Intelligencer & Journal.

GEORGE SANDERSON, EDITOR.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

Lancaster, September 11, 1849.

Democratic County Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic County Committee of Correspondence will be held at the public house of CHRISTIAN SHERTZ, in the city of Lancaster, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of SEPTEMBER, inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A general attendance is desired, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting.

WM. MATHIOT, Chairman.

The following is a list of the names of those composing the committee:

William Mathiot, city.
James Peterson, Little Britain.
Samuel J. Masterson, Rapho.
George G. Brush, Manor.
John J. Libhart, Marietta.
Dr. Lemon Winters, Earl.
John Echternacht, East Cocalico.
John Barr, Columbia.
Dr. Henry Carpenter, city.
Dr. Levi Holl, Warwick.
William Hamilton, Paradise.
J. B. Amwake, city.
David Laird, Martic.
Andrew Dunlap, Lancaster twp.
Emanuel Shober, city.
Jacob Gilman, Maytown.
John Kulp, East Donegal.
Joseph M. Watts, Columbia.
Dr. Amos K. Rohrer, W. Hempfield.
Matthias Shirk, East Lampeter.
Joseph Potts, Strasburgh,
E. E. Lane, city.
John Rockey, Bart.
Henry Shaffner, Mountjoy.
John S. Morton, Strasburg twp.
John W. Jackson, city.
Jacob L. Garber, West Earl.
Dr. George B. Kerfoot, city.

PROSPECTUS

For publishing in the City of Lancaster, in connexion with the Intelligencer, a German Democratic paper, to be called the LANCASTER EAGLE.

AT the urgent solicitation of many Democratic friends, as well as from our own belief that a paper of the kind is greatly needed in the County of Lancaster, and could be well sustained by our German population, we propose issuing a German paper with the above title, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the undertaking.

The paper shall be conducted on strictly Democratic principles, and will advocate the men and measures of the party zealously and fearlessly. Strict attention will also be paid to the literary and news departments, and nothing shall be omitted on our part to make it a useful family and political journal.

Should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained, the publication of the paper will be commenced about the 1st of January next.

The "EAGLE" will be printed on a medium sheet, and furnished to subscribers at the low price of $1,00 per annum—payable in advance, or before the expiration of six months from the time of subscribing.

GEO. SANDERSON.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Lancaster, September 11, 1849.

High School.

This department of the Public Schools of this city, was opened on the 3d inst., with appropriate ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by the Principal of the School, and by Messrs. GEORGE M. STEINMAN, THOMAS H. BURROWES, GEORGE FORD, and Dr. J. L. ATLEE. About eighty scholars were admitted, and the school commenced under the most favorable auspices. The Regulations adopted by the Board of Directors, will be found in another column.

Gen. Henry S. Foote,

The able and eloquent Senator from Mississippi, paid a visit to this city last week, and was the guest of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, at Wheatland.

☞ Hungary, we much fear, has irretrievably fallen, under the crushing weight of Russia and Austria combined. For particulars of the terrible disaster to her arms, see another column.

☞ A press of new advertisements has excluded several articles intended for this week's paper.

Names Change--Principles Never.

We observe that our Federal cotemporaries of this city style themselves *Democratic* Whigs, and parade the names of their candidates every week before their readers, as the "*Democratic* Whig Ticket." We should like to know from our respected neighbor of the *Examiner*, what has become of the *Whig* party proper, now that it is no longer identified with its cherished name of some twelve or fifteen years standing. Has it sunk into the tomb of oblivion, to lie buried with Federalism, National Republicanism, Anti-masonry, Native Americanism, and all the other 'isms which have graced the soubriquet of our opponents since the advent to power of the elder ADAMS? We are not aware of any change in the *principles* of that party, and are therefore at some loss to divine the reason for a change of name. Can it be possible that they have become ashamed of it? or is it done for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the people? We only ask for information, as we are yet somewhat of a stranger in this county, and are anxious to get all the light we can on the subject of its politics.

Profession vs. Practice.

When General TAYLOR came into Pennsylvania, on his recent tour, he professed, says the West Chester *Republican*, that it was for the purpose of examining into and informing himself about the agricultural, manufacturing, mining and other interests of the State. But how did he act? Instead of visiting our Farms, Manufactories, Furnaces, Workshops, &c., he hastened from town to town, stopping at Whig Headquarters, devoting all his time to public receptions, and evidently lending himself to the electioneering purposes of the unscrupulous men who had him in keeping. Nowhere, neither at York, Lancaster, Columbia, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Chambersburg, nor Bedford, do we find him devoting any, the least attention to the purpose avowed by him on coming into the State. His professions on this subject, like those avowed by him, before the election, on other subjects, appear to have been made only to deceive and mislead the public mind.

First-Rate Defalcations.

The Washington *Republic*, the organ *par excellence* of the National Administration, which has been regaling its readers for several weeks with accounts of alleged defalcations, is forgetting the best part of the story. Why does not that highly *honest* newspaper tell the public of the blessings and benefits of the celebrated *Bankrupt Law*, originated under Whig auspices, established by Whig votes, and repealed under the lash of indignant public opinion, by the same Whig Congress that established it? A recent statement estimates that the amount of honest debts sponged out of existence by this same Whig measure, was ☞ FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Here now is a Leviathan, and nothing else; and we hope the *Republic* will, without any delay, tell the people all about it. It would be vastly more interesting to its readers than its *weakly* diatribes about the Denby defalcation, which, after all that has been said, is likely to turn out to be no defalcation at all.—*Penn'n.*

The Slavery Question.

The institution of domestic servitude in our country, during its colonial existence, by the assistance and sanction of England, has been deeply deplored by the wisest and best men. At a very early period, the attention of statesmen of the highest order of intelligence and patriotism was directed to the subject, with the view of introducing measures by which its attendant evils should be mitigated, and restrictions built up for the prevention of its spread, and the accomplishment of its gradual abolition. But all their efforts were rendered nugatory and unavailing, by the guilty ardor and obstinate perseverance with which the Government of the mother country engaged in this traffic of human flesh. Under such auspices the growth of slavery was rapid and wide-spread, so much so, that at the time of our national emancipation from the thraldom of British rule, it had fastened itself, in many of the States, so intimately upon all the ramifications of social and commercial life, that it was found to be impossible to shake it off, without uprooting the very foundations of society. That generation, composed of men of the noblest attributes that can grace and adorn human nature, felt and appreciated the evils which had been brought upon them by an unwise Government, and would gladly have escaped from them had it been possible to devise any feasible means of so doing.

Such were the circumstances surrounding the institution of slavery, at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, which recognized its existence, and guaranteed to each State jurisdiction over the subject, according to the laws thereof.—Thus encompassed by Constitutional provisions, the institution of domestic slavery is subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the States, wherein it exists, and their right to exercise it should be regarded with the same reverence that is extended to all other Constitutional rights; and none but those who are regardless of law, and ignorantly fanatical in sentiment, will desire to interfere with rights so sacredly guarded. Whatever may be our opinions, in the abstract, upon the subject of slavery, we have no right to disregard the fundamental law of the land, and excite difficulties and strife where we have no immediate interest. These, we believe, are the sentiments of the great body of the people north of Mason and Dixon's line; who look upon the conduct and sentiments of the ultra Abolitionists as subversive of good order and established law, destructive to the best interests of the slaves themselves, and calculated to endanger the harmony of the country.

But, here unanimity of opinion ends, and the point of difference intervenes. Some advocate the doctrines of the so-called Wilmot Proviso, urging legislation prohibitory of slavery in the Territories, and contending that Congress has the right to make such enactment. Others deny the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject at all, and uphold the doctrine of non-intervention—leaving the whole matter to be determined by the people immediately interested. To the latter class we, to a great extent, belong, and believe in the correctness and wisdom of non-intervention, as promulgated by the Democratic party, inasmuch as it is the only principle, deducible from the Constitution, that can heal the agitation on the subject of Slavery, and preserve intact the bond of Union between the North and the South. We repudiate the ultraisms of both Benton and Calhoun, and avow our adhesion to what we conceive to be a safer and truer course of policy, occupying medium ground between these two extremes, whilst, at the same time, it avoids giving offence to either—and would afford a peaceful remedy to all the evils of ill omen, that have arisen from the unwise and useless agitation of the question. For should the right of Congress to legislate upon the subject be admitted, then that body could, at its will, either inhibit its introduction into the Territories, or sanction and legalize its existence there, in defiance of the sentiments of the people who reside in them. The one right necessarily goes hand in hand with the other, and the consequence would be eternal warfare between the Anti and the Pro Slavery parties—the whole country would be torn and distracted by their strife and dissensions—and the bitterness engendered by such a state of things would poison and destroy the streams of our national prosperity. To the prudent and wise doctrine of non-intervention let us adhere with steadiness, and not be led astray by the designs of demagogues whose only aim appears to be their own advancement, and the destruction of the great Democratic party.

Mal-administration of the Whigs.

There appears to be a very general complaint all over the country about the derangement and irregularity of the mails, and curses "loud and deep" are uttered against Postmaster General COLLAMER and his man Friday, FITZ HENRY WARREN, for bringing about this state of things. The same result has been witnessed in the different Custom Houses, by the ruthless proscription of competent Democrats which has also taken place in that department.

The Washington *Union*, in alluding to these complaints, says that it cannot be a matter of surprise that we have confusion and mal-administration in the public service. Such a result is the natural consequence of whig ascendency, and the rule of a weak and inefficient President, surrounded by weak and inefficient advisers, whose thoughts cannot embrace anything beyond their party. In the last contest the Whigs avowed no political principles. They had nothing in common but a desire to retain power—power to enjoy the emoluments of office and to batten on the public plunder. They succeeded; and when the Fourth of March came, they gathered around the departments, and around the custom houses and post offices, like ravens about a carcass, eager and clamorous for their reward. And now the old principles of Federalism begin to show themselves. Three years must elapse before the people of the United States can be heard through the ballot-box. In three years much may be accomplished; and the Federalists are determined to do all they can in that time to establish the principles which they concealed from the people during the campaign which brought them into power. The offices will be filled by incompetent men, and, as a consequence, the public interests must suffer. Complaints will be made, and dissatisfaction expressed, but the people have no remedy during the present administration.—They must wait patiently until the Fourth of March, 1853, when the present incompetent and unworthy incumbents of power and place will have to make room for competent and deserving Democrats, and when the Government will again revert to those who have always managed it for the glory and prosperity of the country and the benefit of the public mind.

English Cloth on their Bodies and Protection on their Lips.

The Ohio *Statesman* appends these pointed remarks to an article from the Baltimore *Republican*, in relation to the Whig tailor who threatened to send to Belgium to have his work done, if Congress did not make a tariff to suit him:—

"We have yet to find the first whig orator, brawling in favor of the necessity of protection to American industry, who did not prefer to wear foreign goods to those manufactured in our own country. Dressed in English broadcloths, they talk beautifully of the necessity of protecting our own manufacturers, while their own appearance gives the lie direct to their assertions. Out upon such base hypocrites!"

President Taylor.

Gen. TAYLOR reached Washington City on Saturday last, very much debilitated by sickness and the fatigues of his recent tour combined. The Baltimore *American*, speaking of his arrival there on Friday, says "The President appeared very feeble and suffering, seeming to walk with difficulty from the boat to the hack in which he was conveyed to his brother's residence."

Whig Modesty.

Our readers, says the Baltimore *Argus*, will nearly all remember the modest claims of the Whig party some fifteen or twenty years ago, to a perfect monopoly of "all the talent and all the decency" of the country. They would not admit it to be possible for a poor "Locofoco," as they contemptuously styled a Democrat, to have either intelligence or honesty. This was in the days of NICHOLAS BIDDLE and his swindling Bank, that ruined widows and orphans without number, from the curse of whose insolvency the country has scarcely yet recovered. General JACKSON, who had filled, with honor to the State which had selected him, and with undying credit to himself the high positions of Judge, Governor, and United States Senator, was most ruthlessly denounced as a blackguard, ruffian and murderer, and as being so ignorant as not to know how to spell his own name correctly. He was held up to public gaze by this *refined* party, as a very monster of depravity, and caricatured as such by their infamous coffin hand-bills, throughout the country. The amiable and accomplished JAS. K. POLK was abused in the same coarse and scandalous manner. He was represented by them as being but a fifth rate country lawyer—a man whom nobody knew—and he was charged with falsehood and perjury of the deepest dye. It was alleged that he had violated the Constitution and trampled upon his oath for selfish and ambitious purposes; and every vulgar and approbrious epithet, which the vocabulary of Billingsgate afforded, was applied to the Democratic party, who sustained and supported these distinguished patriots.

And what do we see and hear now from the men and the party that were guilty of these outrages upon decency and humanity? Why, because Democrats do not bow down to the political Juggernaut who has been smuggled into his high position by deception—because they will not stultify themselves by uniting in the pæans which Federal Whiggery is shouting to King Log—and because they cannot admit that Gen. TAYLOR is either a statesman, a jurist, an orator, or a man who has fulfilled his pledges deliberately made before the election, this *modest* party are hunting up new phrases of blackguardism in which to express their scorn and hatred for honest men. The "Republic," the court organ of this "all the decency" Administration, characterises the Democratic party as "*scalded dogs*;" and others, following the example, style them "*whipt curs*," thus maintaining the validity of their claim to all the decency of the country. And General TAYLOR himself, speaking of the great Democratic party which has so long and so ably managed the affairs of the Nation, adopts the pitiful slangwhangery of his Federal friends, and speaks of his political opponents as "Locofocos."

Now, all this may be in accordance with Whig ideas of decency: but we put it to the common sense of the people, whether men, who habitually use such language, have any just cause of complaint when we occasionally speak in terms of condemnation, or employ a little ridicule in treating of the sayings and doings of Gen. TAYLOR, when, to our mind at least, there is no other possible way of speaking with any regard to the truth. We think the Whig press hardly goes far enough in its claims. While some may fairly doubt whether they really possess "all the talents" and "all the decency," we are inclined to the opinion that no one will be disposed to deny that they have a most abundant stock of brazen-faced impudence.

More Proscription--Strange Conduct of Secretary Meredith.

Among the removals recently made from the New York Custom House, says the *N. Y. Herald* of the 31st ult., we see announced the name of Mr. LEWIS P. CLOVER, who was placed in office by ex-President TYLER, in consideration of his services, sufferings, and imprisonment, during the last war with Great Britain. The circumstances of this case are of a peculiar nature, and calculated, beyond a doubt, to show the blundering and stupidity of the Cabinet, or that portion of it, at least, which insisted upon the removal of Mr. CLOVER, after President TAYLOR himself had expressed a desire to have him retained! Scarcely had the President started on his northern tour, when Mr. MEREDITH, in the absence of the Collector of the Port of New York, and contrary to his wishes, forwarded a notice for Mr. CLOVER's dismissal, which notice was duly executed by those left in charge of the Custom House, while Mr. MAXWELL, the Collector, was on an excursion to the country with some of his friends. Mr. CLOVER was one of the few who escaped the infamous massacre of American prisoners, which took place in Dartmoor Prison, England, in the year 1815—and has now fallen under the guillotine of this most proscriptive of all Administrations.

This, however, says the New York *Herald*, (by the way one of the original Taylor papers of the country,) is but one of a thousand acts which show the folly and presumption of the Cabinet, and the assurance of the hangers on by which it is surrounded. If, from the past, we are to form an opinion of the future course of the administration, it requires no prophet to foretel the almost total annihilation of the Whig party, before four years shall have rolled by. Galled and disappointed at the rejection of HENRY CLAY, his friends—not satisfied with having the ascendency, holding the offices, and administering the affairs of the country—are determined to sacrifice, upon the altar of their spleen, the interests, feelings and popularity of General TAYLOR. Having used him, their wish and purpose is to place him in as unfavorable a light as possible before the people, divest him of his well earned fame, and sink him into a mere puppet, to work only when *they* pull the string.

What does General Taylor Mean?

The Whig press, which is just now highly tickled with the thought of General TAYLOR's kissing himself into popularity, as he has so signally failed in speaking, are trumping up old thrice told stories of the General's wit to the little girls who came up for the honor of a "*Buss*." A correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing from Lake Erie, proposes to detail an incident, which he says took place at Pittsburg during the President's visit to that city. He says:

"A little girl, who had probably been instructed for the occasion, went up to Old Zach to be kissed—but drew back just as he took her hand and said, "Mr. Taylor, I am a Locofoco!" "Are you so?" said the President, "then I must have two kisses for it is very seldom that I come across any *Locofoco Ladies*."

Now we want to know, admitting *this speech* of General TAYLOR's to be true as reported by his admirers, what there is to justify such a slur upon the Democratic wives and daughters of our country. Is it that Gen. TAYLOR adopts the miserable slang of the party to which he has attached himself, and thinks that *all* the "respectability and decency" is confined to their ranks. "*He* very seldom comes across a *Locofoco Lady!*" Indeed! In our humble judgment, *any* Lady would be better employed at home, attending to the domestic affairs of the household, than submitting to be publicly kissed by such a *simple minded* old gentleman as the Whigs prove General TAYLOR to be.—*Argus.*

A FUSS AMONG THE STUDENTS AT COLLEGE.—The young men who are receiving instruction at Washington College, Pa., have had a difficulty with the faculty, and thirty of them have withdrawn from that institution, if their fathers do not send them back. One of them committed improprieties for which he was reprimanded, and his father informed of the fact. He took the matter in high dudgeon, and demanded an explanation. A number sided with him, but the faculty refused to number what they denied to the delinquent, and the result was the withdrawal of the students from the College.

☞ Hon. James M. Porter is a candidate for the Legislature, and Andrew H. Reader, Esq., for the State Senate, in Northampton county.

The Next Legislature—The Duty of the Democracy.

The next Legislature of Pennsylvania will have an important duty to perform, in districting the State for members of the Senate and House of Representatives. It is highly necessary that this duty should be discharged fairly and honestly, so that a just proportion may be preserved in the representation, and that the sentiments and wishes of the people should not be thwarted by improper and unnatural connections of territory, for the mere purpose of subserving party interets. The history of the past shows that this object cannot be attained, if the enemies of the Democratic party, and of free suffrage, are permitted to form the districts; for they will not be guided by the desire of doing exact justice, in the formation of districts, convenient in form and dimension, and in accordance with the desire of the people immediately interested—but rather to suit their own partizan views, and overpower and silence the Democracy of the State, by unnatural unions with more populous Whig counties. By such dishonest arrangements the Federal party has heretofore succeeded in securing power and position in the Commonwealth, which never could have been attained had not the voice of the people been hushed by such unfair and fraudulent schemes.

The time has now arrived when this subject must undergo re-modeling, and it remains for the Democracy to say whether the duty of re-districting the State, shall be performed by themselves, or by the Federalists. Past experience has proved that it is both unwise and improper for the Democracy to regard this subject with indifference or carelessness, because by such a course evils will be fastened upon them which will require years of hard labor to heal and remove. We therefore urge upon our friends throughout the State to arouse to the vast importance of this subject, and to exert all their best and truest energies to concentrate their strength, and rally in united harmony in support of the good old cause, under whose banner we have won many a victory. Success will crown their efforts wherever union prevails, and this truth calls aloud for the healing of all difficulties, the arrangement and settlement of all misunderstandings, in order that victory may secure to us the Legislature, whereby Federalism will be rendered harmless, and good be accomplished. The people have but to will it and all these good results will be attained. Let the motto, in every Democratic county and district of the State, be ☞ Union and Harmony—Everything for the cause, and nothing for men—the Ticket, the whole Ticket, and nothing but the Ticket.

Gen. William F. Packer.

We perceive that the democratic delegates of Lycoming county have UNANIMOUSLY nominated Gen. WM. F. PACKER, for Senator. The District is composed of Lycoming, Centre, Clinton and Sullivan counties. All the counties, by their democratic conventions, with the single exception of Centre county, have already nominated Gen. PACKER, so that his nomination at the conference is certain. A man more worthy and more able to do justice to his constituents could not be selected. But the deepest designs of our political enemies are always aimed at such men because their power and usefulness in sustaining democratic principles are known. Twice has Gen. PACKER been unfairly deprived of a seat in the Legislative councils through the management of our political enemy. In 1835, when he was fairly nominated, the distraction in the party growing out of the gubernatorial controversy between the friends of WOLF and MUHLENBERG was used to defeat him and elect a pretended democrat, ALEXANDER IRVIN, who soon disclosed his real principles by voting for the re-charter of the United States Bank, and going over to the whigs. In 1846, Gen. PACKER was *actually elected* to the House of Representatives; but, by a peculiar manner of counting the votes for his opponent, and not counting all the votes given for Gen. PACKER, his whig opponent actually occupied the Legislative seat. That wrong was discovered and redressed at the next election. And we hope that no circumstance will induce any portion of the Democracy of the district to be unmindful of what is due to themselves on the present occasion. Let the former error—and a grievous one it was in its results—be now also corrected by an injured and betrayed democracy.

☞ We shall reply, for the present, to the interrogatory of the *Examiner*, by respectfully asking the Editor to say why it is, if the Tariff of 1846 be so destructive to the manufacturing interests of the country as he alleges, that *two* immense Cotton Factories have been put in successful operation, in the City of Lancaster, since the passage of that act, (in the first of which large dividends of the profits have, as we are informed, already been made) and a *third* one, of equal magnitude, progressing rapidly to completion? Will he also be kind enough to inform us, why it is that a large majority of the laboring men employed at Iron Works, are always kept by their employers in a state of dependence—living, as the old saying has it, from "hand to mouth," during the whole year, no matter how high a duty is laid upon iron? This is the case in Cumberland, and several other counties with which we are acquainted; and if it be not the system practised in Lancaster, then here is an exception to the general rule, and we shall, at all times, be pleased to record the fact for the benefit of the Manufacturers in this county.

When our neighbor answers the above mentioned queries satisfactorily, we shall take pleasure in reciprocating the favor so as to give a direct answer, "without equivocation," to *his* interrogatory. We may, at the same time, propose a few more of a similar kind, and ask him, with all due courtesy, for equally candid replies.

New Post Office.

A new Post Office has been established at Quarryville, in this county, and GEORGE W. HENSELL, Esq., appointed P. M.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL.—The Harrisburg *Keystone*, of Tuesday last, contains the official correspondence of the heads of the several departments, addressed to the Governor, in reference to the unappropriated balance in the Treasury, which is to be applied to the completion of the North Branch Canal. The correspondence is interesting, inasmuch as it exhibits the usual obliquity of the State Treasurer. We congratulate our friends in the North on the resumption of this important work.

DISTINGUISHED DEATHS.—The New York papers announce the death of two distinguished men of that vicinity,—the Rev. Elijah Crawford, an eloquent Methodist Episcopal Divine, and George A. Watson, a leading Free Soil Democrat, who had been long in public life.

☞ Coleridge, treating of the inseparable connection of truth with error, says, felicitously as well as truly, that there are errors which no wise man will treat with rudeness, while there is a probability that they may be the refraction of some great truth as yet below the horizon.

THE ST. LAWRENCE.—Mr. Bayfield, an English officer, has been for 30 years engaged in surveying the St. Lawrence river, from the gulf to the head of Lake Superior, and is still at the same work. He says there are 22,000 islands in this river and the eastern waters of Lake Huron.

MINISTER TO CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, our Minister to Turkey, is with his family at the Astor House, New York, where he arrived on Tuesday. He is about to start for the scene of his mission at Constantinople.—*Herald.*

☞ The Convention to remodel the Constitution of Kentucky, will meet at Frankfort, on the first Monday in October.

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul Pioneer chronicles the organization of the second District Court, on the west side of the Falls of St. Anthony, by Judge Meeker, in presence of Governor Ramsey and Col. Mitchell, the U. S. Marshall. In the absence of Mr. Moss, the regular U. S. Attorney, H. A. Lambert, Esq. appeared in his stead. The session was held in an old grist mill.

The Pioneer also notices the arrival at St. Anthony, from Sauk Rapids, of a flat boat, with Capt. Monroe and his company of U. S. dragoons, returning from pursuing the whiskey sellers among the Indians. Small-pox was prevailing among the Winnebagoes. The heights at St. Paul are a drawback on the business of the place. The Pioneer notices several accidents occuring in the overturning of vehicles, etc.

☞ There is a large steam frigate building at Philadelphia, to be called the Susquehannah. It is expected that she will be ready to be launched in six or eight months from this time. She will be thirty feet longer than the great ship of the line the Pennsylvania; but her breadth of beam is much less, and her tonnage is but 2,500. She will carry but eight guns of heavy calibre; one of them, which will be placed upon her bow, will throw hollow shot weighing 268 pounds. Her machinery will cost $300,000—the four boilers alone $30,000 each—and the whole vessel, when completed, about $600,000. Her crew will consist of about 300 men.

☞ The Louisville *News* says, that on the 28th ultimo, in that city, a young lady made her appearance on the levee near the ferry landing. After standing a few moments in a meditative mood, she threw herself into the river and disappeared beneath the waves. A young man who was standing near by and witnessed her movements, immediately rushed to the rescue, and succeeded in bringing her safe again to terra firma—when he discovered he had saved the life of his sister. We understand that the cause of this attempted suicide was seduction.

NOBLE SENTIMENT.—Col. Richard M. Johnson, Ex-Vice President of the United States, in speaking of regular nominations, once held the following eloquent and patriotic language. Every true Democrat will respond to it with all his heart: "When nominations have been made—no matter how much we may be disappointed—we must all with one voice, harmonize, and, as a Spartan band, ensure victory by emulating and vieing with each other, who can give the strongest evidence of his patriotic devotion."

CHOLERA AT THE WEST.—At Springfield, Ohio, the cholera having occasioned some eight or ten deaths per day for some time, the people began to desert the town and go to Clifton. There the disease also broke out, and in six days 21 persons died. The usual population of about 300 was soon reduced to about 80 by sickness and flight. At Catawba, 13 deaths having occurred, the village was quite deserted. The deaths in Rochester, N. Y., by cholera, during the month of August, were 60.

☞ We are glad to learn that some of our enterprising Pennsylvania contractors have been successful in obtaining heavy contracts on the James River and Kanawha Improvement Company, in Virginia. To GEORGE M. LAUMAN, of Middletown, was let the important ship lock to connect the Richmond Dock with James River; and BERNARD M'GRANN, of Lancaster, obtained the contract for five locks, and section No. 3. We are pleased to find that our enterprizing Pennsylvania contractors are obtaining work in nearly every State where they become bidders.—*Union.*

EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION.—It was reported a few days since that the Pittsburg *Post* had been prosecuted for a libel in pronouncing a reported speech of General Taylor's "a forgery," but we regarded it as nothing more than a joke. It turns out, however, to be positively true, P. B. Templeton, Esq., making the prosecution in downright earnest! Don't be frightened, friend HARPER: for these gentry only wish to create an excitement, to bolster up the declining fortunes of the "House of Zachary."

☞ The Chambersburg *Sentinel* of the 3d inst., says:—"We regret to state that a very serious accident has befallen a worthy citizen of our town, Mr. John Snider, who is employed in the tannery of Mr. James Findlay. While engaged in some preparation for the dressing of leather, he approached a vat containing scalding water, and his foot accidentally slipping, he fell in to the depth of his thighs. Although seriously injured, no apprehensions are entertained for his life."

☞ Frederick Smith, arrested in this city for the murder of Frederick Foster, in Arndstown, Adams county, on the night of the 23d of November, 1848, was tried before Judge Durkee, and after a lengthy trial, was convicted of murder in the first degree. Sentence will not be passed until the 25th of this month.—*Berks Co. Press.*

THE OHIO VACANCY IN CONGRESS.—The Democratic Convention in Ohio have nominated Hon. Amos E. Wood, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the vacant district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. R. Dickinson—a nomination is equivalent to an election.

STATE BANK OF MISSOURI.—An official report of the condition of this Bank, published in the St. Louis papers, states that the amount of gold stolen from its vaults, is $120,924 62. The gold was abstracted from 16 different boxes—one bag having been taken from each box.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—The treasurer reports that on the 27th of August there remained in his hands the sum of $5,401,623 75; and the amount of Treasury notes outstanding on 1st September, amounted to $3,316,439 31.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—The Democratic county Convention nominated the following ticket on the 3d inst. We think its success certain. Assembly—M. Weaver, J. C. Dobbins. Treasurer—F. P. Kaercher. Commissioner—Michael Fritz.

☞ The following new banks go into operation shortly in New York. The Commercial Bank of White Hall; Watertown Banking and Loan Co., Watertown; and Pawling Bank, Pawling's, Duchess county.

☞ The Washington *Republic* of Wednesday says that Senor Dan Rafael Rivas presented his credentials to the Secretary of State, and was received as Charge d'Affaires of the republic of New Granada to this government.

☞ It is curious to see our anti-slavery whigs cracking up Mr. Clayton's refusal to grant passports to colored *citizens*, while he expressly says such papers may be given to the colored *servants* of foreign ministers.—*Boston Post.*

INGENIOUS REVENGE.—At the capture of Waitzen, the Austrians found in the city a great number of Kossuth's bank notes. They immediately made a fire and burnt them all! These Austrians must be cute chaps.

ILLINOIS.—The Quincy *Whig* has information from what it considers pretty good authority, that Gov. French will call an extra session of the Legislature, sometime about the middle of October next.

☞ Mrs. Murdoch, wife of James E. Murdoch the talented actor, died at Germantown on Sunday, the 2d inst. She was a lady of many accomplishments, esteemed and beloved by all who knew her.

FEMALE GAMBLING.—A number of the lady boarders at Saratoga were upon the race course the other day betting with great apparent interest, and, it is said, lost considerable sums of money.

DEATH OF S. S. SEWARD, Esq.—This venerable citizen, (father of Hon. Wm. H. Seward,) died at his residence, in Orange county, on Saturday last, after a lingering illness.—*N. Y. Sun.*

☞ Why is HENRY M. FULLER, the federal candidate for Canal Commissioner, like a piece of iron in the hands of a sturdy blacksmith? Because, he is certain to be *beaten*.

TOWN FACTS AND FANCIES.

REGULATIONS OF THE HIGH SCHOOLS.—We give below an abstract of the rules and regulations of the High Schools of Lancaster city, which cannot fail to be of salutary benefit if properly and strictly observed. The Board of Managers deserve the highest commendation for their indefatigable industry; and the only reward they ask, is to see these schools flourish, and the pupils receive the largest good from their instructions.

I. *School hours and absence.*—The school shall be opened for the admission of pupils daily, at five minutes before 9, A. M., and 2, P. M. The roll shall be called precisely at 9 and 2. The exercises shall close daily at 12, M., and 5, P. M. No absence, amounting to half a day, shall be permitted without a written excuse from the parent or guardian. The following shall be sufficient reasons for absence:—Employment at home; Sickness of pupil or family; Want of proper clothing; Absence from town; Attendance on public worship.

II. *Admissions.*—The regular day of admission into the school shall be Monday. Boys recently removing into the city, or pupils from schools other than common schools, shall be admitted whenever they apply.

III. *Government.*—The entire government of the school shall be vested in the Principal. Each Professor shall be responsible for the conduct of the classes that recite before him.

IV. *School-room and Property.*—The Principal is responsible to the Board for the condition and cleanliness of the school. Each pupil is responsible to the Principal for the condition of his seat and desk.

V. *Studies.*—All the pupils shall study in the main study room under the care of the Principal or one of the Professors. The exercises shall be commenced each morning by the Principal or one of the Professors reading, or causing the pupils to read, a chapter in the Bible. There shall be three courses of study, viz:—the English, the Classical, and the Modern. The first shall consist of the branches, including mathematics, which constitute a sound practical English education; the second shall add the study of Latin and Greek languages; and the third, instead of the Latin and Greek, shall add the study of the German, French and Spanish languages. Each parent or guardian may select the course to be pursued by his son or ward. The studies of pupils designed for college shall be directed accordingly. The strictest attention shall be paid by all the instructors to the hand-writing and orthography of each pupil in all his written exercises. A thorough course of Book-keeping shall be given.

VI. *Classes, Text-books, and Lectures.*—The classes shall be arranged and the text-books selected by the instructors with the consent of the Superintending Committee. When lectures shall be delivered they shall be subject to the same rules as to attendance, attention and deportment, as in case of the ordinary exercises of the school.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The following exhibits the arrangement for visiting the public schools during the present month:

VISITING MEMBERS.	SCHOOLS.
Mr. M. D. Holbrook,	High School,
Dr. S. Humes,	Mr. Gilbert,
Rev. B. Keenan,	Mr. Nource,
M. C. Keiffer,	Miss Thompson,
G. M. Kline, Esq.,	Miss Diller,
J. C. Van Camp,	Miss Middleton,
Reporting member, M. D. Holbrook.	*Male Department, East.*
Mr. P. McConomy,	Miss Gill,
Wm. Mathiot, Esq.,	Miss Nie,
Mr. G. A. Miller,	Mrs. Magee,
Rev. Mr. McCarter,	Miss S. Smith,
Mr. D. Rhoads,	Miss Hoffmeier,
Mr. Jacob Weaver,	Miss C. Eberman,
I. N. Lightner, Esq.,	Lewis Hood,
Reporting member, Mr. McConomy.	*Female Department, East.*
H. B. Swarr, Esq.,	J. Price,
Mr. G. Zahm,	Mrs. Barton,
Mr. J. Zimmerman,	Miss White,
Dr. J. L. Atlee,	Miss Samson,
Rev. J. C. Baker,	Mrs. Sullivan;
Mr. J. W. Jackson,	Miss Mayer,
Reporting member, H. B. Swarr, Esq.	*Male Department, West.*
Tho. H. Burrowes, Esq.,	Miss Musser,
Dr. P. Cassidy,	Miss A. E. Eberman,
Mr. P. G. Eberman,	Miss A. Smith,
George Ford, Esq.,	Mrs. Boyd,
Mr. Peter Gerber,	Miss Russel,
Mr. C. Gillespie,	Mrs. Moore,
Reporting member, Tho. H. Burrowes, Esq.	*Female Department, West.*

☞ The Grand Caravan and Circus of Messrs. JUNE, TITUS, and Co., combined in one exhibition, is to make its triumphal entrance in Lancaster this day, the 11th instant, and continue here to-day and to-morrow, performing in the afternoon and evening of each day. This is undoubtedly the "biggest show out," and claims the largest amount of patronage. It is worth any man's quarter to hear the clown, SAM LATHROP, make his "stump speech," in imitation of the independent candidates of "Kaintuck." The menagerie contains performing Elephants, trained Tigers, Lions and Leopards, besides a full collection of other animals, all in the most healthy condition. The celebrated Rivers Brothers, Master Neville, and others of acknowledged talent will likewise appear in the circle. One ticket of the usual price entitles the possessor to visit both exhibitions without extra charge. The whole establishment under the able management of Mr. G. C. QUICK.

☞ At a special meeting of Councils, on Saturday evening last, two additional police officers were appointed. The names of the gentlemen appointed are JOSEPH BRINTNAL and JOHN CONNER, both of whom are well qualified to discharge the duties of their offices. We hope, now, that the crowds of boys, who are in the habit of congregating on our side-walks, will be dispersed; and that these officers will use all their energies to preserve the peace of the city. The force is still too small; and we hope that Councils will see the necessity of adding at least two more officers. As we said before, our city is increasing in population and importance; and of course the municipal authorities have an increase of responsibility and duty.

NEW BOOKS.—J. GISH & BROTHER have just received a handsome collection of new books; comprising all the late issues of the Philadelphia and New York presses. These books have been selected with great taste; and the lover of the classic, both in poetry, history and biography, will find at this store much that will meet his approbation.—Their assortment of light literature is very extensive; indeed, their stock of books is one of the best in the city. Next week we intend to notice some of their books at more length; and in the meantime we advise our friends to examine the collection for themselves.

HOLDEN'S MAGAZINE, *for September.*—HOLDEN is a genius in his profession; an artist in his magazine. There is something really refreshing in the pages of his book; real piquancy, and genuine originality, which never fail to fascinate the reader. We consider his periodical one of the most useful in the country, containing all the practical and valuable matter of the day. It should be in the hands of every reader.

☞ PROFESSOR COOLIDGE will open a Singing School, in the session room of the German Reformed Church, on Friday evening next. From the Professor's well known talents as a Vocalist and Teacher of Music, we doubt not he will be eminently successful with his class. Those desirous of joining, would do well to commence with the opening of the School.

ROBBERY AT HARPER'S FERRY.—A young man, about 18 years of age, named William Thompson, was arrested in this city on Thursday night, and committed to the Middle District watch-house, on the charge of having robbed the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry of a quantity of block tin. He was pursued to this city by an officer of the institution at that place, at whose instance he was arrested. He left for Harper's Ferry this morning in the custody of the officer.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞ We learn that Horatio J. Perry, Esq., of New Hampshire, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to the embassy of Madrid.

THE VERMONT ELECTION has resulted, as usual, in the success of the Whigs.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
ST. JOHN'S, Wednesday Even'g, Sept. 5.

The steamship Niagara, Capt. Lang, arrived at Halifax this morning at 6 o'clock, bringing 113 passengers, and Paris intelligence of the 22d, London of the 24th, and Liverpool of the 25th.

The Europa arrived at Liverpool early on Monday morning, 20th ult.

The Cambria was seen on the 26th, at 6, A. M., off Tuscar.

On the 20th, at 5 A. M., 51 38 lat., 28 41