INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTERIAN.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
WILLIAM A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WESTLEY FROST, Fayette.

☞ The communication signed "R. S. M.," came to hand too late for this week's paper. It shall have a place in our next issue.

THE KANSAS CONFERENCE REPORT.

We are again at sea on the Kansas question. The House of Representatives, on Friday, by a vote of 108 yeas to 105 nays, postponed action on the Report of the Committee of Conference until the second Monday in May—thus leaving the question of the admission of Kansas open for still further agitation, and whetting to a yet keener edge that sectional controversy which is threatening the very stability of the Union itself. The bill agreed upon by a majority of the Committee—known as English's bill—will be found in another column; and from a hasty glance at its provisions, we can perceive nothing in it objectionable. On the contrary, we think it should be acceptable to every Democrat, North and South, who is honestly desirous of putting an end to this senseless and wicked controversy.

We shall await with no little anxiety the final action of Congress upon the Report. If adopted, peace will at once be established throughout the extent of the Republic;—if it be rejected, the question of "bleeding Kansas" will be kept open and agitation continued for an indefinite period, perhaps for years to come.

THE OBJECT OF THE OPPOSITION.

It is manifestly the design of the Black Republican leaders and their allies in Congress to keep the Kansas question open until 1860—hence their opposition to the compromise offered by the Committee of Conference. If President BUCHANAN's policy should be defeated, they can very readily carry out their design. When the question goes back again to the people of Kansas the Free Soil majority can, from time to time, form such Constitutions as Congress and the President cannot accept in obedience to their oaths to support the Constitution of the United States. Take, for example, the Constitution recently formed by the Black Republicans in Kansas and submitted to the people—all the people, *negroes* included! That Constitution will doubtless be adopted by the popular vote, yet its submission to all—the *negroes* included—is contrary to the spirit of our Government, and in direct conflict with established law; for it has been decided, by the Supreme Court in the celebrated Dred Scott case, that negroes are *not citizens*, and therefore they are clearly not entitled to vote. If one-tenth of all the negroes in the United States were at once to emigrate to Kansas, they would outvote the whites and establish a *negro State* there, and the Black Republicans would have no right to complain, for such would be in accordance with "the will of the majority" doctrine as preached up so lustily by their orators in Congress and their editors throughout the Northern States.

☞ Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, of Philadelphia, met with an accident on Tuesday week, at his farm in Montgomery county, which resulted in his death. It appears he was witnessing the operation of the corn thresher in his barn. Raising his arm to place his hand on the head of a mule which was walking upon the inclined plane of the machine, the loose sleeve of his morning gown was caught between the cogs, and the arm itself above the elbow was drawn between them and severely lacerated. The bone was not injured, but the main artery was severed and the median nerve injured. Amputation had to be resorted to, but he died in two days thereafter. For the last two years the deceased has been Rector of the Church of the Covenant, which holds its meetings temporarily, at Concert Hall. He took an active and zealous part in the recent union meetings, at Jaynes' Hall, and his discourses are said to have been very able and impressive. He was in the 34th year of his age, and leaves a wife and six children to mourn their loss.

THE SALE OF THE STATE WORKS.

The following is the vote in the Legislature, on the bill for the sale of the State Canals to the bankrupt Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company.

In the Senate:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Brewer, Coffey, Finney, Frances, Gregg, Harris, Ingram, Myer, Randall, Rutherford, Schell, Scofield, Shaeffer, Souther, Steele, Straub and Wilkins—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Buckalew, Craig, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fitler, Gazzam, Knox, Laubach, Marselis, Miller, Turney, Wright—14.

In the House:

YEAS—Messrs. Abrams, Armstrong, Babcock, Benson, Bower, Calhoun, Crawford, Dodds, J. H. Donnelly, James Donnelly, Donovan, Dunlap, Ebur, Evans, Hamel, Hayes, Himrod, Hipple, Houtz, Imbrie, Jackman, Kirkpatrick, Lauman, Lawrence, Lloyd, McClain, McClure, Mangle, Miller, Nichols Owen, Pownall, Price, Ramsdell, Ramsey, Rhodes, Roland, Rose, Scott, Shaw, Struthers, Warner, Westbrook, Wilcox, Williston, Yearsley and Smith of Cambria, (Speaker)—47.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Askin, Bierer, Dohnert, Donehoo, Ent, Gritman, Hay, Hillegas, Irwin, Jenkins, Levett, McDonald, Nill, Nunemacher, Smith, of Berks, Smith, of Wyoming, Stephens, Stuart, Turner, Voghtly, Warden, Weaver, Weiler, Wharton and Woodring—27.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JOHN CADWALLADER, of Philadelphia, to be Judge of the Eastern District Court of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Judge Kane.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Attorney General KNOX, and Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, Commissioners to revise the laws relating to corporations and their taxation, under the law recently passed by the Legislature.

These are excellent selections, and the Governor has done himself credit in the appointment of these three distinguished Jurists.

BILLS SIGNED.

The Governor has signed the new license law—also the bill for the sale of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company.

☞ Hon. JOHN CRESSWELL, of Blair county, was elected Speaker of the Senate, to act until the next regular session of the Legislature. The vote stood—Cresswell, 21—T. J. Coffee, 10.

☞ The State Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Thursday last, about noon. We shall endeavor to publish a list of the acts of a general nature, and those having reference to Lancaster county, in our next issue.

☞ Mr. Voorhees, Water Rent Collector, in Cincinnati, recently became a defaulter to the city in a large amount. He was addicted to gambling, and lost not only his own property, $16,000, but dissipated moneys that he held in trust. His sureties visited the gambling hell, and compelled the keepers of it to refund enough to cover the deficit in Voorhees' account with the city, under threat of prosecution.

☞ Six hundred barrels of new Bermuda potatoes arrived at New York, on Friday.—Some tomatoes from the same place also arrived, with new peas, from Charleston. Tomatoes sell at $2 per box, green peas $10 per barrel, and asparagus 50 and 75 cents per bunch.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Preparations are again actively going forward for the commencement of the second attempt to connect the two continents by a telegraphic wire. The Providence Post says "the shipment of the cable has commenced on board Her Majesty's ship Agamemnon, and was proceeding, at last accounts, at the rate of about twenty-seven miles a day. An extra place of deposit has been constructed on the upper deck of the ship abaft the foremast, where 260 miles of the cable, the first to be laid, is to be stowed. Different arrangements have been made for stowing the cable in the ship's hold. A cone, twelve feet and eight inches high, having a diameter of ten feet at the base and five at the top, is to be encircled by 1050 miles of wire—the remaining 150 miles of the Agamemnon's share to be coiled on the orlop deck, where the heavy shore end was placed last year. The Niagara is making preparations for the reception of her portion of the cable, but will not undergo essential alterations. The only one we notice is, that the boats forward on the upper deck are to be removed, and a space prepared of thirty-three feet diameter, equal to the reception of from 170 to 180 miles of the cable."

The expedition will start as soon as the season arrives deemed most auspicious for the success of the undertaking. It is supposed the cable will be shipped by the first of June. The laying of the cable is to be commenced in mid ocean, and payed out from thence to either shore, one of the ships, proceeeding east to Valentine Bay, on the Irish coast, the other west to the coast of Newfoundland. It is said there are annually some six or seven consecutive days in the month of June, during which a storm never sweeps the broad bosom of the Atlantic, and it is the design of the expedition to take advantage of these halcyon days to lay the entire cable. The arrangements will be much more complete than at the attempt which failed last year, and resulted in the loss of some 300 miles of cable, and we think a reasonable hope may be entertained of success.

PASSPORTS TO NEGROES.—The Department of State has repeated the refusal to grant foreign passports to negroes. Senator Wilson, although he must have known that it was contrary to the practice of the government, recently applied for a passport for a Boston negro, and received the following note in reply:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 2.
To the Hon. HENRY WILSON, Senate Chamber:

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your note of yesterday, with its accompaniments.

In reply, I have to inform you that it is not the practice of the Department to issue any other paper than passports to persons going abroad from this country. A passport, being a certificate of citizenship, has never since the foundation of the government been granted to persons of color. No change in this respect has taken place in consequence of the decision of the Dred Scott case. Returning you the inclosure in your letter, I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

ANOTHER NEW STATE.—A new State, to be called "Onontagon," is likely to be carved out of the northwestern parts of Michigan and Wisconsin. The people occupying this territory find themselves so far away from the centre of the two States to which they belong, that they are subjected to the greatest inconvenience. Michigan has indicated a willingness to part with the section of this territory lying within itself,—and Wisconsin is about to do the same, if it has not already done so. The new State will be bounded on the north and east by Lakes Superior and Michigan and the Straits of Mackinaw; the Menominee river on the south, and the eastern line of Minnesota on the west. The advantages and resources of "Onontagon" would be immense. It will embrace all the noble mineral region of Lake Superior, and will possess a coast line of unexampled extent and richness. Starting from the St. Louis river, it will reach along the whole southern coast of Lake Superior, and find its eastern point almost insulated by the waters of the St. Mary's, Lake Huron, the Straits of Mackinaw, Lake Michigan, and Green Bay. Its size will be about 40,000 square miles—nearly, if not quite as large, as the State of New York. Heavily timbered, rich in water courses, with fisheries unequalled in the Western World, it adds to all these, inexhaustible mineral wealth which is already a source of extended commerce. Its population is already considerable, and at the present rate of increase, could not fall short of 100,000 by the time its admission is consummated.

IMPORTANT BILLS.—Among the numerous bills passed by our State Legislature, is one which provides that, from and after the 4th of July next, the lawful rate of interest for the loan or use of money in all cases, where no express contract shall have been made for a less rate, shall be six per cent, per annum. Where it is contracted to pay more than the legal rate, the borrower shall not be compelled to pay the excess. Another bill has also been passed, requiring all insurance companies in Philadelphia and Pittsburg to make statements of their condition for public inspection. It is so framed that the bogus companies cannot carry on their swindling operations any longer.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives the following as worth perusal and preservation:—

	Born.	*Died.*	*Age.*
General Washington,	1732	1799	67
Benjamin Franklin,	1707	1790	84
John Adams,	1735	1826	91
Thomas Jefferson,	1743	1826	83
John Q. Adams,	1767	1848	81
Andrew Jackson,	1767	1845	78
Henry Clay,	1777	1852	75
John C. Calhoun,	1782	1850	68
Daniel Webster,	1782	1852	70
Thomas H. Benton,	1782	1858	76

☞ The President is negotiating with Gen. Hiram Walbridge for the use of his beautiful villa of Ingleside, about a mile from Washington, during the hot season. The point of difference between the landlord and the President is a singular one. Gen. Walbridge objects to the receipt of rent, while Mr. Buchanan positively and properly objects to taking the property unless at a fair yearly rent. The correct views of the President will doubtless prevail.

☞ Thirteen men have been arrested at Norwich, Conn., charged with being engaged in bogus lotteries. The same parties are said to be concerned in bogus lotteries in Boston and New London, and one of the prisoners has acknowledged that one of the concerns has made over half a million dollars. One man, who died last year, left an estate valued at over $100,000, made out of bogus lotteries and gift enterprises.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* has information from all sections of the Western States relative to the extent and present prospects of the growing wheat crop, and reports that the quantity of land sown with wheat in the fall was larger than in the previous year, the weather during September being especially favorable for it. At the commencement of winter the growth was uncommonly forward, and at the close of the month of March the prospect for an abundant crop was never more favorable. Being past the danger of winter, it is generally conceded that it will do well until about the first of June, when the next crisis of the crop comes.

Similar accounts are received from the wheat regions of the South.

☞ Young men who are confined to labor or business, even twelv hours a day, can take an hour and a half of what is left to study, which will amount to two months in the course of a year.

MR. ENGLISH'S KANSAS BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Mr. English's new Kansas bill, as reported by the majority of the Committee of Conference, reads as follows:

WHEREAS, The people of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates, assembled at Lecompton on the seventh day of November, 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which Constitution is republican in form.

AND WHEREAS, At the same time and place the said Convention did adopt an ordinance, which the said ordinance asserts that Kansas, when admitted as a State, will have the undoubted right to tax lands within her limits, belonging to the United States, and proposes to relinquish the said asserted right, if certain conditions set forth in said ordinance be accepted and agreed to by the Congress of the United States.

AND WHEREAS, The said Constitution and ordinance have been presented to Congress by the order of the said Convention, and admission of the said Territory into the Union thereon as a State is requested.

AND WHEREAS, The said ordinance is not acceptable to Congress; and it is desirable to ascertain whether the people of Kansas concur in the changes in said ordinance hereinafter stated, and desire admission into the Union as a State as herein proposed.

Therefore, be it enacted, etc., That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever; but upon the fundamental condition of precedent, namely, that the question of admission with the following proposition, in *lieu* of the ordinance framed at Lecompton, be submitted to the vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them or a majority of the voters voting at the election to be held for that purpose; namely, that the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the said people of Kansas for their acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Kansas, to wit:

First—That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the said State for the use of schools.

Second—That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of the said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

Third—That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State, for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of Government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof.

Fourth—That all the salt springs within the said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State, for its use, the same to be selected by the Governor thereof within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms conditions and regulations as the Legislature shall direct. *Provided*, That no salt springs, or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may hereafter be confirmed or adjudged by any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State.

Fifth—That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of all public lands lying within the said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State, for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct. *Provided*, That the foregoing proposition here in offered to the State of Kansas shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the lands of the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing title in said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof and that no tax shall be imposed on land belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

Sixth—That the said State shall never tax the lands or property of the United States in that State.

At the said election the voting shall be by ballot and by endorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, "proposition accepted," or "proposition rejected." Should the majority of the votes cast be for the "proposition accepted," the President of the United States as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation, and thereafter and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute; and the said State shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, until the next census be taken by the Federal Government. But, should a majority of the votes cast for the proposition be rejected, it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said Constitution, under the conditions set forth in said proposition: and in that event the people of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government by the name of the State of Kanses, according to the Federal Constitution, and may elect delegates for that purpose whenever, and not before, it is ascertained, by a census duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States; and whenever thereafter such delegates shall assemble in Convention, they shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and if so, shall proceed to form a Constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to such limitations and restrictions, as to the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State, as they may have prescribed by law, and shall be entitled to admission into the Union, as a State, under such Constitution fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as such Constitution may prescribe.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of insuring as far as possible, that the elections authorized by this act may be fair and free, the Governor, the United States District Attorney, and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its Legislature—namely, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives—are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. Any three of them shall constitute a board, and the board shall have power and authority, in respect to each and all of the elections hereby authorized and provided for, to designate and establish precincts for voting or to adopt those already established; to cause polls to be opened at such places as it may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts of said Territory, to appoint, as judges of election at each of the several places of voting, three discreet and respectable persons, any two of whom shall be competent to act; to require the sheriffs of the several counties, by themselves or deputies, to attend the judges at each of the places of voting for the purpose of preserving order; or the said board may, instead of said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint, at their discretion, and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose. The elections hereby authorized shall continue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sun-down on that day. The said board shall appoint the day for holding the said elections, and the said Government shall announce the same by proclamation, and the day shall be as early a one as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people of the said Territory, subject to the provisions of this act. The said board shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner, and place of said election, and to direct the time and manner of the returns thereof, which returns shall be made to the said board, whose duty it shall be to announce the result by proclamation; and the said Government shall certify the same to the President of the United States without delay.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That in the election hereby authorized, all white male inhabitants of the Territory over the age of twenty one years, who possess the qualifications which were required by the laws of the said Territory for the legal voters at the last general election for members of the Territorial Legislature, and none others shall be allowed to vote: and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the citizens to the right of suffrage in said election. And if any person not qualified shall vote or offer to vote, or if any person shall vote more than once at either of said elections, or shall make or cause to be made any false, fictitious, or fraudulent returns, or shall alter or change any returns of either of said elections, such person shall, upon conviction thereof before any court or competent jurisdiction, be kept at hard larbor not less than six months, and not more than three years.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the members of the aforesaid Board of Commissioners, and all persons appointed by them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform faithfully the duties of their respective offices, and on failure thereof they shall be liable and subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like cases, under the Territorial laws.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers mentioned in the preceding section shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given for like services under the Territorial laws.

SOMETHING FOR DEFAULTERS.

An act has passed the present Legislature which has long been needed to protect the community against as wicked a set of swindlers as we have to deplore. The main provisions of this law we append, with the simple remark that we hope it will be promptly and impartially enforced in every instance where it is violated. We have no bowels of compassion for the many scoundrels, whom this law is intended to tickle, who have hitherto robbed even women and children of their property with perfect impunity. In a word, this wholesome enactment is to punish frauds committed by bankers, trustees, &c., entrusted with the property of others.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

It provides that if any person being a trustee of any property, shall with intent to defraud, convert or appropriate the same to his own use, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, That any broker, banker, attorney, merchant or agent having control of property of any other person, who shall, with intent to defraud, sell, negotiate, transfer, pledge, or in any manner convert or appropriate to his own use or the use of another person, such property or any part thereof, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person entrusted with a power of attorney for the sale or transfer of property, who shall fraudulently sell or otherwise convert such property, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any officer, director, or member of any body corporate or company, who shall fraudulently convert or apply to his own use, any money or property of the company, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any officer receiving money for a company, and fraudulently omitting to make entry thereof in the books; any member or officer destroying, mutilating, or falsifying the books or papers belonging to the company, or making any false entry; any member or officer making and publishing a false statement of the affairs of the company with intention to defraud, shall be guilty of misdemeanor. Persons convicted under this act shall be imprisoned not more than one year, and fined not less than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the Court.

MEXICO IN NEED OF PROTECTION.

The news from Mexico is becoming highly important. Parrodi and his army have surrendered, the Juarez government broken up, and the liberal party dispersed.

Gen. Garza's batteries were opened upon Tampico on the 27th of March, and continued up to the 1st of April, when this unfortunate town was in dread of being plundered by Garza's troops, as he had promised them.—Nobody was safe, and a letter says there was no telling what might happen before the arrival of a U. S. man-of-war. The American vessels fired into and detained were the Nahum Stetson, Amelia P. Howe, George E. Prescott and Virginia Antoinette.

The Mexican Extraordinary, of the 30th ult., thus sums up the condition of affairs:—

"To ever again speak of this country at peace in all its parts is not likely to fall to the lot of any journalist, so long as the proportion of Indians, mixed population, and whites remain the same.

The government has just accomplished its work in the interior. The surrender of the troops of Parrodi at Guadalejara may be considered as the final blow in that direction.—Juarez and his cabinet will most probably take a steamer at Manzanillo and go to Acapulco, where they will join force with Alvarez, or perhaps they will take passage for San Francisco.

The war of races seems to be making frightful headway in Yucatan. The Indians of that region appear to be a determined set of savages, and their war-cry is terrible to the civilized inhabitants. We have now news of their sacking three more towns. The account says that nearly all of the inhabitants were slaughtered, but does not give the exact number. The civil war in Yucatan, among the whites, still continues. The threatening danger to them from the Indians appears to have but little power to restore harmony. Llave, we believe, is still in the Castle of Perote, and Echeagaray, with his force, is at the hacienda of San Antonio."

FOREIGN NEWS.

The late arrival from Europe brings English papers to the 10th inst. The most important intelligence is the fall of Lucknow, on the 15th of March. The vast British force was overpowering, and, when the latest despatches left India, the "rebels," so called, were in full flight from Lucknow, the greater part of which was in the occupation of the British troops, with comparatively small loss to them. At Calcutta, however, alarm had been caused by the unfounded report of an outbreak in that city. For some time to come, indeed, it is to be apprehended that Revolt will be, in India, like the famous Greek fire, which was no sooner extinguished in one place than it broke out in another.

From Canton, the news is as late as February 27th, and it is to the effect that the Chinese were preparing for an attempt to retake that city, then jointly occupied by the English and French; that further forces were demanded from the Allied Powers, the Anglo-French army being extremely small; and that no attempt would be made, this year, to proceed to Pekin—the only spot where the Allies, sword in hand, could bring the war to an end, by dictating terms to the Emperor.

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

THE LADIES' WREATH. Edited by Mary A. Dennison, and published by John F. Scovell, No. 8 Spruce street, N. Y., at $1 per annum.

A neat and interesting monthly, always handsomely embellished, and well filled with admirable reading matter, which cannot fail to please all its readers. The May number, now on our table, is peculiarly attractive.

THE QUAKER SOLDIER; OR THE BRITISH IN PHILADELPHIA. An Historical Novel. Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents; or in two volumes, paper cover, for One Dollar. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Read what the Editor of the Pennsylvania *Inquirer* says in the editorial columns of that paper, under date of April 14th, 1858:

"This work is an historical novel, and we are satisfied that it is destined to make considerable sensation, not only here in Philadelphia, where the scene opens, but throughout the country—for it is written with marked ability, and displays on the part of the author, a rare knowledge of our early local and revolutionary history. The chief character of the story is a member of the Society of Friends, whose adventures at home and abroad, are full of thrilling interest and entitle him to the rather paradoxical name of 'The Quaker Soldier.' By means of the personal history of Charles Hazlewoop, we are introduced to the habits and thoughts of the Quakers of Philadelphia during the period that it was occupied by the British—we are led into the midst of the British armies—to the camp of the rebels—to the battle ground of Germantown—and in the same manner are revealed to us many of the secret movements of that eventful period in our history. Among the characters, around whose history the author has thrown a charm that irresistably carries one along, we may name Colonel Allan McLane, Mark Bartle, the Spy; Major Robinson, the Tory Partisan; Gen. John Cadwalader; Solomon Isaackski, the Pawnbroker; Dr. Jones, the Fighting Captain; General Thomas Mifflin; Charles Thomson and General Conway.—The history of the 'Conway Cabal,' and the secret movements of various high officials while Congress was at Yorktown, are portrayed with a master's pen—and the noble character of Washington is drawn with a true regard to his great merits as the leader of our forlorn hope. We can earnestly recommend 'The Quaker Soldier' to our readers as worthy of an attentive perusal. It is no common book, but must take a place among the standard light literature of the school of Scott and Cowper."

☞ For sale at MURRAY, YOUNG & Co's Bookstore Lancaster.

LOW PRICES AT THE WEST.—A correspondent of the Burlington *Free Press* writes from St. Charles, Illinois: "Times are hard and dull. Produce is worth nothing; wheat 42c., corn 24c., oats 19c., butter 12c., eggs 5c., and other things in proportion."

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

QUARTER SESSIONS' COURT—APRIL TERM.—The April Term of this Court was held last week. No business of much importance was transacted—the week being devoted principally to assault and battery cases, and judging from the appearance of several of the parties they richly deserved the "pummelings" they received. There were also a few trifling "Tow-Hill" and other "darkey" cases. These 'niggers' cost the county annually an immense sum of money. LUTHER RICHARDS, Esq., of the city, was appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury, after which Judge LONG delivered the charge. Below will be found a short synopsis of the proceedings:

MONDAY, April 19.

The Court convened at 10 o'clock. The morning session was devoted mainly to receiving the constables' returns and in calling over the list of Petit Jurors.

In view of the uncertainty of the Governor signing the new license law, the District Attorney, Mr. Dickey, with consent of court, agreed to let the cases under prosecution for selling liquor contrary to law go over to the next term, on payment of costs already incurred by the defendants.—Should the bill receive the sanction of the Governor these cases will, of course, not be tried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Court met at 2½ o'clock. The Grand Jury returned several true bills.

Michael Grabenstack plead guilty to an indictment for fornication and bastardy with Barbara Rissler. The usual sentence was imposed on Michael.

Com'th vs. John Gingrich. Indictment, fornication and bastardy with Catharine Hollinger. Verdict guilty. The usual sentence.

Two indictments against Richards and Anderson were disposed of by the Court ordering the Clerk to suggest on the record the death of the parties.

Steven Kitch, a boy thirteen years of age, plead guilty to the charge of stealing a gold watch, and was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Mr. Reilly brought up a motion before the Court, introducing the matter of the passage of an act making the county liable for all the expenses in the late Prothonotary contested election case, and asked that the bill of Mr. G. Clarkson, for taking down testimony, be ordered by the Court to be paid. Judge Long said that he thought it was then specially understood that this expense was to be paid jointly by the parties to the contest. Mr. Fordney said he knew that that was the understanding at the time, but there was no law at that time in the premises, and the question was whether the Court would hold them to their bargain. The Court held the matter over.

Com'th vs. William Ludwig. Indictment, assault and battery on Elizabeth Pastor. The complaint also contained a charge of attempting to commit a rape, but this count was abandoned by the District Attorney. Verdict "guilty and county for costs." Mr. Fordney, counsel for defence, asked that the jury be re-committed, as the verdict was not complete, they having no control over the costs. The jury being polled, and one replying "not guilty," they were sent back to re-consider. The jury again returned a verdict of guilty, and Ludwig was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. John Conealy. Indictment on two counts, first for an assault with intent to kill, and secondly with a common assault on Thomas Stuart, by striking and cutting him with a chisel, hand-saw, &c. Verdict guilty in both counts. Sentenced to pay the usual fine and costs, and undergo an imprisonment in the County Prison of 2 years and 3 months.

Com'th vs. William Joyce. Indictment, larceny of some clothing, in March last, the property of Hirsh Brothers, North Queen street. Verdict not guilty, on the ground of insanity, and the Court ordered the defendant to be placed in the insane department of the alms house, in custody of the Directors of the Poor, until he shall appear of sound mind, and bail to be given for his future good behavior, the bail to be approved by Court.

TUESDAY, April 20.

Court met at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Com'th vs. John Dricker. Indictment, larceny, in January last, of some women's clothing and three gold dollars, the property of Barbara Schopf, of Manor twp. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay the usual fine and costs, and undergo an imprisonment of 2 years.

Com'th vs. John H. Reigart. Indictment, fornication and bastardy with Mary Minnich. [This is not our handsome and lively friend in the City Post Office. He would not be guilty of such naughty conduct.] John plead guilty to the soft impeachment of being the father of Mary's "little responsibility." These parties hail from the vicinity of Mount Joy. The usual sentence was imposed.

Com'th vs. Henry Rote. Indictment, larceny of a quantity of copper of the value of $3, the property of Samuel Diller, of West King street. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay the usual fine and costs, and undergo an imprisonment of one year and six months.

Driver Lawson (colored) plead guilty to an indictment for the larceny of a coat and pair of pants. It appeared that the boy, who is now 19 years of age, was convicted before of a similar offence and sent to the House of Refuge, but from his good conduct he obtained a high medal and his discharge. The Court re-committed him to this place during his minority.

Isaac Mimm, Uriah Mimm, Wood Shriver and George Garvin, who were arrested and indicted for stealing some bacon from the smoke-house of John Royer, of Intercourse, an account of which was given in the Intelligencer, plead guilty to the charge, and each sentenced to pay the usual fine and costs, and undergo an imprisonment of 18 months.

AFTERNOON SESSION—Court met at 2½ o'clock.

Com'th vs. Henry Foreman. Indictment, larceny of a quantity of goods from the store of the Messrs. Paxson, in Little Britain twp., in December last. A full account of the robbery arson, the store having been burnt down, was published in the Intelligencer at the time. Verdict guilty.

George Foreman and John Foreman were also found guilty as being accessories. The three Foremans were sentenced to three years' imprisonment each in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Sims Williams plead guilty to a similar indictment.—Sentence deferred.

John Haag was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs on first indictment found against him for selling liquor without a license.

WEDNESDAY, April 21.

Court met at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Mr. Wilson applied for a rule to show cause why a *fi fa* issued against John Schlaback, to recover the value of some money which Schlaback was convicted of having stolen from one John Hartman, of Brecknock, should not be set aside. [The complainant had hid the money under ground, and from which the case was well known as the "Sub Treasury Case."] The ground for the rule was, that the proceedings were irregular, the defendant had suffered the imprisonment, the money had been restored, and principally that there was no *recorded* judgment of the Court, directing restitution of the property or the value thereof. Rule granted.

Com'th vs. William Malston (colored). Indictment, larceny of a silver watch and about $75 in money, from Adam Weaver, a German, whilst on a visit, on the 7th of April last, to a house in North Queen street. Verdict, not guilty.

William Price (colored) plead guilty to an indictment for the larceny of three boards, and the prosecutor recommended him to the mercy of the Court. He was sentenced to pay the usual fine and costs, and undergo an imprisonment of 30 days.

Com'th vs. Simeon Cooper (colored). Indictment, larceny of two coats, on the 31st of March, from the store of Loeb & Co., at Safe Harbor. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay the usual fine and costs, and imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for 18 months.

George Smith sued William Howard and Mary his wife—all "darkies"—for threatening his life. The defence wanted to show that the threat was made from momentary excitement from George having taken the "amiable" and "beautiful" Mrs. Howard under his wing for one short week, which imputation George indignantly denied. William was directed to pay costs and give $100 bail for his future good behavior, and Mary was ordered to pay costs.

AFTERNOON SESSION—Court met at 2½ o'clock.

Com'th vs. Andrew Ream. Indictment, fornication and bastardy with Eleanor Buch. Verdict guilty. The usual sentence imposed.

Com'th vs. Sims Williams. Indictmene, larceny of two pair of calf-skin boot legs, a piece of linen bagging, and a pair of women's unfinished boots, the property of David Lee, of Fulton twp. Verdict guilty. Williams was called up and sentenced to pay the usual fine and costs, and an imprisonment of 15 months in the Eastern Penitentiary for a larceny at a clothing store in this city, of which he was convicted at the January Sessions; to one year in the same place for the larceny at Paxsons' Store, to which he plead guilty; and to one year for the larceny at David Lee's—each term to be computed from the expiration of the first.

Ann Weidler, residing in Middle street, sought the protection of the Court from the dire vengeance of Kate Worrell (both fancy ladies). On a recent occasion it appeared that Kate paid Ann a visit about 12 o'clock at night, and, getting in at the back window, commencing smashing everything in the house, and threatened to annihilate "lady" Ann and wash her hands in her blood. The Court sentenced her to give bail in $100 and pay the costs. Not being able to give the required amount, Kate was escorted to the "Stone Palace," in East King street, under the charge of Deputy Sheriffs Rowe and Martin—she affectionately taking each by the arm, and they in return very politely and gallantly did the "agreeable."

Com'th vs. John Jackson. Indictment, larceny of a coat, the property of Thomas J. Wentz. The defendant, having received an excellent character up to the time of this charge, was sentenced to six weeks in the County Prison.

THURSDAY, April 22.

Court met at 9 o'clock, a. m. The business, which was not of much importance, was soon transacted, and the Court adjourned until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Court met at 3 o'clock, when Judge Long announced that the Grand Jury would not be ready to report until the morning, and there being no other business of public importance to proceed with, the Court adjourned until Friday morning.

FRIDAY, April 23.

Court met at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Luther Richards, Foreman of the Grand Jury, presented the following report, which was read by the clerk:

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The Grand Inquest for April Session, 1857, respectfully report,

That they have passed upon all the bills laid before them by the District Attorney. The number of bills presented to them for their action, was unusually small, and most of them were of the more ordinary grades of crime. These circumstances are matters of congratulation, not only to the Court and Grand Jury, but to the public generally.

Former Grand Juries have from time to time suggested the propriety of magistrates settling cases of a trifling nature when it can be done without interfering with public justice. This matter is again submitted to their particular attention. By so doing they would save time and expense to the public, and at the same time, in the end, promote the comfort, convenience and happiness of the parties.

We visited the County Prison, now superintended by Jay Cadwell, Esq., and found all the various departments in good order, neat and clean. The prisoners appear to be as comfortable and contented as the circumstances of the case will admit of. Mr. Cadwell as well as his assistants, deserve a special notice from the Grand Jury for the orderly condition of the prison.

Complaint has been made to the Grand Jury, that the prison does not afford accommodations for the large number of persons that are at all times confined therein. It has been suggested, that a temporary wing, might with propriety be erected for the purpose of accommodating vagrants and persons awaiting trial. The Grand Jury have been requested to call the attention of the public to the large number of manufactured articles, such as carpets, bags, nets, cigars, baskets, &c., which are kept for sale at the prison. These are generally well manufactured, and are offered at low prices, and are worthy the notice of those who require articles of this kind.

They also visited the Poor and House of Employment, Hospital, &c., and found every apartment in its usual good order, as much so as it is possible to be in this old and unsuitable building. Mr. Taylor who is the chief superintendent, deserves commendation for the superior manner in which he conducts this establishment.

Whilst in this connection we would further remark that that portion of the building which is used for the insane is particular inadequate for the uses for which it is designed. The cells are too small and not properly ventilated, and the whole building, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, is better calculated to make insane people, than to cure such as are confined therein. Experience of the present age has proven satisfactorily that relief to the insane is to be procured only in large, commodious and well ventilated buildings; and to confine those who have been so unfortunate as to have lost their reason, in a cell that would be fit only for a condemned criminal, is alike shocking to our judgment and sympathy.

The Grand Jury beg leave to return their thanks to the Court, District Attorney and Sheriff, for their kind attentions during the session.

LUTHER RICHARDS, Foreman.

Adjourned until Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, when the application for licenses will be heard.

SATURDAY, April 24.

Court met at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Hood asked and received for Samuel Eberly, of Clay twp., a license to sell liquor in connection with other goods, merchandize, &c.

A rule was granted, upon application of Baltzer Lipp, to show cause why the sale of the Paper Mill at Eden should not be set aside, in consequence of the inadequacy of description in the Sheriff's advertisement, and the omission of some important contingencies.

Another rule was granted, on application of Jacob Lipp, to set aside the sale of property in East Lampeter.

The Court announced the reception of an official certificate of the Governor having signed the new liquor bill.

The Court then took up the list of applications for tavern licenses, &c., and under the new law granted all that were properly filed and certified to and where no remonstrance had been made. The following is a list of those that were rejected:

J. R. Jamison, city, on account of not setting forth sufficient accommodations.

Lewis Miller, city, withdrawn on account of not setting forth sufficient accommodations, and refiled amended.

Two remonstrances were filed, one against the application of Andrew B. Smoker, and another against Miranda Rowland, both of Sadsbury twp., setting forth that the houses were not necessary for the accommodation of the traveling public or strangers: but there being no objection to the character of the applicants, the Court ruled that the Legislature had limited their jurisdiction, and therefore granted the licenses.

The Court then made an order that in the presentation for approval of bonds it would be necessary that the affidavits of the party, as to the business done if an old stand, and the probable amount if a new stand, be appended.—Several bonds under this ruling were presented and approved.

The Sheriff brought into Court the deeds of the several properties sold by him, since the last session, for approval, which, with the omission of those to which exceptions were filed, and on which rules were taken as above reported, were accordingly approved.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Court met at 2½ o'clock.

The application of Lewis Miller, city, for tavern license, as amended, was granted.

The Court fixed Saturday next, as the adjourned day for hearing further applications for tavern licenses, &c.

The store license applications were all granted, upon compliance with conditions of the act of Assembly. A number of bonds were presented and approved.

The Court allotted the compensation of Mr. G. Clarkson, for taking testimony in the contested election case, at $50, to be paid by the county.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock, Monday morning.

AN ABLE SERMON.—Another immense audience was assembled at Fulton Hall on Sunday afternoon to hear the Rev. Dr. HODGSON discourse upon the words "The Lord reigneth—let the people tremble." The sermon was able and deeply profound, and the Doctor was listened to with that eagerness which characterizes the hearers of all his discourses. Rev. Messrs. STECK, of St. John's Lutheran Church, and SHOEMAKER, of the Union Bethel, Orange street, assisted in the exercises.

The people seem to take a deep interest in the Union Prayer Meetings—Russel's Hall, South Queen street, being filled every morning with devout worshipers. It looks as if all the denominations were united in one common brotherhood, for one purpose—to do good. Has the millenium come? Rev. T. A. HOPKINS, of St. John's Free (Episcopal) Church, conducted the exercises on Sunday morning.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The semi-annual meeting of the Lancaster County Teachers' Association was held in the High School Building, North Prince street, on Saturday last, EZRA LAMBORN, President of the Association, in the chair. A large number of Teachers and friends of education were in attendance, and the proceedings were characterized by much harmony and good feeling.—Prof. BROOKS, of Millersville, delivered an address.

HATS FOR THE PEOPLE.—We direct attention to Shultz & Bro.'s advertisement in another column. They have an extra supply of the best and latest style hats and caps, and sell as cheap as the cheapest. John and Harry are both active, thorough-going business young men, and visitors to their extensive establishment, whether buyers or not, are sure to receive the most polite attention from them and their assistants.

JACK FROST!—We had a right smart sprinkling of frost in this vicinity, on Sunday and Monday mornings. Hope the fruit has received no injury.

REWARD FOR NEGLIGENCE.—The Court of Quarter Sessions, on yesterday week, made an order that in future no costs shall be paid to magistrates on complaints not returned ten days prior to the meeting of Court, according to law.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.—The April Term of the Court of Common Pleas commenced yesterday—Judge HAYES presiding.

RE-ESTABLISHED.—The Post Office at Sporting Hill, in this county, is re-established. Mr. John Metzler has been appointed Postmaster.

NEW VOLUNTEER COMPANY.—On the 17th inst., Col. Wm. S. Amweg, Brigade Inspector of the 2nd Brigade, 3d Division, Pennsylvania Militia, organized a volunteer company in Manheim borough, under the name and title of the "Manheim Rifle Company." Frederick Ensminger, Esq., of Manheim, was elected Captain, S. S. Young, First Lieutenant, and A. J. Eby, Postmaster of Manheim, Second Lieutenant. The election was conducted by Brigade Inspector, assisted by Alderman C. F. Voigt, of this city, and Albert G. Killian, Esq.

WILLIS' STUMP EXTRACTOR.—In company with a number of gentlemen from this city we witnessed, on Tuesday last, the operation of Willis' Patent Stump Extractor, on the farm of Mr. Jacob Hiestand, near Eden, about two miles north-east of the city. The weather was unfavorable—during the operation of the machine, a cold and heavy rain prevailed; but notwithstanding this a great many people were present—had the day been pleasant hundreds more would have been in attendance.

The machine is very simple in its construction, and works with the greatest ease imaginable. A yoke of oxen or a pair of horses is all that is required to remove the toughest stump in the hardest ground. On this occasion two light work horses were used. The machine was applied to removing a large oak tree, which measured about ten feet in circumference at the base, although many believed that the machine would not be able to effect the desired result, in less than five minutes it was out of the ground. Three stumps were also removed—the whole time in taking out the tree and stumps not occupying over twenty minutes. Several farmers who witnessed the workings of the Extractor expressed themselves highly gratified.

The machine used on this occasion was one of the smaller size, the chain or rod, upon which the entire strain lays, is only seven-eighths of an inch, yet there was not the slightest noise made by it during the trial. Mr. Willis, the inventor, was present and superintended the operation.

Joseph Konigmacher, Esq., of Ephrata, and Mr. S. C. Slaymaker, of Gap, have county and township rights for sale in Pennsylvania, and also machines.

CONFIRMED AND ORDAINED.—The rite of confirmation was administered to thirty persons, in St. James' Episcopal Church (Rev. Dr. Bowman's) of this city, on Thursday evening, by Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, who is at the present time officiating in this Diocese for Bishop Potter. The preliminary sermon by the venerable Prelate was an able, interesting and feeling discourse, and was listened to with breathless attention by the large audience present. The exercises all through were exceedingly interesting and impressive.

The ordination of Rev. E. W. APPLETON, Assistant Rector of St. John's Free Church, Spring Garden, took place on Friday morning in the latter church, which was crowded by an interested and deeply-impressed audience.

THE DECEASE OF MR. KRAMPH.—The death of this prominent, useful and universally-beloved citizen has called forth various expressions of regret. The School Board, of which he was an active and honored member, held a special meeting in their Chamber, City Hall, on the evening of the 19th inst., and unanimously passed the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, it has pleased God to remove from amongst us, in the full vigor of his manhood and the promise of a long career of usefulness, our late esteemed associate, F. J. Kramph.—Therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow with resignation to the decree which has removed him, we would be unfaithful to our own feelings did we not attempt to express the loss sustained by this community in his death. Of him it may truly be said, in all the relations of life, he was a model citizen and good man, a fond and affectionate husband and father, a sincere friend, a kind, just and considerate employer, a faithful, industrious Director, and firm advocate of the cause of General Education; and as the friend of the poor and distressed, his equal may rarely, his superior never, be found.

Resolved, That this Board sincerely condole with the family of their "late associate" in their affliction, and as a testimony of respect for his worth, they will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That the Schools of the city be closed to-morrow afternoon, and that the Teachers of all the Schools, and the pupils of the Male and Female High Schools, be requested to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to furnish the family of the deceased with a copy of these resolutions, and also that they be published in the different papers of the city.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a stated meeting of the Mechanics' Society held on Monday evening, April 19th, in their hall, in McConomy's Buildings, West King street, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his Divine Providence to remove from our midst, through the medium of death, Mr. F. J. Kramph, a useful, esteemed and enterprising citizen—a faithful and benevolent friend—and an intelligent and useful member of the Mechanics' Society; therefore

Resolved, That in our deceased associate, through his life and character in this community, we recognize the essential elements that constitute the true man—as a public benefactor, an ardent friend, and a sincere and consistent Christian.

Resolved, That this Society, sensibly impressed with the great loss which his family, his friends and the community at large have sustained in the death of our late respected member, do deeply sympathize with them in this, their sudden and irreparable bereavement.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without any other token of mourning than that which spontaneously emanates from the true affections of a sincere heart.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Lancaster city papers, and that a copy of them be furnished to his bereaved family. HENRY PINKERTON, Sec'y.

PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP TEACHERS.—The following communication, received from our friend PASSMORE, we insert with great pleasure:

FRIEND SANDERSON—Dear Sir: The Teachers' Alpha Beta Society of Providence Township met at the New Providence School House on Saturday, April 17th, 1858. The meeting was well attended by the Teachers of the Township, and every one present appeared willing to exert his utmost to further the glorious cause of Education.

The first exercise of the Society was the singing of some very beautiful School songs. Vocal music is taught in all the Schools of the Township, and has been for several years. Classes were then exercised in Elocution, Physical Geography, and Grammar. Mr. Shirk conducted the exercises in Elocution, Mr. Passmore, in Physical Geography, and Mr. Gochnauer, in Grammar. All the Teachers present took an active part in the proceedings of the meeting; showing that there is a strong desire amongst them to prepare themselves more fully for their arduous duties.

After the close of the class exercises, arrangements were made preparatory to starting a School Journal. It was agreed that each member of the Society should be required to prepare an article pertaining to educational matters, to be handed in at the regular meetings of the Society to one of the members, who should be elected Editor of the Journal. After considerable discussion as to the time the Editor should hold his office, J. F. Passmore was chosen for the position for one month—this being the period fixed upon.

On motion, it was agreed to meet at the same place on Saturday, May 1st, 1858. And it was also agreed that the Society hold an evening session on the same day, and that the Teacher of the School be requested to wait upon Rev. J. V. Eckert, Dr. John K. Raub, and Hon. John Strohm, and request them to attend the meeting and lecture on Educational topics.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to prepare a short notice of the meeting for the Intelligencer, and request the Editor to publish it. J. F. PASSMORE, Sec'y.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION.—The House has at last ratified the contract made by the committee appointed in the early part of the session, for the purpose of purchasing a mansion for the Governor. The House is located next to the Presbyterian church, (recently burnt,) and was the property of Mr. BEVANS. The dwelling is in excellent repair, and may be considered as entirely new, the proprietor having had it re modeled and changed two years ago. The price paid for the same is $10,000, including some furniture.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE NEW LIQUOR BILL.

A SUPPLEMENT,

To An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved 31st day of March, A. D., 1856.

[As passed both Houses.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That applicants for brewery or distillery license shall hereafter pay therefor the several amounts fixed by the third section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six: *Provided*, That the same shall in no case be less than twenty-five dollars, except in case of persons whose annual sales are less than one thousand dollars, who shall pay fifteen dollars, and the proviso in the section aforesaid, so far as it fixes the minimum rate of license at fifty dollars, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That applicants for license to vend any intoxicating liquors by the quart or greater quatity, with or without other goods, wares or merchandize, shall hereafter pay therefor twenty per cent. less than the several amounts fixed by the twelfth section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six: *Provided*, That the same shall in no case be less than twenty-five dollars; and the provision in said section, that such sum shall in no case be less than fifty dollars, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That all hotels, inns and taverns shall be classified and rated according to the estimated yearly sales of liquors authorized to be sold therein, or in the house intended to be occupied for such purpose, as follows, to wit: In all cases where such estimated yearly sales shall be ten thousand dollars or more, such hotel inn or tavern shall be rated as of the first class, and the sum to be paid for license shall be four hundred dollars; when more than eight and less than ten thousand dollars, as second class, and pay two hundred and fifty dollars; when more than six and less than eight thousand dollars, as third class, and pay one hundred and fifty dollars; when more than four and less than six thousand dollars, as fourth class, and pay one hundred dollars; when more than two and less than four thousand dollars, as fifty class, and pay fifty dollars; when more than one and less than two thousand dollars, as sixth class, and pay thirty dollars; when more than five hundred dollars and less than one thousand dollars, as seventh class, and pay twenty-five dollars; when less than five hundred dollars, eighth class, and pay fifteen dollars: *Provided*, That in Philadelphia and Pittsburg no such license shall be granted for a less sum than fifty dollars a year; nor in any other city or incorporated borough for a less sum than twenty-five dollars a year; and the estimated yearly sales of all applicants for such license, shall be assessed, as provided in the fifteenth section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

SEC. 4. That licenses shall be granted for the keeping of eating houses, which shall authorize the sale of no intoxicating liquors, except domestic wines, and malt and brewed liquors, and persons so licensed, shall be classified and rated according to the provisions of the twenty-second and twenty-third sections of an act to create a sinking fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth, approved April tenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine: *Provided*, That no such license shall be granted in the cities of Lancaster or Pittsburg, for a less sum than twenty dollars, nor elsewhere, for a less sum than ten dollars.

SEC. 5. That licensed venders of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any of them, or any admixtures thereof, either with, or without other goods, wares and merchandize, except brewers and distillers, may hereafter sell any of them which they may be licensed to sell, in any quantity not less than one quart; and licensed brewers and distillers may here after sell such liquors as they are licensed to manufacture and sell in any quantity not less than one gallon. *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to prevent a brewer other wise qualified from receiving a retail license, in addition to his license as brewer, and under the same provisions as in the case of eating houses.

SEC. 6. That licenses to vend the liquors aforesaid, or any of them, shall be granted to citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good moral character, whenever the requirements of the laws on the subject are complied with by any such applicant, and shall authorize the applicant to sell the liquors aforesaid for one entire year from the date of his license: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit the court, board of licensers or commissioners, from hearing other evidence than that presented by the applicant for license: *Provided further*, That after hearing evidence as aforesaid, the Court, Board of Licensers or Commissioners, shall grant or refuse a license to such applicant in accordance with the evidence: *And provided further*, That if any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to lift his, her or their license within fifteen days after the same has been granted, such neglect or refusal shall be deemed a forfeiture of said license, and such person or persons selling vinous, spirituous or malt liquors after the expiration of the fifteen days, as aforesaid, shall be liable to prosecution and conviction in the proper court, as fully and effectually as if no license had been granted to such person or persons.

SEC. 7. That no license to vend the liquors aforesaid, granted under this or any other law of this Commonwealth, shall be transferable, or confer any right to sell the same in any other house than is mentioned therein, nor shall any bar or place where such liquor is sold by less measure than one quart, be under let by the person licensed to sell thereat; but if the party licensed shall die, remove or cease to keep such house, his, her, or their license may be transferred by the authority granting the same, or a license be granted the successor of such party for the remainder of the year, by the proper authority, on compliance with the requisitions of the laws in all respects except publication, which shall not in such case be required: *Provided*, That where any license is transferred as aforesaid no payment, other than fees, shall be required; and where a license is granted under this section, for a portion of a year, the party licensed shall pay therefor a sum proportionate to the unexpired term for which the same is granted.

SEC. 8. That manufacturers and producers of cider and domestic wines, and bottlers of cider, perry, ale, porter or beer, not otherwise engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, nor in keeping any tavern, oyster house or cellar, restaurant or place of amusement, entertainment or refreshments, shall be allowed to sell the same by the bottle, or domestic wines and cider by the gallon, without taking out license: *Provided*, That such liquor is not drank upon the premises where sold, nor at any place provided by such seller for that purpose.

SEC. 9. That license to sell domestic wines, malt or brewed liquors, may hereafter be granted to the keeper of any beer house, theatre or other place of amusement, otherwise qualified to receive the same: *Provided*, That the use of a room or rooms in a hotel, as a concert room or theatre, shall not preclude the proprietor thereof from receiving a hotel license if he shall have and keep accommodation for a hotel, required by the act of March 31, 1856: *And provided further*, That the preceding proviso shall not apply to the cities of Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

SEC. 10. That the petition of an applicant for eating house or retail brewery license need not hereafter embrace the certificate of citizens, required by the eighth section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, nor shall publication of such applications be hereafter required; but such applications shall be filed with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, except in the county of Allegheny, and the licenses prayed for, granted by the county treasurer; and the bond now required in such cases shall be first approved by the district attorney and county treasurer and their approval endorsed thereon.

SEC. 11. That any unlawful sale of vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, or any sale thereof in an impure, vitiated or adulterated state, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the offender shall pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, with the costs of prosecution, and upon a second or any subsequent conviction, shall pay a fine of not less than twenty-five, nor more than one hundred dollars, with the costs of prosecution; and in case of a third or subsequent conviction the court may, in its discretion, sentence the offender to imprisonment not exceeding three calendar months; and in case any such offender convicted of a second or subsequent offence is licensed to sell any such liquor, such license shall be deemed forfeited and void.