

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: JOHN A. GAMBLE, OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

Lancaster, August 21, 1849.

To our brethren of the Press, throughout the State who so kindly notice our connection with the "Intelligencer," we return our sincere thanks; and shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their confidence and esteem, by devoting all our energies to the best interests of the people, and the promotion of Democratic principles.

The Editor expects to be at his post in one week from this date.

Canal Commissioner.

The election of a Canal Commissioner in the place of JAMES M. POWERS, the present Federal incumbent, involves questions of deep interest for the whole Commonwealth. For, in proportion as the Public Works are judiciously and honestly managed, so will be the faith of the State secured, its prosperity enhanced, and facilities opened up for the development of its great resources. The Canal Board will be composed of men of integrity—large business capacities—of Democratic feeling—and animated by a common desire to perform faithfully and thoroughly their whole duty. Otherwise the interests of the State will be neglected, and the power of the Board prostituted to unworthy purposes, or its usefulness frittered away in partisan squabbles. It is therefore of great importance upon any thinking man. Such have been the results produced by the conduct of JAMES M. POWERS during the past year. This man, instead of directing his energies to an honest fulfillment of the important duties of his responsible office, has labored with malignant zeal to thwart the labors of his Democratic colleagues, and to throw distrust and concealment around the true state of affairs. More earnest in his party bigotry than in his faithful discharge of his trust, he has earned for himself a notoriety that will cling to him throughout the balance of his life. Such men as are desecrating the tomb of an outraged people, whose welfare has been sacrificed upon the altar of factious interests, and made subservient to the unwarrantable schemes of ambitious demagogues.

All the evils growing out of a Canal Board, divided and embittered by an unprincipled partisan, can easily be remedied by the election of the Democratic candidate, JOHN A. GAMBLE, whose capacity, integrity, and democratic feelings are above suspicion, and would infallibly secure an enlarged and honest co-operation of the whole Board in the administration of the affairs of the Public Works. By such harmonious action, stimulated to increased prudence and activity, in order to overcome the evils of past times, the Public Works could be made to yield a revenue that would go far to relieve the people from the onerous burthen of taxation, fastened upon them mainly, by Federal misrule and extortion during the administration of JOHN REXTER. The Democracy is the party of prudence and economy, and its predominance always contrasts strongly with the headlong rashness and extravagance of Federalism—which, when in the ascendancy, whether in the General or State Government, is always characterized by a system of measures, fruitful in lavish expenditure and wastefulness. The history of our Public Works is an irrefragable proof of this. It is within the knowledge of all, that they have earned for themselves a revenue, and ceased to be a burden, since they have been controlled by a Democratic Board of Commissioners.

John A. Gamble.

It is cheering to observe the manner in which the nomination of JOHN A. GAMBLE, for Canal Commissioner, is received in all parts of the State. All parties award him the possession of sound business qualities, and integrity and untiring industry, just such a man as the people require in the office of Canal Commissioner. Aside from Mr. G.'s many public qualities, he is regarded by the people who know him, with that respect which a generous friend and neighbor ever enjoys; and his personal popularity in this State, is equal to that of almost any other man in the ranks.

There appears, too, to be a deep-seated feeling, on the part of the Democracy, to wipe out the stain which now rests upon their political conscience. Defeated at two successive elections, by the baseness, trickery and deception, they are now determined to give the dominant factions, at Washington and Harrisburg, such a warning as will teach them the fate which they may expect.

All these causes and objects combined, have united the party in the closest bonds of harmony; and we justly for a triumph at the next election, that will redress the honor of the glorious Democracy of the Keystone State.

The Elections.

The results in the States of Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee, have been more glorious to the Democracy than any of them could have anticipated. It was feared that we would lose in the first three States. A clear loss of two in Kentucky was considered certain; but instead of all this, we have, so far as heard from, gained one in Kentucky, three in Tennessee, (the Whigs admit two), and one in Indiana, besides election of Governor in Tennessee by three thousand. General Taylor having carried that State first by 6,000! Five was the whole gain wanted to make us even with the Whigs in the next Congress, and that we will have a majority over them, and so able to carry a strong bridling-bill on the no-party President and his ignominious resignation. The Whigs are certain. The admiring people will be kept to it, and will pledge of having no measures, and abstaining from all control over the representatives of the people. This is truly glory enough for one day, even though it be August the 24, one of the longest of the dog days.

THE MAILS.—We receive our exchanges very irregular from the West and the South, and we would be much obliged to JACOB COLLIER if he would see that his office attended to their business a little better. We receive occasionally three Washington Unions of different dates at once; and to get two at a time, is very common. Now, if the fault is in the Post-office office, it should be rectified; but if it is in the Union Office, it cannot be otherwise, because the head of that department is busy writing letters to the south, and his man Friday, FRED WARRER, has no time to look after the mails, his occupations being to "cut his throat." Our western exchanges, also, are slow and irregular in arriving at this office. At times we get papers from Indiana and Ohio, dated as far as July and June. But we dare not complain. To complain is to libel the administration, and to tell the truth is to disturb the equanimity of the federalists in this region.

THE NEWS FROM TENNESSEE has cast a damp upon the feelings of the "Taylor Republicans" in this region. Some of them can't see why Tennessee was so anxious to have Zachary put forward by the Presidency and yet desert him in the very morning of his career. No doubt the Tennesseans could not imagine, themselves, at the time, why they were so anxious to have "Old Zach" put forward, but they see a reason to give him to understand that he has disappointed them. From all indications, there is a good time coming, and Taylor will yet have an opportunity of fulfilling some of his pledges.

Taylor's Administration.

There never was, perhaps, an administration ushered into power under more favorable auspices than that of Gen. TAYLOR. Everything seemed to conspire together to render it strong, highly respectable and national. The Country was left by the President's administration in a most prosperous condition—peace and plenty reigned all its surface—it finances were flourishing—and the national character elevated by the brilliant results of a necessary and successful war, whereby immense territories were added to our already extensive domains, and sources of boundless wealth thrown open to the enterprise of American labor. Taking advantage of this general prosperity, promises were made by Gen. TAYLOR and his supporters, which induced thousands to look forward to his elevation to the Presidency, as an era that would introduce new and beautiful elements of action and conduct into the politics of the country, and wipe out of existence all those abuses of partisanship, which were said to poison every department of government, and to intrude into it corruption, fraud and dishonesty.

The promise was freely held out to a credulous and confiding constituency, during the canvass that preceded his election, that Gen. TAYLOR would be the President of the whole American people, and not the President of a party—that he had no enemies to punish, or friends to reward—that he would execute, manly, laudable, and that he would remove no man from office for opinion's sake, but only for incompetency or dishonesty—and that he would not identify himself with any particular set of men; but would administer the Government upon constitutional principles, and follow the example of the earlier Presidents, particularly that of WASHINGTON.

Blinded by such promises, repeatedly made and published to the world, and led astray by the glare of military glory that clustered around the brow of the Hero of Buena Vista, the people took him at his word, and thousands, deserting their party prejudices, threw themselves with ardor into the contest, and won for him the victory. Then came a pause. All hearts turned with anxiety to see the beginning, the opening act, of the "model administration," that was to foreshadow its future glory, and realize the fondest hopes of its friends. But when men saw the complexion of the Cabinet with which this "no-party President" surrounded himself, and beheld among the number men infamous for their want of patriotism, and notorious for their partizan bigotry and intolerance, that had displayed itself in the hour of the Country's peril, then they began to see their own folly, and to question the sincerity and honesty of the promises which had been made to them. Doubt did not long hang on the public mind; for soon each promise was broken and trampled under foot, and act followed act, in rapid succession, testifying to the sad and unwelcome truth, that Gen. TAYLOR had deliberately violated his pledges, and thrown himself unreservedly into the arms of Federalism, and become the mere puppet of a contemptible faction, who were content to inherit the power, and to wield the sword. For the first time in the history of our Government was presented the melancholy spectacle, of a President surrendering his constitutional powers and duties into the hands of an irresponsible cabal—becoming an absolute cypher in the administration—thwarted in his wishes—his credulity played upon—and his simplicity outraged by the tricks and frauds of political gamblers. The axe of proscription fell the state to experiment the right of which was said to be bestowed on "Taylor"—was brought forth in his presence, and sharpened anew for the work of slaughter. And in the hands of FRED WARRER, and other kindred spirits, has slain more victims, for opinion's sake, than all other administrations of the General Government put together. No discrimination has been shown between the old and the new, the Whigs of 1812, females, and victims of men who did the nation's service, and the mailed volunteer, who, side by side with Gen. TAYLOR, gathered laurels on the glorious field of Buena Vista, have all been murdered to make way for bitter Federalists, and whose only merit was that of the traitor, and deserved punishment rather than reward.

Political Dictionary—Adapted to the Times.

Cabinet.—The power behind the throne greater than the throne itself—but no greater power, for all that.

Consistency.—Promising moderation, and practicing ultraism.
Enemies.—Democrats, who supported General Taylor as a soldier, but who took him at his word when he said he was "incompetent" for the office of President, and did not vote for him. "Let them be hanged!"
Federalism.—Whigs, who ridiculed and abused Gen. Taylor as a military leader—sided and comforted the enemy—declared his nomination as President "not to be made," and then—voted for him in order to obtain the spoils of office! "Verily, they have their reward!"
Foes.—Persons whom the President "may" find it to be his solemn duty indignantly to throw upon them. "Yet, if there is any truth in the proverb (and there isn't) the General's "may" is "not" among the silver ore."
Honesty.—One of the indispensable conditions of office-holding under the present administration. See Fizz Warren & Co.
Government.—An animal abnormal, polybrachial and cephalous—a new monster with six feeble limbs and no head, "on exhibition" at Washington, D. C.—Boston Post.

New Discovery of Silver Ore.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, makes the following statement, which we give for what it is worth—

"Not long since, perhaps a year ago, a gentleman who was walking four or five miles from Washington, stopped to crack a nut in doing this he chipped several particles of slate stone, which exhibited spangles. Fearing that this was mica, he carried some of the particles home, and, putting it on the fire, had the satisfaction to see the molten silver run out on the hearth. The yield was about one pound of silver to thirty of the ore in the slate. It is genuine metal, as I know from examination. He made a minute survey of a part of the premises, and says that for half a mile more there is a silver mine, and the treasure. The owner of the land is not aware of his riches; the discoverer not having informed him. There is an occasional springing of gold among the silver ore."
" This discovery has lain rather too long without being divulged, and without any use being made of his knowledge by the discoverer. But we give it as we find it."

"Repulsed" Whigs.

The Nashville True Whig, not liking to acknowledge that its party has been terribly whipped by the democracy in that State, announces the result in the following terms of reluctant admission:—

" Judging from the returns, as far as they have reached us, the Whigs have doubtless been repulsed all over the State."
" Mortifying as it undoubtedly is, the Nashville editor should honorably acknowledge the truth in plain English. It should say that the Whigs have been badly beaten—squarely thrashed—two or three times. We sympathize with our discomfited Whig friends, but they are destined to many more repulses before the present presidential olympiad expires."

Miffin County.

The Democrats of this county have nominated the following excellent ticket—one, two, which is sure to be elected.

Assembly.—ALEXANDER GIBBONET, of Union township. Commissioner.—GABRIEL DENNIE, of Oliver township. Treasurer.—ROBT. H. MCKINLEY, of Lewisburg. Auditor.—CARUS DOLAN, of Decatur township.
JOSEPH ALEXANDER, Esq. of Lewisburg, was elected Representative Delegate to the next Democratic State Convention.

Extract from a private letter from Washington city, dated,

AUGUST 14, 1849.

The work of proscription still progresses, and "heads" are being cut off daily, rapidly, and even minutely. The axe has been in motion in F. Washington's office, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury Department. I send you a list of the victims: Thomas H. Hopkins, of Tenn.; Joseph Wimsatt, of Geo.; C. Wolcott, of Ohio; John Shaw, of Mo.; Alfred Russell, of Tenn.; L. H. Parish, of N. Y.; Joseph Harris, of Ohio; L. H. Coates, of Mo.; James Cade, of D. C.; Gasey P. Durbin, of New York; Moses Titcomb, of Maine; W. B. Bradford, of Ky.
THAT CUBAN MOVEMENT.—We hope our Yankee friends would not lead us so far, as to suppose that 300 "native drilled militia" could enter and lay waste to Cuba, and capture her Christian Majesty's capital at Havana, without first accomplishing the disagreeable task of whipping up or three millions of her Christian Majesty's loyal subjects. We like this "Buffalo Hunt" scheme amazingly. 'Till afford us something to talk about for the next three months, at the end of which time Congress will assemble, and allow us an opportunity of substituting some other topic—perhaps the prolocution bubble.

THE OFFICIALS in the Pittsburgh and Portville post-offices are a rare set of fellows, and certainly an honor to their different stations. The former is a pious gentleman, yet so indelicate as to remind us of his great master; while the latter must make an exceedingly courteous office, if we dare judge from his impudence and insolence. We would just inform him, that it is his province to attend to business, and not to give advice.

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

HONEST TOM EWING, Taylor's Secretary of the Home Department, is one of the greatest operators of the age. There are documents on file in the Pension Office at Washington, showing that while he was a Senator in Congress, he procured an assignment to himself of revolutionary soldiers' scrip to the astonishing amount of more than \$150,000 worth. This, together with the \$200,000 obtained from the United States Bank, is sufficient to qualify any man to become one of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—Mitchell McClain, of Carlisle, Collector of Tolls at Portsmouth.

M. Weyman, Cargo Inspector at Pittsburgh.

Richard R. Young, Cargo Inspector at Philadelphia.

R. M. Maddock, State Agent on Schuylkill Level.

J. C. M. Kissick, Cargo Inspector at Columbia.

JEFF SO.—The Boston Post says the Taylor papers are now exulting in the fact that all the democrats in Vermont do not unite in support of the free democracy nomination made by the Montpelier convention. Should the Whigs happen to succeed in choosing their ticket, these same Taylor papers will send up a great shout about the "triumph of whiggery over the coalition of free soilers and democrats," and yet the Whigs here claim to be the best freemen on the face of the earth!

TAX CLIVEN FOOT.—The Louisville Democrat says that the Whig Review, the organ, par excellence, of WASHINGTON's administration, the chief object of which is to exalt HAMILTON and disparage JEFFERSON, has recently published a long article on the subject of the Whig Review, and distributed them. This is not considered by the Democrats as "interfering in elections."

DEMOCRATIC POSTMASTER.—Has been removed to enable the cabinet to convert the post offices into political agencies for the distribution of the matter got up and sent to them by the degraded and disgraced senator from Connecticut. And yet this administration has the brazen effrontery to denounce the interference of office holders in elections. Political fraud and cheating seem to be the highest aim of this statesmanlike, and deceit and falsehood the means by which its ends are attained. Who wonders that the honest and truth-loving American people should rise up and rebuke them? The ballot box has in store for them a louder voice of condemnation than they have yet heard.

CAMPBELL AND LUNT.—The epigram on the American flag by CAMPBELL, the English poet, and retort of MR. LUNT, of Massachusetts, are among the best things of their kind. CAMPBELL'S epigram on the American flag was—

United States! your banner wears
The colors of the rainbow, and
Alas! the other side of fame;
Reminds us of your shame!
The white of your flag, in types,
Stands blazoned by your stars;
But what's the meaning of your stripes?
The white—'tis tells of our stars!
England! whence came such glowing hue
That tints your flag of "meteor" light—
Crossed with the moon-beam's peerly white?
The blood and bruise—the blue and red—
The white—'tis tells of our stars!
From staining Erin's pallid cheek.

HARRISBURG AND LANCASTER RAILROAD.—The two thousand shares reserved stock of this road, which were held by the stockholders of the company, and the whole of it, taken at its full par value by the stockholders. This shows the high credit in which the obligations of this company are held.

FLORIDA.—The National Intelligencer states that official intelligence was a few days since received of some of the Departments, to the effect that to the 30th of July, the Indians of Florida, in the vicinity of Tampa Bay, were all quiet, and it was not apprehended that any disturbances would soon occur.

COLEMAN'S, treating of the insuperable obstacle of the truth with error, says, "I do not say as well as truly, that there are some, which no man will treat with rudeness; while there is a probability that they may be the reflection of some great truth as yet below the horizon."

LIKE TO SEE ROSE TO US.—The editor of the St. Louis Reveille returned from dinner some days since, and found upon his table, in the sanctum, a basket of rich, well-flavored peaches, from a namesake donor. We would like to see such a trick played upon us—we would indeed.

HARD NAMES.—It appears, about Pottsville, Pennsylvania, are called Loco-focos, and Whigs Donkey-focos. Donkey-foco is a new name in the political vocabulary. It is not an unkind word, and may be gradually creep into use. "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

EXTENSIVE EMPLOYMENT.—It has been discovered that thirty-three boxes of foreign coin, containing about \$127,000, have been abstracted from the Bank of Missouri, at St. Louis. The paying teller, Nathaniel Childs, has been arrested on suspicion, and great excitement prevails in St. Louis on the subject.

A HAPPY TEMPERAMENT.—Hume, the historian, in his own autobiography, says, "I was ever more disposed to see the favorable than the unfavorable side of things, a turn of mind which is more happy to possess than to be born to an estate of ten thousand a year." The reader may see how easy it is to have a large fortune.

THE MEN TO MAKE A STATE.—Among the members elected by the people of California, to represent them in the Legislature, are two gentlemen who were formerly connected with the Herald, of New York city, in the capacity of reporters—They are brothers, of the name of Wm. A. Buffin and E. C. Buffin.

THE TONE OF GOOD COMPANY is marked by the absence of malice. Among well informed persons, there are plenty of topics to discuss, without giving pain to any one present—without submitting to act the part of a butt, or of still poorer creature, the way that plays upon him.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S stables have been converted into hospitals. It would be glorious if the people would serve every palace in Europe in the same way. In this nineteenth century it is astonishing that the masses will consent to be fooled by the fools that are known by the name of kings.

THE TENNESSEE delegates in the Philadelphia Convention voted unanimously for Taylor on every ballot, and the people of Tennessee give him over six thousand majority. How bitterly must they have disappointed them, when they turn against him in five months!

A CORRESPONDENT of the Home Journal, in writing from Delhi, N. Y., talks about "pretty trout, with their golden-tinted scales." Trout with "scales" is ahead of us—we knock under to this city fisherman!

THAT CUBAN MOVEMENT.—We hope our Yankee friends would not lead us so far, as to suppose that 300 "native drilled militia" could enter and lay waste to Cuba, and capture her Christian Majesty's capital at Havana, without first accomplishing the disagreeable task of whipping up or three millions of her Christian Majesty's loyal subjects. We like this "Buffalo Hunt" scheme amazingly. 'Till afford us something to talk about for the next three months, at the end of which time Congress will assemble, and allow us an opportunity of substituting some other topic—perhaps the prolocution bubble.

TOWN FACTS AND FANCIES.

WALKING THE STREETS.—There is something of a discussion in the papers of Philadelphia and Boston, as to the proper street observance in passing ladies on the sidewalks. The custom still continues in Boston, we believe, to give the walk to the lady; but in Philadelphia and Boston, it is the custom of the people to give the walk to the gentleman. As one of the journals remarked, to give very properly suggests, the usage originated a long while ago, when the ways were narrow and no side walks for foot passengers were provided. Then it was necessary, from courtesy and for safety, to give the walk to the lady. When the ways were broad and the constantly mingling of women in both streams of travel up and down, it is unnecessary and absurd to continue the old distinction. A whole life of patient observation might be passed in discovering and printing the various peculiarities of people in the street, the dangers to be avoided, the safest courses, contact with others, casual acquaintances, accost of strangers, street accidents, and a thousand other incidents of the highway in a city. A few wholesome practical rules may be easily laid down for reference in our own latitude.

NEVER walk too fast, for you may run against a post and break your head.

NEVER walk too slow, for you may be overtaken by a bore or a dun.

NEVER walk under a scaffold, for it may tumble down.

NEVER walk on a grate, for you may tumble down.

NEVER walk in a cart, for you may tumble down.

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Death of Albert Gallatin.

The decease of this remarkable man and eminent statesman took place on Sunday, the 13th inst. in Astoria, N. J., in the 89th year of his age. His name is linked inseparably with the history of the American republic almost from its cradle. He was one of the founders of the old democratic republic, and his name is associated with the history of his opposition to the administration of Congress by John Adams. He was born at Geneva, in Switzerland, in early 1761. He was educated at the University of Geneva, and under the care of a great scholar, he was enabled to take his degree in the university of that city, in 1778. One of his teachers was the illustrious Muller, and one of his classmates, the late friend of the great Mirabeau. In 1780, after he had graduated, he emigrated to the United States, and arrived at Boston on the 14th of July, 1780. He had a letter of introduction from the celebrated Rochefort to Franklin. Soon after his arrival he proceeded to the State of Maine, where he served as a volunteer under the command of John Allen, Commander of the fort of Machias. In 1782, he was elected Professor of the French language in the University of Harvard. This he left, soon after, for the South, and became acquainted, among other public men, with Patrick Henry. In 1784, he acquired large tracts of land in Virginia, where he intended to settle, but never did so. He was elected a member of the Continental Congress, and in 1790, he was elected member of the House of Representatives of the State, and continued to be re-elected till 1795, when he was chosen U. S. Senator. His election was contested on the ground of defective citizenship, on which occasion the date and place of his birth transpired. He was declared ineligible to a seat in Congress, because he did not enter the constitution. He continued in the Senate, consequently, but two months, at which period the deliberations of that body were for the time suspended. He continued in the Senate, consequently, but two months, at which period the deliberations of that body were for the time suspended. He continued in the Senate, consequently, but two months, at which period the deliberations of that body were for the time suspended.

THE GOLDEN EMIGRATION.—Never, in the history of man, has a single event so universally affected the world as the discovery of the gold mines of California. Coming as it did on the heels of the Mexican war, and the resolutions of Europe—blazing as it did through the smoke of battle fields, and covering the earth with the charred and struck the last string which was needed to immortalize the year 1848.

IN California, so in other countries, all men were possessed with the desire for gold—for sudden wealth. The old, the infirm, and the decrepit longed for their last strength, and their full rations, that they might journey away for the golden land—the completed desire to embrace this favorable opportunity to become immensely rich—the young were burning with ardor to deliver themselves from the yoke of the parent, and to enter the arms of the young, the far-seeing judgment of the experienced, the capriciousness of the reckless, the greediness of the speculator, and the morbidness of the miser, seemed to have been equally and deeply affected. In some instances the wantonness or carelessness of elders and letter writers has added to the tide of excitement whose surges are already breaking on our shores.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL House, erected by the Methodist Episcopal Church, in East German Street, in the South part of this city, will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The services of the occasion will be conducted by Rev. Dr. PECK, President of Dickinson College, and Rev. Wm. URE, of Columbia. The services will be continued on the following Sabbath morning, and evening, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at 3 P. M., in the School room. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

BE CAREFUL.—People cannot be too careful. At the season, our markets are filled with all kinds of fruit, and people are apt to indulge freely, and even to excess. We heard of a case of cholera on Friday evening, which originated in an over-indulgence in fruit. The disease is fast leaving the large cities and working itself into the country, and it is not too late to be more on their guard, observing temperance in eating and drinking.

FROM OREGON.—Intelligence up to the 15th June, has been received from Oregon by U. S. proper Massachusetts, commander Wood, which arrived at San Francisco on the 20th June. An election of Delegates to Congress had been held on the 15th. Mr. Thurston chosen, by a majority of 70 votes above all other candidates. Mr. Thurston emigrated to Oregon from the State of Maine.

GOV. LANE has divided the Territory into Judicial Districts, and assigned the Judges their respective circuits. District No. 1, east of the Willamette and south of the Columbia, to Judge Bryant; District No. 2, west of the Willamette and south of the Columbia, to Judge Pratt; District No. 3, lying north of the Columbia, no Judge appointed. The Courts in Judge Bryant's district in September. An election for members to a Territorial Legislative Council had taken place, but no time of meeting named.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES have been rife in the region Nisqually, and one American had been killed, but everything is now quiet. Gov. Lane having in that quarter, Capt. Hill, with the company of Artillery under his command, would repair to Nisqually immediately upon the arrival of the Fremont's storeship, with army supplies, then daily expected.

LIEUT. HAWKINS of the U. S. Army is preparing to leave about July 1, for Fort Hall, with supplies to meet the regiment to arrive overland.

THE NEW FACTORY.—This establishment will soon be in active operation. The operatives are now busy arranging the machinery for a "grand start"; and in the course of two weeks the hum of the looms, and spinning and looms will be heard in that part of the city.

THE COURT JAIL.—The workmen are busy on this structure, which begins to assume shape and form. When this building is completed, it will be one of the noblest of the kind in the country.

BOOK NOTICES.—Illustrated Lives and Adventures of the Desperadoes of the New World. T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia. For sale in Lancaster, by J. GISS & BHO.

WE have just glanced at this volume, and a glance was sufficient to disgust us. It is composed of details of the lives of some of the worst men of the nation, and is calculated to excite in all the feelings of love-romance, and giving, also, a notoriety to those whose deeds are covered with obloquy in the eyes of the refined and respectable.

WE do not think that the sale of such books will do much for the morals of the young, into whose hands they generally pass.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE is out for September, and a most delightful number it is, filled with interesting and useful articles in the country, and established in its usual handsome style. There is a freshness, an originality, pervading the pages of this Magazine, which has given it a high position in the literary world; and as long as its present able conductors continue in their "labors of love," we can depend upon an appreciating public for support.

HOLMES'S MAGAZINE is one of the most useful publications of the day, and the very cheapest periodical in the country. The August number before us, is, if possible, an improvement on previous issues. No family should be without this Magazine; and its cheapness puts it within the reach of all, being only one dollar per annum.

GOODY'S LADY'S BOOK for September is a superb number, both in its embellishments and reading. There is always an attraction about "Goody's" which is irresistible; and the more he is read, the more he is sought after. His magazine is a favorite with the ladies, while at the same time it justly deserves all the patronage it receives.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE, for September, is an improvement on any of its former issues, and keeps pace with all its contemporaries. SARTAIN is an artist and an author of talent. He has his periodical a Mirror which reflects all that is beautiful and refined.

CALIFORNIA CORN.—We yesterday had the pleasure of holding in our hand one of the new California corns. It is about the size of a U. S. dollar piece, but is not quite so handsome. On one side it has the American Eagle, with the inscription, "California Gold," "Without Alloy." On the reverse it has a circle of stars with the inscription, "The Weight of the Eagle," "San Francisco," "N. G. N." 1849. The edge is smooth and not milled like our coin. It has a different color from that of our coin, being of pure gold. It is coined by a private company. This coin will prove of great convenience to the inhabitants of that truly golden country.—N. O. PIERSON, August 5.

FROM EUROPE.

One Week Later.—Highly Important News From Hungary.—Defeat of the Russian and Austrian Armies in Several Battles, &c. &c.

THE HUNGARIAN WAR.—The Hungarians continue successful. Again they have defeated and outmaneuvered the enemy, placed the Austrians in peril and cut off the Russians from their base of operations.

The three great Generals are now in communication with each other, and ready to act together, if necessary.

The whole population serve them with heart and hand; bringing them food, horses, and intelligence of the enemy's movements.

The London News of August 3d, has Vienna dates to July 28. The English papers, with the Hungarian debate, had arrived, and the Vienna papers occupied extensively in studying the transcript which appeared on the above date, of Lord Palmerston's speech. This it is said, has been a clap of thunder to the ministers.

The news of Gorgey having beaten the Russians at Jasso, entered Knischan, and crossed the Theiss, came at the same time, and already there were many of intentions to negotiate for peace.

Temesvar is reported to have surrendered to the Magyars.

The Ban Jelacic has continuing his retreat towards the south of Symria.