Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

LEWISTOWN, June 5th, 1850.

Capt. GEO. SANDERSON—Dear Sir.—I see that "MOSE" of the *Gazette* states, "that the cognomen of *Colonel* and *Major* has grown somewhat "seedy" of late, especially those of the corps editorial." Well I agree with him on that point, and would add, that if there is a man in the chair editorial *deserving* of the title of Colonel, though he had *not* been elected by the "bloody 94th, P. M.," it is he of the *Gazette*. The Editors of the *Union & Tribune, Examiner & Herald*, and the *Lancasterian*, respectively, have the "Colonel" attached to their names. Now, to show the public at large that *they* are not the only officers of the day, I have placed the appellation of Captain to the head of my letter, and though a grade lower than those of the other Editors, the title was, nevertheless, earned by experience in military matters, and *not* by appointment, as were the others. And now that I have placed the Editor of the Intelligencer in a proper light before his readers, they will touch their beavers, and act as in such cases required.

As I have now done with rather a labored beginning, an account, and a brief one, of the early settlement and progress of this town and county, may not be uninteresting to your readers. Being a novice in the art of letter-writing, at least for newspapers, you cannot expect from me what you would from an adept at the business; but as I am always willing to "do my best," I will commence

Mifflin County was formed, by an act of September 19, 1789, from the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, and contains about 360 square miles. The population in 1790 was about 7,500, and in 1840, after the separation of Juniata County, 13,000. It is thought that by the time the next census is taken, it will reach 20,000. The quality of the land is of the best order, being mostly that of limestone. It is almost entirely surrounded by mountains, and the intervening valleys are rich and productive. The principal mountains are Shade's, Jack's, (which is supposed to have taken its name from Captain Jack, a noted hunter in the early days of Cumberland County,) Stone, and the Seven mountains, the latter a range rising one above the other—hence the name.

The principal valleys are the Lewistown valley, which is divided into several smaller ones, better known in this section as Dry, Ferguson's and Big valleys; Kishacoquillas and Licking Creek valleys. The county is watered by numerous streams, the chief of which are, the "Blue Juniata," so noted in song. Kishacoquillas, called after a friendly Indian, Licking and Jack's Creeks.

The iron ore of which the famed Juniata iron is made, is found in great abundance in the county. It also has several caves, abounding in mineral curiosities. The chief products of this county are wheat, corn, and iron; all products of a similar character from the counties north of this, pass through some of the above mentioned valleys to this place, and are then forwarded to different markets by the Pennsylvania Canal, which passes along the left bank of the Juniata, and the central Railroad.

The famous Indian Chief, LOGAN, resided in this county for many years. He was the son of SHIKELLIMUS, a Cayuga Chief, and a devoted friend of the white man. A reference to his memorable speech will convince the skeptical. LOGAN'S spring, in this county, about six miles from this place, takes its name from this celebrated Chief.

We now come to the county town, Lewistown. This is one of the most prosperous and flourishing towns between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. It is beautifully situated at the junction of the Juniata river and Kishacoquillas creek, on a high plain.—The town was laid out about the year 1790, the plot then being owned by Gen. James Potter, Judge Wm. Brown, and Maj. Montgomery. It contains the usual County buildings, besides nine Churches, two Printing Offices, one Furnace, two Flouring Mills, and many beautiful private dwellings.

In conclusion, let me say a word in regard to the life and death of an old and respected citizen, the Rev. JACOB GRIEBER, of the M. E. Church. He departed this life at the advanced age of 72 years, at his residence in this borough, last week. He commenced his career as a minister in the spring of 1800, and has continued steadfast from that time to this, in the vineyard of his Master, without an intermission of four consecutive weeks at any one time during that whole period. During his career, he preached from 1,800 to 2,000 sermons. He anticipated his approaching dissolution, and when the hour arrived, found him ready to take "that pilgrimage from which no traveller returns." In his death the town has lost a good citizen, and the church an able and active servant. "Truly a great man has fallen in Israel."

"He has faithfully fought his way through;
He has finished the work that was giv'n him to do.'

S.

Apportionment Bill.

As a useful table for future reference, we insert the Apportionment Bill again, with the addition of the number of taxables in each District. The unfairness of the bill can be seen at a glance:

	Senators.	Taxables.
Philadelphia city,	2	22,730
" county,	3	54,514
Montgomery,	1	13,516
Chester and Delaware,	1	20,036
Berks,	1	16,262
Bucks,	1	13,151
Lancaster and Lebanon,	2	28,552
Dauphin and Northumberland,	1	12,338
Northampton and Lehigh,	1	18,194
Carbon, Monroe, Wayne and Pike,	1	12,102
Adams and Franklin,	1	11,005
York,	1	13,060
Cumberland and Perry,	1	12,009
Lycoming, Sullivan, Centre, Clinton,	1	13,449
Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon,	1	13,408
Luzerne, Columbia and Montour,	1	17,619
Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming,	1	17,827
Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, Elk, Clearfield and Jefferson,	1	13,934
Mercer, Venango and Warren,	1	14,099
Erie and Crawford,	1	16,564
Butler, Beaver and Lawrence,	1	17,658
Allegheny,	2	28,547
Washington and Greene,	1	14,476
Bedford and Somerset,	1	11,210
Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion,	1	16,703
Juniata, Mifflin & Union,	1	11,634
Westmoreland and Fayette,	1	19,229
Schuylkill,	1	12,867
REPRESENTATIVES.		
Adams,	1	5,619
Allegheny,	5	28,547
Bedford and Cambria,	2	9,928
Berks,	4	16,262
Bucks,	3	13,151
Beaver, Butler and Lawrence,	3	17,658
Blair and Huntingdon,	2	9,766
Bradford,	2	8,569
Chester,	3	14,769
Cumberland,	2	7,554
Centre,	1	4,946
Clearfield, Elk and McKean,	1	4,729
Clarion, Armstrong and Jefferson,	3	13,795
Columbia and Montour,	1	6,721
Dauphin,	2	7,683
Delaware,	1	5,267
Erie,	2	8,434
Washington,	2	10,029
Greene,	1	4,447
Franklin,	2	8,386
Indiana,	1	5,530
Lycoming, Clinton and Potter,	2	9,080
Lancaster,	5	22,844
Lebanon,	1	5,708
Lehigh and Carbon,	2	11,028
Luzerne,	2	10,898
Monroe and Pike,	1	3,985
Mercer, Venango and Warren,	3	14,191
Crawford,	2	8,130
Mifflin,	1	3,172
Montgomery,	3	13,516
Northampton,	2	8,908
Northumberland,	1	4,655
Perry,	1	4,465
Philadelphia city,	4	22,730
Philadelphia county,	11	54,554
Somerset,	1	4,924
Schuylkill,	2	12,867
Susquehanna, Sullivan & Wyoming,	2	9,027
Tioga,	1	5,237
Wayne,	1	4,375
Westmoreland and Fayette,	4	19,229
Union and Juniata,	1	8,462
York,	3	13,060

COLLECTORS OFFICE, COLUMBIA, June 1, 1850.

The following statement shows the amount of tolls received at this office for the month of May:

Canal,	$17,139 63
Railroad,	16 117 18
Locks,	2 413 00
Trucks,	1,429 15
Fines,	5 00
Total,	$37,133 96
Amount previously reported,	$98,475 35
Total,	$135,609 31

Total increase, $11,651 98.

STEWART PEARCE, *Collector*.

Intelligencer & Journal.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

Lancaster, June 11, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM T. MORISON.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

EPHRAIM BANKS.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

J. PORTER BRAWLEY.

To our Democratic Friends!

We have a proposition to make. It is this: As soon as *one* hundred new paying subscribers can be obtained in Lancaster county we will enlarge the "INTELLIGENCER," so as to add *four columns* of reading matter to each number. If one or two active men in each township and borough will make the effort, we have no doubt treble that number can be obtained in a few weeks. What say our Democratic friends to the proposition? Who will be the first to move in the matter?

County Committee.

The following is a list of the County Committee appointed by the President and Vice President of the County Convention, held in Lancaster, April 10th, 1850:

Chairman, WM. B. FORDNEY, Esq., City.
James Patterson, L. Britain,
John B Shelly, Rapho,
Christopher Graham, Bart,
Ephraim Shober, Brecknock,
John Ringwalt, Carnarvon,
Isaac Bucher E. Cocalico,
Charles M. Howell, City,
Wm. White, Colerain,
Paul Hamilton Columbia,
Adam Kendig, Conestoga,
Henry Haines, E. Donegal,
John McSparren, Drumore,
Isaac Holl, E. Earl,
John Forney, W. Earl,
Abraham Reisecker Elizabethtown,
Dr. Geo. B. Kerfoot, City,
John R. Miller, E. Lampeter,
Eskridge Lane, City,
Adam Trout, Lancaster twp.,
Isaac F. Lightner, Leacock,
Mark Connel, jr., Upper Leacock,
Henry Leman, Manheim,
Jacob Hamilton, Conoy,
C. D McIlvain, Sailsbury,
Wm F. Baker, Paradise,
James Laird, Mountjoy,
Jacob Neff, Strasburg twp.,
Wm. Echternach, Strasburg Bor.
Peter Phillis, Warwick,
Dr. David Agnew, Sadsbury,
George G. Brush, Manor,
John W. Jackson, City.

The State Convention.

The proceedings of this body, in extenso, will be found on the first page of this week's paper. They will be perused with interest by our numerous readers, and the action of the Convention cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to the Democracy throughout the State. It will be seen that the resolutions offered by our townsman, Col. REAH FRAZER, and which were adopted with great unanimity, take a broad, comprehensive, national view of the great questions that agitate the, Union, and re affirm the doctrines and platform of the National Democratic Conventions of 1844 and 1848. They are eminently patriotic in spirit, and cannot fail in having a salutary effect upon the deliberations of Congress at this important crisis of affairs. They speak the sentiments of the great mass of the people of Pennsylvania—and upon the platform laid down by the Convention, the Democracy can safely stand and bid defiance to factionists of every kind, whether hailing from the North or the South.

Whilst we, in common with our Democratic friends of Lancaster County, would have been gratified had the nomination for Canal Commissioner fallen upon our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. MARTIN, we are nevertheless pleased that a selection so judicious has been made as that of Mr. MORISON. Speaking of this gentleman, together with the other nominees of the Convention, the *Pennsylvanian* has the following appropriate remarks, all of which we can fully endorse from the knowledge we have of those gentlemen:

WILLIAM T. MORISON, Esq., the candidate for Canal Commissioner, is a citizen of Montgomery county, and resides in the pleasant village of Jenkintown, near Philadelphia. He is a gentleman of irreproachable character—a useful and esteemed citizen—a thorough and intelligent Democrat. As a representative of the Democracy of that county in the last Legislature, he gave unbounded satisfaction. Mr. MORISON is a farmer, and is unusually popular among all who know him. Old Montgomery will roll up an old fashioned majority for her worthy son.

J. P. BRAWLEY, Esq., who was next nominated for Surveyor General, was a member of the last State Senate, from the counties of Crawford and Venango, and is a native and citizen of the former, where he has a large circle of friends. Mr BRAWLEY was elected, when quite young, to the House of Representatives of the State, and such was the satisfaction he rendered there, that he was soon transferred to the Senate. He possesses indomitable energy, and has a strong, active mind. It was well remarked, during the last session of the Legislature, that he was one of the most popular and influential members of either House—notwithstanding his straightforward course politically. He will make a fine officer, and deserves a united and harmonious support.

The nomination for the important post of Auditor General is EPHRAIM BANKS, Esq., of Mifflin county—a man who is perhaps as well qualified for the place as any one in the whole State. Mr. BANKS has occupied several highly responsible positions, and was a prominent Democratic member of the last Reform Convention. He is a perfectly conscientious man, and is the very person for a place in which attention, experience, and a watchful regard for the interests of the Commonwealth, are so essential. The whole valley of the Juniata will respond to his nomination by a sweeping vote in October.

Another Project.

Senator SOULE, of Louisiana, has offered several amendments to the Compromise bill. The principal amendment requires, as a preliminary to the admission of California, that she shall assent to a restriction of her sovereignty to the country north of the line of 36 deg 30 min.; also establishes a territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., to be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people may decide. This, it will be observed at a glance, is practically nothing else than an extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, and, in the event of the failure of all other plans, we would not be surprised if the difficulty were finally adjusted in this way. Certain it is, that if the Missouri Compromise line were adopted throughout, it would at once put an end to the troublesome and dangerous excitement on the question of Slavery—which, if not permanently adjusted, will go on increasing in intensity, until before many years shall have elapsed, the fair fabric of our beloved Union will be shivered to fragments.

Summer is Here.

After a long and unusually cool spell of weather, extending through the entire month of May and even into the first two or three days of June, summer has broken upon us in earnest, and the most fastidious has no reason to complain for want of heat for the last six or seven days. The sudden change in the weather has produced a corresponding change of costume, and tailors and tailoresses, clothiers and mantua makers, hatters and milliners, have had their hands full endeavoring to supply the wants of their numerous customers. Well, well, every thing in its proper season—and, although not very partial ourself to such sweltering weather, still we feel willing to "grin and bear" with it for the good it brings to our neighbors. O, for a glass of ice cream to regulate the temperature of our inward man.

N. B A thunder gust on Saturday afternoon, followed by another on Sunday night, (since the above was in type,) has materially moderated the heat, and the weather has since been cool and pleasant.

The Census Law.

This law has been published, and is very comprehensive. The information which it proposes to embrace includes population, profession, color, occupation, place of birth, number of marriages, the persons who can read and write, deaf, dumb, blind, insane, slaves, (fugitives and manumitted,) the acres of land improved and unimproved, the cash value of each farm, the value of farming implements and machinery, the live stock, the produce during the year ending June 1, 1850, and the quantity of each particular article; the products of industry and the values; names of towns, counties and cities; the aggregate valuation of real and personal estate, the amount of taxes assessed, the number and character of the public schools, and the extent of public libraries; the number, class, and circulation of the periodicals and newspapers; the number of criminals; the cost of labor, the average price of board to a laboring man per week, the average payment of a carpenter per day, the average wages of a day laborer, the average wages of a farm hand, the number and value of the churches—and indeed every species of social statistics which make those tables valuable as sources of public information and reference.

The tables must be returned to the Secretary of the Interior on or before the first day of November next, and each marshall or assistant must take an oath or affirmation before entering upon his duties. With regard to compensation, the eighth section of the act says:

"That whenever the population returned in any district shall exceed one million, the marshall thereof shall be entitled to receive as a compensation for all his services, after the the rate of one dollar for each thousand persons; but if the number returned shall be less than a million in any district, the marshall thereof shall be allowed for his services at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each thousand persons."

Each assistant is to be allowed at the rate of two cents for each person enumerated, and ten cents a mile for necessary travel. Also for each farm fully returned, ten cents; for each establishment of productive industry, fully taken and returned, fifteen cents; for the social statistics, two per cent. upon the amount allowed for the enumeration of population; and for each name of a deceased person returned, two cents.

New Coins.

A bill on this subject, says the Baltimore American, has been presented to the U. S. Senate, by Mr. DICKINSON, and contains provisions which will be greatly promotive of general convenience and comfort. It directs the coinage of one cent pieces, to be composed of one-tenth silver and nine-tenths copper, and to weigh twenty five grains. It also directs the coinage of three cent pieces, to be composed of three fourths silver and one fourth copper, and to weigh twelve and three eighths grains; the devices to be conspicuously different from those of the other silver coins.

A peculiarity is attached to this one piece, that it is to be procured at the mint *only in exchange for Spanish money, (fips, levies and quarters,) at their current value*, and not by weight; also for some few other denominations of foreign silver coin, current among us. This provision (justly remarks the Philadelphia *Bulletin*) will certainly clear the country of the worn-out and irregular currency, long since become a plague and a nuisance, and often a cause of contention amongst dealers. In place of it we shall have a coin of sufficient size and agreeable appearance, well fitted to the uses of many things and to making change. The exchange is to be made in lots not less than thirty dollars worth at a time. Samples have been struck at the mint for the use of Congress. The cent piece is of the diameter of a dime, and is marked by a *large round hole in the centre*, the objects of which are to give a larger circumference to the piece, and to make it easily distinguished, even in the dark.

The Whig County Convention

Which met in this city, on Wednesday last, appointed John A. Heistand, Esq., Senatorial, and O. J. Dickey, Esq., M. Pownell, J. H. Bassler, S. W. P. Boyd and A. R. Spangler, Representative delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to support the Hon. JOHN STROHM for Canal Commissioner. This is an empty honor—but as Mr. S. has held several profitable offices from the party, it is nothing more than fair that he should consent to bear the mortification of a defeat, which the Whig candidate, whoever he may be, is destined to receive at the hands of the people of Pennsylvania.

The Convention adopted a series of resolutions laudatory of Gen TAYLOR, Gov. JOHNSTON and Mr. STEVENS, and took strong ground in favor of a Protective Tariff, the Veto Power, and Free Soilism.—But not a word did they say about HENRY CLAY, whom the Whigs of the "Old Guard" were wont to idolize as something more than human. This fact is significant, and shows that the *Tribune* faction gained a triumph over that of the *Examiner*, and that, for the future, it is intended that the latter shall play second fiddle to the former. We shall see how Col. Darlington relishes a secondary position in Whig organism, and how he will take the slight given to the great embodiment of Whig principles, Henry Clay.

The Lost One Found.

Mr. THOMAS JOHNSTON, of Martic township, who has been missing since the 2d of April, until recently, and who, it was feared, had been foully dealt with, is now at Columbus, Ohio, and has made an assignment of his property to Messrs. McSparren & Housekeeper, of this county, for the benefit of his creditors. At the time he left his house, he intimates that he was partially deranged, and had intended drowning himself in the adjoining creek—but was providentially prevented in some way that he does not mention from carrying out his purpose. He travelled along for sometime on foot, then by railroad cars and stages and finally stopped at Columbus, where he has located himself and has sent for his family.

Mr. J. is in easy circumstances—his estate, as we are informed by one of his assignees, being worth several thousand dollars—and this makes the mystery connected with his temporary derangement the more unaccountable.

A Just Tribute.

A letter from the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, in relation to the Compromise bill now before the Senate, contains the following reference to the lamented POLK:

"And here let me truly say that there was no more devoted supporter of this Union than my departed friend, James K. Polk: and his message demonstrate that he would have warmly supported this bill. He recommended the adjustment of this question by the admission of a State—by the Missouri line—or by the Clayton Compromise; and what is this bill in substance but the first and last of these measures combined? There is no person intimately acquainted with the views of the late President on this subject, no member of his cabinet, who could fail to testify that such a compromise as this would have received his cordial support.—We all know his repeated efforts for a final settlement of this question before he left the chair of State; and may you not appeal to his many friends in the two houses of Congress to save his administration from the obloquy to which it would certainly, however unjustly, be subjected, if this territory, acquired by his administration, should, in the absence of a final settlement, be made the means of subverting the Union?"

"Chapman has ceased to Crow"

The last number of the Indiana State Sentinel, published at Indianopolis, contains the valedictory of the Messrs. Chapman, who have retired from that able organ of the Democracy after a connexion of nine years. The establishment has been purchased by Mr. A. H. BROWN, and the paper will be edited by his father, the Hon. WM. J. BROWN, formerly Third Assistant P. M. General under Mr. Polk, and at present a member of Congress from the State of Indiana.

Mr. Clay and the Whigs.

Henry Clay has made one of his brilliant speeches, and in his most gallant style has thrown down the gauntlet to the administration. We allude to his reply to the brilliant Soule. We do not perceive that he made any new point—that he put forth any new argument—that he said any thing new against the administration. He but restated his position, but with just emphasis and power.—He felt touched no doubt, at the little consideration his compromise scheme had received at the hands of the whigs. The same party, as a party, that a few years ago received his words as law, now receive them as the idle wind. No doubt this galls the great Kentuckian. Besides, he *knows* the purpose, the occasion of the non action scheme, so loudly be praised by every faithful retainer of the cabinet, and by every obsequious press, and that it is no more nor less than a *dodge* of a great question which the cabinet is bound by every pledge to the country *to meet*. This, in itself is enough to excite the scorn and to elicit the rebuke of one so bold, so frank, so open breasted as Henry Clay.—His enemies, at least, have ever known where to find him. In past years there has been no back ground, no concealment, no deception about him; he has stood forth, on bank, or tariff, or sub-treasury, or whatever else comes up, as the very embodiment of conservatism. For this his party rallied about him with a devotion and affection rarely seen, and hence he scorns the imbecile and fatal statesmanship that meets a difficulty by shunning it. He knows they do shun it. He made the feathers fly and no mistake. He held the mirror up high, and the country can see in it the mean look of a cabinet who basely shrink from the performance of high public duties.

What do faithful whigs think of it? This is well answered by a letter writer in the Boston Atlas. He writes with the sense of pain all about him. He describes Mr. Clay as having been "excited and irritated;" as "scornful, impatient, overbearing, dictatorial;" as having "towered and declaimed as usual;" as "having lowered the dignity of the Senate, and his own dignity." Such are some only of his outpourings. Hear him:—

"We involuntarily asked, where is the great expounder now? Now is the hour, and now we want the man who can hurl thunderbolts upon this dogmatic, insolent, intolerant, insufferable superciliousness of tone, this dictatorial lordliness of manner, this intolerable tyranny of demeanor, this arrogant, bullying, braggart spirit of *Compromise*."

Verily the galled jade of whiggery—of two-faced whiggery—now winces! But this is not all, nor the half. Mr. Clay called on the champions of Gen. Taylor to appear. If the administration had a friend in the Senate, he said, let him meet me face to face! And not one was ready to meet him—no, not one! This was the unkindest cut of all Hear the writer again:—

"We indignantly repel the offensive assumption that the President's policy cannot and will not be sustained in open argument on the floor of the Senate, even against the impetuous rhetoric and pretentious dogmatism of Mr. Clay. We hope to see no such humiliating spectacle as the manifestation in the Senate of the United States of a cowardly fear of the great Kentuckian. If any scour away at his approach to hide and shield themselves, like chickens at the approach of a hawk, we trust they may be punched from all their holes. Are Senators but rabbits in a warren, to be frightened by a dog's bark? We do not believe it has yet come to this. And we are ashamed of Mr. Clay, that he intimates such a presumption on his part. Who is the man to be silenced by this prospective anathematising. If the true spirit exists in that body, Mr. Clay will be made to repent of his temerity. Instead of his passionate objurgations and furious railings, frightening senators out of their power of speech, it would seem to us that they should give tongues to the dumb. Such a provocative as Mr. Clay has offered, is enough to make instinct with life and garrulous with speech, a senator as dead as Lot's wife, who has stood a pillar of salt on the banks of the Dead Sea for thirty five hundred years."

There! The writer must have been relieved some after this delivery. But where was honest John Davis—where honest Truman Smith—where senator Seward—where the defenders of the hero of Buena Vista? were they like rabbits in a warren? What's the matter with them?

We are on the eve of rich events. This, be it remembered, is a complete family quarrel. This non action policy is now cracked up as the policy of *the party*. President Taylor's plan is now the *whig* plan; it is openly avowed that its success is vital to the existance of the party. How miserable a policy it is let the candid, intelligent, the patriotic answer. Let Henry Clay's speech answer. It is not merely impracticable—it is impossible.—It cannot be carried out. The boundary line between New Mexico and Texas must be settled or there will be civil war there. Who can doubt this. All this is brought to bear with withering force upon the Cabinet by Henry Clay. The faithful feel the weight of his blows, and, as they sink under them, cry out in their distress, when is the great expounder to help us. Let not the whigs lay the flattering unction to their souls that the expounder will help them *do nothing*. Mr. Webster—if we understand him—is in favor, as every body is, of the admission of California, but he is also in favor of fulfilling our obligations to Utah and New Mexico by giving them territorial governments.—If ever a party deserve the distress they suffer under the mighty castigation the cabinet are receiving at the hands of Henry Clay, it is the whig party. The conviction is growing every day stronger that Zachary Taylor cannot administer this government properly, if at all, until he has something in the shape of statesmanship to back him.—*Boston Post*.

Mysterious.

The Carlisle Democrat of Thursday has the following in reference to Jerome K. Boyer, Esq., its editor:

The absence of the editor, we trust, will be a sufficient excuse for all the imperfections of this week's paper; although from some distressing rumors, it is hard to tell when he will again take charge of the editorial department. Gen. Boyer left Carlisle on Saturday morning last, to attend, as he said, the Williamsport Convention; but a paragraph in the New York Sun of Tuesday, renders it painfully doubtful to his friends as to his whereabouts. The Sun states that General Boyer sailed from New York on Monday, for the purpose of joining the Cuban expedition. We cannot believe this report, as Mr. Boyer has lately been very piously exercised in his mind. The rumor has caused tremendous excitement in our town, but the public are requested to suspend their opinion until the fact is more certainly known.

Mr. Boyer is a very estimable gentleman, and it will be a source of grief to many to learn that he has been deluded into joining the miserably managed expedition to Cuba.

The above notice we clip from the Lehigh Register. Absence from home week before last, prevented us from noticing it in our last issue. We are well aware of Gen. Boyer's military propensities—he having been conspicuous in the celebrated "Buckshot War;" but still we did not expect to find that his zeal for glory had gotten the better of his judgment, by leading him to join so foolish an enterprise as the Cuban expedition. We are the more astonished, too, as we learn that of late he "has been *piously* exercised in his mind." But strange things do happen sometimes, and our wish is that, after the "fiery edge" wears off a little, the General may be safely restored to his friends again, who, it appears, are very much grieved at his absence.

N. B. Since the above was in type, we are gratified to learn that Mr. Boyer has returned to Carlisle—he having been no farther than the Williamsport Convention. Some other gentleman of the same name, who sailed from New York, was taken for our esteemed contemporary of the "American Democrat"—hence the mistake.

☞ A tremendous fire occurred at Pittsburg on Friday night last, as we learn by a slip from the *Post*. It commenced in Ryan's building, which extends from Fifth Street to Virgin Alley, (mainly occupied for manufacturing purposes,) and before it could be arrested had destroyed property to the amount of about $50,000. Mr. Ryan's loss, alone, over and above insurance, is set down, at $25,000.

More Federal Ruin.

We have noticed recently an attempt of the Federal Press to get up the stale cry of "Ruin." The palpable design of these abortive efforts is to lead the public mind away from the proper issue between the two parties. They endeavor to cast odium upon the Democracy, on account of incidents attached to the Tariff of '46—for the purpose of counterbalancing the censure to which they are justly liable for the gross frauds upon the Treasury, committed since the accidental reign of Gen. Taylor. We present the following choice specimen of Tariff humbug, as an exemplification of the truth of our assertion:

MORE COTTON MILLS EMBARRASSED.—We regret to learn from Paterson this morning, that the extensive Cotton Mills of that place are in a greatly depressed condition—the result of the great demand for the raw material in Europe, and its consequent rise in value without a corresponding rise in the value of the goods manufactured from it.—This illustrates perhaps better than can be done otherwise, our great need of a protective policy.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

We should like to know what the Editor means by "more," at the head of his awful notice. What *other* Cotton Mills are in a depressed condition?—What contemptible stuff! Does not the whole country know that our Cotton lords are underselling the English manufacturer in his own Liverpool market? Does not the whole country know that previous to the passage of the Tariff of '46 these same cotton manufacturers told Congress through a delegation that they needed no "protection?"

But more! We have the incontrovertible fact, that the amount of domestic Cotton exported from Boston for the last three months, is $386.279, whereas the amount during the same months last year, was $220.116; the excess being $165.183.—This certainly does not appear to be a cause for the depression of our Cotton Mills.

Let us go a little further, and we will find that the Paterson mills are the *exception*, not the rule. The Cincinnati *Price Current* makes an enumeration of the various Cotton Manufacturing establishments in the Western Valley, with their capacity, from which it appears that there are now in operation eighty-nine thousand spindles, and the additions to be made to factories in Cincinnati and vicinity, will swell the number to near one hundred thousand!—*Trenton True American*.

California News--More Gold.

The steamer Cherokee, which arrived at New York on Wednesday last, from Chagres, brought $1,352.361, in gold dust. The same vessel brought the California mails to the 1st of May. The news is of a somewhat interesting character. We glean the following:

At San Francisco, trade has assumed a more lively turn, and as the large amount of gold, which has been wintered in the mines comes down, it gives an impetus to all kinds of business.

The owners of cattle along the country, are beginning to supply milk and butter, which reduces the price of the imported article.

Another great excitement has taken place at Panama. The owners of the Panama steamer Echo having been robbed by a colored boy, he was arrested. The natives rushed to the rescue, and put the party to flight. The next day, upon the occasion of the re-arrest of the boy, a fight took place, in which Mr. Sempler, of New York, was killed. It is reported that five or six of the natives were shot.

All the Americans became highly excited, and turned out, and it was only by the utmost exertions of the Governor and American Consul that a general fight was prevented.

The body of Mr. John Everett, of Cayuga, N. Y., was found horribly mutilated.

The Legislature of California adjourned, after passing 142 acts and 17 joint resolutions.

The *Alta Californian* of the 1st of May, says:—"The steamer Panama sails about 4 o'clock with 150 passengers and $140,000 in gold dust. This shipment makes up an amount not less than $335,000 forwarded to the Atlantic States since the 1st day of March. In other words, over *three and a half millions of dollars* have been shipped in three steamers from this port."

At Placerville the whole town is almost dug over. They think they have found an old creek which used to run at the depth of from six to twelve feet. Excellent diggings are had.

For a town site, Placerville does not do so well as if it had been made the county seat. This is established at Coloma, and the place is progressing rapidly.

Some large operations have lately been made on the gold run creek. We saw a gentleman, yesterday, who returns home on the next steamer, and has just sold out a claim to 150 feet along the run for $10,000. He says this is not as high a figure as some other like claims have been disposed of—an eighth of one which brought $4000.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Her Majesty's steamship Driver, will sail at an early hour this morning for Valparaiso, with $200.000 in gold dust.

Considerable of a contest was going on for securing the seat of government. San Jose was strongly urged by its citizens.

We understand from a gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday, in the steamer Senator, from Sacramento city, that the citizens of that place would assemble, it was thought, to give an expression to the popular feeling on the subject of the admission of California into the Union. The spirit of the prevailing sentiment in that section may be learned by consulting the resolutions adopted at the recent meeting in this city. The whole country is clamorous for immediate admission.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Trade has assumed a more lively aspect. The demand upon our markets by the surrounding country traders, and the gold dust just beginning to be received, are important auxiliaries to its improvement. The transactions, except in flour, have not been large, unless at forced sales.

Flour—Chili, per 200 lbs. $10a10,50; Oregon, per bbl, $9.50a 10; Richmond, $9a9,50.

Lumber—American rough, per M. $23a28; planed on one side, $32a32,50; mill-dressed flooring, $35a$40.

Bricks, per thousand, $25a30.

Pork, per bbl., $25a28 for Mess.

Lard sells at 37a40 cents per lb.

Hams, smoked, 20a25c per lb.

Potatoes, per 100 lbs., $12a15.

The Next State Senate.

The following districts elect Senators the ensuing fall under the new Apportionment Bill:

Philadelphia County,	1
Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming,	1
Luzerne, Columbia and Montour,	1
Cumberland and Perry,	1
Venango, Mercer and Warren,	1
Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion,	1
Philadelphia City,	1
Adams and Franklin,	1
Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon,	1
Alleghany,	1
Butler, Beaver and Lawrence,	1
	11

The number of Senators holding over is 22—of whom 11 are Democrats and 11 Whigs. Of the districts electing in October next, we shall carry *six* provided Philadelphia county goes right. If we are correct in our estimate, then the next Senate will stand *seventeen* Democrats to sixteen Whigs.

The National Monument.

The Board of Managers of the National Washington Monument Society, have unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the people of the United States, either individually or by associations, to take up collections throughout the Union, on the approaching anniversary of American Independence, in aid of the great Washington Monument now being erected at the Metropolis.

We think the idea a good one, and doubt not that it will be properly responded to by the patriotic every where.

The Southern Convention

Is now in session at Nashville—it having met according to appointment on yesterday week. But nine States appear to be represented. Hon. W. L. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, is the President. We shall know by and by what they have done.

GREAT HAIL AND SNOW STORM.—A letter dated Saratoga, (N. Y.,) June 3d, remarks:—"There was a tremendous hail storm in this vicinity (but mostly between Ballston and Mechanicsville) to day. As the hail fell in the forest, it seemed as if a hundred locomotives were thundering over a flat bar railroad. The hail and snow lay an inch deep by the side of the fences at 4 o'clock.

Cemeteries.

There is nothing in the present age that more strikingly exhibits a progress in refinement and good taste, than the attention that is being paid to beautifying and adorning the final resting places of the dead. The time was, and that but a few years ago, when grave-yards, from their neglected and desolate looking condition, were repulsive in the extreme, and a sombre melancholy pervaded throughout—weeds and briers hiding from view the humble tombstones, the graves themselves being trampled upon with sacrilegious feet, and in many instances the monuments erected over departed worth mutilated in the most shameless manner. But the barbarism that would neglect or desecrate the sanctuaries of the dead has, in many instances, given place to a better state of things—one more in consonance with religion and humanity.—And in this respect, our good old City of Lancaster is not behind any of her neighbors. We have now three beautiful cemeteries in the suburbs of the town, which, when completed, will be an ornament to the place, and highly creditable to the public spirit of our citizens. The following article, which we find in the Norristown Register, is so much to be point, that we willingly give it a place in our columns:

It is a little remarkable, when we consider the great bulk of customs which have been handed down to us from the ancients, that one of their strongest peculiarities had been disregarded in so great a degree until within a very few years past—we mean their veneration for deceased friends. We had, it is true, our places of sepulture, but could an inhabitant of ancient Hebes have been shown the situation of our places of repose for those whom we honored when living, no great credit would have been given to us for our expressions of sorrow and regret. Things have however, taken a favorable and appropriate change at last, and instead of laying our loved and lost ones in grave yards located in the heart of densely populated cities or flourishing towns, cemeteries have been established apart from the moving multitude, where the stricken one may mourn in solitude when the heart prompts him to "go to the grave and weep there."

In the early pages of the sacred history, we find that the patriarchs and their descendents resorted with their dead to places appointed "without the city," and many passages in the inspired writings might be pointed out as clearly indicating this necessity.

In China, Hindostan and many other parts of Asia, the repositories of the dead are situated in parts remote from the busy haunts of life, and trees and flowers of a peculiar character are appropriated almost solely to adorn the burial places. The Egyptian Necropolis, or city of the dead, was situated in the mountains on the western side of Thebes, and was regarded as a place of peculiar veneration, containing the remains of all that was once dear—and even the ruthless warrior in his most savage moments of exultation and rioting, would curb his excitement and temper the fury of his passions as he remembered the sanctity of the Necropolis.

Among the Mahomedans these places of our "final sleep" come nearer to the idea of the ancients than they do in any other nation. The tombs of the Musselmans are separate from their cities, and are shaded by the mournful cypress, whose sombre character reveals to the traveler that he has entered upon the territories of the dead. The relatives and friends of the deceased are constantly seen busily attending the graves of those who once constituted the richest treasure of their earthly joys—No rank need is suffered to grow in the turf that forms their resting place, but flowers of a cheerful character are planted, which in the metaphorical signification of the East indicate the resurrection or revival of the dead. The conviction of a "life to come" as the belief of many of the ancients, is clearly shown by some of their early writers as quoted by Dr. Clarke, who speaking of the hieroglyphs of Egypt, says that the formation of the cross found sculptured on their tombs was the symbol employed to express the beautiful idea of immortality or a life beyond the grave.

Many of the church-yards in Switzerland are partially indebted to the ancients for the introduction of flowers, &c.; but the boast of the European continent is the celebrated *Pere la Chaise*, near Paris. The grounds, containing above seventy acres, are beautifully laid out, and the situation is peculiarly appropriate for the purposes of sepulture. In the avenues leading to this interesting spot may be found the mortuary artisans who furnish every requisite for funeral observances. Here too are made those elegant little chaplets, &c., of the "*fleures immortelles*," with which the survivors dress the graves of their departed relatives and friends. Some of the inscriptions and epitaphs are most touchingly expressed, and a stranger on his first visit to *Pere la Chaise*, cannot but be sensibly affected by the scene—a scene which a traveller described as being so beautiful as almost to "make one in love with death."

Within these grounds are gathered all that rem