#### For the Intelligence REVERIES.

BY THE SOLITAIRE.

Imagination hath a coloring
For all things real; and paints the object
Of its imagery in hues most gorgeous—
Always heingtened. With stern realities
It plays; and off its visioned dreams take shape,
And to their shape add wings and fly, in search,
E'er tireless, of purer joys. And thus, what
Otherwise were misery and woe, is
Oft to bliss transformed. 'Tis only that
Which happiness and pleasure brings; alas,
That fades and dies away!

That fades and dies away! The fairest Ocean-flower that drinks the rolling
Wave, but raises once its petal'd form, blooms
To the wild an hour, smiles one enraptur'd
Smile, then blushing, sinks, and wastes in wat'ry Tomb. The sunbeam quiv'ring on the dancing Ripple, sports a moment in its liquid Gold, then melts in the shadowy air.

The Rainbow, in its tinted glory, half spans The arched sky, then hides its beauty In the folds of Light. O fading loveliness! The stern old forest its liv'ry of green Puts on, and glories in majestic grandeur, Then shakes its load of beauty to the winds Alas, those withered leaves!—they rattling Fall, and rustle in the breath of Night,— A hollow, empty sound. And then how drear Those frowning oaks, their moss-shagged arms Blanched by a thousand storms, upward, Bianched by a thousand storms, upward, Imploring, turned and creaking to the Wint'ry gust—What dismal groans. O fleeting Splendor!—Those rugged leafless limbs all Naked stand, like wild reality of imagery Disrobed. Those forest trees!

The merri Warbler of the wood-land wild ne'er caroled 

Chaplet village maiden ever wreathed, scarce Unfolded to the scented winds, than fairest Ross-queen drooped and died—What beauty was, What beauty is—those withering flowers! Montgost, July 10, 1850.

## Plank Roads

As these roads are fast taking the place of turn pikes; and as several are already projected in this county, we think it proper to copy the following essay on the subject, from the Scientific American which will no doubt be interesting to many of our

THEIR CONSTRUCTION. In the most generally approved system, two parallel rows of small sticks or timber (called indifferently sleepers, stringers or sills) are imbeded in the road, 3 or 4 feet apart.— Plank eight feet long and three inches thick, are laid upon those sticks across them, at right angles to their direction. A side track of earth, to turn out upon, is carefully graded. Deep ditches are dug on each side, to ensure perfect drainage; and thus is formed a plank road.

LAXING THEM OUT.—In laying out a plank road, it is indispensable, in order to secure all the benefits which can be derived from it, to avoid or cut

A very short rise of even considerable steepnes wever, be allowed to remain, to save expense; since a horse can, for a short time, put forth extra exertion to overcome such an increa tance; and the danger of slipping is avoided by descending upon the earthen track.

A double plank track will rarely be necessary. No one without experience in the matter can redit the amount of travel which one such track can accommodate. Over a single track near Syracuse, 161,000 teams passed in two years, averaging over 220 teams per day, and during three days 720 passed daily. The earthen turn-out track must, however, be kept in good order; and this is easy, if it slope off properly to the ditch, for it is not cut ous lengthwise ruts, but it is only passed over by the wheels of the wagons turn off from the track and return to it. They move in curves, which would rarely exactly hit each other, and this travel, being over the earth, tends to keep it in shape rather than to disturb it COVERING.—The planks having been properly laid, as has been directed, should be covered over an inch in thickness with very fine gravel or pebbles, from which all the stones or pebbles are to be raked, so as to leave nothing upon the surface of the road that could be forced into and injure the fibres of the planks. The grit of the sand soou pene trates into the grain of the wood and combines with the fibres and the dropping upon the road to form hard and tough covering like felt, which greatly protects the wood from the wheels and horses shoes. Sawdust and tan bark have also been used.

The road is now ready for use.

LAYING.—The planks should be laid directly a cross the road, at right angles, or "square," to its line. The ends of the planks are not laid evenly to a line, but project three or four inches on each side alternately, so as to prevent a rut from being plank track, and make i easier for loaded wagons to get upon it, as the wheels, instead of scraping along the ends of the planks when coming towards the track obliquely after turning off, will, on coming square against the edge of one of those projecting planks, rise directly after turning off, will, on coming square against the edge of one of those projecting planks, rise directly upon it. On the Canada roads every three planks ect three inches on each side of the road alter-

DURABILITY.-A plank road may require a renewal, either because it has worn out at top by the travel upon it, or because it has been destroyed at om by rot. But, if the road have travel enough to make it profitable to its builders, it will wear out first, and if it does, it will have earned abundantly enough to replace it twice over, as we fore a secondary consideration on roads of impor-

DECAY .- As to natural decay, no hemlock road has been in use long enough to determine how long the plank can be preserved from rot. Seven years is perhaps a fair average. Different species of hem-The pine roads in Canada generally last about eight years, varying from seven to twelve. The original steamboat wood, and at the end of not six years egan to break through in places, and not being repaired, was principaly gone at the end of ten years. Having been poorly built, badly drained, not sanded, and no care bestowed upon it, indicates the minimum of durability. Oak plank cross-walks are in living in Eric county, New York. Mr. Fillmore Detroit, the plank being laid flat as on those of believed that oak plank, well laid, vould last at least twelve or fifteen years. One set ers, thus much lessening the cost of renewal.

Heartless and Inhuman Conduct. A circumstance has just come to our knowledge, hich makes us blush for humanity. A Mr. Chas Howard, of this city, accompanied his wife to Col-umbus, on last Monday; when on the cars his wife ambus, on last Monday; when on the cars his wife was taken ill. When they arrived at Columbus, Mr. Howard procured an omnibus and took her to the U.S. Hotel, kept by a man named Russell. She commenced growing worse, having all the symptoms of the cholera. Mr. H. informed the landlord, and endeavored to induce him to arouse the domestics, (they having retired for the night,) and to send for a physician. He refused to do either. Meanwhile Mrs. H. was continuing to grow worse. Howard knew not what to do-no was willing to go into the room where his street-he immediately ran out and acquainted a person whom he saw with the circumstances, who immediately said he would go and get his own physician. In a short time the gentleman returned, eff by a doctor, who did all he could, but it was too late-Mrs. H. died the next day at 1

The boarders all fled the house; and no one could be prevailed upon to perform the last duties for the dead, and Mr. H. had, with his own hands, to shroud his wife for the grave. During his absence, when he was attending to placing his wife's remains in the vault, the humane landlord of the U.S. Hotel, took the keys of Mr. H.'s trunks in his own poss ession, and refused to give them up, unless he was payed \$300, saying his house was damaged to that amount by the death which had occurred within it. ssession until he received what he claimed. Mr. offered him a fair equivalent for the trouble he had been put to on his account, which he refused . Is it not strange that the lightning of Omnipotence, and destroy, with a sudden vengeance such a blot upon humanity from the face of this ful earth! Mr. Howard returned to the city vesterday, but

starts for Columbus to-day, for the purpose of obtaining some means or other, for the re-possession of his property.—Cincinnati paper.

#### Tolls on the Public Works. The Secretary of the Canal Board has furnished

a statement for publication, showing that the tolls 30th November last to the 30th June, 1850, is

For the same period last year.

Intelligencer & Iournal.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR

Lancaster, July 23, 1850. DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. CANAL COMMISSIONER: WILLIAM T. MORISON. AUDITOR GENERAL: EPHRAIM BANKS. SURVEYOR GENERAL: J. PORTER BRAWLEY.

We have occupied our first page this week with he able and patriotic oration delivered by George W. McElror, Esq., of this City, at Brownstown, on the 4th inst. A copy was furnished for publication at the request of the Committee of Arrangeo all of our readers.

#### The Procession.

We hope our country friends will not forget the rocession which is to come off in this City, on Saturday next, in honor of the memory of Gen TAYLOR, a Programme of which was published in our last. The eulogy will be delivered by the Rev. SAMUEL BOWMAN, D. D., in the Lutheran Church, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

### Congress.

Nothing has yet been done in the Senate with the Compromise Bill. All is still in doubt and uncer-

The House has excluded Mr. Smith, the delegat from New Mexico, by a vote of 105 to 98. The following Cabinet officers have been appoin

tainty.

ed by Bresident Fillmore, and confirmed by the DANIEL WEBSTER, of Mass., Secretary of State. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, Sec'y of Tronsury.

JAMES A. PEARCE, of Maryland, Sec'y of Interior.

EDMUND BATES, of Missouri, Sec'y of War.

WM. A. GRAHAM, of N. Carolina, Sec'y of Navy.

N. K. HALL; of New York, P. M. General.

JNO. J. CRITTENDEN, of Ky., Attorney General.

\*The same who desired the Mexicans to welcome ur brave soldiers with " bloody hands and hosp table graves." What an appointment! It augus badly for the new administration.

#### The New Crisis.

The sudden death of General TAXLOR, and the change in the administration of the general government, must lead to decisive consequences, for good or for evil. Many intelligent men regard the rospect as doubtful and gloomy; while others have convinced themselves that the issue will be fortunate. Mr. FILLMORE holds a vast influence in his hands. His recent negative official position has made his future course a matter of mystery It he is a wise, firm, patriotic man, he may lend political aid to the peaceful arrangement of all our trying troubles. If, on the contrary, he is a mere partisan-a mere sectionalist-he may contribute to the immediate overthrow of the hones of every patriot, and precipitate the catastrophe of disunion We are free to say, however, that we look for better things from the new President, and we are strengthened in this expectation by the perusal of a letter which he wrote in reply to a Fourth of July invitation, extended to him by the Temperance men of Buffalo. His letter is dated on the 10th of the celebration, to speak of the Union. His opin-

ions have since become nationally interesting: WASHINGTON, June 10, 1850. GENTLEMEN:—I have received your kind invitaon to attend a "Union celebration," in the city of tion to attend a "Union celebration," in the city of Buffalo, of the approaching anniversary of our Na-tional Independence. Nothing could give me more pleasure than to mingle with my fellow citizens on that joyous occasion. Judging from the favorable reports which I have recently heard of the progress of the cause of Temperance in Buffalo, I infer, that the "Union celebration" implies a union of temperance and patriotism—of cool heads and warm hearts—and such a union is greatly desired at this time, to save the Union to which we are all so developed to the beauty actions and warm to the cool of the coo otedly attached. I do not, however, anticipate that it will be in my power to accept your flattering

o the preservation of that glorious Constitution unimpaired, which they have received as the great est blessing from their ancestors, and that this birt day of our nation shall ever find us "one and in

Truly yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE. Orson Phelps, Esq., and others, Committee of At rangements, Buffalo.

Now, although these are words that may readily construed to mean exactly the reverse of the construction which they are reasonably entitled to, we cannot put away from us the fact, that Mr. Fillnow leads the forces of fanaticism in the Senate. We should regret, for his own sake, as well as for vary greatly; and upland timber is always the country's sake, if he did not elevate himself durable than from low and wet localities. above all sectional factions, and declare boldly for the Union .- Pennsylvaniau.

15 Millard Fillmore, now by the Constitution President of the United States, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga co., New York, January 7th, 1800. spent four years, in early life, in working at the clothier's trade, and during that time devoted all sleepers will outlast two plankings. Several his leisure hours to reading and study. At the age anada roads have been relaid upon the old sleep of 19, he attracted the notice of Judge Wood, of Cayuga county, who took him into his office. In 1821 he removed to Buffalo and entered a law office. teaching for his maintenance until the year 1823, when he was licensed to practice in the Court of Common Pleas. In 1827 he was admitted an Atforney of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. In 1829 he was elected a member of the Assembly from Erie co., and was twice re-elected. He was elected to Congress in the year 1832, and | following appointments to vacant Professorships in after the expiration of his term resumed the prac- Dickinson College:tice of his profession. In 1836 he was again sent to Congress, and was subsequently re-elected for another term. During this session, he was placed at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1844 he was nominated by the Whig party as their candidate for Governor. In 1847 he was elected Comptroller of the State. In 1848 he was elected Vice President of the United States, and on the 4th March, 1849, he entered upon the duties of the office.

ORDER OF SUCCESSION .- In case of the death of both the President and Vice President of the United States, during the term for which they were elected, the following act, passed by Congress, March 1st, 1792, chap. 8, sec. 9, provides for the emergency: "Be it enacted, &c., That in case of a removal death, resignation, or inability, both of the Presiden and Vice President of the United States, the Presi amount by the death which had occurred within it. dent of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there Mr. Howard importuned him to let him have the shall be no President of the Senate, that the Speaker hair which was cut from his wife's head, but he refused, declaring that nothing should go out of his shall act as President of the United States, until the shall act as Preside of the House of Representatives for the time being be removed, or a President shall be

CHOLERA AT THE WEST .- At Nashville on th 2th, there were 21 interments, of which 14 wer f cholera. John B. Frentz, an old and esteeme izen of New Albany Indiana, died of the cholera There has been one case of cholera, in Clinton co. Ohio, which terminated fatally. Some eight or ten cases of Cholera are reported in different parts of Harrison county, Indiana, about half of which proved fatal. The health of Lexington, Ky., where the cholera appeared last season in its most malig nant type, is reported to be excellent. But one death from Cholera has occurred there this season The cholera has appeared in Clermont county, C on the Public Works of Pennsylvania, from the and three deaths occurred last week in the little town of Bethel. There have been a good many from cholera in Louisville; but the victims seem all to have come from Drennon Springs— Drennon must have had a tremendous throng of visitors, when the cholera broke out there.

## William F. Johnston.

The death of General Taylor has doubtless give serious blow to the influence of this arch den gogne, not only at Washington, but also in Pens sylvania. During the life-time of the old Hero, no ndividual appeared to be more in his confidence than Johnston, and very many of the appointmen in this State were evidently made to gratify his wishes. So completely had he managed to get the ear of the President, that Senator Cooper was thrown entirely in the back ground, and could obtain nothing for his friends-in fact he was well nigh driven, by the intrigues of Johnston, into open ostility to the administration. But a change has come o'er the spirit of this

Vhig Governor's dream, since the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency, and instead finding himself still at the top of the ladder, h has been made to give place to his rival, Cooper and must from henceforth content himself with a subordinate position. The fortunes of Mr. Cooper ments, and we cheerfully give it a place in our col- are identified with Mr. Clay-and as this latter umns, satisfied that its perusal will be a rich treat gentleman appears to have the ear of the new Pres own advantage, and against the faction that follows the fortunes of Governor Johnston, no one who knows him and who is acquainted with his dispos ition, can for a moment doubt. He is not the man to forgive an insult, and his enemies in the Whig party will be made to feel his vengeance wheneve opportunity offers. The insults and abuse heaped apon him by those who are known to be in the confidence of Johnston, have been treasured up in his memory, and he will yet be able to repay them

with interest for their work of defamation have to see to it in time that the cause of his man ter suffers no detriment in this region. Cooper stock has latterly taken a rise even in the "Old Guard," and under the very nose of Mr. Stevens and those who have been so busily engaged in the work of defaming both him and Mr. Clay. We sadly fear that

"Othello's occupation's gone,"

and that from henceforth our military friend, the Lieut. Colonel and aid to his Excellency, will be reduced to the ranks, and be made to follow the rising fortunes of his more modest compeer of the Examiner & Herald. Wonderful, wonderful, the swaps and changes!

## Losing and Winning.

The Albany Journal-the organ of Senator Se ard—has a somewhat lengthy article admitting that there is "alienation and estrangement" between him and President Fillmore, and threatens not to support his administration unless he adopts, with he office to which he has fallen heir, the measures of the Galphin Cabinet, and vindicates the Taylor policy; otherwise that Journal does not hesitate to his situ dmonish Mr. Fillmore by allusion to "the perfidious course and ignominious fate" of John Tyler.-The State Register-the anti-Seward paper at Al-

"The following article from a contemporary, expressing distrust of President Fillmore—one of the longest tried and truest whigs in the nation, and foreshadowing hostility to his administration—we doubt not will strike our readers, as it has us, with

The Register remarks further, that it has no June, and he goes out of the way of the object of doubt the high powers with which Mr. Fillmane is clothed will be "discreetly used to restore peace and harmony, and compose the unhappy differences that now unfortunately divide and distract the Union. Without surrendering his own judgment, he will call to his aid the wise counsels of the great and good men, of whom, fortunately, there are not and the bungling and baseness of those who ruled a few at hand, in shaping his course of action."

We shall see what we shall see. The two wings of Federal Whiggery-the Fillmore wing and the Seward wing-are now looking daggers points at each other on account of the spoils, and an open Johnston and Cooper factions—or else we are reatly miståken in our reckoning. Time will determine whether we are right of

wrong in our prediction. per We challenge the Intelligencer to point out a single item in Simon Snyder's political creed, which is not now held—and consistently too as a Whig of the present day—by Henry W. Snyder. If there is any blushing to be done it should be done by those whose facility in making assertions is in erse ratio to their ability to sustain them by

We might answer the above challenge of out by Simon Snyder-still held by all good Dem. exaction of the interest.-Times. ocrats—was an open and avowed hostility to an in-His father, Nathaniel Fillmore, is a farmer, still crease of Banks or banking capital, which brought down upon his devoted head the bitter hatred and unsparing denunciation of the then Federal (now

bank as his father was-for we are very sure that if he was so radical on that subject, he would not influence for or against banking institutions.

COLLEGIATE. - The Carlisle papers announce the

Rev. Erastus Wentworth, A. M., President McKendree College, Illinois, was elected Professor of Natural Science, in the place of Professor Spencer F. Baird, resigned. Rev. Herman M. Johnson, A. M., Professor of Languages in the Ohio Wesleyan University, was called to the chair of Philosophy and English Literature, made vacant by the resignation of Professor Aflen; and James W. Marshall, A. B., Professor of Languages, in the

place of Rev. Dr. McClintock. Er Speaking of Mr. Baird, the Reading Gazette has the following, which a long acquaintance with that gentleman enables us fully to endorse: Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of Dickinson College, Carlisle, has received the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute. The honor Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute. The onlor could not have been more worthily conferred.—
Although still a young man, Prof. Baird has obtained great proficiency in the natural sciences, and we may safely say, that as a naturalist he has no superior in this country. We wish him a long career of honor and usefulness in his new station.

J. P. Brawley, the loco foco candidate for Surveyor General, voted in the last Legislature in layor of increasing the salary of the office for which he has been nominated, and to which he aspired hen the vote was given .- Lebanon Courier

Nr. Brawley did no such thing. The salary of the office for which he is the Democratic candidate was not increased, nor was there a proposition made to do so; but those of the Auditor General properly.-Pennsylvanian.

TREATY WITH MEXICO.—The N. O. Picayune of the 10th instant states that Mr. Letcher, our Minister to Mexico, has succeeded in effecting a treaty with that Government, similar in its provisions to that already made with Nicaragua. The Picayune adds:---

This will enable our citizens to carry into effect their cherished enterprise of building a railway communication between the two oceans, which will bring New Orleans within twelve days' travel of

#### The Dead Insuited .-- The Living Slandered.

The Pennsulvanian thus admirably retorts upon he North American, Newark Mercury, and other of the Regency prints, who have had the unblushing mpudence to charge hypocrisy upon the Demo crats for speaking kindly of the deceased General TAYLOR. The latter named sheet has even had the unparalleled audacity, to charge the Democrats with having brought about his death by the course they have pursued in reference to the Galphin busess, and other enormities of the defunct Cabinet After going on to show, from the record, the bit-

TAYLOR's nomination, and to the war in which he

in the following strain: Thus much for the Mercury; and now for the was brought about by Democratic opposition. Let us go back a few years; and let us begin by show ing who were among the first to honor are identified with Mr. Clay—and as this latter gentleman appears to have the ear of the new President, we may expect the appointing power to be used so far as Pennsylvania is concerned for the probabel by the Democratic His victories were used so far as Pennsylvania is concerned for the used, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, for the especial benefit of Cooper's friends. That Mr. this moment the sincerest tributes to his valor, to be found on the pages of history, are from Democrats, who supported the war as just and righteous, and honored the leader of our armies for having won his laurels in such a conflict. Democrats in Congress contended for that war, against the demagogues who now say that the Democrats destroyed General Taylor. Democratic votes carried and supplies that made his a mies successful. All this, too, while many of the Whig leaders were openly aiding and comforting the common foe, ridiculing and denouncing the war, and assailing the troops as cut-throats and butchers. During the whole time, the Democracy, in and out of Congress, never allowed a thought to interpose between their estimation of Gen. Taylor. Our neighbor of the *Union & Tribune* who is, par excellence, the organ of Governor Johnston, will he was nominated by the Whigs, these Democratic eulogies were used to make Democratic votes; and the eleventh hour politicians who left Clay and came into Taylor's support, did so in view of fact, among other considerations, that he had fought in a Democratic war, and had been encour-

aged by Democratic applause, and Democratic Now let us look at the other side of the question assisted by a Democratic administration and sus tained by the Democratic masses, had secured a glorious reputation in a Democratic war, the haries of Whiggery set about to make him President? neither taste nor ambition? Is it not notorious that he was badgered and worried into accepting a Whig nomination in the face of his hones the people, the campaign was managed by the same rekless and ambitious men who had dragged him from a pursuit to which he had been reared. For him, they spoke two opinions on every question; audacity, they held him up he country. When he was and, with unscrupulous audacity, they held him up in two attitudes before the country. When he was elected, they took possession of the administration; they organized it; they dispensed the offices; they made the guillotine hack off heads in defiance of the pledges he had made. Aroused to a sense of should be humiliated and alarmed—that he should ses by the loss of lumber and other property. Behear the popular complaints against his ministers with regret and dismay? But did these Cabinet and outside intriguers stop here? The cabal were bany-copies the whole from the Journal, and coolly not yet satiated; and one of their last acts was to induce the brave soldier to sanction, under a mispresentation of the facts—the Galphin wrong.— We have it from high authority, that he saw enough of that affair, before his death, to convince him that it was unjust. General Taylor might easily have discriminated between attacks upon his Cabinet and attacks upon himself; but the high honor of the warrior could not brook the position which the Cabinet and the Whig leaders had put him into-the one by hiding from him or falsify the operations of the government: the other by dragging him from his profession, to fill a position full of perils and responsibilities. Human flesh and blood could not bear such a crusade; and the man who had faced the bullets of the enemy, fell before

## Mr. Crawford's Letter.

and ruined in his storied name

the duties of an office for which he had little relish

Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of War, has addressed a letter to Speaker Cobb, which that genrupture may be anticipated before a great while.— | tleman laid before the House of Representatives on rupture may be anticipated before a great while.—
This is the state of the case—the losing and winthe 18th inst. Mr. Crawford requests the House
to take such steps as may be necessary, in order to
to take such steps as may be necessary, in order to
to take such steps as may be necessary, in order to o take such steps as may be necessary, in order to nia we shall have the same scene between the institute a legal process against him, for the recovery of any portion of the Galphin claim received by him. He assures the House that he will no interpose any delay, or raise any other defence that the proper construction of the act of August 14th. 1848, passed by Congress, in relation to the Gal-

rejected the interest. The justice even of this decision by Congress, has been generally questioned, and indeed it is exceedingly doubtful wheth MORE has always been the fast friend of Clay, and the Examiner, by asking it to point out a "single er this claim could, with any appearance of prothat he is the foe of Seward, the demagogue, who item" in the creed of Henry W. Snyder, the Gal- priety, be brought against the General Government, phin Whig candidate for Auditor General, which was held by his revered Democratic father. When our neighbor attempts an impossibility of that kind, it will perhaps be time enough for us to direct his | Congress, we can perceive no chance of his justifyit will perhaps be time enough for us to direct his attention to the "items" of difference in the politic line himself in the eyes of the country, for this one hundred paces in the rear of the second line. al character and sentiments of the father and son. plunder; as no possible construction can be given But, one of the principles entertained and carried to the act of 1848, which would at all justify the

Whig Bickering. Under this head, Greeley, of the N. Y. Tribune, exposes the hypocritical fluttering of aspirants for favor under the new Chief, who has just taken under the new Chief, who has just taken under the new Chief who has just taken under the new taken unde favor under the new Chief, who has just taken up Whig) party.

"Show me the company a man keeps and I'll tell you what he is," is a true adage; and we hardly you what he is," is a true adage; and we hardly a cause of his apostacy. As far as our recollection remainder of the beautiful burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Clay, Webster, Service and Brig. Caps. Mr. Beauton and Brig. Caps. Mr. Beau sonow me the company a man keeps and I itell by the death of General Taylor. Greeley says:—
you what he is," is a true adage; and we hardly suppose Henry W. Snyder is so thoroughly antibank as his father was—for we are very sure that accession of another, have elevated some hundreds. if he was so radical on that subject, he would not be considered a good enough Whig to be placed in nomination for the high and important office of Auditor General, a functionary who wields no mean of this company reminds us of Talleyrand's con office-seeker under the rest urbons, who urged his claim on the pleathat he had accompanied Louis XVIII, in his flight to Ghent on Napoleon's return from Elba. "Are you sure you accompanied his Majesty to Ghent or only returned with him ?" asked the wilv Minister : "Wha do you mean, Sir? "Only this," responded the im perturable diplomatist, "that we know there were but eight hundred who accompanied his Majesty to Ghent, whereas more than eighteen thousar returned thence with him."

## Foreign Items.

The steamship America arrived at Halifax of Wednesday last. She brings Liverpool dates to the 5th inst., having sailed on the 6th. Sir Robert Peel was killed on the 28th

by being thrown from his horse. Cotton and Flour have slightly advanced The growing crops of grain throughout Great Brit

ain continue promising. Great excitement prevailed at Lisbon on the 9 alt., in consequence of the arrival of an American Squadron in the Tagus to enforce the claim of \$70. 000. Twenty one days were allowed, by the Amer ican commander, for a final reply. Fears were en tertained of refusal. The Portuguese government, it is stated, have determined to resist the demand upon them.

The Schleswig difficulty between Russia an Denmark has been satisfactorily adjusted.

THE REMAINS OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.—The bill and State Treasurer were, and as we think, very the Congressional burial ground at Washington, This is the eleventh in the family of asteriods, and dent are to rest permanently in the Congressional burial ground, and that Mrs. Taylor instead of re turning to Louisiana, will take up her residence in Baltimore, with her daughter, the wife of Doctor Wood.

> DROWNED .- A man named SMELTZER was drowned in the Conestoga Dam, near Safe Harbor. on Friday last, whilst attempting to cross it in a third Auditor of the Treasury, died, at Washing-

## Great Storm.

One of the severest storms we ever recollect to have witnessed, as it regards its duration, occurred on Thursday night and Friday morning last. The rain fell without intermission-most of the time in torrents- for about thirty hours, causing immense floods in every direction, with incalculable loss of property. The Conestoga was higher, it is said, than it had been for twenty years, and the other streams throughout the county were swollen in the same proportion. Great damage was done to the fences and meadows along the several streams, and a vast amount of lumber, firewood, &c. was swept er opposition of the editor of the Mercury to Gen. away by the flood. Several of our townsmen, amongst the rest Messrs. E. C. Reigart and Jno. S. gained all his laurels, the Pennsylvanian proceeds Gable, lost very heavily in saw logs, boards, plank and scantling. About 2,000 bushels of salt stored on the lower floor of the Ware House belonging to villainous allegation that General Taylor's death the Conestoga Navigation Company—the property we believe of Mr. Aspinwall-was destroyed by the water. Nearly every person owning property

along that stream suffered more or less damage. Throughout the County, in every direction, the grain yet standing, or on shock, together with the growing corn and fruit and forest trees suffered severely. Judging from what we hear, we think it altogether probable that at least one-half of all the fruit in this County has been destroyed. In this City, a great many shade and truit trees were blown down, and much damage was done to the gardens. The new Prison and several houses in town were partially unroofed, and many of the cellars in the lower parts of the city were filled with

The Iron Works at Safe Harbor, together with every description, was swept away from that neighborhood.

From our exchanges we learn that the storm extended in every direction-east, west, north and south-and was everywhere marked with great destruction of property. In Philadelphia, in addition to the immense loss of property, the papers inform us that from 15 to 20 persons were drowned in the Schuylkill river. That river was so much swollen on Friday, as that the water covered the lower floor of the Water Works at Fairmount. and did immense damage all along its courseflooding factories and dwellings from Philadelphia all the way up to Reading and beyond the latter place. Between Manayunk and Phonixville the water rose about 20 feet above its ordinary level. Two of the acqueducts of the Union Canal, which crossed the Tulpehocken above Reading, were carried away by the flood.

In Baltimore, New York, Boston-and all along the sea coast, as far as heard from, the storm and flood were equally severe and did immense damage to shipping and other property, as well as causing the loss of a great many lives.

The Juniata and Susquehanna rivers were also swollen almost beyond precedent, and an immense amount of damage was sustained along their courtween Middletown and Harrisburg the Railroad was submerged by the overflow of the river, and the cars could only be got through with much diffi culty, on Saturday and Sunday.

to our forefathers. As the hand-writing on the wal Some injury has also been done to the Canals, several breaks having occurred at various points the first record of the dissolution of the union of along the line-but what amount of damage has the States.. been sustained by the Commonwealth cannot be

## Funeral of the President.

Eighty or a hundred thousand persons are suposed to have been present at the imposing cerenonies attendant on the last honors to General impartial and pure admi TAYLOR. The escort was two miles in length, and comprised nineteen companies of volunteers, and from 800 to 1000 United States troops and marines. Gen. Scorr, attended by a brilliant staff, commanded

The funeral car was drawn by eight grey horses cach lead by a groom in oriental costume. The car was a hearse under a raised canopy, most beautifully and tastefully decorated, the whole being heavy silver, with large silver tassels, lo gold fringed buttons. The inscription on the coffin plate is as follows:

## ZACHARY TAYLOR. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ÆT. 66.

On either side of the funeral car were seven United States Soldiers, who served under the President during his brilliant campaign in Mexico. Whitey," the favorite war horse of the departed President, upon which were placed the Pall-bearers.

Pall-bearers. Hon. T. H. Benton, Hon. Daniel Webster, nd 15 others. On arriving in front of the Congressional bury

ing ground, the military escort was formed in members of Congress, foreign Ministers and other of the unnumbered thousands who crowded within the vast enclosure, containing the ashes of so man party of infantry made three rounds, followed by three rounds by the Battery of U. S. Artillery.— The line of military then re-formed, the right being occupied by artillery, and returned towards the city

inted that the editor of the New York Herald is not a beauty, the latter offers to bet a thousand dollars that he is handsomer than the Mirror man. and we predict his triumphant dollars that he is handsomer than the Mirror man. Bennett says-

"We mean to make this bet-that we will come nearer to the great statue of the Apollo Belvidere in the judgment of twelve of the best artists in N York, than our contemporary, who calls us as "Ogre"—an "Ogre"—daily, weekly, and monthly. And in order to make the bet more complete, and as it has been lately introduced in Barnum's hotel to be stripped to the naked truth to make philoso phical experiments, we are perfectly willing to go before a committee of these twelve artists, selecte as a jury, to be stripped side by side with Hiram Fuller, to test which of us comes nearer to the great model of Apollo, and that the one who does come nearer shall have the money, to be distributed among the poor of New York. Will he accept

This is a fair proposition, but if it be accepted due notice should be given, in order that people might have time to leave the city before these grown in California, and it only serves nights of the quill were "unrolled.

THE NEW PLANET.-The Washington Republic announces officially that the new planet, Parthenope, discovered by M. Gasparis, of Naples, was observed at the National Observatory, in Washing ton, on the nights of the 11th, 13th and 14th insts. or the erection of a monument to Gen. Taylor, in with the filar-micrometer of the large equatorial. passed both Houses of Congress on Wednesday.— the seventh that has been discovered within the on the left the figu We see it stated that the remains of the late Presi- last four years. It resembles a star of the tenth magnitude.

> IT There has been received at the Philadelphi Mint, from California, from the first deposit in December, 1848 to the 29th of June, 1850, in all \$15,750,000 in gold.

PETER V. HAGNER, Esq., for many year ton, on Wednesday evening last.

## Col. William Bigier.

The following admirable letter from the pen Col. WILLIAM BIGLER, to the Democratic Celebration at Reading, will be read with much interest. The patriotic sentiments it inculcates, are just such is might have been expected from so pure and reliable a Democrat, now that the stability of the Union is threatened by factionists in the North and in the South:

CLEARFIELD, July 1st, 1850. CLEARMINELD, July 1st, 1850.

Gentlemen:—I have your flattering favor of the 22nd ult., asking me to join you and those you represent, in commemorating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, at the city of Reading. I have long promised myset the honor and pleasure of meeting the Democracy of Berks on some public occasion, and sincerely regret that circumstances connected with my donestic affairs. stances connected with my domestic affairs -over which I can now have no control-will prevent me availing myself of your kind invitation to unite with them on the interesting occasion re-

The recollection of the day that gave birth to our National Independence, cannot be too fondly cherished by the American people. The blessed onsequences of that event could not have been anticipated by the most prolific imagination. It laid the foundation of political and religious liberty for the American people, and secured for them the greatest political blessings to which humanity can Nor have these good effects been confined to our country and people. They have feached other countries, have cheered other hearts, and strengthened the hands of the friends of human liberty in other lands. The union of the States, under the Constitution,

gave our Nation early strength and dignity of posi-tion with the other powers of the earth, while the reservation of large sovereignties to the States has had the effect to make them so many active, am bitious and patriotic members of one great body, and thus has been given life, growth and vigor to many of the houses, were considerably injured by the flood—and an immense amount of Lumber, of Democratic rule, the government thus constituted, has conferred the greatest possible blessing upon the most of the people, and our whole country as advanced in the scale of greatness and prosper ity, in a ratio approximated by no other nation on the face of the earth. The perpetuity of these blessings to the people, and our National greatness and prosperity, depend upon a peaceful, harmoni-ous and cordial continuance of the Confederacy of he States. I regard it, theretore, as the work o Christianity and patriotism, to stand by the Union in its present critical position—to strengthen the hands and cheer the hearts of all those who are laboring to save us from the direful coboring to save us from the direful consequences of sectional conflict. The great mass of the people, North and South, are anxious to see an end to this conflict—they go for the peace of the country—the preservation of the Union against all abstraction and fanaticism, and are extremely desirous to see final disposition of the controversy now dividing our councils at Washington City. This result can only be produced by moderation and concession on all hands; and it would seem, that in cases like the present, involving the peace of the country, if not the very existence of the Government itself, that the most proud man of position in the nation may well yield something of his own peculiar notions especially so far as concerns mere matters of expediency and policy—to secure a permanent and sat-isfactory adjustment of every feature of this dan-gerous question of slavery. When this shall have gerous question of slavery. When this shall have been done, the portentous cloud that has for some time darkened our political horizon will have passed away, and the nation will be left in full view of a cheering and prosperous future. The brightness and glory of the first day of our independence would only be equalled by the dark gloom and deep disgrace of the hour that witnesseth the dissolution of our National Union. As the first view of Canaan was to the Israelites, so were the glimmerings of inde

> You will be kind enough, Gentlemen, to presen to the company the annexed sentiment, and accept for yourselves and those you represent, assurance

pendence and the forms of Republican (

of my high regard.

The Union of the States and the Union of the Demogratic Party:—The tormer Union indispensable to the existence of the National Government the latter equally necessary to secure its efficient,

## Your friend.

WM. BIGLER. To Peter Filbert, J. Hagenman, Wm. Arnold, A. S. Feather and J. Glancy Jones, Committee

By the Committee.-William Bigler-one of Pennvania's ablest and most talented sons, His tellow citizens will need his services in more exalted spheres than those he has already occupied.

## The Galphin Candidate.

The following article, which is copied from the Union Times, a paper published in Mr. Snyder's own county, will show the estimation in which the Whig candidate for Auditor General is held at home amongst those who have longest and best known him. That his father was honest and faithful to all his public trusts is but a poor guaranty for the Immediately in the rear of the car was "old son. It is an old and generally true saying, that the son of the Parson is the worst boy in the Parish. So it is undoubtedly in this case-for when a man has no other claims to public favor than the good character of his father, ten chances to one that he is not much of a man himself. But to the

article: GALPHIN STORE -The Galphin Whigs met in State Convention, at Philadelphia, on the 19th inst. We perceive that the name of Henry W. Snyder, of this county, was brought before the Convention for Surveyor General, but failing in this, on the for Surveyor General, but failing in this, on the second ballot, he was lucky enough to get the nomination for Auditor General, a position of the highest importance and responsibility, requiring talents of the most distinguished order, and for The coffin was then removed by the soldiers to the vault, being the one in which the lamented President Harrison was interred, preceded by the Chaplains, members of the Cabinet, U.S. Senstors, Hon. John Snyder, and son of ex Governor Snyder. ucation and experience. Mr. S. is a brother of the Hon. John Snyder, and son of ex Governor Snyder, and for many years a warm and uncompre Democrat, but conceiving himself wiser than his father, he eventually cut himself loose from the Democ racy of the country, and since 1828 has acted with the opposition. Disappointed ambition was the as a leader, but has invariably been compensed as a leader, but has invariably been compensed submit to the dictation of others, and occupy a submit to the rapks of his party. Alsecondary position in the ranks of his party. though frequently up for nomination for &c., he has never as much as commanded a respectable vote in convention, owing to the antipathy of the Whigs against him, occasioned by his reserved thabits and aristocratic airs. He is disliked as much pany retired and prepared to return, when the firing by the bone and sinew of the Whigs as he is discountenanced by the Democrats, and most certainly his nomination was as unexpected as it is un-popular and detested. So far as the Democrats are cerned, we can freely say, that we look upon his nomination with perfect indifference. The editor of the New York Mirror having going to "set the river on fire" through his popuin the county will oppose him "tooth and nail," and we predict his triumphant defeat in his own

#### of 100. Professor Webster.

The Governor and Executive Council of Massachusetts have refused to commute the sentence of this wretched man-and have directed that his execution shall take place on Friday, the 30th of August next.

CALIFORNIA COTTON .- It would appear that the riches of California do not consist alone in the precious metals. The N. O. Picayune savs :--

We have seen a sample of cotton grown in Upper California, which is a great curiosity. The cotton is of a very long staple, and of excellent quality; the bolls are large, and the cotton of a fine We had no idea that such cotton could be that that country possesses a variety of riches in

MORE SPURIOUS NOTES .- The Bank Note De ector describes a new issue of spurious \$5 Notes on the Farmers' Bank of Reading, thus: An altered note on the Farmers' Bank of Reading, has just made its appearence. The principal vignette is three human figures and a nondescript imal. On the right end, two human figures, and on the left the figure 5 in a large die. The name of the Bank and the word "State of Pennsylvania

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW .- The July No. of this excellent periodical is on our table, and, as usual, is filled with several very able articles on politics, history, literature, &c., &c. The article headed "Abolition vs. Christianity and the Union," is one which especially commends itself to every lover of our glorious Union. The number before us is embellished with a handsome portrait of Governor to \$700, and lambs 200 a \$4. The market closed THOMAS, of Maryland.

and Reading" inserted.

# The Great Tunnel of the Balti-more and Ohio Railroad.

This is one of the greatest works of civil engineering now going on in the world. It is a few miles from Morgantown, Western Virginia. A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, who has been in that region, thus describes it:

From thence I visited the big Tunnel, about 9 miles off. I never had formed any conception of the modus operandi of these hardy Irishmen in unnelling through a mountain for a railroad track, a mile and a quarter wide. There are already sunk three shafts some 20 by 16 feet, and from 175 to 185 deep, and you will see hundreds of shantees, reminding you of a new town in California.

The shafts being now completed to the perfect level of the road, a large number of hands are enabled to go to work, tunnelling through the rock— all of which has to be brought up through the shafts, except at the two extremes or sides of the mountain. They work day and nighturing the night, and the other by day. This is a stupendous work, and under cor prising contractors Messrs. Lemmon, Gorman & Co., who are fully confident of having the whole completed in less than two years. They have had a hard time of it during the winter; a continua outlay in the expensive preparation for so mighty a work, in a distant and mountainous region, where verything like provision was scarce, and hard to pe procured at prices greatly beyond those obtained in our Eastern cities. The indomitable courage and enterprise of those contractors is about, however, to be richly rewarded by the large monthly estimates they will be enabled to have made them nereafter, by so good a pay-master as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and will, as they deserve, be ble to make a considerable amount of money for The works of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a passing through Western Virginia and the Ohio Valley, will be among the proudest works of the age

The Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia ssued an order a few days since, requiring the Prothonotary to keep open his office from 9 o'clock A. M., until 3 P. M. during vacation, and during term time until 5 P. M., thereby implying that all business must be transacted in those hours. The question of office hours came before the Supreme Court, at Lancaster, in 1824, in the case of Spangler es. Rouse, a judgment having been entered at an musual hour, perhaps in the night time, and its validity questioned upon the ground among others. In deciding the case Justice Duncan said that "as to the judgment being entered out of office hours, the laws of Pennsylvania acknowledged no such time as office hours; it does not depend upon the good will of an officer, whether he will go to his office after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, or not. I think it is his duty to go there in case of necessity, at any time, and at all times! I do not say it is his duty constantly to keep his office open, at unusual hours, but to go whenever urgent business de mands it."

Rev. EDWIN W. HUTTER was expected to reach in St. Mathew's Lutheran Church, Philadelohia, on Sunday last.

The pioneer of the small-profit system, by is perseverance and enterprise, has established the nost prosperous clothing establishment in the ountry. Oak Hall, Boston, is known throughout he length and breadth of the land. Geo. w. Sim ons, the proprietor, has orders from every section

### LOCAL ITEMS.

f the country.

was to Babylon, so will be, to the American people NEW HOSE CARRIAGE.—By request, we called Saturday last, at the Shop of Messrs. Cox & UYDAM, in South Duke street, to take a look at a plendid new Hose Carriage, just finished by those entlemen for the Sun Company, one of the most fficient bodies of Firemen in this City. It is unloubtedly as neat a specimen of mechanism of the kind as we have ever seen, and reflects great credit on the skillful and enterprising Mechanics who built it. The Carriage is remarkably light in its structure-but at the same time combines strength and great beauty of finish. The bronzing and polishing cannot be excelled any where, and the Painting in front, representing the celebrated Pocahontas saving the life of Cantain Smith, is really beautiful. On each side is an Eagle, and behind is the motto of the motto of the Sun Company, with the date of its organization, and the names of the builders. In every respect it is a beautiful piece of workman ship, and speaks well for the skill and fine taste of Messrs. Cox & Suydam, as also for our Lancaster Mechanics generally, who are not to be surpassed by those of any other City in the Union.

We direct attention to the Card of Messrs. LEO-NARD & BEAR, Marble Masons, in our advertising columns. A casual visit to their establishment r few days ago, satisfied us that they thoroughly understand their business. Those who wish to judge for themselves would do well to call at their room next door north of Spangler's Bookstore, where every variety of design and the most beautiful worknanship can be seen

ID Conestoga Steam Mill No. 2, resumed oper ations on yesterday.

BARNARD & HESS, whose advertisement will e found in another column, keep a splendid article of soap for sale. We recommend housekeepers by all means to give it a trial. Those who have tested the article, are warm in their commendation, considering it a great saving in expense and laborover and above the common washing soap.

We have been presented by Mr. CHARLES FRAILEY, of this City, with several specimens of Visiting Cards, executed by himself with pencil-They are written with great delicacy and neatness, and finished with so much artistical skill, that they might readily be taken for the work of an engraver. Mr. F. furnishes them at a very low price-and as he is a worthy and deserving young man, we hope Senator, to hear that he is liberally patronized. Those in need of Visiting Cards, Invitation Notes, &c. &c., we would by all means advise to give him a call-Specimens may be seen at Spangler's Bookstore.

# THE MARKETS.

(Corrected weekly for the Intelligencer.) Lancaster Markets,

Date 37ic.

LANCASTER, July 20. The Flour market is fair—\$4,75 is offered for perfine, and \$4871 for extra.

WHEAT, White \$1 10—Red \$1 08.

GRAIN—Corn is in good request at 56c—Rye 60,

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.
Flour is quiet. Limited sales at 5 18 a 5 25 for

Philadelphia Markets.

common standard brands.

Sales of red Wheat at 1 16 a \$1 18; white do.

\$1 25; yellow Corn 63 cents; Oats 45 cents; Rye Provisions remain steady as last quoted. Mess Pork 11a \$11 25; prime \$9; Lard 7a 7; cts.
The cotton market is without change. Holders are firm at previous prices.
Whiskey is selling at 25 cents per gallon.

BALTIMORE, July 20 Flour-is firm at \$5,25 from old, and \$5,50 from ew wheat. Rye Flour \$3,371—Corn Meal \$3 a \$3,124.
Sales of new Wheat, red, \$1,12a \$1,16, and \$1,18a \$1,20 for white. Corn 60 a 62 cts; Oats 43 45 cents; Rye 60 cents

Whiskey 25 cents per gallon. THE CATTLE MARKETS. THE CATTLE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, July 20.—At market about 1,100 head of beef catale, 200 cows and calves, and 600 hogs.

Prices.—Beeves.—The bulk of the sales were at 5 50 a \$7 50 per 100 lbs.

Cows and Calves sold at 16 to \$38!

Hogs all sold at 6 00 a \$5 25 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs.—The former sold at 2 to \$4; the latter at 1 to \$3, according to quality.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, July 20.—Offerings to-day, 750 head of beeves, 550 head of which were sold to city butchers at prices ranging from 200 to \$3 62; per 100 bs. on the hoof, being equal. to \$4 00 a \$7 00 net, and averaging \$3 00 gross. 200 head were driven to Philadelphia. Hogs.—The market was more active. We quote them at 5 00 a \$5 50 per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, July 18 .- At mar-

ket to-day, 70 cows and calves, and 6,000 sheep and lambs. Cows and Calves.—Transactions at from 20 00 to \$47 00. All sold. Sheep and Lambs.—Sales of sheep at from 2,50