The Lancaster Intelligencer

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

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OUR COUNTY CONVENTION—THE WASHINGTON UNION.

The *Washington Union*, of the 2d instant, publishes the resolutions adopted by our late County Convention, with the exception of those giving the views of our Democracy upon the subject of a TARIFF. In its introductory paragraph, the *Union* says: "It is due to the Convention that we should say that other resolutions were adopted expressing the judgment of the body in favor of specific over ad valorem duties." This assertion, we regret to say, is not only erroneous, but does great injustice to our Convention. The question of creating REVENUE upon a *specific* or *ad valorem* BASIS, was not raised in that body, nor has it as a single or isolated issue ever been publicly discussed by the Democratic party of this County. One of the resolutions adopted by the Convention, on the subject of the Tariff, and the only one in which the "specific or ad valorem system" is named, reads as follows:

"That without fear of being charged with a departure from *principle*, upon a question which has never been made a party test, this Convention believes it expresses the views of the Democracy of this County, in giving a preference to the *specific* over the *ad valorem* principle in regard to the *duty on Iron*, for the reasons so lucidly set forth by President Buchanan in his last annual message."

Surely this expression of opinion in reference to a *single dutiable article*, should not be taken as "expressing the *judgment* of the body in favor of *specific* over *ad valorem* duties," as a general or fixed *system* or *principle*—hence we are inclined to believe, the hurry and bustle of the times" caused the "Union" to misinterpret the plain sense and meaning of the "other resolutions" to which it refers.—The "Tariff resolutions," adopted by the Convention, speak the sentiments of our Democracy, and, whilst we thank the Washington Union for extending the circulation of other resolutions adopted, we frankly say the obligation would have been materially enhanced, if those on the TARIFF had been included. Our Democracy speaks as sincerely, as it does boldly upon that subject, and desires to have its sentiments and feelings known among our political brethren, North and South.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

We publish on our first page the very able message of President BUCHANAN vetoing the Agricultural Bill. Perhaps, says the Washington *Union*, no subject connected with the administration of the government has elicited less public attention and investigation than that of the public lands. The very magnitude of the interest has been taken as a license for every species of operation upon it. The message of the President reviewing the whole subject and calling special attention to it is, then, most timely and valuable. We can add nothing to the force and power of his argument. It is absolutely conclusive upon constitutional and practical grounds; and we trust will do much to correct the public judgment upon one of the most important subjects connected with the government.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned *sine die* on Friday last, at noon—having been in session from 11 o'clock on the previous day. The Senate sat continuously for twenty-five hours. The most important business of the session was transacted in the last feverish moments of its existence, and the whole scene was one of "confusion worse confounded."

The President, on Thursday, transmitted to both Houses a special message, appealing to Congress to preserve the credit of the country by providing means for carrying on the Government. But little attention was paid to his urgent request. All attempts to avoid resorting to an increased loan, by devising such reconstruction of the revenue laws as would swell the receipts of the Treasury, having failed, the House was compelled to extend the Treasury note law for two years.

The Post Office appropriation bill failed to become a law. The House refused to recognize the amendment of the Senate increasing the rate of postage; claiming the exclusive right to originate revenue bills. This question of constitutional right proved fatal to the bill, for while it was being discussed by the Senate the hour of adjournment put an end to the session. What the effect of this will be remains to be seen.

Mr. Speaker Orr made his parting speech to the House at twelve o'clock, after which an adjournment took place.

So ended this Congress. It has not added to the reputation or welfare of the country.—Its precious time has been consumed in useless and frivolous discussion. By thus doing what ought not to have been done, it has left undone what ought to have been done, and the country at large has to suffer the consequences.

COMMODORE STEWART.

Congress has done one handsome thing.—The joint resolution conferring upon Commodore Charles Stewart the brevet rank of Senior Flag Officer, was passed by the House on Wednesday, having previously passed the Senate. The rank is a sort of equivalent to that of Admiral, and it will terminate at the death of Commodore Stewart. It corresponds to General Scott's brevet rank of Lieutenant General. The country will rejoice at this tardy justice rendered by the national legislature to one of the bravest servants of the Republic.

☞ JOHN MARRON, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster General, at Washington City, died suddenly on Friday last. He had been connected with the Department for the last twenty-nine years—twelve of which he held the position of Third Assistant. He was about 55 years of age.

The President has appointed A. N. ZEVELY (formerly of North Carolina, and for a long time a Clerk in the P. O. Department,) to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Marron.

Postmaster General BROWN is also very ill, of pneumonia, and his decease is hourly expected.

THE TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

The township elections, throughout Lancaster County, will take place on Friday the 18th inst.

CHICAGO ELECTION.—The municipal election in Chicago, on Tuesday last, resulted in the election of the Republican candidate for Mayor by a majority of about 1000. There were 15000 votes polled.

UTICA ELECTION.—The Mayor's election at Utica, N. Y. is a tie. The other municipal officers are about equally divided between the Democrats and Republicans.

☞ The President has appointed Hon. ROBERT M. M'LANE, of Baltimore, Minister to Mexico.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

A re issue of twenty millions Treasury Notes is provided for in the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill.

No appropriation passed for continuing the building of the Capitol, furnishing it or continuing the water works, the House refusing to concur and the Senate receding.

The President did not sign the St. Clair Flats bill. The President has not yet determined whether he will call an extra session or not. He says he will wait and consult with the Post Master General, who is now ill; and if that officer considers he cannot carry on his department, he will convene Congress as soon as possible—probably in June.

The Treasury Department has given orders to shorten sail on all sides, and expenditures will be cut down to the lowest notch. Every effort will be made to avoid an extra session. It is considered that the bankruptcy of so important a portion of the public service as the Post Office Department, and total neglect by Congress of the important recommendations regarding our foreign relations, Mexican frontier, &c., may induce the President to call the new Congress together.

It is understood there will be a deficiency in the Post Office Department by the 30th of June of three millions.

A rumor prevails that the army bill was not signed by the President; he has signed it.

A great effort has been made at the close of the session to have an unexpected balance of 71,500 dollars remaining of the appropriation to deepen the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, applied by the direct action of the Secretary of War to the purpose. The plan of the contractors has failed, and there are fifty ships detained up the Balize, some of which have been there since December. A delegation has been sent by the merchants and authorities of New Orleans to urge for relief, and they have been joined here by one from the New York underwriters. The President has vetoed the resolution passed for this purpose by Congress, and will probably direct the Secretary to apply the unexpired fund to the desired purpose, under existing authority.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the President's appointment of Robert S. Ould as United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, in place of Philip Barton Key, deceased.

A Cabinet Council was called immediately after the close of Congress, to take into consideration the refusal to pass the Post Office appropriation bill, which was lost on a point of etiquette between the Senate and the House.

There will be no means for carrying on the Post Office business, except such as accrues from postages, and these can only be paid out by Postmasters for salaries, &c., such as is the usage for each Postmaster to pay and account for in his regular accounts to the Department. Contractors, route agents, &c., must wait for their pay. No new routes can be opened, nor new contracts made for conveyance of mails over existing routes. The Department will at once make up a statement of its position in all this matter, and every effort will be made to save the great working routes from embarrassment.

Thirteen States, sending seventy-eight representatives, nearly all Democratic, have yet to make Congressional elections. Several of these do not elect until after August, and some have no provisions to obtain an early election.

James Y. McGuffee, of Georgia, is appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, and G. W. Gholson, of Mississippi, Governor of Washington Territory.

A serious affray occurred in the office at Willard's hotel last evening, between F. P. Lander and Wm. Magraw. The latter was appointed a year ago superintendent of the great central wagon road, and the former was engineer of the expedition. Magraw abandoned the enterprise and joined Col. Johnston's forces. Recently Magraw has been removed and Lander appointed superintendent of the road. Owing to some personal difficulty, Lander challenged Magraw, but the affair was settled without a fight; to-night Magraw attacked Lander with a slung shot and struck him three times, wounding him severely about the head. Lander rallied and threw Magraw, and would have punished him severely, if not fatally, had he not been taken off, when he exclaimed, "I am a Massachusetts man, and unarmed. I have challenged the scoundrel, and he refused to fight me, and now he assails me thus with a slung shot." This exclamation soon enlisted the sympathies of the bystanders for Lander. Magraw was taken away by his friends and Lander was conveyed to his lodgings badly wounded. The latter belongs to Salem, Massachusetts.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—All the general appropriation bills which passed both Houses, received the President's signature.

The Post Office Appropriation and Post Route Bills failed to become laws.

The former appropriated about twenty millions. Whether an extra session will be called in consequence of its loss, is a matter for Executive consideration. So far no reliance can be placed on the rumors to that effect.

Amid the confusion in the clerks' office it cannot be definitely ascertained whether any private bills which passed both Houses failed to receive the President's signature.

The Miscellaneous appropriation bill contains the section extending the Treasury note law for two years, and appropriates $452,000 for the Coast Survey, which was agreed to with singular unanimity, besides appropriations for the Light House establishment, survey of public lands, and an appropriation for taking the next census, etc.

The Ocean Mail Steamer bill was killed, but there is appended to the bill to carry into effect the treaty with the Dacotah and Tonawanda Indians appropriations, for complying with existing contracts for carrying the mails via Panama and Tehauntepec, to California.

The President was at the Capitol this morning, attending to business.

The House failed, as has heretofore been the practice, to send the President a message, asking whether there was any further communication to make, and that Congress was ready to adjourn. Several gentlemen having objected to the suspension of the roll call on the private bill which was defeated, in order that this courtesy might be extended.

The House has removed every trace of the abolition of the franking privilege and increase of postage.

The galleries were densely crowded to witness the closing scenes. Many members leave this afternoon for their homes.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Steamship Canada we have news from Liverpool to the 12th ult.

The session of the French Legislature opened on the 7th, with an important speech from the Emperor. In the course of his speech, referring to the existing agitation and war rumors, he says, "This, however, is not a sufficient motive to give rise to a belief in war. Some may provoke it with all their hearts without legitimate reason; others may, in their exaggerated fears, endeavor to show to France the dangers of a new coalition. I shall remain firm—invulnerable in the path of right and justice and of national honor, and my government will not allow itself to be either led away or intimidated, because my policy will never be either provocative or pusillanimous."

The speech is variously commented upon by the Press. Notwithstanding its pacific language its effect upon the funds was not favorable.

The Daily News says the latest rumors are altogether warlike. Six floating batteries are to be constructed in French ports, to be navigable like ships.

The English Government has given orders for the construction of sixteen engines destined for war steamers.

It is stated that the Russian army will shortly be concentrated on the Austro-Gallician frontier, and the tone of Russian journals towards Austria is daily becoming more severe.

The general news is not important.

Mr. Dallas gave a dinner to Lord Lyons, the newly appointed Envoy to Washington, which was attended by the Brazilian, Swedish and Danish Ministers, Mr. Fitzgerald, Under Secretary of State, and other prominent men.

☞ The body of Mr. Key was taken from Washington to Baltimore on Tuesday, and buried in the Presbyterian burying ground in Green street, in the same grave with his wife who died about two years ago. He leaves four children—all little girls—to mourn their father's untimely end.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 4.

SENATE.—A communication was received from the Governor, nominating Charles D. Hineline, Superintendent of Public Printing. The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. Randall, from the Special Committee on the subject, reported the bill providing for a general Banking law, with numerous amendments.

The following bills were read in place: A Supplement to the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company; one to allow the Philadelphia Bank to purchase additional Real Estate; to incorporate the National Steamship Company.

Mr Bell submitted a joint resolution extending the time of the Committee to Revise the Penal Code till the commencement of the next session of the Legislature, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A reply was also received from the Auditor General, to the query concerning the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania railroad.

The bill to increase the salaries of the Judges came up in order. The salaries of all Law Judges to be $2,500 was adopted—yeas 16, nays 13. The bill then passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Gratz, the Senate bill, as amended by the House committee, providing for the abolishment of the Board of Guardians of the Poor and the Board of Health, was taken up.

Messrs. Walborn, Wiley, Hamersley, Thorn, Gratz, Church, Sheppard, Harding, Neal and Fisher, all favored the passage of the bill, but the most of them considered the principle of vesting the power of appointment in the Judges of the Court as a very dangerous experiment. They believed that the public wanted a change, and favored the experiment of giving the Judges the power of appointing, and they therefore would vote for the bill. The ayes and nays were called on the bill, and resulted in ayes 39, noes 41, so the bill fell. Nearly all of the Democrats voted against the bill, the great objection to it being the section given the Judges the power to appoint. Mr. Green moved a reconsideration of the vote on the bill. Agreed to. The bill was then postponed, but was afterwards taken up and finally passed.

The bill provides for the organization of a Board of Guardians of the Poor, and a Board of Health, to consist of nine members each. The members of each Board are to be selected as follows: Three to be appointed by the District Court, three by the Court of Common Pleas, and three to be elected by Councils in joint Convention. It repeals so much of the act of Consolidation as requires the election of members of those Boards on the first Tuesday in May next.

The appropriation bill was taken up. The 29th section, giving $1000 to the Howard Association, being under consideration, the section was stricken out. Section 30, providing for appropriating the sum of $2500 to the Pittsburg Infirmary, and a like sum to the Mercy Hospital, was also stricken out. A new section, to pay the witnesses in attendance on the contested election case of the Third Representative District, the sum of $3080 86, was under discussion, when a motion to postpone the bill prevailed.

A joint resolution, allowing George W. Wood, late member, full pay and mileage, passed unanimously. Adjourned.

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

THE METHODIST; OR, INCIDENTS AND CHARACTERS FROM LIFE in the Baltimore Conference. By Miriam Fletcher. With an Introduction by W. P. Strickland, D. D. In two Volumes. Published by Derby & Jackson, N. Y.

We are indebted to the Publishers—through Elias Barr & Co., Booksellers of this City, for a copy of this excellent work of nearly eight hundred pages; and the best notice we can give of it is to make a few extracts from the introduction, which go to show the interesting character of the book. Mr. Strickland says:

This work, though belonging to that class of books denominated imaginative literature, bears internal evidence of its truthfulness. Its style of narrative possesses an irresistible interest. Even the details necessary to fill up the picture are so readable, that it would be sensibly wanting in beauty and tone without them. We have perused these pages with an absorbing interest, and frankly confess that no work of fiction we ever read possesses half the charm which this does; and what is vastly better, it cannot fail to awaken the purest emotions and improve the heart. The characters are all so admirably drawn, the scenes so graphically described, and the grouping so well executed, that the persons and scenes rise before the mind in life-like reality. Nothing is overwrought, a graceful and beautiful simplicity pervading and blending the whole. * * * * * *

The scenes of the author lie mostly in Virginia, with an occasional change to Baltimore, that ancient home of Methodism. The pioneer Methodist preachers in an early period found their way into the "Old Dominion," and though they were looked upon by the ministers of the Episcopal Church as out of the Divine order, yet, by their faithful preaching and self-sacrificing devotion, they won their way into the hearts and homes of some of the noblest families of the Cavalier State. When that tireless itinerant, Asbury, was treated as an interloper by a parish minister, who stoutly insisted that he had no authority to preach, much less to invade the precincts of his parish, the cure and care of whose souls belonged to him exclusively, the Methodist bishop calmly responded: "I have authority from God, and I am commissioned by him to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

To the honor of the Episcopal Church, however, be it written, that the Methodist itinerants were not thus regarded by all the ministers and members of that denomination. History furnishes honorable exceptions. There were some of the Church of which Wesley was a Presbyter, and in the pale of which he lived and died, with a loyalty which outlasted persecution itself, who—like Fletcher of Madeley, and Perronet of Shoreham, and Grimshaw of Haworth (a parish now in possession of the father of Charlotte Bronte, and whose husband is the curate.) and also "honorable women, not a few," such as Lady Huntingdon, Lady Glenorchy, and Lady Maxwell—found in Methodism an elevated type of piety which enlisted their sympathies, and secured their approbation and support. The "faithful and beloved" Jarratt, of Virginia, whom Asbury describes as "a man of great genius and piety, a successful preacher, and the first who received the despised Methodist preachers, when strangers and unfriended he took them to his house, and had societies formed in his parish;" and many others, both in the ministry and laity, opened their doors and gave a hearty welcome to the itinerants, who in the name of their Divine Master, and with the heaven-accredited seals to their ministry, preached the Gospel in the rude cabins and proclaimed a full and free salvation in the wilderness.

For Washington, that true Virginia gentleman, the early Methodist preachers entertained the highest regard: and the action of one of their earliest Conferences, held in the City of New York, by which he was addressed and recognized as President of the United States, and in which they pledged the truest loyalty to him and his government, shows that so far from being enemies to the country or true religion, they were the first, as a Church, to recognize the constituted authorities of the United and Independent States, and were the first to be recognized in turn.

Much of the toils, hardships, and successes of these pioneer preachers is unwritten, and what has been made a matter of historic record only exists in fragmentary sketches. This book embraces a part of that history, and like Scott's "Old Mortality," which so thrillingly describes the labors, sufferings and conflicts of the Scotch Covenanters, it will be read with interest by all who love to dwell upon the heroic achievements of the pioneers of the cross. The author's description of a Methodist "Class-meeting," and also of a "Watch-night meeting" and "Camp meeting," is true to the life, and could not have been written but by one extensively acquainted with the peculiar forms of Methodism. The toils incident to an itinerant life, and the greetings and farewells of the noble band, as they met in Conference and then went out reinspired to their different and distant fields of labor, never all to meet again, are touchingly described.

We hesitate not to say, that no Christian, of whatever denomination, can rise from the perusal of this book without realizing a quickening of spiritual emotion, and no Methodist can read it without feeling a reawakening of the zeal and devotion that characterized the early ministers and members of the Church.

DE BOW'S REVIEW, for March, is a well filled number, as our readers may perceive from the following table of contents:

1. Reclamation of the River Wilds of the Southwest.
2. Agricultural Colleges at Home and Abroad.
3. Relation of Commerce to Christianity.
4. The Valleys of Virginia—Rappahannock.
5. The Colorado of the West.
6. Pictures of Northern Europe.
7. The Sugar Cane: Its Diseases, Characteristics, &c.
8. The History of Party, and Political Status of John Tyler.
9. Department of Agriculture—Mining and Manufactures—Commerce—Education—Internal Improvements—Miscellaneous Department, and Editorial Miscellany.

Published at New Orleans, and Washington City, at $5 per annum.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, for February, has been placed upon our table, by Sprenger & Westhaeffer, Booksellers, of this city, who have it for sale. The following is the table of contents:

1. Carlyle—Mirage Philosophy—History of Frederick.
2. How we went to Skye.
3. Objectionable Books.
4. Popular Literature. The Periodical Press.
5. Rawlinson's Herodotus.
6. Falsely Accused.
7. Mephitis and the Antidote.
8. A Cruise in Japanese Waters.

HAPPY HOME AND PARLOR MAGAZINE. The March number is embellished with a beautiful engraving representing "The Slaughter of the Innocents" by Herod.

"RED, WHITE AND BLUE." This is the title of a new weekly folio sheet, just started in Philadelphia, by A. M. Brown & Co., 123 South 3d street, and "devoted to the instruction and entertainment of the family circle." The subscription price is $2 per annum. It is handsomely printed on fine paper, and is illustrated with several engravings.

NEWS FROM HOME. Published weekly in New York, at $2 per annum. The first number (which is handsomely embellished) is a fine specimen of typography. The paper is intended mainly for our foreign-born citizens, and will contain a summary of the latest intelligence from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, &c.

THE STATE JOURNAL. Published weekly at the N. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, by R. G. Orwig, at $2 per annum. The first or specimen number is received. It is a handsome folio sheet, containing a large amount of interesting reading matter, and is embellished with a portrait of John Bright, Esq., member of the Parliament of Great Britain.

"THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND." This is the title of a new weekly paper, published by Speaker & Co., in Breneman's Building, Centre Square, this city, at $1.50 per annum.—The first number, under its new form and title, (it being a continuation of the "Temperance Advocate,") made its appearance on Monday last. It is gotten up in the form of the "New York Ledger," each number consisting of eight pages, well adapted for filing and binding. Its publishers have our best wishes for their success in their new enterprise.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

REMAINS OF LIEUT. VAN CAMP.—A letter has been received from Lieut. PALMER, dated St. Louis, March 2d, 1859, which states that Lieut. VAN CAMP'S remains had arrived at Cairo, Ill., and would be shipped from thence by steamer to Cincinnati, where they probably arrived on yesterday. Lieut. PALMER expects to reach this city, with the remains, on Tuesday next, the 15th inst.—The low stage of water on the Western rivers has caused much delay in Lieut. P.'s progress.

DISCHARGED.—The case of LEWIS SUTER, of this city, charged with passing counterfeit coin, was tried before the U. S. District Court, at Philadelphia, last week—but the Jury, after a protracted sitting, failing to agree, Suter was discharged from custody.

LECTURE BY MAJ. DITMARS.—At the request of a number of citizens, Maj A. D. DITMARS, will deliver his lecture on "*Phrenology not true*," on Friday evening next, at Fulton Hall, for the benefit of the Howard and Historical Societies.

FIREMEN'S PRAYER MEETING.—A prayer meeting, for the especial benefit of the Fire Department, was held in the Union Engine Hall, Market street, on Sunday afternoon last. The meeting was largely attended, and the services were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Steck, Appleton and Shoemaker.

A HEAVY BALANCE!—The Examiner says the account of H. Rathvon, Esq., Assignee of the Lancaster Bank, has been filed in the Prothonatary's Office, showing the very *heavy* balance of **$161,31!** in his hands.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Jacob C. Lynes, an employee in the Saw Mill of Gable, Schæffer & Reinbold, of this city, committed suicide, at an early hour on Saturday morning last, by drowning himself in the first lock on the Conestoga. The first intimation his friends had of the melancholy affair was the finding of the following note:

"my true and beloved friends my body you will find in the bottom of the Lock
"my pain and trouble has brought to this
"Jacob C Lynes
"at near three o clo."

Upon the finding of this letter, they proceeded to the lock, on the bank of which they found his hat, carefully secured by a stone, evidently to keep it from being blown away, and to designate the spot where his body might be found. The body was found at the spot designated.

Deputy Coroner Spangler, of this city, held an inquest upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from voluntary drowning. Mr. Lynes is said to have been a sober, worthy and industrious young man. We learn that he leaves a widow and several children.

THE HOWARD EVENINGS—MR. FOREMAN'S LECTURE.—A pretty fair attendance greeted the last Howard lecture. Mr. FOREMAN'S subject was very well written, and delivered in excellent style. Mr. F. is a young gentleman of fine ability, and gives promise of a bright future.

The discussion was participated in by Mayor Sanderson, Gen. Steinman, ex-Mayor Burrowes, Judge Hayes, Maj. Ditmars, and Rev. Messrs. Hepburn and Krotel.

The next lecture of the course will be delivered this evening by Prof. WILLIAM M. NEVIN, of Franklin and Marshall College. Subject: "Should the Ancient Greek and Latin languages be continued as an essential part of the course of a liberal education?" As the Professor is one of our well-known *savans*, the lecture will doubtless be exceedingly able, interesting and instructive.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF THE LATE DR. RAUCH.—Rev. Frederick A. Rauch, D. D., first President of Marshall College, was buried in the College grounds at Mercersburg, on the 4th day of March, 1841. Upon the removal of the College to Lancaster, the grounds were sold to private individuals, and the Alumni of the Institution appointed a committee to superintend the removal of the remains to Lancaster. In response to the application of this committee, says The Express, the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College purchased a beautiful lot in the Lancaster Cemetery and ordered the removal. On Tuesday last the body was raised under the personal supervision and direction of Rev. Dr. Gerhart, President of the College. In performing this work it was apparent with what consideration Dr. Rauch had been buried. First, there was a strong solid flooring and walls of brick; then the coffin, enclosed in a heavy wooden box, was placed in this and covered as usual; a strong arch of brick and cement covered the box; and then the grave was filled up to the surface with brick laid in cement. On this the monument was erected.

The committee found the coffin to be sound, and they raised it entire, containing the remains undisturbed; it was put in a coffin-shaped box, previously prepared, and the whole brought to Lancaster on Wednesday. A new coffin is being prepared, in which the old one containing the remains will be enclosed.

The remains of Dr. Rauch will be re-intered with the usual funeral ceremonies, to day, the services to be held in the First German Reformed Church (Rev. Mr. Harbaugh's,) commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. Many of the pupils of the late Dr. Rauch, his relatives, and the friends of the institution in whose welfare the deceased took such a lively interest, residing at a distance, are expected to be present to witness the interesting and impressive ceremonies. The discourse will be delivered by Rev. John W. Nevin, D. D.

Dr. Rauch died at the early age of 35 years.

COUNTY PRISON SCAN. MAG.—Some talk has been occasioned in this city lately, by the discovery (as is alleged) that a woman who had been imprisoned in the county jail had become pregnant while an inmate of that institution, and that the paternity of the child has been laid to Jay Cadwell, Esq., Keeper of the Prison.

As is usual in occurrences of this kind, various rumors, some doubtless unfounded, and all more or less exaggerated, have been circulated—the result of which is that it is impossible for outsiders to get at the precise facts in the case. We understand, however, that the Prison Inspectors will make a searching investigation into the affair, and the result will in due time be made public. No doubt the Inspectors will take proper measures to prevent the recurrence of so disreputable a matter in a great reformatory public institution; and if it should prove to be owing to the negligence or criminal conduct of any of the officers of the jail, the offending party will of course be forthwith discharged.

We clip the above paragraph from the *Examiner* of Wednesday last, and trust that the "searching investigation" promised will not be a one sided affair. Let the accuser and the accused be brought *face to face*. No thorough and satisfactory investigation can be made without that course is pursued by the Prison Inspectors. If Mr. Cadwell is innocent of the charge, and we hope it may turn out that he is, he should desire to confront the woman;—if guilty, no white-washing process should be permitted to defeat the ends of justice. The whole people of Lancaster county are deeply interested in this matter, and the most "searching investigation." with *both* the parties present, can alone satisfy the public mind.

THE LATE JOHN HOLL.—After the burial of their brother, Mr. JOHN HOLL, on Monday, February 21, 1859, the members of Earl Lodge, No. 413, I. O. of O. F. returned to their lodge. when Albert G. Sutton, Isaac Holl and Elias Glauser, a committee appointed for the purpose, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously approved and adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise and almighty God, in his wisdom and goodness, to remove by death from our Brotherhood our most worthy and estimable brother JOHN HOLL, who for a long time had been afflicted with an incurable and excessively painful disease (cancer); therefore, be it

Resolved, That Earl Lodge, No. 413, I. O. of O. F. deeply mourns its loss of a Brother, who ever proved himself such in Friendship, Love and Truth, and who always ably and manfully defended what he conceived to be right, and effectually and fearlessly opposed that which he thought would be wrong.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the relatives of the deceased in their sad bereavement, and hereby extend to them our heartfelt condolence. and although we cannot replace him in their midst, we hold ourselves in readiness to alleviate, to the full extent of our power, their sorrow and distress.

Resolved, That whilst we mourn his untimely death, (for his sun was but at its noon) we are convinced that "our loss is his gain."

Resolved, That we must ever cherish for our deceased brother, a pleasing and favorable recollection, because of the interest always taken in our Lodge, and the efficient service rendered it by him. His unwavering attachment was such as to endear him to every member.

Resolved, That we hereby acknowledge our many obligations to Brother Shuler, of Lancaster city, and our especial thanks are due him for the able discharge of his official duty in assisting us to render to our departed Brother the funeral ceremonies of our Order.

Resolved, That this Lodge be clothed in mourning for the term of thirty days, and the members wear the usual badge of mourning for the same period.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased Brother, as evidence of the respect and sympathy we extend, and that copies be forwarded to each of the Lancaster papers with the request that they be published.

NEW HOLLAND, February 21, 1859.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE BROUGHT BACK.—It will be recollected that John Swartz and Isaac Bowler, indicted for stealing grain from different farmers in this county, made their escape before trial, forfeiting their bail. The parties interested having reasons to believe that the fugitives had gone out West, procured a requisition on the Governor of Ohio, and employed Mr. Bolden Miller to go in search of them. Mr. Miller returned last evening, with Swartz and Bowler in custody. He arrested the one near Berlin, Stark county, and the other in Wayne county, Ohio, twenty-five miles apart. Swartz resisted arrest and fought desperately, but unavailingly, as Mr. Miller went there prepared and determined to secure him. They are now safely lodged in limbo to await the administration of justice.—*Wednesday's Express.*

GEORGETOWN KEYSTONE LYCEUM, established December 24th, 1858, for the benefit of the scholars of the Georgetown, Harmony and Mount Pleasant Schools, meets every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, at the public school house in the village of Georgetown. Lyceum met February 22d, and was called to order by the President, Albert Pickel. It opened with music by the Keystone Choir singing "Little Bennie." The following officers were elected for the ensuing four weeks:—Rachel A. Moore, President; Margaretta Kinsey, Vice President; J. H. Dickinson, Secretary. An essay was read by Francis M Lennox, subject: "The wrongs that the Africans have sustained at the hands of the whites." Dialogue—Subject: "Truth telling," by Miss Margaretta Kinsey and Miss Amanda Pickel. An Oration by George F. Baughman, subject; "Our Country." Dialogue by John McCallister and Robert S. McClure, subject: "Our School." An Oration by John M. Rutter, subject: "American Politics," this speaker fully understanding his subject, ably discussed it, showing the inconsistency of the different political parties. "Come cheerful companions" was sung by the Keystone Choir. Referred questions answered, and questions referred by the Committee. The question that was adopted on the previous night came up for discussion, "Resolved, That women should be allowed the elective franchise"—the affirmative was argued by F. M. Lennox, George A. Rockey and J. C. Dickinson, the negative by J. M. Rutter, G. F. Baughman, A. Pickel and J. B. Beamy.—After a spirited discussion, the question was decided by the President in favor of the affirmative. The following was adopted for discussion at the next meeting: "Resolved, that Washington deserves greater honor for liberating America than Columbus for discovering it."

The President appointed William McClure and George F. Baughman to write essays; A. Pickel an oration; F. M. Lennox a speech; to read dialogues, Ellis P. Moore and John McCallister, M. A. Nickel and A. A. Pickel, J. M. Rutter and Robert S. McClure. An oration by William F. Pickel. Wm. Ritz and Samuel Pickel to read a dialogue.

On motion, it was resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the ladies for their attendance. On motion, the proceedings of this evening be forwarded to the Lancaster city papers for publication. On motion, adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, March 1st. MARY J. PICKEL.

TOOTHACHE.—This disease can be cured by DR. KEYSER'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY, prepared by him in Pittsburg, Pa., which is put in bottles and sold at 25 cents each. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spongy and tender gums, and is worth ten times its price to all who need it. Sold here by C. A. Heinitsh.

COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.—We glean the following "items" from Saturday's *Spy*:

DEEPENING THE PENNA. CANAL.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is pushing forward earnestly the work on the Canal, at and near this place. Peter Kearney has been working steadily with a large force of hands for some weeks, between Chickies and the out-let lock, putting that portion of the canal in thorough order. On the 1st inst., J. S. Roath, with a force of thirty men, commenced work on the Basin, and will completely clear it of mud, deepen it and repair the wharves, preparatory to the accommodation of a large coal trade during the approaching season of navigation. The Company has about eighty men at work, between St. Charles Furnace and the lower end of the Basin, engaged in deepening and repairing. A large force is employed between this place and the Junction, above Harrisburg, and it is expected that by the 1st of April next the improvement will be completed, and boats drawing 4½ feet of water enabled to pass rapidly. We anticipate a material increase in the heavy freight business of the Canal for the coming season, and hope to see a welcome addition to the trade of our town therefrom. Our Basin is as fine a business location as any in the State, and, in default of the Transporters who formerly occupied the numerous warehouses on its borders, manufacturers might advantageously tenant the vacant premises.

LOUISE, LA REINE.—On the afternoon of the 21st inst., Queen Louisa, of Sawneytown, appeared and made complaint before Esquire Welsh against certain of her subjects for rebellion. She duly set forth how her faithful prime minister, Mr. Cloud, had, overcome by the arduous duties of his office, retired temporarily from public life, (he was sent down for 60 days,) and how she called in as premier, *pro tem.*, Charles Butler, an athletic mulatto. On Mr. Cloud's return to court, after his brief sojourn at his country seat, he demanded the seals and his old position, which Charles, with the habitual self-denial of all office-holders, resolutely refused to yield. Her Majesty sided with Cloud, and called upon Butler to resign, but the latter, backed by the "Virginny interest," declined to capitulate. Internecine war was the consequence, and the Queen, feeling her forces too weak to come to battle with the insurgents, reluctantly sought foreign intervention, and invoked the aid of the common enemy, the law. She desired the arrest, trial and execution of Butler for high treason, and the inclusion of as many of the Virginny niggers in the sentence as the 'Squire in the benevolence of his heart might seem deserving. The Justice granted, on prayer of the petitioner, a roving fillibuster commission to Richard, empowering him to arrest any and all of the insurgent Sawneytownians, and further instructing him, in a private foot note, to keep a special eye open for ex-minister Cloud.

On the same evening the rival favorites were brought into his presence, at the Blue Front, accompanied by a swarm of adherents of either side. The two chieftains glared at each other, and were only prevented by respect for the Court and dread of the High Constable's baton from settling their little differences then and there by combat. Their royal mistress opened with her statement. She first put in a plea for Mr. Cloud, as an innocent, useful member of society, who earned an honest living as a solicitor, (travels with a bag round the country, collecting cold victuals,) and was a great protection to her, a lone female, from the dignity of his presence, and his established high moral character. She then opened on the traitorous Butler, reading his pedigree and denouncing him as a worthless cumberer of the earth. "'Squiah, he's jist good fo' nuffin, but set roun' an' drink Perry's whiskey. He's no 'count, no how. He's 'feared to steal, and too lazy to beg. Lawd, what I want wid such a man as dat."

Butler offered his well-known standing on the Hill as evidence of character, and moved that time be allowed him to produce sundry worthies of his acquaintance who would readily establish his good name.

Mr. Cloud knew the 'Squire was a friend of his by a remark he made, and left his case confidently in his hands, certain of a righteous judgment.

The Justice drew on his black cap and in dread tones pronounced this doom:

"You, Elliot Cloud, being a white man, and, by the showing of Mrs. Sawney, an unsophisticated innocent, may justly claim the protection of the law, which is made for white as well as black, Dred Scott to the contrary notwithstanding, (a bow from Mr. C.,) therefore to rescue you from the hands of the fiends who trouble your existence, I, Thomas Welsh, one of the Justices of our Peace, in and for said County, do sentence you to three months' careful seclusion in the County Chateau. (Collapse of Marc Antony Cloud, and a snakey look about Cleopatra Jawney.) You, Charles Butler, being nothing but a darned nigger any how, may as well accompany your brother Cloud for the term of 30 days. (Grin of triumph from Butler.) And hark ye, Cloud, when you get out of prison don't let me catch you here again!"

"Thank your Honor; but bless me, I would'nt have been here this time if it hadn't been for old Derrick, the d—d old heathen." (Manifestation on the part of Richard.)

A hint from a bystander that the 'Squire was making out commitments for the balance of the crowd scattered Queen Louisa and her subjects on a full canter. The prisoners were locked up together for the night, and on the glorious 22nd went down by the special Cadwellville line.

UNION SCHOLARS' CONVENTION.—MESSRS. EDITORS: Yesterday we, of East Donegal twp., had a grand union of the schools in the district—a Scholars' Convention. The convention organized by appointing Director Henry M. Engle, President; Director John Musser, Secretary; and Joseph L. Spear, Conductor of Music. The following is the programme of the day's exercises:

FORENOON SESSION.

Prayer—L. L. Rodgers; Music—"Our Father who art in Heaven;" Remarks by Prof. Wickersham; 4th reading class conducted by Prof. Wickersham; Music—"Be kind to the loved ones at home;" Advanced written arithmetic class conducted by Prof. Wickersham; Music—"Boldly we roam." Adjourned to take refreshments which had been prepared for the occasion and were served to the scholars on waiters, by the teachers.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Music—"Little Bennie;" Class in Physiology conducted by Dr. F. H. Hinkle, of Marietta, and Prof. Wickersham; Music—"My Willie's on the dark blue Sea;" Class in 3d Reader conducted by Prof. Wickersham; Music—"Hazel Dell;" Advanced Mental Arithmetic conducted by Prof. Wickersham; Music—"Silently." Address by Prof. Wickersham to the pupils—at the close of which a vote of thanks on the part and in behalf of the pupils, was moved and unanimously given to the Professor, for his presence and labors in conducting the exercises of the day.

The following schools were represented: Maytown, No. 1, Joseph L. Spear, Teacher; No. 2, Dr. John Beichler; No. 3, Mrs. S. E. Gilbert; Irishtown, L. L. Rodgers; Rock Point, M. G. Marple; Donegal, Henry Fletcher; Springville, J. H. Zellers; Franklin, H. T. Albert; Fairview, H. E. Klugh.

Messrs. Myers and Musselman, teachers in the district, were present, but, owing to the inclemency of the weather, their schools were not represented. The Convention was held in the German Reformed Church, and 253 pupils were reported to the Secretary. The galleries were crowded by spectators, and every thing passed off satisfactorily to those concerned; indeed, this first Scholars' Convention in Lancaster county proved a complete success, and the meeting regretfully separated to their respective homes.

In the evening many, who were not present through the day, attended to hear Prof. Wickersham's lecture to the parents and others interested in the cause of popular education. The meeting was called to order by the President—music by the pupils—when Henry M. Engle read a short essay on the "Duties of Teachers, Parents and Instructors." This was an original and practical paper, full of wholesome truths and contained many beneficial suggestions. This was followed by music, when Prof. Wickersham rose and called the attention of the meeting to the paper just read, and to which he gave his cordial endorsement. He then spoke of the stimulant, high pressure system of education, and did not believe in the expediency of quick, sudden culture—believed that good scholars must have the head and heart educated, that children are only justly educated when they have received a training which will make them *men* and *women*, and not leave them miserable patchworks or excuses, having the semblance of true men and women, but as false as the glittering alloy!

He then compared the teaching of to-day with that of four years ago, and drew a lively picture of what, in all probability, would have been the attempt to hold a scholars' convention then. He did not believe in *machine teaching*, and suggested this motto for the consideration of all—"Make haste slowly." He next presented the claims of the common school system upon our citizens—claimed it as the birthright of every one, whether American, Frenchman or Hottentot, to receive an education; and argued that that State, community or parent, does a great wrong when it allows the children under it to grow up uneducated, to stand dormant, or left to lie and rust away! He then pointed out how this could best be done—and who should do it. After which he proceeded to give some of the objections urged against the system of common schools, and expressed a wish that all yet opposed to the system in East Donegal were present to-night to hear him on this point.—(A voice from the gallery.) "Those who are opposed won't come to hear *you*." Prof. Wickersham—"Very well, then, I know I am talking to the friends of the common schools, when I come to East Donegal." He then argued that this system was the *best* ever devised, because it seeks to educate every one, high and low, rich and poor, never making invidious distinctions, but seeking everywhere for pearls. That it is the cheapest, and finally that the child through the workings of this system, is always surrounded by the home influence.

The above is but a faint sketch of the lecture. At the conclusion, a vote of thanks, in behalf of the Directors, teachers, and friends of common school education, was voted the Professor for his able and eloquent address.

Respectfully yours, H. E. K.
MAYTOWN, Feb. 26, 1859

MANOR TURNPIKE.—The Manor Turnpike Company held their annual election for officers, at Millersville, on Wednesday last, with the following result:

President—Daniel Harman.
Managers—Abraham Peters, Jacob K. Shenk, John Lintner, Samuel Bausman, Jacob M. Frantz, Christian B. Herr.
Treasurer—Geo. F. Breneman.

JEFFERSON LYCEUM.—

MAYTOWN, March 3rd, 1859.

MESSRS EDITORS: The members of the Jefferson Lyceum met this evening, Mr. Henry Terry in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read. On motion, a committee, consisting of E. H. Green, Jos. L. Spear and G. A. Klugh, was appointed to select a member of the Lyceum, or any other one, to address the association; after which the resolution published in your last issue was taken up and discussed. On motion, it was resolved to continue the discussion of the same resolution to the next regular meeting. At the close, Mr. Joseph L. Spear announced his intention of removing from the place and as a necessary consequence his leaving the society. His parting address was feeling, and eloquent, and abounded in good practical advice to his fellow members. He concluded with the wish that the members might all occupy positions of honor and usefulness in society, and that in bidding them adieu he was not bidding adieu to their names and memories.

His address was responded to in behalf of the society, and a vote of regret at his departure, and of thanks for his kind wishes for the prosperity and welfare of the society was passed, when, on motion, adjourned to meet on Thursday eve, March 10th.

Respectfully yours, H. E. KLUGH, Secretary.

TRY DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—The coughing season will soon begin, and with it the deep seated coughs and colds which lay the foundation of permanent and oftentimes fatal lung diseases. The true course to pursue for any one afflicted with a cough or cold is to seek a remedy in the early stage of these diseases; for the reason, that they are much more easily cured in the beginning than after they have seized some vital part of the constitution. The remedy that is most sure to give immediate relief is Dr. Keyser's *Pectoral Cough Syrup*, a medicine prepared by him with great care, and with a certain evidence that it will save hundreds of persons from falling into a permanent lung difficulty if applied to in time. You can buy it in bottles, at fifty cents and one dollar at C. A. Heinitsh's Lancaster.

THE PLAINS—AN INDIAN BATTLE.

Capt. Skillman from El Paso, reports that a band of Apaches had stolen a number of horses and mules from San Elizario. Pursuit was made by a detachment of mounted rifles from Fort Bliss, under Lieut. Lazelle.

The Indians were overtaken at Dog Carron, 160 miles distant, where an engagement occurred resulting in the withdrawal of the troops with a loss of three killed and six wounded. Among the wounded was Lieut. Lazelle, who received a wound in the lungs,—supposed to be mortal. About a dozen Indians were killed.

The troops numbered only 22 men and the Indians about 200.

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER BY THE PEOPLE.—Mr. Schell has introduced in the State Senate a bill to make the office of State Treasurer elective by the people—the first election for said officer to take place at the general election, on the Second Tuesday of October next, and the Treasurer then elected to assume the duties of his office on the first Monday in May ensuing. The existing laws in regard to duties, penalties, &c., are to remain.

THE TRAGEDY IN WASHINGTON.

Further Reports and Speculations.

A CARD FROM JOHN GRAY.

The Washington *Star* contains a long article discussing Mr. Butterworth's statement, and arguing that he was aware of Sickles' design to kill Key, and also that the killing was not done under the influence of sudden passion. We give the concluding portion:

Upon the "sudden passion" point our own opinion is that much will be developed in the course of the trial not made public in the *exparte* statements to affect public opinion referred to above. In Mr. Forney's *Press*, of yesterday—Mr. Forney being as intimate with Sickles and his family, as Mr. Haskin or Mr. Butterworth—it is said:

"It is but just, however, to say that the intimacy between Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles had been remarked in Washington circles for a year past, and had been the occasion of more than one disagreement in the families of the parties. During the last Congress, notes passed between Mr. Key and Mr. Sickles on this subject, which were followed by a complete reconciliation, and Mr. Key visited as usual at the house of Mr. Sickles, having dined with him at a large party not more than ten days ago."

In explanation of this paragraph, we may add that it is currently stated here that ere the reconciliation referred to took place, articles of separation between Mr. Sickles and his wife on account of her intimacy with Mr. Key, were actually drawn up.

It is known that on leaving his house and going over to where Key stood, Sickles was armed with a five shooter, every barrel loaded, and at least one, if not two, loaded Derringer pistols. They were of course loaded before Butterworth preceded him from the house; for the time elapsing until Sickles followed him was not more than one or two minutes.

Key lies dead, and his side of the melancholy story can never be told. Our chief sympathy, we frankly admit, is with his orphan children, who, though they are to be through life as intense sufferers from this affair as any others, they are the only parties concerned in it who had no agency whatever in bringing it about.

Nor do we deny the existence in our breast of some sympathy with the unfortunate woman, Mrs. Sickles. Married at the child's age of sixteen to an experienced man of the world, who knew well all the dangers to which the virtue of a young and intensely fashionable wife might be subjected in an ill ordered household, we cannot acquit the husband of all blame for her ruin. Such ruin rarely, if ever, invades the threshold of the husband who strictly discharges the duty of a head of a family. Nay, we question whether it ever came into the family of a man really careful at all times to protect the honor of his own household.

To our mind, the proper course of the true man of honor was not to vindicate his pride and his ambition by the perpetration of an act which forever cut off his young and really inexperienced wife from any possibility of regaining a position in society; nor yet to sacrifice the future of his child upon the altar of his own pride and ambition, possibly desecrated in great part through his own short comings; nor again to make four young orphans to satisfy the cravings of the same Moloch.

It is very certain that Mrs. Sickles can tell a story that will throw intense light on the killing. We have no faith in the account that the confession obtained from her was voluntarily made, because, though inexperienced and weak, she must have known it was a death warrant, so far as her future life and that of her child was concerned. She can doubtless tell, too, whether her husband's conduct has or has not been such as to justify the allegation that he had a right to protect his "marital honor" by taking the life of an unarmed man—for unless his conduct, as a husband, has been scrupulously correct, he cannot properly plead the justification of wounded "marital honor." Her testimony can only be given in the trial of an accessory to the killing, if such there was. It is due to her and to the helpless and unoffending children of Philip Barton Key, that her testimony be secured, if possible.

We have nothing whatever to say in extenuation of the conduct of Mr. Key; as when a man invades the marital rights of another, he carries his life in his hand. While, however, he has met the fate he might have expected, it surely is the duty of the law to examine closely whether the act of inflicting that fate on him was, under all the circumstances a justifiable one on the part of those inflicting it.

A CARD FROM JOHN GRAY, COLORED.

The undersigned, seeing it published in Northern papers that he rented his house to Mr. Key for the purpose of an assignation house, takes this occasion to say that the account is wholly incorrect. He rented the house to Mr. Key, on the 25th of November last, on that gentleman's statement that he wished it for the occupation of a Mr. Wright, of Massachusetts. Since then he has been in the house but once—three weeks after renting it—when Mr. Key requested him to get some wood in it for the use of the Mr. Wright, who was expected on shortly to occupy it.

JOHN GRAY, Colored.

New York View of the Affair.

[From the Brooklyn Eagle.]

When a man voluntarily commits an act which exposes his domestic privacy to the universal gaze of mankind, it is inevitable that all the features of the scene laid bare shall be opened to scrutiny and subject to the comment of the popular jury thus summoned to give their verdict in the case. The leading journals of New York justify the act of Sickles with more or less distinct assent; and yet, whether it be subjected to the judgment of Christian morality or the natural instincts of manhood, it is a revolting outrage, and is an exhibition of selfish cowardice, as well in its conception as the manner in which it was carried out. We repeat distinctly that the act, under the appearance of a reckless courage, was the result of a shrinking moral cowardice and a base selfishness—just as suicide is an evidence of the same condition of mind. There were two courses open to Sickles when he discovered the infidelity of his wife. One was to satisfy himself of her guilt, then permit her to depart quietly to the home of any relative ready to receive her, and let the veil of charity and oblivion enshroud her offences and screen her future life. Suspicion might have followed her, but open proof of guilt would not, and repentance might have purified her own life, while no public brand of disgrace would be stamped upon her children. Such a course would have called for the exercise of magnanimity, and for the exertion of manly fortitude in bearing up against the covert sneer of others or the oppressive sorrow of his own heart. Another course was to succumb to the public opinion that takes its cue from the bar room and the brothel, murder the seducer, and by the same act send the proclamation of his wife's shame throughout the universe, and imprint it on the brow of innocent offspring; screen himself from the sarcasms which might be levelled at the "injured husband" by the class among whom his associations were formed, and elevate himself in their estimation to the character of a blood stained bully. In the one case he would have required magnanimity and manly endurance, that is willing to suffer for the sake of those who ought to have been dearer to him than life; in the other, he displayed the selfish cowardice which seeks only to gratify and shelter itself, regardless of the sufferings of others. Bringing down the matter from the level of Christian morality and of legal responsibility to the low plane of human passion, the transaction fails to recommend itself to any sense of manly honor or right feeling.

Of the character of the man who sent a human being into eternity "with all his imperfections thick upon him," we have no desire to speak. But we wish to instil into the public mind a horror and contempt for that bastard "honor" that prevails among what are called "fashionable circles," that makes a lion of the most notorious sensualist and libertine; and whose leaders are "lewd fellows of the baser sort," who parade their immorality, and then stamps with its admiration a dastardly assassination. "Honor" that does not shrink from public association with the creatures who make traffic of vice, and which is familiar with the most secret haunts where its orgies are enacted, is a prostituted term; and when it dares to come and demand a human sacrifice because others have imitated its own example and returned to its own lips the cup of its own debauchery, it is a foul imposture. The public opinion that would justify assassination under such circumstances, would not only sap the foundations of society, but elevate dastardly crime into a model for imitation. Instead of encouraging a resort to the revolver, society should shut its doors against the libertine in the first place, and place its ban upon the husband who violates the sanctity of *his own* domestic relations by pursuing a course of open and infamous debauchery, instead of inciting him to sacrifice those who follow in his footsteps.

THE SICKLES' TRAGEDY.

Our Washington correspondent, under date of Monday night, Feb. 28th, writes:

Sickles' counsel to day, upon ascertaining that the Grand Jury will meet next Monday, determined to waive the preliminary examination and application for bail. By this procedure Sickles remains in custody a few days longer, but avoids a premature disclosure of his defence, the testimony in which, I am free to predict, will present heart rending facts, bearing upon the case, of which the public have little anticipation.

Sickles has been visited, to-day, by numerous sympathizing friends. His mental suffering has told fearfully upon him, and, while he coolly justifies his act of retribution, he is quite broke down, to day, when referring to the sad history which led to the fatal occurrence.

It was understood here to-day that Butterworth had been arrested as accessory before the fact. The statement is erroneous. There is no good reason for supposing that he was an accessory, except so far as a charge can rest upon his failure to interpose to prevent the homicide. It cannot be made to appear that he knew Sickles' intention, or detained Key in conversation for the purpose of giving Sickles an opportunity to kill him, as has been intimated. He had only just reached Sickles' house when Key passed, signalizing and provoking the madness which led to his instant pursuit and death. The fact is, Butterworth had told Sickles that in such a case as this he had no advice to give.

It is freely rumored that a brother of the deceased has declared his purpose to kill Sickles on sight. Cooler reflection, doubtless, will prevent any such attempt to add another act to the fearful tragedy.

I paid a visit to Sickles this morning, the moment I could be admitted, and found with him the Rev. Mr. Haley of the Unitarian Church, who had been with him all night, and had conveyed messages to and from Mrs. Sickles. By the persuasion of Mr. Haley, Sickles was prevailed upon to return the wretched woman's wedding ring, which he had taken from her finger—of which she complained bitterly. He promised to let her keep her child upon the condition of her going home to her father's house. Sickles wrote her a letter of four pages during the night.

While I was there several friends called upon him in the jail—among them Senator Clingman, Chas. Eames, and Surveyor Hart, of New York, upon seeing whom he was greatly overcome. Butterworth was also there, and Isaac Bell, Jr., of New York.

Sickles was walking in the corridor of the jail, and seemed in his usual spirits, though very serious. The sympathies of the people are in his favor, excepting the friends of Key, who are numerous and influential, and even they admit the terrible character of the provocation.

Butterworth looks very solemn, and there will probably be attempts, as I before intimated, to implicate him as an accessory, but he cannot be convicted excepting upon his own testimony.

LATER.—I have learned positively to night, from unquestionable authority, that the general understanding prevailing yesterday, that Butterworth followed Key to detain him at Sickles' request, is entirely erroneous.

Mr. Butterworth has since published a minute statement so far as he is connected with the late tragedy, in which he says that when he left Mr Sickles' house he had no thought of meeting or seeing Mr. Key, his object being to see a Mr. Stewart. He had no arms with him, and did not know that Sickles intended to take arms. He (Sickles) left the house after Mr. Butterworth, and without any suggestion from Mr. B. came toward the club house. When Mr. Key saluted Mr Butterworth, the latter did not know that Mr. Sickles was approaching, nor did he see him until he turned to leave Key. It is not true that he sought or detained Key, who first addressed Butterworth. Hon. R. J. Walker appends a statement confirmatory of Mr. Butterworth's narrative.

For the Intelligencer.

THE PRISON SCANDAL.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Rumor with her thousand tongues has doubtless already informed most of your readers of the discreditable occurrence at the County Prison. But it is due to public justice and morality that the press should take cognizance of the affair, and I therefore proceed to put your readers in possession of all the facts, so far as I have been able to gather them.

It is admitted, I believe, on all hands, that a certain woman who had been committed to Prison in April last, on a charge of larceny, was discharged a few days ago, pregnant with an unborn child, of which she stoutly alleges Jay Cadwell, Keeper of the Prison, is the father.—That *somebody* connected with the Prison is the father, there can be no doubt; but as to the particular individual, in this, as in most other bastardy cases, the putative father is very coy of assuming the honors and responsibilities of the paternal relation.

Besides the direct assertion of the woman, the circumstantial evidence in the case corroborative of her's, is the extreme anxiety shown by the Keeper and his particular friends to get her to leave town immediately upon her discharge from Prison. A ludicrous scene is said to have occurred at the railroad, when an attempt was made to abduct her in the midnight train—the Keeper and his friends trying to get her off, and some of the woman's friends persuading her to stay, with the view probably of commanding a higher premium for silence. In the squabble which ensued there was some choking done between the contending Greeks and Trojans, during which the cars went off, leaving this second Helen behind. She was finally got into a room in the hotel and kept until morning, when she was smuggled off in the early train in charge of "a trusty Squire" to parts unknown. That she got a considerable sum of money before leaving seems to be well established.

The Republican papers pretend that the Prison Inspectors will investigate the affair. If they do, it will of course be all a sham. Every body knows that the Keeper took the precaution to put two of his tools upon the ticket for Inspectors, and that he in fact is the Board. The last annual report bears internal evidence of having been written by the Keeper—as any body who ever heard one of his long-winded speeches would easily recognize—and the report in this bastardy case, if any is made, will be as much of a white-washing job about the baby as the late annual report was about the escape of so many prisoners.

There is nothing to hope from the present Board of Inspectors. They are the mere creatures of the Keeper as his especial cronies. But if the Court were to appoint a committee of suitable men to investigate the affair, facts might be developed which would open the eyes of even the most fanatical Black Republican in the county. * * *

AN IMPORTANT BILL.—An important bill is now before the Legislature, changing almost entirely the present method of collecting the State and County Taxes in the several counties of this Commonwealth. The bill abolishes the office of collector, and provides that the County Treasurer give thirty day's notice of the levy and previous to the 12th of July in each year attend two days in each borough and township, for the purpose of receiving such taxes, less an abatement of five per cent; empowers the Treasurer to employ the several Constables, for the collection of all taxes remaining unpaid for thirty days after the 12th of July; makes the Constables and their sureties liable for the amount on the warrant; requires the Courts to take a bond with sureties, for the faithful discharge of the duties imposed by this act; imposes penalties on County Treasurer and Constables for a failure to perform the duties enjoined on them.

RETIREMENT OF GEN. HOUSTON.—This veteran hero and statesman closed, on the 4th of March, his long and eventful public career.—In 1814 he was a volunteer in Jackson's army in the Creek war; more than forty years ago a member of Congress; then Governor of Tennessee, which office he resigned suddenly to take up his residence among the Indians, and adopted their mode of life; afterwards in conformity with a plan formed by himself and General Jackson, he went to Texas with a view to revolutionize and annex it to the United States, which, after encountering the greatest difficulties, and overcoming every obstacle, he accomplished their purposes, and Texas became a State. Previous to the annexation, he was President of Texas, and since that time he has represented the State on the floor of the U. S. Senate.

☞ The Bank of Pennsylvania was sold by auction in Philadelphia on Tuesday last. This valuable piece of property was purchased by the Bank of Philadelphia for the sum of $163,100. The papers, speak of it as probably the greatest sacrifice of property ever made at the real estate sales of the Merchants' Exchange.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—ROBERT OULD, Esq., of Georgetown, to be U. S. District Attorney for the District of Columbia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Key.