Intelligencer & Journal.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

Lancaster, June 14, 1853.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

THOMAS H. FORSYTH,

OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

EPHRAIM BANKS,

OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

J. PORTER BRAWLEY,

OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Our Relations with Mexico.

Another war with Mexico is not at all improbable, especially as the Government will most probably sustain Governor LANE in his claim upon the Mecilla Valley as a part o. the United States—and Santa Anna, with all the experience before him, may be nothing loth to give tangible vent to his bitter feelings of hostility to the United States, in this way. It is understood, by the way, that the U. S. steamer Vixen, which lately sailed with sealed orders, has gone to Vera Cruz, to watch the movements of Santa Anna.

—Since writing the above, The Union, the Administration organ at Washington, has taken ground in a grave and well-considered article, bearing evident marks of authority, in effect that the conduct of Trais, Governor of the State of Chihuahua, in seizing the Mecilla Valley, was an act both of outrage and folly; that, considering the weakness of Mexico, it would not be magnanimous in the United States to make a hostile demonstration; but that, if the act is not discountenanced by the Government of Mexico, the United States has but one course to pursue. We may add, without much fear of committing a mistake, that Santa Anna will *not* back out—his pride and obstinacy, as well as his inevitable fate, dictating another course, which will necessarily send him speedily back to Venezuela.

—Gen. Garland, an experienced and prudent officer, has been appointed to the command of the troops in New Mexico, and it is conjectured, has also been invested with diplomatic powers. He has been to Washington for his instructions, and has left by way of his residence in Michigan for the post of duty. Gov. Trias, who now occupies the disputed territory with one thousand men, will be obliged to vacate the same, either peaceably or forcibly, and await the settlement of the dispute, either by a re-survey of the boundary line, or by arbitration.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE GARDINER TRIALS.—It is now stated as a "fixed fact," that the Government has dispatched a new Commission to Mexico to obtain information as to the existence or otherwise of the alleged mines of Dr. Gardiner. The Commission consists of a Board of Army Officers, with Major Mordecai, of the Ordnance Department, at their head. The destiny of the Vixen is believed to be Tampico. She is said to have Capt. Mordecai, of United States Military Engineers aboard, who goes out to establish the fact that Dr. Gardiner had no title or connection whatever with the mine or mines described in the testimony of Capt. Abbott, claimed by the defence in the Gardiner case to have been the veritable mines of which G. was dispossessed. Up to the delivery of which Abbott's testimony, the prosecution could not induce the defence to fix the precise locality of the pretended mine. Having found it necessary to fix it under Abbott's testimony, (though he was careful not to indicate the idea that he knew the mine in question to have been Gardiner's) the defence will be forced to abide by their location in the next trial, when, if Mordecai dispels the subterfuge that the mine in question could possibly have been Gardiner's, a conviction will surely ensue—that is, if the Administration can prevent the judge from from ordering on the trial before Mordecai returns.

EXTRADITION TREATY.—The Washington Union publishes the extradition treaty, recently concluded between the United States and Prussia, and other States of the Germanic Confederation, for the mutual delivery of criminals and fugitives from justice in certain cases. The provisions of the treaty are essentially the same as those of the present existing treaties of the same character between the United States and England and France. Criminals are to be delivered upon mutual requisitions, made by the contracting powers or their proper representatives, and these requisitions can be made for parties charged with the crime of murder, assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery or utterance of forged papers, fabrication and circulation of counterfeit money, or the embellezzlement of public moneys; provided, however, that the delivery of the criminal shall only be made upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed. Neither of the contracting powers is to be bound to deliver up its own citizens under the stipulations of the treaty

Col. John W. Forney.

This gentleman, we are glad to learn from Washington, will be a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the opening of the next Congress, and will encounter but little, if any opposition—reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The Col. richly deserves the honor—no man in the country having done more with his pen to sustain and advance Democratic principles. He is now, and for some time past has been, a regular contributor to the columns of the Washington Union.

"OLD BULLION."—Col. T. H. Benton has declined being a candidate for re-election to Congress from the St. Louis District, intending to devote himself to a canvass for election to the Senate, in place of Mr. Atchison, whose term expires in 1855. With this view, he will, after his present visit to Washington City, where he goes to write up his "Thirty Year's Memoir of the U. S. Senate," return and make a tour throughout the southwestern counties of Missouri, and be back to take his seat in the House of Representatives in December. In a letter on this subject, he treats of the central Missouri route for a road to the Pacific as the chief purpose for which he desires to labor in the Senate.

☞ The Harrisburg *Keystone*, after being in a state of political somnolency for the last two or three months, has waked up, rubbed its eyes, and again commenced its assaults upon the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN. The Editor was an applicant for the Post Office at Harrisburg, but happened to be disappointed—hence he wishes to lash the Adminis. tration over the back of Mr. B. Perhaps he will get more "kicks than coppers" for his pains, before he is through with the job.

PUBLIC PRINTING.—The Washington Examiner ably advocates the publication of all general laws passed by the Legislature in one or more papers in each county of the State. This is done in Ohio and several other States, and we agree with the Examiner as to the propriety and justice of such a change; but, unfortunately, it would be one of those general laws, which seldom occupy any legislative attention, while there is any prospect for the "main chances" of private bills. We will give our friend a helping hand, when the time comes for any hope of success.

☞ ISAAC G. M'KINLEY, Esq., Editor of the *Harrisburg Union*, was an applicant for the Post Office at that place, but did not succeed in obtaining the appointment. M'Kinley deserved the office at the hands of the present administration, as he did, and has done for years yeoman service in the Democratic ranks.

The Boundary Difficulties.

The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, says in regard to our Mexican relations, the Administration no doubt consider them as in a critical condition; but, they do not think that a war will grow out of the Mesilla question. They have no authentic information going to show that the Government of Mexico will assume to hold exclusive possession of the disputed territory. They think that Gov. Trias will retire from it very soon, and that he will be starved out of it long before Gen. Garland will enter the territory. Gov. Trias cannot, they say, maintain his position long, for want of supplies, which the country does not afford. If Mexico were mad enough to make an issue on the Mesilla question, then, of course, this Government might be obliged to meet it. General Garland's instructions will not necessarily lead to a collision. Representations have already been made to the Mexican Government on the subject, of a nature calculated to prevent any difficulty as to the Mesilla question. The Administration have undoubtedly taken the ground that the line was improperly fixed by the Joint Commission, and that Mr. Bartlett's act in fixing it, without the assent and in defiance of the protest of the Surveyor, Mr. Grey, is lnull and void under the 5th article of the Treaty, which provides that "the two Governments shall each appoint a *Commissioner* and a *Surveyor*, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty, shall meet at the Port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals and make out plans of their operations; and the result *agreed upon by them*, shall be deemed a part of this Treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein." Now it is held by the present Administration, that the result was *not* "agreed upon by *them*," but was reached by Mr. Bartlett alone, and against the Surveyor's protest. In opposition to this view of the present Administration, it may be stated that Major Emory, who succeeded Mr. Grey, as Surveyor, did sign the report of Mr. Bartlett, and thus legally perfected the act of the Commissioners. To that fact it is objected that Major Emory signed it under the orders of Mr. Secretary Stuart, and without having had any participation in the survey. Major Emory's argument goes to show, however, that the question in controversy is of no importance. Dismissing the Mesilla question, it is yet to be considered that there exist difficulties in regard to Mexico of a graver and deeper character, and these may, in the opinion of the Administration, lead to a war sooner or later.

Since these views were expressed, the news that Gov. Trias has retired from El Paso, is more pacific. Gen. Garland's instructions are simply to maintain an "armed neutrality," or rather "a masterly inactivity"—nothing more. He will not attempt to take possession of the Mesilla valley, his whole duty being to protect American citizens and their rights, from attacks of any description. It is also understood he will be subject to the disposition of Gov Merriwether, should occasion require. The position of the government is briefly, that the initial point has not yet been established according to the terms of the treaty, and is therefore, precisely in the same position it was when the treaty was made; that, under the treaty, it is not in the power of either government to declare what shall be the true line, that being expressly left to the Joint Commission. If the Joint Commission fail to agree then the subject becomes matter for negotiation.—*Sun.*

No Galphinism.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune speaks of the administration as "exceedingly close-fisted," and represents them as very careful in the allowance of claims against the government. This is a rare virtue in public officers of late, and the people will be glad to learn that it is practised by the administration of General Pierce. Economy and prudence in the expenditure of the public money will always be commended by the people, and to secure a reform in this respect was one of the motives which prompted them to confide the government to those who are now so well conducting it. We have no fears that their expectations in this respect will be disappointed. No Galphinism will disgrace this administration: of that that we feel the utmost confidence.

The Tribune's corespondent gives a case in point. A clerk under the late Secretary of the Interior named Williamson, acted as the disbursing agent of the department, upon his removal retained $6,000 in his hands which he claimed as a commission on the money disbursed, in addition to his salary. There are forty or fifty clerks who had similar claims, and who were postponing the settlement of their accounts until Williamson's claim was settled, in the expectation that it would be allowed, and thus serve as a precedent for their own. But the new Secretary, Gov. McClelland, determined that he would not thus be bullied into the allowance of such claims, and he therefore told Williamson that unless he paid over the money in his hands, he would apply the penal clause of the sub-treasury law to him. This brought him to terms, and he handed over the money. This is the true course—the only legal and honest course for a public officer; but very different from that pursued under the late Galphin administration.

Cases of a similar nature to this, are constantly occurring, and they afford the surest guarantee that the public interests are in safe hands, an that the days of Galphinism are over.—*Concord (N. H.) Patriot.*

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The foreign intelligence brought by the Pacific steamship will be found of more than ordinary interest; the stirring times seem to be approaching. The departure of Menschikoff from Constantinople, the march of one hundred thousand Russian troops to the Danube, and the manifest determination of France and England to aid the Sultan with their fleets, indicate a coming collision—which, however, it would not greatly surprise us to learn that England, at the last moment takes care to avoid. The calling of the Swiss people to arms to resist any attack from Austria lends a singular complication to Continental affairs, at least for the moment. It will be seen that these storm clouds have cast their shadows over the London Exchange; where the glooom is also, to some extent, enhanced by the news of the fall of Nanking. This is a most important event, and prognosticates the expulsion of the Tartar dynasty from the Flowery Land.—*North American of yesterday.*

☞ Ex-Governor Johnston is in New York on the business of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which, say the papers, is destined to bring Pittsburg within eighteen hours of that city, and the Great Coal Basin of Western Pennsylvania within six hours of Buffalo, Rochester and the Lakes. The Pennsylvania portion of the road is one hundred and seventy-five miles long, and is estimated to cost $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 have been subscribed as stock. The road is all under contract to be finished in 1855, and 800 men are now at work on it, being all that can be obtained at present. The Tribune says New York—not the city only, but the State—has a deep interest in the construction of this road.

PUNISHMENT FOR RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The Governor of New Hampshire, in his message to the Legislature, recommends that loss of life occasioned by railroad accidents, so termed, be indictable offences, and punishable by confinement to hard labor for life, or for a term of years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

☞ A recent law of Congress authorizing the coinage of three dollar gold pieces, went into effect on the first day of June. This will add very much to the portable change of the country.

☞ Strawberries from Baltimore are selling in Wheeling at 10 cents a basket.

Change of Tactics.

During the late Presidential canvass, says the Richmond Enquirer, the most untiring efforts were made by the Scott press, to prejudice our adopted citizens against Gen. Pierce on the falsely assumed ground that he had taken no steps towards the abolition of the unjust religious test in the New Hampshire Constitution. *Then* it was thought proper to flatter the foreigners for their votes—but the bald scheme utterly failed of its purpose. Many of the Whig press are now engaged in an exactly opposite tact. President Pierce has thought proper to appoint as Charge to the Hague, August Belmont, who, though born abroad, is thoroughly imbued with our Republican principles and institutions, has always maintained and avowed Democratic doctrines, is an accomplished gentleman, of great ability and integrity, and, by his education and long residence in this country, is eminently fitted for the duties of his important official post.

For this act, the President has been assailed by many of the Whig press, which instinctively manifest their inbred nativeism, their aversion and horror for foreigners, who, flying from oppression abroad, naturally seek a safe refuge in the ranks of the American Democracy, who are, in principle, opposed to the mischief of an overshadowed consolidated government.

But these assaults will fall utterly impotent to the ground. Leading Whig and independent journals have stepped forward to sustain the President in his wise action in the selection of Mr. Belmont, particularly at the present time. With the splendid example of Gallatin's career before him, says the Union, General Pierce has not considered a foreign birth-place as disabling any man for valuable and efficient diplomatic service. The N. Y. Herald says:

OUR MINISTER TO HOLLAND.—The executive at Washington has displayed a great deal of judiciousness in its selection of a representative at the Court of Holland. Mr. August Belmont, on whom the choice has fallen, is perhaps the most eligible person that the post could have been conferred on; and we doubt not that the results of his mission to the Hague will fully justify the action of the President, and realize the anticipations which have been indulged in as to the peculiar benefit to accrue therefrom, not only to this country, but to the world at large.

"Mr. Belmont has been placed in his present position mainly with a view to promote a specific object of great importance, which is neither more nor less than the success of the Japan expedition. His sympathies and his influence combined to point him out as the most efficient person to carry out the wishes of the administration and of the country in this respect. As the son-in-law of Commodore Mathew Perry, to whom the command of the Japan expedition has been confided, he is naturally most warmly interested in the result of that enterprise; and to such an interest he can give practical direction and effect in his position as United States minister to the court of that nation, which has for centuries been the only one—out of Asia—with which Japan has condescended to hold anything like commercial relations.

"Our new minister to the Hague is a German by birth, but an American in politics, in feeling and in his social connexions. He has been a resident of this country for the past sixteen years, and with his wife and family American by birth, and with all his interests concentrated in this republic, he may now be regarded *de facto*, as he is *de jure*, a citizen of the United States. He is a man of high probity, talent and ability; and as he purposes abandoning his commercial business in New York, and devoting his attention exclusively to diplomacy, his friends have every confidence that he will discharge the mission intrusted to him in such a manner as will best promote the interests of the country, and reflect honor and credit on himself. We believe these anticipations will not be falsified.

The Washington Republic (Whig) has the manly independence to do justice to this appointment, as the following extract will show:—

Few, however, know Mr. Belmont, except as a sort of bug-bear of the late Presidential canvass—as the agent of the Rothchilds and consul general of Austria, who took the liberty of jumping up to his eyes in the fight between our two great parties, while it might have been better for the winning side to have kept his name off their programmes, in view of this connection with those terrible ogres the Rothschilds and Francis Joseph of Austria.—There is no better truer-hearted American to be found than this same Mr. Belmont, who spent a life-time of citizenship among us, of late years, leading as it were in all the great enterprises of the commercial princes of New York, designed for the most part to benefit the country and city, rather than their own pockets. He gives away large sums in charity; always with excellent judgment; and he rarely fails to be foremost when thousands are wanted for a forlorn undertaking, intended to prove to the world that the people of the United States are behind no others in anything likely to benefit the human race. Alone of all the consuls general accredited near this government, he makes no charges for his services, using the office for the most part as a means of enabling him to assist the destitute and deserving of his father land who are thrown on our shores by the business and political perturbations of Europe. There is a heartiness about the man most eminently American. Indeed his soul seems to have been born in Kentucky, if he *did* first see the light on the European continent.

Even the New York Tribune, which assailed Mr. Belmont with great acrimouy during the late canvass, replies to an assault upon Mr. B. by one of its correspondents, in the following language:

"There are few men who have the opportunity of doing as much as Mr. Belmont to spread those sacred principles of which it is impossible to doubt that he is an ardent adherent, since Gen. Pierce endorses his soundness. Let him show that he is a better Democrat than all the crowd who, like our correspondent, sneer at his appointment. The path of glory is open."

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes—

"Personally, no one who has the least experience of the composition of our diplomatic corps abroad, can but rejoice at the introduction of Mr. Belmont's name into the list of charges. His sagacity, energy, knowledge of Europe, its languages, its commercial affairs, all fit him for the place. He has given hostages that he will on all occasions maintain and uphold the American character. He is closely connected by marriage with a family which has given its blood to the country, (the Perrys,) and there is no fear that he will not stand up as stoutly or stickle as nicely for the rights of this republic and its citizens, as the men whom we have heretofore generally sent abroad as our representatives in the capacity of charges.

ANOTHER REPORTED OFFICIAL DEFALCATION.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:—

"It is reported in high quarters that important developments will soon be made, touching a financial operation, by which the Treasury has been made to bleed. The Democratic version of this story is as follows: An Ohio man, named Minor, obtained from Secretary Corwin, upwards of a year ago, a transfer draft on New York, for the sum of $100,000. Minor agreeing to place the amount in proper hands in New Orleans, within a specified time. This he failed to do, alleging that the institution in which he deposited the money had failed. Minor was recommended to the Secretary as responsible and honorable, by the President of a Bank or Insurance Company in Ohio, and several letters in relation to him passed between Mr. Corwin and other parties. Five thousand dollars of the money have been recovered, but the balance, it is said, will be a total loss. It is hoped, that the late Secretary will explain, in due time, the details of this transaction.

THE FISHERIES.—The London Times has no doubt that communications have already been made to the new Administration at Washington by the British Minister, with a view to the adjustment of several questions now pending between this country and the United States—such as these fisheries, the reciprocal freedom of trade in colonial produce, and the law of international copyright—interrupted by the termination of Mr. Fillmore's period of office.

Capt. Daly of the British revenue schooner Darling, states, in a report to the Government of Nova Scotia, that the American fishing vessels are of the very best description, beautifully rigged, and they sail very fast, are well found in every particular, and carry large crews, a great many of whom are men from the provinces. The difference (he says) between the American and English vessels is very great, for of all the English vessels, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence the past fall, there were only four or five that could in any way compete with the American.

☞ Mr. Wise will make an asconsion at Pittsburg, on the 4th of July, in his new mammoth balloon "Ulysses."

Hon. James Campbell—The Religious Test.

The best of human principles is to be found in human actions, and when we desire to give an impartial judgment, we should resort to such sources of information whenever they are accessible.

Franklin Pierce, during the late presidential campaign, was severely and unjustly assailed by his adversaries as a friend to the odious religious test which sullies the otherwise fair character of the State of New Hampshire, and which strikes a blow at the principle of religious freedom, by imposing upon her citizens of the Roman Catholic faith a disqualification for any office within her gift. He was charged with having been a friend to that illiberal, anti-republican, and abominable prohibition, and with not having faithfully exerted himself to secure its obliteration from the constitution of his State. The Whig party arraigned him upon this charge before the great jury of the American people, and thereupon addressed themselves to the ardent enthusiasm of the generous-hearted Irish population of the country. From that unjust accusation he was ably defended by his political friends by the press, and by the records of his public career; and, after a long and arduous trial, he was proudly acquitted by the brilliant verdict of his countrymen. Nobly, indeed, has he proved himself worthy of such a vindication, by giving to the country and to the world, since his elevation to the presidency of the United States, in one of his highest official acts, the most positive and indubitable testimony that he is an enemy to the principle of religious intolerance, and a friend to the great fundamental doctrine of freedom of conscience, without which all names, all professions, all forms of government having in view the ends of true political liberty, must prove a mere mockery, and fail of the attainment of such great designs as those which lie at the foundation of our republican institutions.

By the appointment, as a minister in his cabinet, of a member of the Roman Catholic Church, the President has given to the country the highest possible evidence of his worthiness of its verdict of acquittal from this severe aspersion, and to his own character the most triumphant vindication from a charge, which, it true, would have rendered him unworthy of any mark of public confidence, under a free government, as his pure and blameless political life has made him eminently deserving of the honor to which he has been so handsomely elevated, and which, as true republican, he so modestly and gracefully wears.

The present able and accomplished Postmaster General is, by faith and profession, a Roman Catholic; and whether his selection for that important position was made with a view of giving positive and unequivocal testimony of the testing and principle of the President in regard to the religious test, or not, it nevertheless effectually answers that purpose. It is obvious that General Pierce did not deem the Papal faith a disqualifying cause, in the selection of his confidential advisers; that he did not permit a difference of religious faith or sentiment to bias him in the choice of his cabinet; but that, on the contrary, he was ready to declare by deed, which speaks louder than word, that honest religious opinion should not operate with him to the exclusion of any man from official position. Thus has he shown himself, beyond suspicion or doubt, to be free from that feature of the organic law of his own State, which precludes a certain class of her citizens from receiving the honors and emoluments of office, under her authority, for reasons which stand at variance with the true principles of human freedom.

We hope that the high example of her honored son will exert a salutary influence upon the future course of the Granite State, and that she will not prove that she has a granite *heart*, by persisting in the retention, upon the page of her otherwise fair constitution, of a stain which reflects a blush to the cheek of every American whose mind is imbued with the true sentiment of civil and religious liberty.

The selection of the Hon. James Campbell for the position to which he has been appointed, will not only serve as a complete and triumphant release of the President from all suspicion of sympathy with this religious test, but will otherwise redound to the advantage and honor of the administration. His talents, his attainments, his great business capacity, and, "last, though not least," his urbane and courteous bearing, give every assurance that he will eminently distinguish himself on the wide theatre of duty upon which he has entered. Already have his official acts indicated that he will come fully up to the expectation and demands of the country, by a prudent, energetic and able administration of the department over which he presides; the expansion of which has become so vast, and the duties of which are rapidly every day increasing, with the internal developments of our country, as to require, for its proper supervision and management, the talent of our very ablest men. That a happy selection for that important position has been made in the appointment of Judge Campbell, the antecedents of his useful though unostentatious life afford us no slight assurance. Of the multitude who have visited the Post Office Department since the commencement of the new administration, none have come away otherwise than to praise his fairness and promptness in the dispatch of the public business, and to heap encomiums upon the kind and cordial amenities that mark his personal intercourse. Experience has taught us how pleasant it is for strangers to pass from the cold contact which they too often meet at Washington into the bland and genial presence of such a man. His kindness makes too deep an impression upon the hearts of those who go out from him to be soon forgotten, and his abilities will, we predict, make such an impression upon the country, in the discharge of his official functions, as to secure for him its highest confidence and regard. Whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, give us more such men.—*Florence (Ala.) Gazette.*

Col. Jefferson Davis.

The Indiana State Sentinel thus explains the political position of this patriotic and brave citizen:

"No party in Mississippi was ever in favor of disunion *per se*, and among the state-rights men of that State there was a wide difference of opinion. Col. Davis, A. G. Brown, J. Thompson, and others, did not go as far as Gov. Quitman. The parties in Mississippi were divided as to the mode of securing their rights *in the Union*, and the power of a state to secede. The Union party denied the power. The State Rights party maintained the right of secession, but was opposed to its exercise. Col. Davis belonged to the latter school. He contended that when the government became subversive of the ends for which it was founded, the people had the inalienable right to alter or amend that form of government, so as to protect their rights and secure them in the enjoyment of their property and personal liberty. He contended for a strict construction of the constitution, opposed the exercise of doubtful powers by the general government, and maintained the independence and sovereignty of the states.

This was the creed promulgated by Jefferson, the apostle of liberty. Madison was its able expounder, and Jackson its consistent and zealous defender.—We know Jefferson Davis well; and though we may not concur in all his views, we do know that this Union and it is, as it was formed by the wise and patriotic fathers of the republic, has not in this broad land a more zealous advocate.—His support of the Union has not been the empty declamation of the fourth of July orator. He has given other and better evidence. The shattered limb and limping gait—the pain and suffering from an honorable wound—ought to mantle the cheek of his slanderers with shame. His father and his uncle fought through the revolution, giving their treasure, their youth, and their blood to the sacred cause of constitutional freedom. Three of his brothers fought to maintain our independence in the war of 1812. Two of them were the comrades of Jackson, and received his commendations for their gallantry at New Orleans. At the age of sixteen he entered the service of his country. For sixteen years he wore its uniform, and bore its arms. The flag of his country greeted his eyes with the rising sun, and floated before his vision through the day, until the shades of night shrouded it in darkness.—At Monterey and Buena Vista he periled his life and shed his blood to sustain the honor of that flag. Now we are told that he is in favor of breaking up this glorious Union, and destroying the noblest government that God ever vouchsafed to man. To what extremities will not the madness of party drive men? From such assaults Jefferson Davis has nothing to fear. We speak with some feeling on this subject; we know the man, and we know he has been vilely slandered."

TERRIBLE RIOT.—A riot occurred at Montreal, in Canada, on the occasion of an anti-Catholic lecture by Father Gavazzi, an Italian, who lectured a few weeks ago in several of our large cities, on the same subject. The military had to be called out to suppress it, but before it was done, some twenty-five or thirty persons were killed or wounded.

☞ The Ohio river is said to be very low just now. Most of the Pittsburg and Cincinnati packets have laid up, and also the Union Line from Wheeling to Louisville. The Wheeling Intelligencer says none but boats of the lightest draught can run.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

☞ THE THEATRE still continues in successful operation, attracting crowds to Fulton Hall. On Wednesday night, the occasion of Mr. McFARLAND'S Benefit, there was a perfect jam—the same on Saturday evening, for the benefit of the gentlemanly Treasurer of the Company, Mr. VANSTAVOREN. On Thursday and Friday evenings, Mr. and Mrs. J. GILBERT played several of their best pieces, which were admirably executed, and elicited the warmest bursts of applause from the audience.

Madame ANNA THILLON, from the Opera Comique, Paris, and Convent Garden and Princess' Theatres, London, is now fulfilling a short engagement of three nights only—assisted by Mr. HUDSON, the celebrated vocalist and delineator of Irish character, from the London Theatres. He appears in Opera and Farce. Madame THILLON and Mr. HUDSON made their first appearance last night, to a full house, in the celebrated Opera, entitled "The Crown Diamonds." (Madame THILLON as La Catrina, and Mr. HUDSON as Don Henriquez De Sandoval.) To say that they fully sustained the high reputation that preceded their visit to this City, is what every body will admit who heard them. During the engagement, Mr. HUDSON will appear in several of his favorite Irish characters, in which he is said to be unequaled by any Comedian now upon the American boards. They are really splendid performers, and do not fail to draw immense houses wherever they play. Their engagement here will terminate on Wednesday night. Those, therefore, of our citizens, who desire to hear these distinguished Artistes, should embrace the present opportunity, as they will leave for Philadelphia on Thursday morning, and it may be a long time before they again visit Lancaster.

Mr. CLARKE, the favorite Comedian of the Company, will take a Benefit on Thursday evening.

☞ The FAKIR OF SIVA is coming, and no mistake. This wonderful Necromancer will visit Lancaster shortly, for the purpose of giving several of his inimitable exhibitions. He attracts immense crowds wherever he goes.

☞ Rev. Peter Wolle is about to retire from his charge of the Moravian Church, at Litiz, and will be succeeded by Rev. Levin Reichel, of Nazarath, Pa.

☞ Rev. E. W. JACKSON, formerly of Maine, will preach a discourse on Temperance in the First Methodist Church, on Sunday evening next.

☞ A County Mass Meeting of the friends of Temperance will be held in Strasburg, on Saturday next, commencing at 10 A. M. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. E. W. Jackson, late of Maine, Rev. P. Coombe, Rev. H. Harbaugh, Dr. Sumner Stebbins, and others. A Central County Committee will be appointed at this Meeting.

☞ A great many improvements are now going on in this City, and more are in contemplation.—But the complaint is that the materials, especially brick, cannot be had. Our Brickmakers are all actively at work in their several yards, but the supply is altogether inadequate to the demand. Several houses remain in an unfinished state, for want of this necessary material.

AN AMERICAN EAGLE.—A young bald eagle measuring about three feet across the wings, was captured about two weeks ago, by a colored man, in the lower part of this County. Yesterday he brought the bird to this city and sold it to Mayor Kieffer. When full grown it will measure from seven to nine feet.—*Inland Daily.*

ÆRONAUTIC.—Mr. John Wise, of this city, the æronaut, is engaged to make three Balloon ascensions for the proprietors of the New York Hippodrome, in that city, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of this week.

NEW PASTOR.—Rev. Dr. Henry Balf, has recently been appointed assistant Pastor of the Catholic St. Mary's Church of this city, in place of Rev. Mr. Eagle, who has taken charge of the Catholic Church in Safe-Harbor.

FUGITIVE ARRESTED.—On Sunday, officer Lyster, of West Philadelphia, arrested Thomas Patchel, a resident of Delaware county, as a fugitive from justice. It appears that last autumn he came into Lancaster county, and made an engagement with Mr. Christian C. Souder. After remaining some weeks he absconded in the night, carrying with him a lot of jewelry and clothing, valued at $50. On Sunday the prisoner was recognized at the Cross Key tavern, on the West Chester road, by a drover, who immediately gave information of the fact to the police. In default of $500 bail, Patchel was committed by Alderman Allen to await a requisition.—*Express.*

ELECTION.—The Directors of the Lancaster, Lebanon and Pine Grove railroad company, met on the afternoon of the 8th inst., and elected Christian E. Spangler, President; William H. Wilson, Chief Engineer; and J. Edgar Thompson, Consulting Engineer. The following resolution was adopted, relative to the route:

"That the report of the Engineer-in-Chief made in reference to the line of survey of the Road between the Cornwall Ore Bank, and a point near the Canal and Lebanon, be adopted, and that the location made by him be approved by this Board; also that the Engineer-in-Chief, in connection with the President, be and are hereby authorized and directed to take immediate means for placing this portion of the Road under contract."

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening last, another accident happened on the railroad at Lemon Place, by which Henry Hess, of Chester county lost his life. It appears he attempted to get on a burden train of cars whilst in motion, and in doing so, fell over a stone heap lying on the road and got under the wheels, the train passing over him. He was picked up and brought to Henry Bear's Hotel, in this city, where he died during the night. Yesterday his body was taken to the vicinity of the Copper Mines, in Chester county, where he resided, for interment.—*Inland Daily.*

FORMAL OPENING OF FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE,—This ceremony took place, at Fulton Hall, on Tuesday evening last. Addresses were delivered by Hon. ALEXANDER L. HAYES, of this City; Rev. Dr. JOHN W. NEVIN, of Mercersburg; and Bishop POTTER, of Philadelphia. We were not present, not having been favored with a ticket of admission, (EDITORS, although considered very convenient for *puffing* purposes, are not generally ranked amongst the *privileged* classes upon such occasions,) but learn that the Hall was densely crowded with spectators, and that every thing passed off satisfactorily to those who witnessed the exercises, save and except the prolixity of one of the addresses.

APPOINTMENT BY THE P. M. GENERAL.—Dr. JAMES CUSHMAN to be Postmaster at Marietta.

A capital selection. Dr. C. is a first rate business man, and one of the most intelligent, active and influential Democrats in that section of the County. Of pleasing manners and courteous and accommodating disposition, he cannot fail to be one of the most popular appointments ever made in the Borough of Marietta for that office.

THE STORM OF FRIDAY WEEK.—The vicinity of Strasburg borough was visited on Friday afternoon, 3rd inst., by a hurricane and tornado of unusual violence. Fortunately the storm was of limited extent, but within these limits the effects were most disastrous. The growing crops of wheat were almost entirely destroyed, and the other crops were seriously damaged. The principal sufferers were John F. Herr, Adam Espenshade, Jacob Frœlich, and Henry Herr; and others, whose farms were embraced by the outskirts of the storm, also suffered considerably. Mr. Espenshade's loss is estimated at $800—Mr. J. F. Herr's at $1500, he having fifty acres of very superior wheat entirely destroyed. Hailstones as large as walnuts, some much larger, covered the ground like snow. There was also considerable hail in the northwestern part of the county, in the vicinity of Mount Joy, Petersburg, Manheim, &c., by which much damage was done. The Cedar Hill Seminary suffered somewhat in the breaking of windows, and two steers belonging to John H. Brenner, Esq., near Mount Joy, were killed, probably by lightning.

In this city there was a heavy fall of rain, but little hail.—*Express.*

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—We are indebted to the politeness of Postmaster General CAMPBELL, for a Schedule or "Table of Postages to Foreign Countries"—embracing letters, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, &c.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.—On Monday evening the last of the four immense cast iron columns of the New Court House was set in its place, and Mr. Smith, the Superintending Architect, offered our citizens an opportunity of depositing such articles as they pleased in the column. We are glad to find that many persons took advantage of the occasion. Mr. Smith has kindly furnished us with the following list of articles deposited:

From H. P. Smith—1st edition of Gibson's Land Surveying, printed in Dublin.
Storrow on Waterworks.
German Almanac, 1853.
English " "
Traveller's Companion through the U. States, exhibiting railroads, river, lake and canal navigation routes.
12 numbers of Farm Journal.
2 Medals of General Scott.
4 Irish coins—very ancient.
Map of the city of Philadelphia.
7 Indian Flint Arrows, found on the "Old Indian Kittanning Path," near Hollidaysburg, Blair county.
4 New York, 4 Philadelphia and 1 Baltimore newspaper.
From W. & J. Konigmacher—A full set of Stone Cutter's Tools.
From Daniel McCormack—A list of the names of all the stone cutters employed.
A handsome two foot rule.
From S. H. Slaymaker—One Bottle Brandy and one bottle old Madeira Wine—Reigart's very best.
From J. B. Markley—Package of superior Havana Segars.
2 Packages of Hoyt's superior Fine Cut Tobacco.
2 Pipes.
From H. Demuth—1 Package Snuff.
1 " Segars.
From Edward McPherson—23 Numbers of the Lancaster Inland Daily.
From Henry A. Wade—One Package.
From J. R. Reigart—Reports of Treasurers and Commissioners of Lancaster county, in regard to building old Court House, published 1793.
From F. Lolar—A list of the names of Laborers at Court House.
From a Student, (M. Bæchtal)—A Package from Franklin and Marshall College.
From Hon. Thaddeus Stevens—Abstract of 7th Census, 1852, handsomely bound.
From County Commissioners—Specification of Court House.
From O. Kanos—Mechanics' Manual.
From Charles R. Frailey—Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing on enamelled cards, exceedingly well executed and truly beautiful.
From sundry persons—names unknown:
A letter, "To the handsomest girl in Lancaster city, in care of the Mayor."
" "To the best wife in Lancaster city, in care of the oldest bachelor."
" "To the most consummate puppy in Lancaster city, in care of the city Councils."
" "To the oldest female in Lancaster city."
" "To the oldest male inhabitant in Lancaster city."
" "To the oldest Medical Physician in Lancaster city."
" "To the person who has the best regulated and best cultivated garden in Lancaster city, in care of the city Councils."
" "To the Editor of the oldest established Newspaper in Lancaster city."
Description of Lancaster city.
6 Packages; contents not known.
6 Lancaster City Newspapers.
List of all the Churches in Lancaster city.
Internal Improvement Laws of Pennsylvania.
4 Pamphlets.
Some of the foregoing letters are truly admirable.

The Wine and Brandy were lowered to the base of the column, as were also the Stone Cutters' Tools. The other articles were carefully wrapped in paper and deposited in a strong canvass bag, and suspended in the centre of the shaft, and at precisely 20 minutes after 5, P. M., the whole contents were hid from human view by covering them with the ponderous Abacus.—*Inland Daily.*

NEW LOCOMOTIVE.—The first of the new Locomotive Engines, for the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, built at Paterson, N. J., made its appearance at Parkesburg on Saturday, and attracted unusual attention. It is an Engine of eighty horse power, and of the most perfect and beautiful finish and workmanship, strongly contrasting with, and vastly superior to, the Locomotives that have heretofore been used upon the Road, both in size, strength, power and machinery. The immense increase of business upon this portion of our public improvements rendered a corresponding increase of motive power necessary, and we are glad to find that Col. BAKER, the able and accomplished Superintendent of the Road, has been successful in procuring such model Engines. It speaks well for his sound judgment and thorough knowledge of the duties appertaining to his responsible station.

LANCASTER AND PINE GROVE RAILROAD.—On Monday week the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Christian E. Spangler, George W. Carpenter, John Farnum, John Yarrow, Geo. Howell, Samuel J. Reeves, Robert Keller, Jos. Konigmacher, Jos. M. Thomas.

The North American of Tuesday says:—"It "will be gratifying to the community to perceive "that a majority of the gentlemen chosen are Di- "rectors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that "the improvements, intended to form a continuous "line of railway between Philadelphia and Pitts- "burg, will be under a united harmonious manage- "ment. It may also be inferred from the charac- "ter of the Board just chosen, that the Lancaster, "Lebanon and Pine Grove railroad, will be vigor- "ously pushed forward to completion."

This will be good news to the citizens of the northern townships of Lancaster county.

THE PENNSYLVANIAN.—The editorial chair of this sterling Democratic paper, which has long enjoyed a proud position as a political journal, has recently been transferred to J. M. Cooper, on the occasion of the appointment of Mr. Hope, the late able editor. We have never had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the gentleman who takes his place; but from his introductory leader, we feel satisfied that the high standing of this valuable paper will be fully sustained. His frank and honest support of the present State Administration will be received with enthusiasm by the Western Pennsylvania Democracy, as an evidence that the course