



Democrat and Sentinel.

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EBENSBURG, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1856.

Dedication. On the 20th of this month, will be dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Connor, the new Catholic Church at Jefferson, in this county.

New Advertisements. Sheriff's Sales.—List of Retailers of Merchandise, &c., in Cambria county.—Administrator's Notice, by Thomas O'Connell.—Stray Mare, by Thomas Durbin.—Peter McGough, Justice of the Peace, will attend to collections, &c.—Joseph Gwiner has an assortment of Domestic Goods which he will exchange for wool.

Pennsylvania must be Redeemed. We trust our democratic friends will not consider us as premature, in calling their attention to the importance of effecting an immediate and thorough organization of the party, in every election district in the Commonwealth, for the purpose of rallying our forces for the approaching campaign, so that we may be fully prepared to take the first step at the General Election next fall, towards redeeming the "Old Keystone," from the grasp of the demagogues and bigots who now lord it over her.

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BROWNSON AND KINKEL.

Political Romanists & German Infidels.

Our readers well know how earnest we have been in denouncing the Know Nothing order. It is un-Christian, because it seeks to revive that which our Saviour came to break down, the ancient and odious national egotism which made Jew, and Greek, and Roman, look upon each other with haughtiness and disdain. It is un-democratic, because it strives to destroy that equality of rights and privileges, which is the foundation of all Republicanism, and which withholds nothing from virtue and talent, beneath whatever sun or sky they may have originated or matured. It is despotic, because it works not in the open day, but beneath the cover of midnight, and binds the conscience of its adherents with fearful and illegal oaths. Nevertheless, while thus denouncing the Know Nothing fanaticism, it equally develops upon us to vindicate ourselves from the charge of supporting either Political Romanism, or Political Infidelity.

Of the Political Romanists, such men as Brownsou, of the Quarterly, and Bakewell, of the late Shepherd of the Valley, are the representative men. They are renegades from their early creed, and like all other renegades, preach with the utmost zeal the extreme doctrines of their present faith. They talk and act like men of the Middle Ages, born out of due season, into the nineteenth century. Their ideal of the Church is that of the days of Hildebrand, when the barefooted Henry stood a suppliant at his gate, for three days in the winter's cold. They take pride in preaching the temporal supremacy of the Pope. They curse these degenerate days, when such claims are not recognized, as devoid of reverence and faith. They are opposed to popular enlightenment. They teach that the common people should not be taught to read and think. The Church should be their sole instructor. Freedom of thought and inquiry among the masses, might lead them to deny her divine authority, and so cause their damnation. They are opposed to the union of Church and State, because, say they, the Church should be supreme over the State. It should rule the State. The Pope has a divine right to absolve subjects from their oath of allegiance, and to depose Kings, Emperors, and Presidents.

How many Catholics believe in these insane ravings? Not one in ten thousand, we compute. Their creed contains no such articles. Here and there a Catholic periodical, such as the Catholic Mirror, of Baltimore, protests against them. And there are hundreds of thousands of good and true men, such as Joseph R. Chandler, who only need an opportunity, such as he had in Congress, to declare that if the Pope were to land an army upon our shores, they would be the first in arms to oppose him. It is the same way in Europe. No Catholic nation there, acknowledges the temporal supremacy of the Pope. Even in the most Catholic times, the most Catholic countries, such as England and France, asserted fiercely the independence of their National Churches. The old English statute books prior to the Reformation, are full of acts Parliament, restraining the power of the Pope's legates. And the Gallican Church fought long and fiercely, until it obtained a concession of the Pope's.

Such men as Brownsou and Bakewell, have done the Catholic Church in America, incalculable injury. They have done it more, because they have written under high ecclesiastical sanction, and because they have the Catholic press chiefly in their hands. They have stirred up bitter enmity against millions of their innocent brethren, who would rather die than aid in execution such doctrines. Such fanatics do by no means express the belief of the Catholic millions. They acknowledge the Pope as their spiritual head, while we feel assured they would be among the foremost to rebel against any aggression of the Papal Power upon our beloved land.

Our German-American citizens are, in like manner cursed with a set of men who assume to be their organs only to misrepresent the views of an infinite majority of them. They are principally men who have found Germany too hot to hold them, since the revolution which succeeded the Revolution of 1848. They have come to this country, cherishing the most leveling ideas. Because an unjust government has opposed them, therefore all governments are odious in their eyes. Because the laws have unjustly condemned them, therefore all laws should be abrogated. Because Kings and Priests have unjustly despoiled them, they affirm there is no right of property, and that all property is robbery. Because they have lived under a corrupt form of Christianity, therefore all religion is a sham and a delusion. Atheists, without a God, or Pantheists, holding themselves to be Gods, they deny all moral accountability. They go for the abnegation of all government, all law, all religion, and all social institutions. They wish no rule, save that of the individual will. What is all this, but a relapse into barbarian savagery, where the strongest rules, and each brawny Hercules, is a king!

These men, by force of a little writing talent great ambition, have control of the German press of America. Through it, they pour out their venom upon all institutions, human and divine. Their influence is limited, and prevails in but few of our great cities—chiefly in Cincinnati and St. Louis. The number who believe in their anarchic doctrines, is comparatively few indeed. Out of the two millions of Germans in America, we do not believe there is one in ten who holds their doctrines. Their only followers are those who come from the Fatherland; already imbued with them. And the scales are fast dropping from the eyes of these, under the beneficent influence of our American life and civilization. They are fast learning that all Christianity is not fanaticism and hypocrisy, and that all government is not tyranny and robbery. Religion and patriotism are, we think, daily becoming more their possession.

We do not hesitate to charge the two classes we have delineated, as the Political Romanists and the Political Infidels, as greatly responsible for the rise and progress of Know Nothingism. Our German citizens are judged by the bombastic rant of KINKEL, and our Catholic citizens by the half-reasonable tenets of Brownsou.

From all sympathy with such men and such doctrines, we absolve ourselves. But wrong as they are, we would not willingly see a just right taken from them. And we are opposed to making the Catholic and German masses bear the burden of their follies. They are true to the Constitution and the Union; true to America and its great idea of freedom through self-control and the supremacy of law. We protest against their being held responsible for the follies and foolishness of a few. We condemn Brownsou and his followers whoever they may be, but we have full faith in the patriotism and fidelity of the Catholic masses. We condemn the anarchic doctrines of the German infidel editors who infest the land; but we believe that the German masses are as honest, as industrious, and a great majority as patriotic and as deeply imbued with the religious sentiment, as any other class of American citizens.—Rock Islander.

Last Words of Nicholas about the United States, England, and France.

The New Orleans Bee publishes the following passage from a letter, addressed to an eminent foreigner, now in that city, by a Russian friend residing in St. Petersburg. The Bee says it may be "regarded as entirely authentic."

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1855. Before my letter reaches you, you will probably have received intelligence of a loss that will spread a gloomy veil over all Russia; for the death of such a man is a blow that not only strikes his own country, but resounds from the shores of the whole world. In my last letter I did not dare openly declare what we were expecting from day to day, for we were unwilling to accustom our hearts to an idea which our minds were incapable of conceiving. The last days of the Czar are a whole century in the history of Russia, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them. Do not imagine that he was exasperated with his foes. Quite to the contrary! Impartially, like a prophet, he gazed upon the present situation of the different European powers, and predicted the future with the accuracy of one who looks far beyond the present.

"England," said he, "has reached her culminating point either for life or death. There is no middle point for her to pursue. One thing alone may save her—and that is, a free confession, not only by the government, but by the whole aristocracy, made to the people, that the Crown is unable any longer to maintain its power; and that the people must rise and unite together as one man to save the honor and preserve the independence of the country. A candid acknowledgement of the truth may even now save England if her corrupt aristocracy can be brought to the stool of confession. France, on the contrary, can maintain herself only by falsehood and deception. The Emperor may proclaim to his subjects that he governs and influences the affairs of all Europe, and that not a shot can be fired without his permission, and that France is the first power in Europe; but a single shock, one speech of a demagogue, may overthrow him and darken the star of Napoleon forever. I have offered him my hand—the hand of reconciliation—but he refused it. He wishes to avenge Moscow upon me, and St. Helena upon England. Short-sighted man, who seeks to avenge the sins of the fathers upon the children! As for Germany, Austria, and Prussia, they would not now exist if I had not saved them when they crouched at my feet six years ago. They think to strengthen themselves on the mighty struggle between the other nations of Europe. But they never have been, and never will be more than secondary bowers—satraps, holding authority by the clemency of my House, or by permission of the Emperor. My House, as you are well left to me in the midst of all this ingratitude and villany—and that is, the silent sympathy of that high-hearted people on the other side of the Atlantic, the only hearts in which I hear an echo of my struggles against united Europe. Never have I forgotten the smallest kindness shown me by the least of my subjects. Let my children never forget what we owe to America; and if ever an hour of danger darkens around the Union, let her find a faithful ally in my family."

These words may be of interest to you, my friend, because you are now living amongst the Americans; and I mention them, knowing that your sympathies have bound you to a foreign land nearly half a century. One learns to recognize his true friends in the hour of danger, and you may rely upon it that as long as a Romanoff sits on Russia's throne, the American States will never need a friend.

The above (says the Bee) is a faithful and almost literal translation from the letter, which is written in German, by one of the nobles of Courland, residing in St. Petersburg. From the source whence we received it, we have no hesitation in guarantying its authenticity.

Renunciation of Know Nothingism. Mr. Wm. D. Doll, of Frederic, Md. having joined the Know Nothings, and found out what the concern is made of, now renounces and denounces it as a thing of evil. He says, in a communication to the Citizen: "I attended, I think, but four meetings, certainly not more than six, which were amply sufficient to convince me that no man of true patriotism and liberal feelings could remain among them without sacrificing his honor, and compromising his freedom of will and opinion. Instead of meeting with the patriotic, the intelligent, and the liberal, with a few exceptions, I met with the bigot, the intolerant, the proscriptionist, the superannuated, and broken down leaders of the old Whig Party, and the disappointed office-seeking Democrat. Its main body being made up of such men, the residue, those who had once acted with the Democratic party, I saw that its aim was to break down the party of which I had been a member from my youth, and under whose wise, republican, and generous policy my Country had grown rich, great and powerful, and determined to see her as a thing of evil—evil in its origin and evil in its pursuit. Under Democratic rule I had always been free to act, think and speak for myself. I had never been controlled by caucuses or cliques. I voted as I pleased, and no one ever dared to question the propriety of my conduct; but there I was bound in will and purpose, to do as those in authority might dictate, under pain of the dreadful displeasure of those who seek power, place and profit by the organization, and who give direction to it. I regard it as a foul egg, hatched after a protracted and elaborate incubation in the old Whig nest, and whose chick strongly resembles in form and feature, the Crane bird, ancient Federation, and advise all my Democratic fellow-citizens to give no heed to its outward and specious professions of "Americanism," for these are a farce, a mockery and a lie, and to avoid it as they would the viper, whose presence is contagion, whose sting is death.

Gen. Wm. O. Butler has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the tenth district of Kentucky.

Negro Suffrage in New York.

We find in our exchanges the following statement of the vote in the New York Legislature on the subject of negro suffrage. This one of the ugly signs of the evil times on which we have fallen. Yet the brief analysis contained in the subjoined extract shows, as does every movement in the so-called free States on the subject of negroes the superior soundness of the Democratic party over all other organizations:

A proposition to amend the Constitution of New York, so as to allow Negroes and Indians to vote, passed the Assembly on the 12th inst. by the following vote: Ayes—Whigs and Know-Nothings, 61; Democrats, 5-66; Noes—Whigs, 11; Democrats, 22-38. Absentees—Democrats, 16; Whigs, 15.

There were 45,000 colored persons in the State in 1850, and they, according to Know-Nothing principles, are to be granted the privilege of voting and holding office, while intelligent, educated white men are to be ostracized on account of their birth-place or religious belief. Negroes are competent to be members of Congress, and Presidents of the United States, but white men are to be measured by a different standard. There is to be no national prejudice excited against colored men, but towards those exiles from tyranny in the Old World, the full tide of religious bigotry and narrow-minded illiberality is invoked. Such is Know-Nothingism as exemplified in the acts of its representatives.—Argus.

The Legislature.

It is not long since the Harrisburg Herald, the Know-Nothing organ there, intimated to the members of the legislature that they had better go home; they were doing too much mischief there to warrant their staying. So far as the majority of them are concerned, they are more in danger from an outraged constituency at home than they are at Harrisburg; and so they make it a point to stay there as the safest place—for themselves. Is not the Treasury there?

The Harrisburg Item, another K. N. organ, is also severely exercised about the graceless crew. It wants to get rid of them. Hear how it agonizes: "The fact is, legislation has fallen into bad hands. A set of political scoundrels took advantage of the late revolution in political sentiment, and where they did not honestly succeed, fraud was restored to in order to accomplish the object. The legislation of this session is its glaring absurdities and villainy, to make use of the mildest terms, will be execrated by every honest man in the Commonwealth. The honor of the State is bartered and sold by a secret conclave, as if they had no masters, nor in any way responsible to public opinion. Banks are chaptered amid boisterous merriment, and foreign railroad capitalists are the lions who are worshipped at the shrine of Mammon. When will Moses descend from the mount and cast down the golden calf?"

A correspondent of the Chambersburg Whig, which was also one of them, not long since, thus daguerreotypes the Solons chosen by the pure party which was to reform our politics so amazingly: "This is one of the legislatures—it emphatically is! In many respects it is without precedent, and but for the fortunate constitutional limitation, would probably be without end of years. In the Senate there is some little care taken in the legislative department, but the House there is neither political discipline, ordinary industry or average honesty. It strikes an unpropitious citizen like your correspondent, as if he were thrown in there and there to break the monotony of the braying. It would be quite an institution in some wooden country, for it can out-log-roll any style of log rolling ever before conceived. It passes new counties with a perfect yell—all by about the same vote, unless more are asleep, absent, or—oh! I'll never mention it—than usual. It passes new banks as fast as they are called up—either in or out of regular order—increases the capital of as many as give a respectable wink on the subject, and would run through re-charters for all the banks between Pittsburg and Philadelphia against time, on a wager of fifty oysters against 'sumthin' to take."

We object, somewhat, to the sweeping recital here made, for strange to relate? two new county bills were defeated on Wednesday.—There was probably nothing in them. When we reflect that this legislature was chosen by an entirely new party—a party which derived its color and its power by harping upon the story that "the old parties were so corrupt"—hopelessly given over to reproach, and which flaunted huge promises to the public eye that it would reform all these things,—would choose men fresh from the people, honest men, free from the taint of demagoguism—when, we say, we call these things to remembrance, and ponder over the fact that the legislature chosen by this new party as its embodiment has had everything its own way, what a commentary is afforded in the fact that this legislature, this honest legislature, fresh from the people, and blooming with virgin purity, has turned out the most corrupt, shameless and worthless legislature ever assembled in the State. Its base venality is a matter of notoriety, so much so that even its party friends denounce it as "the essence of corruption;" and besides being mercenary beyond all example, it has ended by being ridiculous, a butt for jeer and mockery, and the laughing stock of the whole Commonwealth.

If these things be done in the green tree, what may we expect when it comes to bear fruit in its season? Over \$5,000 worth of postage stamps were sold at the Pittsburg office during the last quarter. The Judge Parker is named by the Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg Union as the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

A Cincinnati paper says S. S. Cox, late editor of the Ohio Statesman, has declined the appointment of Secretary of Legation to Peru.

Whole Family Murdered.—A Man, Wife, and Five Children.

Yesterday evening about dark, a report reached town that a whole family were discovered buried under the floor of the cabin which had been occupied by the Hubbards, who are now in jail charged with the murder of Boyles. The awful news spread rapidly over town, and in half an hour or less the Coroner, with a jury of thirty or forty citizens, had started for the place. We immediately set about finding the truth of the story and are indebted to Mr. Jas. Wilson for what follows:

Yesterday (Tuesday) morning, Mr. Wilson and M. I. Thomas, constable, provided with a warrant, started down the canal to arrest the wife of Hubbard, whom late development rendered it highly probable that she was an accomplice in the murder of Boyles. They succeeded to Mr. Gardner's works, five miles west of town, where they found the woman and arrested her. Mr. Loveland suggested to Mr. Wilson that suspicions were entertained that the Hubbards had murdered a whole family last fall.

As soon as Mr. Wilson heard this he, in company with Mr. Loveland, went to the house of Mr. Fisher, where they ascertained that some time in September last, this Hubbard family went to board with a family by the name of French, who then lived in the cabin since occupied by the Hubbards. This French family consisted of seven persons, the father, mother and five children. They were a very poor family that had been living in the neighborhood six or seven years, and were well known by the neighbors. During last summer, the old man French had raised a small patch of corn and some garden stuff, the whole of which, together with the furniture was not worth over fifty dollars. Sometime in October, Mr. Lewis, a neighbor went to the cabin of French to purchase his corn. He was met at the fence in front of the cabin by the Hubbards, and was told that the night before, Mr. French's brother had come along with a wagon, and had taken Mr. French's whole family away with him, and had started for Illinois, and that they had purchased all their things including the corn, garden and furniture. A day or two afterwards, Mr. Stearns Fisher, went over to inquire if the French needed any assistance, and was met in the same way by the Hubbards, and was told the same story.

No suspicions were entertained at the time that foul play had been used and nothing occurred until after the body of Boyles had been found and the Hubbards were arrested. It then began to be thought these monsters had murdered the whole family. On hearing these statements, Mr. Wilson determined to go and search the premises. He then went down to Gardner's works, and procured a shovel and pick and tried to get some one to go with him. No one, however, believed the story and so no one volunteered to go. While they were talking, Mr. Thomas came up, and he and Mr. Wilson proceeded to Hubbards, and found the door locked. They drew the staple with the pick, and entered the house. They found the floor raised, and some dirt removed. Mr. Miller, constable, had been there a short time previous searching, and had discovered a piece of skull bone and gone away. They then proceeded to dig away the dirt, and soon discovered the body of an infant, very much decayed. They immediately left, and came up to town and got the Coroner, who summoned a jury, consisting of Stearns Fisher, J. Lewis, D. J. W. Johnson, constable, M. W. Stearns, and Dr. J. W. Johnson, who at once proceeded to the place, which they reached about seven o'clock last evening.

In the presence of a large company, they proceeded to examine the place where the infant had been discovered, and, horrible to relate, found seven bodies, consisting of the mother French family. Their heads were all broken in, and the legs of the old man French and his wife were broken, so that they could be doubled up and forced into the hole, which was three or four feet deep. They were laid in a heap, the father and mother at the bottom, and the children on top. The babe was about fifteen months old, and the child about two years old. There were three girls and two boys. The children were much decayed, but the parents were still sound, and were easily recognized by those who had known them.

There is not the least doubt but that the Hubbards are guilty of this wholesale and damnable murder. It is almost too horrible for belief. The facts are as above stated, and the conclusion is irresistible. The Hubbards are all in jail. Mrs. Hubbard will be examined to-day. There seems to have been no other motive than the obtaining what few worldly goods this poor family possessed, which were not worth over fifty dollars.

It may not be generally known that the time fixed upon for the end of the world, by the followers of Miller, is very near. The cotization is, according to their calculation, to come off the 9th of May, proximo, and not on the 19th of April, as prematurely announced.

Some paper up in the North suggests, as candidates next year, the following named gentlemen: Canal Commissioner, SAMUEL; Auditor General, SAMUEL; Surveyor General, SIMIVEL.

To this, but one addition might be made; and that is, that as there are many minor offices to be filled in the coming counties, it may not be amiss to nominate SAMUEL for them. We think this arrangement would suit all tastes, and would certainly not be out of place, as the two (niggers and Hindoos) appear to go hand in hand.

City Correspondence.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1855. The official returns of our City election on the 1st instant, show the election of Morton, the American candidate for City Treasurer, over Hager, Whig and Fusion, by a majority of 422, and of Hill, American candidate for City Cox, Justice, over Sherry, Democrat and Fusion, by a majority of 197. This is very close shaving in a poll of near 45,000 votes. Both branches of the Councils will be nearly equally balanced between the Americans one hand and Democrats and Fusion Whigs on the other.

The election passed off as a general thing, very peaceably, a result principally attributable to our present mode of voting, in small divisions, each ward containing from four to seven or eight of them, and it being a rare occurrence for any considerable number of persons to congregate around any one poll. A few fracas occurred however, and in one instance a man named M'Donogh, was stabbed by a policeman, and the wound was a first supposed to be a fatal one, but he is now fortunately recovering from the effects.

The Assembly of the States has arrived at New York with nine days later news from Europe. The Vienna Conference had broken up, in consequence of the refusal of Russia to accede to the demands of the Allies, and Austria refused, for the present, to take up arms against the Czar. Meantime it is asserted that England has consented that Louis Napoleon should take command of the allied army in the East, although this intelligence is considered doubtful.

The bombardment of Sebastopol had commenced with 500 guns on the 9th ult., and continued incessantly up to the 15th. Although the fire had been briefly returned, the Allies consider that they have gained important advantages, and they intend to storm it if possible. Louis Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie had spent a week in England, and been very magnificently entertained. The Rothschild had taken the new British loan of £16,000,000, and the English taxes are to be raised on incomes, spirits, tea, coffee and sugar. The Russians have concentrated 120,000 men in their Baltic provinces, and are using great exertions to strengthen their fortresses in that quarter. It is stated that seven Russian Admirals in the Black Sea have been killed since the siege of Sebastopol commenced. In England the price of cotton remains steady, but flour and wheat have slightly declined.

The National Medical Convention is now in session in this city. A large number of delegates are in attendance from all sections of the Union, and they are very hospitably entertained by our citizens, and busy engaged with the deliberations of their Convention, and in visiting different public institutions, and places of note in the city. On their visit to Independence Hall, they were eloquently addressed by Mayor Conrad.

The new light ship Arctic, intended for the use of the Expedition in search of Dr. Kane, has recently been launched at the Navy Yard. There is still some difficulty in obtaining a crew to man her. If you have any young men who are anxious to enjoy a cool summer, they can do so with absolute certainty by shipping upon her.

One of our Guardians of the Poor was expelled from the Board recently, for having paid his workmen with orders for relief. His defence was, that he was intoxicated at the time and did not know what he was about! I paid a visit to our great city of the dead Laurel Hill Cemetery, which is much visited at this season of the year. It is situated about three miles from the city. The flowers have begun to bloom brightly where the land of affection has planted them, and the beauty of the place is most attractive. A full description would require more space than you would wish to grant me, but if any of your readers visit our city they must visit it for themselves if they wish to behold one of the most lovely spots in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The variety of the monuments, the handsome arrangements of the graves, the blooming flowers, and the natural beauty of the spot combined with the elegant and tasteful manner in which it has been decorated, impart to it a cheerful air in spite of the melancholy purpose it serves, and render it enchantingly beautiful.

Our markets have not recently undergone any important change. The city sold at the exchange rate of from \$10 to \$12. Flour, \$10.50 to \$11 per barrel; Rye Flour, \$7.25; Corn Meal, \$4.75. Wheat sells for from \$2.50 to \$2.65 Rye, \$1.40; Corn, 10c to 12c; Oats, 6c to 7c. Truly, Yours.

Doings of the Legislature. It generally takes some time before an adjournment, to know what each Legislature has done. The doings of our present lawmakers, however, bid fair to become well known long before they take up their line of march homeward, never more to return, in the present capacity, to Harrisburg.