehrhart, a verdict of not guilty and county for costs was rendered. Price for defense.

Jos. Carr was placed upon trial for malicious mischief, charged with throwing a horse shoe, on the first inst., into the machinery of the Iron Works of Reeves, Abbott & Co., at Safe Harbor, thereby breaking two cog wheels, and otherwise injuring the machinery to the amount of $1,000.—On trial. Dickey for defence. Patterson and Smith for Com.

THURSDAY, April 24.

In the case of the Commonwealth against Joseph Carr, it appeared, from the testimony, that defendant was discharged from the employ of Reeves, Abbott & Co., on the 31st ult., when he manifested considerable displeasure at Mr. Price, the superintendent, but made no threats against the firm. Mr. Dickey, counsel for defendant, argued that there was no malice proved, and consequently the offence of malicious mischief was not made out. The Court took a similar view of the law in the case, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and defendant for costs. Patterson and Smith for commonwealth, and Dickey for defendant.

James Caldwell, indicted for stealing a pair of boots, alleged to be the property of a young man boarding at Andrew Bear's tavern, and a coat from the office of Thos. E. Franklin, Esq., was acquitted of the charge. Defendant admitted to constable Huffnagle that he took the boots, but was so much intoxicated at the time, that he did not know what he was doing; and when charged with it, he at once gave up the boots. The ownership of the boots not being proven, nor the defendant identified as the man in whose possession the coat was found, the Court directed a verdict of acquittal.

Wm. Henry and Amos Shippen, two colored members of the gang of Gap outlaws, were indicted for the larceny of a lot of harness and a saddle, the property of Wm. C. Henderson, of Salisbury. Henry plead guilty to the charge, and was used as a witness for the commonwealth. He testified that about New Year last it was made up, at Mason's sale, that this harness should be stolen, and that Bill Thomas, a white man, was to receive the booty. He accordingly procured a horse from Thomas and a sleigh from Henry Harmon, and started from the White Horse tavern on the old road, a little after dusk in the evening. They went to Henderson's barn, stole the saddle and harness, then went to "the preacher's" (objected to by Mr. Hood as not charged in the indictment) and stole a horse cover, from thence to a house on the hill near the Gap, where they stole a lot of chickens, from thence they returned to the White Horse tavern, and buried the stolen goods in the straw of the overshoot. Verdict guilty. Before passing sentence, Mr Hood, counsel for defendant, asked the Court to take into consideration the fact that Shippen gave the information that led to the finding of the property. Sentenced to nine months imprisonment at hard labor.

Joseph Carr, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution imposed by the jury, and committed in default of payment.

Francis Gottleib Atz, a German butcher from Elizabethtown, plead not guilty to a charge of false pretences, preferred by Jos. Boyer, a farmer residing near that borough. Mr Boyer testified that some time in January last, Mr Atz purchased a heifer from him for $20.25: that he refused to sell, except for cash; that defendant said he had the money at home, and asked Mr. B. to go with him and he would pay him. Mr. Boyer could not go, but sent his son, with instructions not to leave the heifer unless he received the money, $12. Atz having a claim against him of $8,25, for a quarter of beef, which was taken into account in the bargain. When defendant and the boy arrived at Elizabethtown, Atz locked the heifer in a stable, and told the boy to wait until he went into the house to get the money. He returned directly and said his wife had expended the money in his absence, but he would take out to his father on Monday morning, this being on Saturday evening. The father-in-law of defendant was called to prove that the stable was not locked, and Mr. Marquette, a blacksmith of Elizabethtown, testified that Atz called on him on Monday morning, demanding payment of a debt of $13, with which he designed paying Boyer. The blacksmith had not the money, but said Mr. Boyer owed him some money, and he would settle with Boyer, paying him the balance. The prosecutor subsequently refused to take Marquette for the debt, and brought this suit. The Court charged that the jury must be satisfied beyond all doubt that there was an actual, not a conditional, parting with the property, otherwise they could not convict under this indictment. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court. He was sentenced to two months imprisonment.

The grand jury ignored the bill against Edson M. Shears, for assault with intent to kill, and directed George W. McElroy, Esq., as prosecutor to pay costs. He stated to the Court that he was not the prosecutor—that his desire and understanding was that the case had been settled—he would therefore ask for a rule to show cause why the imposition of costs should not be stricken from the finding.—The rule was granted—and Mr. McE. took occasion to say that the accounts of the transaction out of which this prosecution arose, as published in the city papers, were misrepresentations of the facts in the case, placing him in a false position in the premises.

Ely Bowlen, convicted of stealing a horse from Emanuel Shober, was called up for sentence. His counsel asked the Court to be lenient on account of the age and infirmity of the defendant. Judge Long remarked that nothing had been shown to favor mitigation of punishment—that a man of his age, intelligence and profession, ought to have been an example of goodness to the community, instead of stealing the livery of heaven to more effectually serve the devil in—the Court would therefore sentence him to two years imprisonment at hard labor.

Edward Givenwood and Catharine his wife were charged with assault and battery and choking and beating an infant child. The child was in court, and is a sprightly interesting little boy about ten months old. Last winter the defendants occupied a room in the house of Harrison Gibble, in Manheim, who testified that they were very poor, fought with each other, and abused the child—tho' neither he nor his wife had ever seen them abuse the child as alleged.

This poor family had been in prison several weeks, and Mr. S. H. Reynolds, their counsel, argued that it was a case of most outrageous persecution. The Court charged that the cases were very rare, indeed, which would justify a Court and Jury in interfering between the parents and child; and intimated that unless the abuses was very gross, it would have been more in accordance with humanity to have procured an order to take them to the Poor House.—The jury after an absence of four hours, returned a verdict of not guilty as to choking the child, but found Edward Greenwood guilty of the assault and battery. The wife was acquitted on both counts.

Jonas Rock was convicted of stealing a pocket book and about forty dollars in money from Henry F. Rhea, at Weidler's Hotel, in this city, on Monday evening. Rock, who came from Philadelphia, sought employment at Weidler's as a hostler. On Monday afternoon, Mr. Rhea went up stairs to sleep away a little artificial obliviousness which had overtaken him, and while there, his pocket book was taken, and was afterwards found in the possession of defendant. Mr. Rhea appeared on the witness stand in a disgraceful state of intoxication, and was severely rebuked by the Court. He avowed himself money and all for Buchanan, and no doubt the arrival of the Minister to the Court of St. James had been too great a joy to be sustained with composer. At all events the Court declared him drunk, and wondered where the officers were whose duty it was under the new law to rest such persons. The Court sentenced Rock to one years imprisonment, which we hope will serve as a warning to several more of the same character of expert pickpockets with which our city has of late been infested. Atlee assigned as counsel for defence.

Evening Session—The case of the commonwealth against Jacob Rutter, charged with assaulting police officer Baker, at the polls of the North East Ward, in this city, at the last municipal election. The Jury returned in a short time with a verdict of guilty.

Martin Shultz, a young man about twenty years of age, was convicted of stealing a $10 bank bill from the sleeping room of Samuel Spindler, merchant, in Bellemonte, in January last. Sentenced to four months.

Verdicts of not guilty were also taken on the indictments found against the tavern keepers, for violating the Restraining Liquor Law of 1855, the repeal of that law having arrested all proceedings under it.

FRIDAY, April 25.

Givenroad, convicted of assaulting his infant child, was sentenced to five days' imprisonment and costs of prosecution.

Jacob Rutter being called up for sentence, Col. Patterson stated that there was another charge for malicious mischief pending against defendant, and asked that sentence be deferred. Sentence deferred, and defendant held to bail for his appearance to answer.

The case of Chas. Boughter was attached, a jury sworn, and all other jurors and the Commonwealth witnesses discharged for the term.

Defaulting jurors were fined $5 each.

TRIAL OF CHARLES BOUGHTER,

Late Treasurer of the Lancaster Savings Institution, for Embezzlement.

Com'th. vs. Charles Boughter. Indictment, Embezzlement. Defendant arraigned and through his counsel, Messrs. Fordney, Amwake and Dickey, put in the plea of not guilty, with the statute. Twelve jurors having been called, Mr. Dickey proposed to ask whether any of the jurors were depositors or stockholders in the Institution at the time of its failure. The court having decided the question legitimate, Geo. D. Sprecher and John L. Gish, being depositors retired from the jury box; as others were called, Andrew Metzgar, John Horst, (Carnarvon,) Wm. Locher and David Hauck were peremptorily challenged by the commonwealth, and Wm. Lowry, Geo. S. Mann, Wm. Long, and Robert Baldwin by defendant. The following jurors were then sworn to try the case: Benjamin Becker, Lewis Hilton, David Kinports, Benj. Bachman, David Barr, Abm. S. Mylin, John Horst, (West Donegal,) Daniel Lintner, Jacob Heidelbaugh, jr., Christian Keneagy, Peter Hunsecker, and Jacob Hull.

District Attorney Patterson then opened the cause for the commonwealth by reading the indictment, which contains ten counts, charging defendant generally with embezzling, on the 5th day of May 1855, the sum of $275,000, funds belonging to the Institution, appropriating the same to his own use, and failing to account to the Institution; the eight following charge him severally with, on April 10, 1854, investing $100,000 in Big Mountain Coal Company stock; on May 23, 1854, $50,000 in the capital stock of the Sunbury Canal Company; on August 10, 1854, $50,000 in the capital stock of the Locust Gap Improvement Company; on March 31, 1855, $65,000 in stock of the Carbon Run and Green Ridge Improvement Company; on June 10, 1854, $2,000 in stock of the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad Company; on April 14, 1854, $750 in stock of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Coal and Railroad Company; on September 13, 1854, $1000 in the Mortgage Railroad and Coal Company; and the last count charging him generally with embezzling the sum of $275,000, and appropriating it to his own use, in the capital stock of divers companies, real estate, etc.

Col. Patterson referred to the consequences of this defalcation as a great public calamity, which was brought about by the defendant's own folly and extravagance.—Under the efficiency of the Directory, and the confidence reposed in the treasurer, the institution had grown in public confidence; this confidence; this confidence was misplaced, and the commonwealth would show that, even in the face of these fraudulent abstractions of the funds, notices had been published in the papers inviting deposits up to the time, and at the very time when the defalcation was discovered—holding forth the assurance of security when there was no security; and could the history of this embezzlement be given in all its details from the beginning, it would startle the minds of the jury by its enormity; but under the law of limitation in criminal cases the commonwealth could go no further back than two years.—During that period, they would show by the most conclusive evidence, by the admissions of his own hand and seal, that he had committed the frauds laid in the indictment; but should they prove a single one of them, the jury would be justified in finding a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Patterson then read the act of incorporation, passed April 4, 1835, and the re-charter of March 20, 1849; the section of the general banking law of April 20, 1850, making embezzlement on the part of banking officers a misdemeanor punishable with fine not exceeding the sum embezzled, and imprisonment not exceeding five years: also the act of April 22, 1854, extending these provisions to Treasurers of Savings Institutions.

Judge Sheaffer, President of the Institution, was then called to prove that Chas Boughter was Treasurer, which was objected to until the legal existence of such an Institution was proved by the records. The minutes of the Institution were produced, which showed that defendant was elected Treasurer on the 9th day of May, 1850, but as witness could not recollect the fact independent of the record, objection was again made.

Newton Lightner, sworn.—Was Secretary of the Board of Directors, and a trustee in 1850, when defendant was elected: recollects it distinctly of his own knowledge; this book of minutes is not the original; they were taken on a separate sheet of paper and generally left lying on the table to be transcribed by a clerk; the minutes are in the handwriting of Mr. McConomy; don't know of Mr. Boughter being sworn or giving bond; that was entrusted to Mr. Ford, but it seems it was not attended to; it was the duty of the Board to see that it was attended to; the by-laws (here shown,) were adopted by the board, but know of no record of the fact; has no recollection of formally accepting the charter. The by-laws were then offered in evidence to the jury; objected to, and admitted by the Court.

During the examination of this witness there was considerable argument about the legal existence of the Institution, the defense contending that there was no evidence of the formal acceptance of the charter, which must be regarded as a contract between two parties, requiring the concurrence of both. Mr. Kline, for the Commonwealth, contended that the act of 1849, extending the charter, was evidence of its acceptance, and on this view the Court ruled in favor of its legal existence.

Ambrose McConomy, a clerk in the Institution, was called to testify to the account of special depositors. Witness was proceeding to read from a memorandum taken from the books, which was objected to unless the book was offered in evidence. Mr. Fordney said they wanted to get at all the facts—to see who had made deposits, when they were made, and when taken out. The books were then given in evidence. The aggregate of special deposits, on May 4th, 1855, was $478,104 03, according to a statement prepared from the books by witness; but upon an examina-