

**Agricultural Meeting.**  
Agreeably to public notice for a meeting to take preliminary steps to organize a County Agricultural Society, a large and respectable number of the citizens of the County met at F. Cooper's Hotel, in Lancaster city, on Tuesday last. On motion, the meeting was organized by appointing JACOB FRANTZ, of Paradise, President.

**Vice Presidents:**  
CHRISTIAN HERR, West Lampeter.  
JOHN BARR, Rapho.  
GEORGE MORRISON, Drummers.  
JAMES HENDERSON, Salisbury.  
JACOB FRANTZ, of Paradise, President.  
JOHN MILLER, Manheim.  
CHRISTIAN HERR, East Hempfield.

**Secretaries:**  
DAVID W. PATTERSON, City.  
CHRISTIAN HERR, Strasburg.  
CHRISTIAN B. HERR, West Lampeter.  
The object of the meeting being stated, that H. Burrows moved that a Committee of nine be appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for the Lancaster County Agricultural Society, and report at the next meeting. On motion, it was unanimously agreed, that the President name the committee. Agreed upon by the meeting—and that the Chairman of each committee be a practical farmer of the county.

The Chair then appointed the following committee to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, viz:  
Jacob B. Garber, West Hempfield.  
Christian H. Leffers, Strasburg.  
Daniel Herr, Paradise.  
James Henderson, Salisbury.  
Col. D. W. Patterson, City.  
John Lewis, West Lampeter.  
John L. Thompson, City.  
George Morrison, Drummers.  
John Miller, Manheim.

On motion of Mr. A. M. Spangler, it was resolved, that a committee of seventeen be appointed to prepare a report on the subject of agriculture. The Chair appointed as said committee—  
Jacob H. Hershey, East Hempfield.  
Col. A. M. Spangler, City.  
James Evans, City.  
D. Bard Rock, Manheim.  
Christian H. Leffers, East Hempfield.  
John Tweed, Strasburg.  
Daniel Rhoads, City.  
Taylor Pitzer, Colemans.  
Benjamin Herr, Manheim.  
John R. Russell, Drummers.  
D. G. Esleman, City.  
John Evans, Manheim.  
Benjamin Hershey, Manor.  
John M. Strickler, West Hempfield.  
James A. Patterson, Rapho.  
Jacob Wisley, Manor.  
Christian M. Breeman, Bart.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be a committee for the purpose of being convened to call an adjourned meeting at such time as the ensuing summer will be most convenient to the farming community, and to report on the subject of agriculture to attend at which time and meeting the committee appointed to prepare a report on the subject of agriculture, instructed to report, when it is expected that officers will be elected, and a permanent organization effected.

David W. Patterson then read the following resolutions, which were, on motion, adopted: Resolved, That this meeting, as the friends of agriculture, most earnestly desire the formation of a County Agricultural Society, in Lancaster County, and are ready to co-operate with each other, in all proper measures, to accomplish this object.

Resolved, That this meeting heartily commend to our farmers, and all other classes of our citizens, the County Agricultural Society, and that they be induced to join it, believing that through its organization an improved husbandry, and greatly increased productions of the soil, and that benefits therefrom will accrue to all.

Resolved, That while we fully appreciate the manifold and innumerable benefits, and as well as invaluable blessings to mankind, and co-workers with the science of agriculture, yet we are impelled to regard the education, and the progress upon which the whole social prosperity stands.

Resolved, That this meeting view an organization in this county, in order to advance the noble science of husbandry, as loudly called for by the great importance of the subject, and the magnitude and production of our county, and that we should, by every means, and by every effort, that should animate every improving spirit, to accomplish our object.

Resolved, That proper organization alone will fully appropriate to husbandry in all its departments, the improvement of stock, the improvement of seeds, of grain and of grass—the cultivation of the soil, the use of manure, and agricultural implements and machinery—the study and the improvement of the soil—and by careful comparison and experiment in the use of manure, and the use of fertilizers, will conduce greatly to the increased production of the farmer's toil, and to the general prosperity of the county.

On motion, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the newspapers of the county.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

**A Curious Case of Robbery.**  
About six weeks since, a female twenty-three years of age, who was highly recommended by a respectable citizen of this city, entered the family of M. T. Miller, engaged as a governess. In this capacity she officiated for about a month, conducted herself with marked propriety, and was generally well liked. She remained there for only two days, when she disappeared without explaining her object, further than to say that she had been invited to a party, and would remain out all night. She carried with her a hand bag, containing, as she said, a change of clothing.

**Intelligencer & Journal.**  
GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.  
Lancaster, June 25, 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 that number will be obtained in a few weeks. What say our Democratic friends to the proposition? Who will be the first to move in the matter?

The *Lancasterian* is informed that the County Committee was appointed by the President and the Vice Presidents of the Convention, for the reason that the *other* Vice President, although notified of the time and place of meeting, failed to attend—such is our information.

Mr. STRAYERS has inflicted another Abolition speech upon Congress. We are very sure that despite many Whigs in Lancaster county who do not sanction his course on the Slavery question, and yet appears to have them so completely under his control, that he dares not raise a finger against him. Mr. S. is a bold and reckless politician, who follows the bent of his own inclination without regard to the wishes of the people. He takes his position and adheres to it, not caring a fig whether it pleases or displeases his constituents. He can whip them into the traces any how—at least he thinks so.

**Our Candidates.**  
The Democratic press of the State is loud in its praise of the Ticket nominated at Williamsport, and its success is confidently predicted on all sides by an overwhelming majority of the popular vote.

Wm. T. MORISON, the nominee for Canal Commissioner, is a citizen of Montgomery county. He was chosen by an unexampled majority of the Delegates after the more prominent candidates were rejected. Showing the high estimation in which he was held by all the different interests represented in the Convention. He is a Farmer, an upright man of that useful class, an honest man, an up-right citizen, and most excellent neighbor. He is a staunch Democrat, and has represented the Sterling county during the two last sessions of the State Legislature. Both the Democratic papers of Montgomery speak of his nomination in the warmest terms of approval. The *Norristown Register* says, "his known integrity and pure character, the urbanity of his manners, and, in short, the whole tenor of his life and conduct, will induce hundreds of persons, albeit unused to vote the Democratic ticket, to lend their assistance in elevating him to a position for which he seems peculiarly fitted."

The editor of the *Watchman*, printed in the same place, says he has "the pleasure of a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. M., and knows him to possess an unexceptionable character, and well deserving and entitled to the support of every Democrat in the State."

J. PORTER BRAWLEY, of Crawford county, says the *Democrat*, has been selected for Surveyor General. It is not necessary for us to say any thing in regard to him to those who have known him from infancy. But for the information of our friends abroad we would say, that the confidence of the Convention has not been misplaced. Mr. B. is every way qualified for a faithful discharge of the duties of the post for which he has been nominated. He will make an honest, attentive, and courteous officer. He has been in public life from early manhood, and has great experience in public business. He is a practical man, and a consistent and reliable Democrat. He has never been defeated, and has upon three different occasions, been honored with the confidence of our democracy—twice for Member of the House, and once for State Senator. We can cordially and sincerely urge his election upon our friends throughout the State, and feel assured that they will never have cause to regret his success. A better selection could not have been made.

EPHRAIM BANKS, who has been nominated for Auditor General, is a Lawyer, and a citizen of Lewisstown, Mifflin county. Speaking of him, the *Lewisstown True Democrat* says—"As we anticipated, the claims of little Mifflin were not overlooked, our estimable citizen, Hon. Ephraim Banks, has received the nomination for Auditor General, on the second ballot. Judge Banks is too well known in Pennsylvania to require any testimonial at our hands, and to his reputation as a Democrat, or to his fitness for the position for which he has been chosen. He is a Democrat without guile, a pure and honorable gentleman, and a wherever known, esteemed and beloved. He has had experience in public life, is familiar with the history, policy, and resources of the State, and will bring to the discharge of the duties of the office, a fund of knowledge and experience, that will be invaluable."

Although the Ticket is truly an excellent one, and it is certainly a strong one. The Convention was fortunate in its choice. The Delegates themselves felt this, for they adjourned in excellent humor and carried to their homes a conviction that success was to crown their efforts in October. Our candidates are now in the field and it remains for every True Democrat to put his shoulder to the work and push forward the Democratic coalition.

While we are always anxious to merit the good opinion of our contemporaries of the Democratic press, it is not rarely that we place such opinions before our readers. We hope to be pardoned, however, for making the following extract from the *Bedford Gazette*, edited by Gen. W. BOWMAN, one of the ablest and most spirited writers in the State, inasmuch as it refers to our proposition for enlarging the *Intelligencer*:

Our esteemed friend, Capt. GEO. SANDERSON, editor of the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, proposes to add four columns of reading matter to his paper as soon as one hundred new subscribers are obtained. The *Intelligencer* is a mammoth already, and when four columns are added, it will be one of the largest in the State. We feel as if we would like to take a dozen numbers of the *Intelligencer* course. You need find any milk and water trash in its columns. True, it is always on the side of truth and right, and it is always in the line of the pole, the *Intelligencer* is a paper of the highest quality, and its gentlemanly and indefatigable proprietor has our warmest wishes for its success.

The *Examiner & Herald* denies that there is any disagreement among the Whigs of Lancaster county with regard to the Slavery question. A declaration of "Harry of the West" at this particular juncture of affairs, to minister to the petty malignity of the Galphins, would be cruel on the part of Mr. Darlington.

**Mr. Morison's Position.**  
The following from the *Norristown Register*, is a full answer to those Presses, few in number, which very indiscreetly and unwarrantably claim and attempt to identify Mr. MORISON, the democratic nominee for Canal Commissioner, as of this or that particular "strip" or "tract" of land, in his position—as a Democrat, whose feelings were for the whole party, and whose integrity and principles are above suspicion.

"The selection of William T. Morison, Esq., for the office of Canal Commissioner, meets with public favor in an eminent degree. We have already said that we are not satisfied with the manner of his nomination, but we are not satisfied with the character of the office—we are now satisfied from the manifestations of sentiment which have been brought to our notice, that the Convention could not have chosen a candidate more popular than he, or one who would be more available, having the interests of the great democratic party of the commonwealth in view. His position at Harrisburg, as a member of the Legislature for the past two years, has made him generally known throughout the State, and all who know him are his earnest friends. Belonging to no clique, and attached to no peculiar sectional influence, Mr. Morison stands in the gratifying position of being regarded by the representative of any particular interest, and consequently secured a strong claim upon the confidence and support of every member of the great political family to which he is attached. The nomination made by the Convention is one which, whilst it is excellent in itself, bears with it no marks of a triumph of one section of the party over another. No sharp turnings can be caught in the feeling, by the choice of Mr. Morison. His political brethren are the members of the whole democratic family of Pennsylvania, without distinction of locality or sectional divisions—and when elected, as he unquestionably must be by a large majority, his earnest efforts will be directed to the advancement of the best interests of Pennsylvania in his new sphere of usefulness and action."

**The Galphin Case.**  
Well, the *Union & Tribune*, of this City, has at length condescended to give its readers a small intimation of what was the Galphin case. But small as it is, it serves to show what the Galphin case is. The article, to be sure is copied from the *Baltimore American*, and is an exceedingly lame attempt at justification—but it is, nevertheless, published by our neighbor without a solitary word of comment, and is, therefore, to be taken as expressing his sentiments on the subject. We expected as much to be—especially as the *Union* appears to be, par excellence, the peculiar organ of the young Whigs of Lancaster county—who, judging from the proceedings of the last session of the Convention, have coolly laid Henry Clay upon their shelf, and sold themselves, body and breeches, to Gen. Taylor and his Galphin Cabinet.

And even the *Examiner & Herald*, from whom something better was to have been expected, has covered before the influence of the Galphins, and follows in the wake of the *Union* with a disingenuous attempt at justification! That paper even presumes upon the gullibility of its readers by calling the "publication of these speculations" "Menebas's stories," &c. &c. and in the same breath, it tells us that the "publications of these speculations" are "friendly to the late war with Mexico." It was on the ground of being hostile to that war, as we have already said, that the Whigs of Lancaster county, in the application of John Strohm, of Lancaster co., for the questionable honor of a nomination for Canal Commissioner, were so ready to condemn him that he had only voted against the war being honorable and righteous—that alone seemed to entitle him to the nomination of Whig delegates, and he who went into Convention at first the very strongest opponent of the war, and who was finally utterly routed and driven from the Convention, is now being lauded as a man who fought in favor of the Whig cause, and the question of the war—another evidence added to the fact that the Whigs of Lancaster county are always sure to condemn its champions the moment the measures they advocate are pronounced to be unwise, or unprofitable, or unpalatable.

Mr. S. has the following appropriate remarks—"One of the strange claims to popular favor, set up by Whig politicians, is that of being friendly to the late war with Mexico. It was on the ground of being hostile to that war, as we have already said, that the Whigs of Lancaster county, in the application of John Strohm, of Lancaster co., for the questionable honor of a nomination for Canal Commissioner, were so ready to condemn him that he had only voted against the war being honorable and righteous—that alone seemed to entitle him to the nomination of Whig delegates, and he who went into Convention at first the very strongest opponent of the war, and who was finally utterly routed and driven from the Convention, is now being lauded as a man who fought in favor of the Whig cause, and the question of the war—another evidence added to the fact that the Whigs of Lancaster county are always sure to condemn its champions the moment the measures they advocate are pronounced to be unwise, or unprofitable, or unpalatable."

On his arrival he found a restless population, larger than that of several of the western States of the Union, unacquainted with our laws, customs and manners, accustomed to revolutions and civil strife, and animated by the spirit of revenge against their conquerors, which, instead of being allayed by time, and the hope of a better state of things, were excited to the highest pitch by the late representations of base emissaries sent among them from Old Mexico. In addition to the task of quieting the public commotion, and of settling the minds of the people, it was necessary to conciliate and attach them to our interests and institutions, to found them, one and all, upon the kindred ties of humanity, and to sympathize with them, and deeply regret their inability to extend to them those blessings of our Government which had ever been denied them by their own. The little force which had accompanied him was but a drop in the bucket, and in no way adequate to anything like a campaign against these turbulent and vindictive Indians, who were only required for him to distribute his troops, or perhaps two, it will be in such a state of forwardness as will allow of the transportation partly by land, but principally by water, of passengers and merchandise from ocean to ocean, without any delay or detention worth speaking of. The right of constructing such communication was, as our readers are perhaps aware, ceded by the government of Nicaragua to a company of enterprising American citizens, of whom we well know to the public as men of energy and enterprise. These gentlemen will employ, in the course of a month or two, at least two splendid steamships to run between New York and San Juan—the Empire city and the Crescent city. From San Juan, the river of San Juan and the lake of Nicaragua will be navigated by steamboats of light draft, to the town of Nicaragua, distant fourteen miles from the Pacific, which distance will be traversed on land by means of carriages. By the time that these arrangements are completed, the steamships New Orleans and Sarah Sands will connect with the Crescent City and Empire City on the Pacific, and run regularly on that ocean to San Francisco—thus making the line of communication complete between New York and California by that route. This route is one thousand miles shorter than that by the Isthmus of Panama, which is now a great thoroughfare to California.

**The Nicaragua Canal.**  
The New York Herald says that preparations are being made to open this communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, as soon as possible, and within the space of three months, or perhaps two, it will be in such a state of forwardness as will allow of the transportation partly by land, but principally by water, of passengers and merchandise from ocean to ocean, without any delay or detention worth speaking of. The right of constructing such communication was, as our readers are perhaps aware, ceded by the government of Nicaragua to a company of enterprising American citizens, of whom we well know to the public as men of energy and enterprise. These gentlemen will employ, in the course of a month or two, at least two splendid steamships to run between New York and San Juan—the Empire city and the Crescent city. From San Juan, the river of San Juan and the lake of Nicaragua will be navigated by steamboats of light draft, to the town of Nicaragua, distant fourteen miles from the Pacific, which distance will be traversed on land by means of carriages. By the time that these arrangements are completed, the steamships New Orleans and Sarah Sands will connect with the Crescent City and Empire City on the Pacific, and run regularly on that ocean to San Francisco—thus making the line of communication complete between New York and California by that route. This route is one thousand miles shorter than that by the Isthmus of Panama, which is now a great thoroughfare to California.

**Whig State Convention.**  
This body met last week, in Philadelphia, and after a great deal of billing and cooling, and some angry altercation between the different factions comprising Whiggery, succeeded in placing in nomination the following candidates for debate on the 2d Tuesday of October next, viz:  
CANAL COMMISSIONER, JOSHUA DUNGAN, of Berks County.  
SURVEYOR GENERAL, JOSEPH HENDERSON, of Washington Co.  
AUDITOR GENERAL, HENRY CLAY, of Union Co.  
The Convention adopted a series of resolutions laudatory of Gov. Johnston, Gen. Taylor, Gideon J. Ball and Secretary Meredith—also, in favor of a high protective tariff, and a pair of "milk and water" resolutions on the subject of Slavery, in which they take ground in favor of the non-action policy of the administration. They also passed a resolution favoring the proposed amendment to the Constitution making the Judges elective.

But not a word is said about Henry Clay, nor a syllable uttered respecting Secretary Cooper. These gentlemen have both been unmercifully overhauled by the wire-workers in that Convention, and that, too, in defiance of the well known sentiments of a large majority of the Whigs of Pennsylvania. How their many devoted friends throughout the State will relish the slight put upon those gentlemen by the Convention, will be known after the return of the election in—It was before.

The Convention adjourned with tremendous cheering for Henry Clay and James Cooper. But this was principally done by the outsiders—the Convention proper having evidently been packed for a different purpose.

The ticket as formed is considered a very weak one—the individuals selected being scarcely able to command their own party vote, irrespective of the other weight, above hinted at, which they will have to carry. They will be defeated by an overwhelming majority.

**Hon. John Strohm.**  
This gentleman who so strenuously urged for the post of Canal Commissioner by his friends in this county, received his quietus in the Convention, on the ground of opposition to the Mexican war (!) whilst a member of Congress. One delegate, a Mr. Bedford, said, in the course of his remarks, that the Convention in regard to Mr. Strohm, was a member of Congress; but he would not think it safe to go before the people after such a vote. You could not make the people believe it right. Another delegate, Mr. Richards, of Berks, said that the objection to Strohm was a valid one. A man who would vote against supplying the American troops during war, would meet with a defeat unprecedented in Pennsylvania. The Lancaster delegates wanted to fit a protest against the action of the Convention in regard to Mr. Strohm, but this was denied them, some of the members alleging that it was an insult offered to the Convention. After being alternately brow-beaten, lily-ragged and coaxed, the delegates finally withdrew the paper, tacitly consenting to have the political gullotine applied to the neck of Mr. Strohm. The *Pennsylvania* on Friday, in allusion to the treatment of Mr. S. has the following appropriate remarks—"One of the strange claims to popular favor, set up by Whig politicians, is that of being friendly to the late war with Mexico. It was on the ground of being hostile to that war, as we have already said, that the Whigs of Lancaster county, in the application of John Strohm, of Lancaster co., for the questionable honor of a nomination for Canal Commissioner, were so ready to condemn him that he had only voted against the war being honorable and righteous—that alone seemed to entitle him to the nomination of Whig delegates, and he who went into Convention at first the very strongest opponent of the war, and who was finally utterly routed and driven from the Convention, is now being lauded as a man who fought in favor of the Whig cause, and the question of the war—another evidence added to the fact that the Whigs of Lancaster county are always sure to condemn its champions the moment the measures they advocate are pronounced to be unwise, or unprofitable, or unpalatable."

**New Mexico.**  
A correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, writing from Santa Fe, under date of the 5th of April last, says that Col. Washington, the late Governor of the Territory, having been elected to the Senate, and returned to the States, after an absence of nearly four years. The writer writes him a high compliment for his wise, temperate and judicious administration, under circumstances of a very arduous nature. He says—"On his arrival he found a restless population, larger than that of several of the western States of the Union, unacquainted with our laws, customs and manners, accustomed to revolutions and civil strife, and animated by the spirit of revenge against their conquerors, which, instead of being allayed by time, and the hope of a better state of things, were excited to the highest pitch by the late representations of base emissaries sent among them from Old Mexico. In addition to the task of quieting the public commotion, and of settling the minds of the people, it was necessary to conciliate and attach them to our interests and institutions, to found them, one and all, upon the kindred ties of humanity, and to sympathize with them, and deeply regret their inability to extend to them those blessings of our Government which had ever been denied them by their own. The little force which had accompanied him was but a drop in the bucket, and in no way adequate to anything like a campaign against these turbulent and vindictive Indians, who were only required for him to distribute his troops, or perhaps two, it will be in such a state of forwardness as will allow of the transportation partly by land, but principally by water, of passengers and merchandise from ocean to ocean, without any delay or detention worth speaking of. The right of constructing such communication was, as our readers are perhaps aware, ceded by the government of Nicaragua to a company of enterprising American citizens, of whom we well know to the public as men of energy and enterprise. These gentlemen will employ, in the course of a month or two, at least two splendid steamships to run between New York and San Juan—the Empire city and the Crescent city. From San Juan, the river of San Juan and the lake of Nicaragua will be navigated by steamboats of light draft, to the town of Nicaragua, distant fourteen miles from the Pacific, which distance will be traversed on land by means of carriages. By the time that these arrangements are completed, the steamships New Orleans and Sarah Sands will connect with the Crescent City and Empire City on the Pacific, and run regularly on that ocean to San Francisco—thus making the line of communication complete between New York and California by that route. This route is one thousand miles shorter than that by the Isthmus of Panama, which is now a great thoroughfare to California."

**The Disaster of the Griffith.**  
Below will be found what particulars we have been able to gather of this most fearful catastrophe. All the stores and goods, the Griffiths were destroyed, so that we shall never have a full account of the loss. There were not far from 200 emigrants on board, and between 40 and 50 cabin passengers, which, with the crew, made an aggregate of about 300 in all. It is thought that not over 40 in all escaped. Some put the number as low as 25—but one of the waiters who came down on the Troy, thinks there must have been 40 or 50.

We learn from Capt. Wilkins of the Troy that the steamer Griffith was about three miles from shore when the disaster occurred. The fire was immediately headed for the land, and ran until the grounded upon a bar—about twenty rods from the shore, between which and the shore there was deep water. The scene of the disaster was about 20 miles this side of Cleveland, nearly off Chagrin.

Known to be saved about 40, among whom were M. Stebbins, the first engineer, the clerk, William Tinkum, and Franklin Heth.

We are indebted to the mate of the steamer Empire, which arrived here about 10 o'clock this forenoon, for the Cleveland Pilot. Dealer for the last evening, which contained additional particulars. The Empire passed close to the wreck. She met with the crew, and made a large number of men by the authorities of Cleveland, having in tow a scow, whose deck was covered with dead bodies. The mate said that only two females were saved—These, he stated, were the wife of the first engineer, and of a ganger by a waiter, who was himself saved.

The steward was found grasping in his hand the young child, whom he had just discovered to be saved, and, as was supposed, lost his life in consequence.

CLEVELAND, Monday—9 A. M.  
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The fire discovered about half past three this morning, and when about twenty minutes had elapsed, the crew discovered that the smoke was not so dense as to extinguish it without alarming the passengers, but the flames spread so rapidly that the vessel was abandoned, and the crew were ordered to leave the vessel. The fire was caused by a large load, mostly emigrants, who had been detained by the break in the Erie Canal, supposed to be between 200 and 300. The emigrants, who were swarmed ashore, reached here by land for help, and reports only some 30 saved, the rest perished.

**New York Politics.**  
The political intelligence from the State of New York seems to indicate the certainty of a complete restoration of the harmony, and consequent inviolability of that too long distracted State. The *Albany Advertiser*, of the 17th, contains a call, signed by the Hon. Charles H. Johnson, of the State Comptroller, and the Barnburner Chairman of the call, Legislative caucus, for a Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, on the 11th of September, "for the purpose of nominating a ticket for State officers, to be supported by the whole Democracy of the State, at the next election, and to determine how future elections shall be called, and to transact such other business in regard to the organization of the party, and the promotion of its interests, as may be deemed necessary. We trust sincerely that this call is the dawning of a brighter day upon the prospects of the party in the Empire State, and that it will be promptly obeyed, and the Convention fully recognized by both wings of the democracy. Federalism has already gained too much through the unfortunate feuds which have existed in the ranks of the party for the past few years—Times.

**A Horrid Affair.**  
The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Bulletin*, writing on the 15th inst., says—"A remarkable incident occurred at the Navy Yard last evening, which I think deserves notice, and for the reason that a circumstance of the kind did not take place prematurely, and attended by so much unpopularity, and the punishment of causes leading to the act, asdied from all considerations of recklessness or insanity. A sailor—one of the crew of the cutter, who was ordered to join his vessel; but he refused, and gave as an excuse for his conduct, that the Captain of the vessel was a monster, whose cruelties to his history, and whose conduct was such that he should join the steamer, or main himself to render his services ineffective. He revolved the matter in his mind, still repeating that the Captain deserved the severest punishment for his crimes, rather than be permitted to enjoy his command, and that the barracks walked to a wood pile with a single blow of an axe, and that he would rather die than be ordered to join his vessel; but he refused, and gave as an excuse for his conduct, that the Captain of the vessel was a monster, whose cruelties to his history, and whose conduct was such that he should join the steamer, or main himself to render his services ineffective. 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