CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS H. FORSYTH OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL, EPHRAIM BANKS, OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, J. PORTER BRAWLEY, OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Anniversary of Independence. We anticipate our usual day of publication for the purpose of affording all hands in the office an opportunity of celebrating the seventy-seventh Anniversary of our Nation's Independence! The Intelligencer, therefore, although dated for the Fifth, the regular date, is issued on the morning of the Fourth, consequently we cannot give any notice of the manner in which the Day will be celebrated in this city. We presume, however, that it will pass off in the usual way-with a military parade, pleas. ure parties, firing of guns, crackers, &c. &c.

In another column we give the immortal Declabe read with interest by every patriot in every succeeding age of the world. The reading and adoption of this instrument, on the 4th day of July, 1776, gave birth to a nation which, at this day equals in extent and power ancient Rome in the palmiest days of her existence-an empire which extends from ocean to ocean, and from the frozen regions of the North to the torrid zone in the South -a confederated Republic which now numbers thirty-one sovereign and independent States, and not less than twenty-five millions of neonle, whose name and fame are co-extensive with the whole earth' and whose flag floats in almost every breeze from pole to pole.

This day is the great Jubilee of American Free dom, and it is fitting that it should be celebrated with rejoicing and thanksgiving to the great Governor of the Universe for the innumerable blessings he has conferred upon US as a people.

## The Turkish Question.

Eastern question presents a more cheering aspect than before, and that the alarm excited by the hostile preparations of both powers has considerably diminished. That there exists some cause for such a change there is little doubt. Whether that cause s to be found in the attitude assumed by the two great Western powers of Europe, or to the good sense of the Emperor Nicholas himself, we cannot at present judge. It is stated that despatches have been received in Paris, containing assurances of the Czar's unwillingness to do anything to disturb the peace of Europe, and of his anxiety that the difference between him and the Porte shall be set. tled without an appeal to arms. The Emperor appears still to be of opinion that the quession is en tirely a religious one, and is personal between him and the Sultan, and that, at the same time that he himself would be the last to violate the laws of nations. It is even said that the delay already granted of eight days has been extended to fifteen, in order to afford sufficient time for negociations, and that even the occupation of the Danubian provinces would not necessarily be followed by war. Under such circumstances as the present, there is no doubt that the slightest rumor of an adverse or fa vorable nature, is hastily caught up, and exagger ated out of all proportion, but the eager manner is which those of pacific tendency have been received shows at all events the tendency of the public mind. The language of Mr. de Kisschef, the Russian re presentative at Paris, is slso described as being decidedly pacific, and perhaps more sincerely so than for some time past. The papers continue to an nounce the frequent passing to and fro of Russian cabinet messengers, and of attaches of embassy .-Assurances of a similar pacific nature are said to have been addressed to the English government on hobalf of the Emperor of Russia Meanwhile advices from Triste of the 5th inst. state that the French, English, and Russian officers in the Turkish army are actively employed in taking measures of defence. One of them, Capt. Jungham, is place ing the Citadel of the Bosphorus in a state of defence. M. Petit has been sent to the ports of the Danube: Admiral Slade is engaged in organizing the fleet; he has not, however, as yet been ap pointed to any command. The Egyptian general, Solvinan Pacha, had sailed for Constantinople, on a special mission. Previous to his embarkation be had a long interview with the English Consul-General. The Russian fleet at Sebastopol consisted of thirtoen ships of the line, eight frigates, six corvettes, and twelve smaller vessels, all well manned and equipped; but the fleet was deficient in steam

Penusylvanians in California. From the Californian, published at Sacramento we learn that Sacramento county has declared unanimously for John Bioler's renomination for Governor. Her seventeen delegates, the Californian says, will cast their votess for " John Biglen first, last, and all the time."

From the same paper we learn that the Demo cratic Convention of Sierra county passed a resolution instructing the delegates to vote for Hon. J. C. McKibbin, for Lieut. Governor. This gentleman is a son of our respected fellow-citizen, Chambers McKibbin, Esc., of the Merchants' Hotel. He is a young man of superior attainments, and we State of his adoption.

Mr. WM. McNulty, formerly of Franklin co. in this State, and for several years one of the leading business men of Sacramento, has failed. He lost a large fortune by fire, in November, but notwithstanding that sad reverse, he went to work with spirit and managed to stand firm while others fell. But the calamity was too heavy to be long up borne, and he has fallen under it at last. The Californian states that after his store was closed having a small amount of cash on hand, he called on persons to whom he owed small sums, and paid them-" surrendering every dime for the benefit of his creditors."-Pennsylvanian.

EXTENSIVE BRICK YARDS .- We recently passed through the brick yards of Messrs. Carson and Kautz, in the western end of the city, where the business is carried on quite extensively. The numher of brick manufactured daily, is about 25,000 yet they are unable fully to supply their demand They have procured C. Carnell's improved patent brick press, which not only performs the work with started at New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa., by J less labor than the old press, but in a superior manner. The process is simply pressing, without scrap ing or cutting, making the corners smooth and per whilst the old process frequently leaves the corners rough or imperfectly finished. The hands dant success in his enterprise. employed in these yards, about 60 in number. few days ago asked for an increase in their former wages, of from 61 to 121 cents per day, according to the quality of work, which the employees have agreed to pay.-Inland Daily.

10 Amongst the recent appointments, in th Philadelphia Custom House, by Collector Brown, we notice the two following, better men for the stations than whom could not be found if the whole State were to be searched—we speak from an intimate personal acquaintance with both of

J. J. Keller, Esq., of Lancaster, Appraiser of Capt. JOHN GOODXEAR, of Carlisle, to a Clerk-

Naoma, the daughter of Enoch, was 580 years old when she married. Courage, ladies.

Strike on the Portage Railroad.

In these days of strikes, combinations, and turnouts, a strike has occurred amongst a few of the
operatives and speculators on the Allegheny Portage Railroad, that seems to be a perfect god send
to the Whig press and politicians. The strikers In these days of strikes, combinations, and turnage Railroad, that seems to be a period government of the strike on the Alleto the Whig press and politicians. The strikers
that the public mind
should be excited, and that the press should speak
and out on such an occurrence, is quite natural; for if
one-half of what is set forth in the manifesto of the
parties agrieved be true, the wonder is that they
road have been kept out of their pay for six eight
or ten months, it is a gross and inexcusable outounce particular individuals as the authors of the
six complained of they ought to know that they rage, and the parties that prevented them from being paid, whether Superintendents, Canal Commissioners, State Treasurers or Legislators, should be made answerable for the misconduct. Every man who performs service on the public works, should be paid promptly at the end of the month, and there should be no excuse that would justify a superintendent in withholding the pay of these employees. First, the money should be appropriated promptly by the Legislature; second, it should be paid over promptly by the State Treasurer, and hirdly, it should be paid over to the men the moment it is due. This is the system pursued by every well regulated private establishment, and the same should be adopted by the State, as it is the only one that will ensure the employment of good

We however, have been examining into this subect, and we find the publication of the strikers erroneous in many particulars, and that the State officers have been doing all that could be done under the circumstances. In former years, the Portage road was closed in November, and not opened again ration of Independence-a production which will until the opening of navigation in the Spring-Since the completion of the Central railroad to Hollidaysburg, the mountain road has been kept open all winter, at a very heavy expense, and, as it has been a universal rule with the Legisla ture-and a most infamous one it is-never to make appropriations until the last hours of the session, this Portage railroad had to be worked all winter without money. We learn that the superintendent of this road had but \$20,000, furnished him to carry on this work, from the 1st of Decem ber last, to the 28th of April, consequently, when the appropriation bill passed, he found himself embarrassed with old debts to the amount of some three or four hundred thousand dollars. Another drawback upon the superintendent, in the making of such heavy disbursements, was that he could only pay out \$30,000 at a time, and then obtain a settlement at the Auditor General's office for that amount, before any more money could be obtained. Notwithstanding this drawback, Gen. Ross has disbursed, from the 28th day of April last, to the present time, upon the Allegheny Portage road, about It is certain, says the New York Herald, that the \$250,000. This being the case, we think a few week- more would have brought up all these old debts, and then if the appropriations are sufficient, they should never again be permitted to accumu-

> We learn that the Canal Commissioners, wh have been twice or thrice over this road, since the adjournment of the Legislature have never heard a word of complaint on this subject. They were well aware that there were beavy arrearages due and they were also aware that Gen. Ross was paying them up as rapidly as possible. We think therefore, that the "strikers" should have first laid their grievances before the Canal Commissioners, and then if they were not redressed, it would have heen time enough to strike.

Fortunately, the business of the road was no delayed by this strike, as other parties were immediately found to take the place of those who struck. ocratic Union.

DEMOCRATS STAND BY YOUR COLORS.—There never was a time when the necessity of preserving thorough and effective organization was more imperatively required of the National Democracy, than the present. Restored to power by the almost nanimous voice of the several States high hones of reform in the administration of domestic affairs. and the application of liberal principles to the management of our foreign relations, have been formed in the public mind, which ought not to be disappointed, and need not be, if the Democratic party remains true to the principles upon which the late Presidential contest was decided—the very com. pleteness of our success then, has left the field all the wider for malcontents to sow the seeds of dissention and factious strife, and foster their growth to encumber the pathway of the future. The Boston Post, in a strong article upon this subject, says,

with much truth: "Though now there is a truce in political strife yet elements of opposition will combine and array hemselves against the administration. There will be a common banner of change and overthrow.— The President will look to the great democratic party to meet the onset. The friends of the new administration ought to resolve to raily around it in firm, consolidated phalanx; with faces forward, and not backward, and with a firm determination. to uphold the national principles laid down at Bal-timore, and re-stated so clearly and nobly in the inaugural. These are the land-marks of the demparty. They constitute a standard of highocratic party. They constitute a standard of ingre-toned and progressive Americanism, both as to do-mestic affairs and to foreign policy. To maintain the President in upholding it, let there be in due time a well devised, thorough, and efficient organization of the United democracy.'

THE NEW MEXICAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AF-FAIRS.-We announced a few days ago, on the authority of the Universal of Mexico-General Santa Anna's organ—that the office of the minister of foreign affairs of that republic, vacated by the death of its late distinguished incumbent, Senor Alaman, was to be filled by the appointment of Senor Don Manuel Diaz de Bonilla. As the settlement of some delicate and important negotiations between Mexico and the republic of the United States, including the Tehuantepec affair and that of the Mesilla valare rejoiced to see that he is rising rapidly in the ley, will be confided on the one side to this functionary, it is interesting to us to know somewha of his character, abilities and antecedents.

Senor Bonilla has spent much of his life in the public service, and has fulfilled some diplomatic functions. He is a lawyer of the highest standing in his country, and has been a member of Congress and a minister from Mexico at the Court of Rome and to the republic of Chili. He has travelled much, as well in Europe as in America, and in addition to his native language he is master of the English, French and Italian tongues. He is at present, we understand, president of the principal college in Mexico. Add to these various acquirements, that Senor Bonilla is a man of progressive and liberal ideas, and we will arrive at the conclus ion that however Mexico may have to lament the death of Senor Alaman, the public duties which devolved on his position will be ably performed by Senor Bonilla.—N. Y. Herald.

A NEW PAPER.—A very neat and spicy Demo cratic paper, called the "People's Advocate," is H. Shribler, Esq. The editorials are marked with courtesey and ability, and we do not doubt that the Advocate will be a faithful exponent of Democratic principles and policy. We wish the Editor abun

CONTRACT AWARDED .- The contract for the ex nsion of the Delaware, Lackawanna and western railroad from Scranton, Pa., to the Delaware Water Gap, were opened in New York on Tuesday, awarded to seven lowest bidders. Among them we ob serve the name of M. Malone & Co. Mr. Malone is a resident of this city.

IT LOT ROGERS, Esq., has been appointed Fostnaster at Churchtown, in this County, in place of Mr. Compton, resigned. This is an excellent appointment. Mr. R. is a highly intelligent and respectable Democrat of that Village, and his appointment will give general satisfaction.

More Gold!-The steamship Georgia arrived at New York, on Wednesday, with California mails to the 1st of June, and over \$2,000,000 in gold !

Card of Commissioner Hopkins

evils complained of, they ought to know that they

evils complained of, they ought to know that they deserve to be denounced.

I fully concur with those who have gone the farthest in condemning the causes which have led to this unfortunate affair, but I submit whether it is right to denounce indiscriminately all officers who may happen to be in the public service. With these preliminary remarks, I will briefly state the facts, so far as I have been able to ascertain them, and then leave an impartial public to decide how much censure ought to be laid at the door of the Canal Board, of which I am now a member. Before the undersirpned became a member of the Canal Board, of which I am now a member. Be-fore the undersigned became a member of the Board, a report had been made setting forth the en-tire indebtedness of the Portage road, as well as the Philadelphia and Columbia road, and various lines of Canal, and also an estimate of the amount required to pay all the officers and hands in the employ of the Commonwealth the present year. This was all the Board could do at the time. I have not that report, nor the appropriation bill be-fore me, but I believe the amounts asked for to pay

lowed:
The question then arises, Why have these men
not been paid? I very frankly confess my mability to give a satisfactory answer, and not being wil-ling to follow the examples of some others and deling to follow the examples of some others and de-nounce innocent parties, I have instituted inqui-ries into the causes of the non-payment of this suf-fering and meritorious class of our fellow-citizens. In this connection I deem it just to myself to state that I had supposed these claims had been paid.— Had I not a right so to conclude? Some of the Pittsburg editors discuss this question as though the Canal Commissioners were disbursing officers, the Canal Commissioners were distourising ouncers, thus exhibiting culpable ignorance of what they are writing about. These men who are so ready to denounce the Canal Board ought to know that the Commissioners do not, and cannot, disburse a single dollar, for any purpose whatever, and yet, by dastardly invendo, they are charged with "speculating or the commission or more."

of materiary interacts, they are charged with a spec-ulating on the earnings of poor men."

To show the light in which I regarded this mat-ter, I subjoin the resolutions which I prepared im-mediately on the statement of the aggrieved parties.

These resolutions I submitted to one of my col-General Clover, who was in the city at the leagues, General Clover, who was in the city at the time. At his suggestion, action upon those resolutions was postponed until he could visit Freeport, whither we were obliged to go, to examine the Aqueduct, which was so damaged as to require the suspension of the navigation for the time being. It very much regret to state that that gentleman was unable to return with me, owing to a sudden attack of illness. No further action, therefore, can

tack of illness. No further action, therefore, can be had on the resolutions for the present. Until I can have all the facts before me, I will express no opinion as to where the fault lies.

If General Ross, who is the disbursing officer on that portion of the road, has made the necessary efforts to obtain the money, and could not do so, the fault is hot his. If, on the other hand, the money is not in the treasury no blame ought to attach ne mult is not mis. If on the other hand, the mon-y is not in the treasury, no blame ought to attach to the head of that department; and no sane man will attempt to throw the responsibility on the Ex-scutive. I repeat, then, that for the present, I can express no opinion as to where the censure ought As to the allegation that "some of the agents

As to the allegation that "some of the agents under the Canal Board are speculating on the public funds," and the "earnings of the laborers," I will only notice it so far as to say, that it would have been much more manly to have named the individuals implicated than to make the allegation in such general terms as to mean no body, and every body.

Let them name the man or men, and adduce the evidence to sustain the charge, and I pleage myself that he, or they, shall not remain in the service of the State longer than his or their dismissal can be

the State longer than his or their dismissal can be epared. If there be any one act in a public officer which

nore deserves the execration of all honest men han any other; it is that of using the public funds n 's speculating on the earnings of poor men.'? But while I say this, justice to all the disbursing. But while I say this, justice to all the disbursing agents of the State, compels me to state that I have not the remotest knowledge of any one of them having been engaged in such a disreputable practice. Whenever, therefore, the reason may be found to exist for the wrongs which have been so justly complained of on the part of those suffering employers, I trust that no agent of the State will be found who has been so lost to every honorable impulse as to have been guilty of such infamous conduct. I regret that I am called upon to notice this unpleasant subject at all, but more especiice this unpleasant subject at all, but more especi-ully do I regret that I have been compelled to do so on my own responsibility, without the aid of my esteemed colleagues, Messrs. Morison and y esteemed colleagues, Messrs. Morison and lover; but the one being confined to his room by ckness, and not knowing, at this moment, the hereabouts of the other, I have not the benefit of

Very truly your friend, &c. WM. HOPKINS.

narties, until all the debts in first hands

## Governor Bigler.

The following strong article we take from the People's Advocate, a new Democratic paper just started at New Bloomfield, Perry county: GOVERNOR BIGLER .- Since the days of the

GOVERNOR HIGLER.—Since the days of the pure and upright Simon Snyder, we have not had at the head of the Keystone State, a man so deeply loved as William Bigler. Every act of his successful Administration has been dictated by the most unerring wisdom, and with the sole view to lighten the burden of the tax-payers, and to make his constituents prosperous and contented. His fidelity to the Constitutions of the Nation and our State, has won for him a reputation as extensive as our has won for him a reputation as extensive as our Republic. When he was before the people for Republic. When he was before the people of their suffrages, he adopted no time-serving policy. He took his position on the broad platform of the National Democracy, and boldly proclaimed that the nation demanded peace and tranquility from the agitators of the slavery question. He had not two platforms intended for either side of Mason & Divorse his as his company visual had

Dixon's line, as his cunning rival had. Has he redeemed his pledges? He stands as irmly now as ever on the Democratic platform.— He advocates as eloquently now as ever, the cherished creed of the Republican Democracy, and we challenge any man to point to a single deed of his Gubernatorial life, not in accordance with the voice of the neads.

Gubernatorial lile, not in accordance with the voice of the people.

The people from one end of the State to the other, demand his nomination for a second term—
He will be our standard-bearer again, and no man wno dares to enter the field against him, and to encounter such an invincible antagonist, will ever be heard of after the day of the election.

heard of after the day of the election.

There is an especial reason that the Democracy
of Perry should insist early upon his re-nomination.

He is a native of our soil, and here he first learned
the principles which he has advocated so long and
zealously, and which has made him the pride of our ommonwealth. Let us then give his administra tion an ardent and unswerving support, that he may carry out the benign principles of the Democratic party, and be proclaimed the next Governor of Pennsylvania by an overwhelming majority.

SUNDAY ATLAS.-This sterling weekly, published at New York, by Messrs. HERRICK & ROPES, at \$2 per annum, in advance, is decidedly one of the best and most readable papers on our exchange list. The Atlas has always been a large sheet, but the last number came to hand greatly enlarged and improved in appearance, which now makes it the cheapest paper in the Union. Its tendency is strongly to the Democratic side, and we advise all our Democratic friends, who wish a New York paper, to send on their \$2 for the Atlas.

ENTERPRISE.—Perhaps no stronger evidence can e; adduced of the intrinsic value and unrivaled sefulness of Aver's Cherry Pectoral, than the fact. that in order to supply the demand the Proprietor has been compelled to build an immense block, ocupying a large part of a square on one of our prinipal thoroughfares, five stories of which is to be ccupied by his Laboratory for the preparation of he Cherry Pectoral alone. As this article has now won its way to the public favor solely by its success in curing diseases, this fact is some comment on its virtue.—Lowell Adv.

SHUT UP YOUR DOGS .- Mayor Kieffer has issued a Proclamation, requiring all owners of dogs, within the city of Lancaster, to confine or shut up their dogs, in a proper place, for the the term of 60 days, from the 1st inst. Any dog found run-ning at large, during that period, the owner will be subjected to a fine of \$5 for a male, and \$10 for a emale. Look out, dog owners.

The Borough of Lebanon has decided, by a ote of 263 to 97, in favor of the Council subscribing \$50,000 to the Lebanon Valley Railroad.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

Goshen P. O. in this County has been abol shed, and a new office established in place thereof at Fulton House (the house in which the celebra ted Robert Fulton was born,) to be called the "Fulton House" P. O., and JAMES BARNES, Jr.

Esq., appointed P. M. A new office has been established in Fulto Township, to be called "Wakefield," and Samune WILKINSON, Esq, appointed Postmaster.

The following gentlemen have been elected

officers of the Washington Encampment, No. 11 O. of O. F., for the present term

C. P., S. Welchens; H. P., J. F. Huber; S. J. Sprenger; J. W., J. R. Bitner; Scribe J. Westhaeffer; Treas. M. Zahm. STRASBURG LODGE, No. 361, I. O. O. F. E. Girvin, N. G.; Alexander Shultz, Y. G.; W. T. McPhail, Sec'y; Samuel Aumant, A. S.; Jacob Hildebrand, Jr., T.

Amount of Receipts, \$103,66. Contributing Members, 62. We had very fine showers in this region, o

Thursday and Friday evenings, which have greatly refreshed and invigorated vegetation of every kind The rain, on Friday evening especially, was ac companied with a storm, which partially unroofed several houses. A small portion of the slate roof on the west end of the county building, over the market house, was torn off. Several trees were also blown down in the city. Since Friday evening the heat of the weather has been a little mo lerated—if it only continues.

the Harrisburg Turnpike, above the Railroad, was almost completely demolished, and several other houses through the City more or less injured. At Mount Joy, and in that neighborhood, the

The dwelling house of Mr. Christian Kautz, or

storm of Friday evening was accompanied by hail which broke a great many panes of glass, and in jured somewhat the growing corn.

HIGH SCHOOLS.—The exercises of the High Schools, at Fulton Hall, on Saturday morning were in the highest degree satisfactory. The scholars of the Male High School acquitted themselves creditably, in Declamation. The Address by Gen. Fonn. was very able and appropriate—and the statements of Messis, Kline and Burnowes, in reference to the Schools, showed the system to be in the full tide of successful operation. Every thing passad off pleasantly; but we were sorry to see so few of our citizens in attendance. It evidently indicates Until I a want of proper interest on the subject of Com-

The exercises of the afternoon were better attended, and the Address of Mr. Hoon was doubtless an interesting one; but as we were compelled to go to press on Saturday afternoon, we are not able to give any of the particulars.

ARREST OF THE COLUMBIA NIGHT WALKER. The mysterious character who has kept the people of Columbia in a state of terror for two years past, has at last been arrested, and turns out to be a negro of the place by the name of Glasgow Fintour. Iwo weeks ago we noticed that he had left his can in Mr. Collins' house. This in part led to his detection. From Columbia he went to West Chester, where it is ascertained he spent some of the money taken from Mr. Righter. Thence he went to Cumberland county, where an attempt was made to arrest him; but he managed to escape, and was next heard of near Mercersburg, in Franklin Co. where Messrs. Collins and Minnich. of Columbia undertook to arrest him. He was discovered a work, and endeavoring to make off, when a volley from his pursuers, who were well armed, brough him down- a ball having struck him just in front of the ear and lodged in his temple. He was found to be armed with pistol and bowie knife. His can tors arrived in Lancaster with him on Monday evening .- Examiner.

SPLENDID CARRIAGE .- Messrs. Decker, Altich & Co., of this city, have built a new carriage, in the style of a double-seated French Calash, which will favorably compare with any specimen of its class produced in the Atlantic cities. It was made to the order of David Longenecker, of this city, at a cost of about \$1000. 7 It differs from any carriage ever before built in this section, being equal-Resolved, That the Superintendents of the Philadelphia and Columbia, and Allegheny Portage Railroads, and the Supervisors of the several divisions of the Pennsylvania Canal, be directed in the disbursement of money for the payment of debts, in all cases to pay first those creditors who have performed the labor, and in no case to pay any check roll or other evidence of debts in first hands of second certica, until all the debts in first hands. of second parties, until all the debts in first hands shall have been fully paid.

Resolved, That said Superintendents and Supervisors be also directed to draw from the Treasury, at the earliest practicable moment, as much money as may be necessary to pay all back debts due to laborers, engineers, and other hands in the employ of the Commonwealth, and that hereafter said parties be paid monthly, so long as the appropriation for that purpose may last.

The whole work combines neatness, strength and comtort, and reflects great credit upon the enterprise of the firm who made it, and the work, except the silver mounted lamps, having been done by Lancaster mechanics. This enterprising firm have proven that our citizens need no longer firm have proven that our citizens need no longer go out of their own city to secure work of the first class for elegance and durability. Any of our cit izens desirous of seeing this fine specimen of work manship, should by all means examine it.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE BUILDING. The Trustees of this Institution had a meeting on Tuesday evening last, to receive the designs fo the College building. We understand that four plans were submitted, and that that of Messrs. Dixon, Balbirnie & Dixon, 117 Baltimore Street, Baitimore, was adopted. Their design contemplates the erection of a building in the Collegiate Gothic Style, about 170 feet long and 3 stories high; to contain 6 class rooms, each of a size sufficient to hold 65 pupils, 1 large Chapel capable of holding 450 pupils, and two residences for Professors, one at each end of the building-these residences to be 25 feet 6 inches front, 3 stories high, and 3 rooms in depth. There is to be a central tower, about 130 feet high, with four pinnacles, to contain a clock and bell. Provision is made for the thorough ventilation and lighting of the building, and access is provided from each of the Professor's residence to the several floors, without exposure to the weather. The basement is to contain the heating apparatus, the necessary fixtures for ventilatio nd whatever culinary arrangements are required for the accommodation of the Professors and their families. The plan is so made that if at any time the Trustees should determine to lodge the Stu dents in the building, the requisite additions can be conveniently made. The architects are of opinion that a house, after their plan, can be crected at a cost of \$20,000—the amount to which the expenditure for this purpose has been limited. The spe cifications will be made out by the Architects be ween this and the 27th of July, when there will be another meeting of the Trustees, and proposals will be no doubt speedily invited for the construc-of the edifice.—Inland Daily.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF DOGS .-- The Mayor virtue of the authority vested in him by the act of February 27th, 1839 and February 13th, 1841, has issued a Proclamation, enjoining the owners of all Dogs within the City, to confine or shut up their Dogs in a proper place for 60 days, from July 1st, and requiring the Constables to be attentive and vigilant in enforcing said ordinance. The proclamation states that it has been represented to th Mayor that dogs laboring under symptoms of Hy drophobia have been seen in the city and vicinity drophobia have been seen in the city and vicinity, and that some persons have been bitten by them.—
The fine for allowing a dog to run at large in the streets or alleys during the period which the Mayor requires them to be confined, is \$5, one-half to go to the city and one-half to the use of the person making the complaint. It is the Constables dut to seize all dogs running at large during this period and have them suitably cared for in a proper place for 48 hours, during which time the ow for 48 hours, during which time the owner may redeem them, by paying \$1.50 for each dog, \$1 to go to the city, and 50 cents to the person seizing it.—

If not redeemed in this period, they are to be killed and buried at an expense to the city of \$1 each. NORTHUMBERLAND, July 1.

VIOLENT HALLTSORM.—A most terrific hail storm passed over this place from the west, about 3" o'clock this afternoon, extending some 5 miles, in width. Nearly every farmer has lost his entire harvest. Fruits of all kinds have suffered much. Several thousand window. lights have been broken in this place. In some building as high as 2000 in this place. In some building as high as 200 lights are broken. Some of the hallstones measured 72 inches in circumference. There is no estimating the extent of the damage. M. A. Rapp's loss will exceed \$1000.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. In Congress, July 4, 1776.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

When, in the course of human events, it become ecessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the sep-arate and equal station to which the laws of na-ture and of nature's God entitle them, a decent res-pect to the opinions of mankind, requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the

separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:—that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of appiness. That to secure these rights, govern ments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; but when-ever any government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying s toundation on such principles, and organizing its owers in such forms, as to them shall seem most powers in such forms, as to them snail seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Pru-dence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right them accustomed. But a when long train of abuses an usurpations, pursuing invariably the fame object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute des-potism, it is their duty to throw off such governnent and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such now is the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system o overnment. The history of the present King of the present King of repeated injuries and surpations, all having in direct object the estab-ishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid

He has refused his assent to laws the most whole some and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of nediate and pressing importance, unless su n their operation, till his assent should be mportance, unless suspended ed; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right nestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only
He has called together legislative bodies at pla ces unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his mea

He has dissolved representatives' houses repeated ly, for opposing with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such disso-lutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative power, incapable of annihilation, has turned to the people at large, for their exercise all the danger of invasion without, and convulsion

He has endeavored to prevent the population o these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their emigration higher, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing juiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, or the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and ent hither swarms of officers to harrass our peo

ple and eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, stand-ing armies, without the consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the military indepen-

ent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to risdiction foreign to our constitution, and unac knowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their For quartering large bodies of armed troops

mong vs; Among us; For protecting them, by a mock trial from pun-shment, for any murders which they should com-nit on the inhabitants of the States; For cutting off our trade with all parts of the

For imposing taxes on us without our consent

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefit trial by Jury. For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for retended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries o as to render it an example and fit instrument or introducing the same absolute rule into these

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally the forms of our government; For suspending our own legislatures; and decla-ring themselves invested with power to legislate for

us in all cases whatsoever. He has abdicated government here, by declaing us out of his protection, and waging war gainst us ;

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of

loreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with cir eumstances of cruelly المساوية المنظمية والمساوية المساوية leled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unvorthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their ountry, to become the executioners of their friends nd brethren or to fall themselves by their hands. He has excited domestic insurrections amongst is and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undiscriminate detruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have pe-itioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity; and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connection and correspon-dence. They too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinty. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which demands our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in wear in pages of final. kind-enemies in war, in peace friends

kind—enemies in war, in peace friends
We, therefore, the Representatives of the United
States of America, in General Congress assembled,
appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for
the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colo nies are, and of right ought to be, free and indepen dent States; that they are absolved from all alle giance to the British crown, and that all politica onnection between them and the state of Britain, is, and ought to be totally dissolved; that er to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States, may of right do.
And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, w mutually pledge to each other our lives, our for

tunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK, President-

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning last, the 26th ult, as a carriage containing three ladies, was coming down the hill just below Eliza bethtown, the horse took fright and started at full speed. The lady driving, through fright and ex citement, accidentally lost her balance and fell im mediately under the carriage entangled in the lines, was dragged a considerable distance, and only sa-ved from a horrible death, by the other two ladies, who, with great presence of mind, succeeded in running the horse along the fence, during which time both the ladies jumped out and very fortunately made their escape with a few slight bruises The speed of the horse was fully checked by the wheel of the carriage getting fast in the fence.—
Truly the lady dragged made a miraculous escape from an awful death, having received several brui-ses about the arm and shoulders, without being otherwise seriously injured. We learn that the names of the ladies are, Mrs. Metzler and daugh-ter, of Sporting Hill, and Miss A. E. Baily, of Do

FIRING SQUIBS.-LOOK OUT, Boxs !-- In pursuance of an Ordinance, recently passed by our City Councils, the selling and firing of squibs, &c., shall only be allowed on the 3d, 4th and 5th of July, in only be anowed on me od, and and of sury, in port, maryand, reports to cases since it first made pistols, Guns, Chasers, and other Fireworks, operating in a similar manner, are forbidden altogether. The port, maryand, reports to cases since it first made pistols, Guns, Chasers, and other Fireworks, operating its appearance is 165, of which 55 were fatal. The ting in a similar manner, are forbidden altogether.

Do you Ever Teel Cross? A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE HEAT!-We are an interrogative mood, and insist upon having an-

swers, either literal or implied, to all the queries

We ask you a plain question. Did you ever feel cross, without good and sufficient reason? Did you ever scold, when you knew you ought not to do so? Did you ever render half a dozen people unhappy, because you chose to be captious upon trifling points-points that you had no particular interest n, nor they either? If you ever did, you undoubtedly understand how to pity us, and all other mortals who sometimes err slightly and unthinkingly The thermometer in the room where we are now writing, indicates that the mercury is driven up to 94 degress. Only think of 94 degrees, in the shade! We all use boiling water, with an aromatic infu sion called tea or coffee, every morning. We are positive that washerwomen are compelled to in dulge in fires, no matter how terrific the heat of the sun may be. Engineers, cooks, bakers, foundrymen jewellers, etc., are constrained to use ignited coal he year round, notwistanding the intensity of the rays of the planet which gives light and life to all animal and vegetable things that adorn this mun dane sphere, and yet they do not grumble. The keep their temper, because, perhaps, they are sea soned, beyond complaint, to their salamandring pursuits. We, however, have lost both our tempe and our shirt collar. The former had been expen

ded upon every body within reach of our arm, or sound of our voice; the latter, in defiance of starch and decency, has indignantly hidden itself beneath the tender folds of our cambric neckerchief. Perspiration reeks from every pore in our epidermis and each particular inch of our goossamer gar ments is saturated, as if it had been treated to both. We feel as if caloric was the only elemen tary curse that ever afflicted mankind: and are al most induced to believe, that the nicest house New Yorker can inhabit, during warm weather. an ice house. We hate our pens, we detest our ink and we despise our foolscap. Oh, for a rural re treat, where the requirments of business are un known, and nothing but the greenest trees, and the coolest breezes are available! We do not exactly -a lodge in some vast wilderness.

but we should like to go where the Arkansas cos tume, a shirt collar and a pair of spurs, would b admissable and legitimate.

Seriously speaking, the oldest inhabitant cannot remember when the leafy month of June was as warm as the present month, now about to expire, has been. It has furnished physicians with an abundant crop of cholera morbus to harvest, and has given the four coroners of our city a very lu crative addition to their usual business. Nearly forty cases of coup de soliel have proved fatal here, and in adjacencies, since our last paper was issued By the way, let us inform the public how the usually fatal effects of an attack of sun stroke may be averted. The moment a victim is seized-do not shudder, tem, erance men!-give him or her a couple of gills of pure brandy. If that will not effect a rapid cure, chafe the stomach, until a revival is effected. Cold water should not be applied internally, under any circumstances. If attendant events will permit, place a mustard draught, or plaster, over the entire abdominal region. Any thing that will promote and equalize the circula tion of the blood, or will stimulate the nervou system, will bring about convalescence. In another paragraph, we have suggested a plan by which laboring men may be spared from the tatal embraces of old Sol. We urge employers to give the suggestion their earnest attention .- New York Atlas, of Thursday.

The Great Cities of the World.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA .-- We compile from Weber,s Volks-Kalender (People's Almanack) for 1853-published annually at Leinsic -the following table of the population of the largest cities in Europe and North America .-As the Germans are proverbially accurate in their statistical statements, it is to be presumed that this table may be relied upon as correct. As a matter of curiosity and reference, the table may be worth cutting out and preserving:



FRANCE AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS .- We hav dates from Honolula to the 30th of April. On the 6th of that month R. C. Wyllie, the Minister o Foreign Affairs, made an elaborate report to the Parliament, in which, referring to the former difficulties with France, he says:

"I am prepared to resume the negotiations with M. Perrin, the French Minister, under all the favorable auspices of the fullest assurances of the benev olent intentions of his Imperial Majesty Napoleo III., towards the Hawaiian people generally, and especially towards our sovereign personally; and that Monsieur Perrin, his Majesty's Plenipotentiary, is disposed to give practical effect to those intentions o as to obliterate all traces of past disagreement. to consolidate the King's independence, perpetuat Hawaiian nationality, and establish on a perma ent basis those relations of amity and commerce which unite nations by the strongest of all bonds, hose of mutual respect and interest, or advantage n regard to these islands. "So soon as the negociations are concluded I shall

xports, impose the chie burden of taxation on lose articles of luxury which are consumed by hose articles of luxury which are consumed by he rich, and reduce ii on those articles of necessity thout which the industrious poor cannot subsist MEXICAN AFFAIRS .- The New Orleans Picavune

which generally takes a very intelligent view of Mexican affairs, thinks that Santa Anna is desirous of precipitating a war with the United States .-That paper says: His own personal defeats have rankled in his

heart and envenomed his animosities to the North-ern invaders, who conquered and drove him from

the country, and he is apparently burning to re st military character by another paign, in which he promises a different fate. CHARGE OF ATTEMPT TO BRIBE.-J. B. Packer, Esq., Dr. Geo. Weiser and Mr. Charles Weaver, the latter, one of the present Commissioners of Northumberland county, were arrested on Friday last, on a charge of attempt-

ing to bribe Christian Albert, one of the Commissioners of the same county, for the purpose of inducing him to give his official sanction to wards a subscription of \$200,000 by the co, of Northumberland, to the stock of the Susquehanna Railroad Company. LOOK OUT, GIRLS .- At the Pennsylvania State

Fair, to be held at Pittsburg in September next, there will be a premium offered to girls under twenthere will be a premium onered to girls and the typone years of age, (and we never saw one beyond that yet,) of a silver cup for the best ten pounds of butter, and for the second best a pair of silver butter knives. For the best five pounds of butter, a set of silver ten-spoons, and for the second best a silver were. silver cup.

BALTIMORE, June 30 .- A letter from Williams ort, Maryland, reports 45 cases of Cholera on Tues-lay. The total number of cases since it first made

West Point Military Academy.

The annual review of the cadets at West Point by the Board of Examiners, commenced on the 1st ult. The life of a cadet at West Point is one of that chance, circumstances, or stubborn fact may hard study, under rigid discipline, as will be seen develope, either in obedience to, or against, our will from the following details, given by a correspon-

dent of the New York Herald: "He sleeps in the barracks, in a room with one ther; at five o'clock in the morning, in summer, and at half-past five in winter, the reveille awaken nim; he immediately rises, doubles up his blanker and matrass, and places them on the iron beistead; he studies until seven o'clock; at hat hour the drum beats for breakfast, and the cadets fall into rank and proceed to the mess pan.— Twenty minutes is the time usually spent at break. Guard-mounting takes place at half-past ser en; and twenty-four are placed on guard every day At eight o'clock the bugle sounds, and the recita tions commence. At one o'clock the bugle again sounds, the professors dismiss their respective soc-tions, the cadets form ranks opposite the barracks, and march to dinner. Between eleven and one. part of the cadets are occupied in riding, and other

fencing, daily.

"After dinner they have until two o'clock for ecreation, and from two till four they are employed at recitations. At four o'clock the bugle sounds, and they go either to battalion or artillery drill.-This exercise lasts an hour and a half. After that they devote the time to recreation until parade, which takes place at sunset. After parade they form in rank in front of the barrucks, and the names of the delinquents are read by an officer of the ca-lets. Supper comes next, and after supper recrean until eight o'clock, when the bugle sounds the call to quarters, and every cadet must be found in is room within a few minutes at study, and must remain there thus employed until half-past nine.— At half-past nine the bugle again sounds; this is called tattoo; and at ten the drum taps, and every cadet must then be in bed, having his light extin-guished and must remain there until morning. If during the night a cadet is found to be absent from guished and must remain there until morn during the night a cadet is found to be abse his room more than thirty minutes, and does not give a satisfactory account of himself, charges are preferred against him, and he is court marshaled. "The use of intoxicating drink and of tobacco is strictly repudiated; so are playing at chess, wear-ing whiskers, and a great many other things. The punishment to which cadets are liable, are privation of recreation, &c, extra tours of duty, repri-mands, or confinement to his room or tent, confinement in light prison, confinement in dark prison ismission with the privilege of resigning, and pub

c dismission.
"Through the months of July and August the cadets are encamped, the instruction is exclusively military. The only furlough allowed to cadets is two months, when they are in the third class.

"The pay of the cadet is twenty-four dollars per month, and his board costs him ten of this. From the balance he is required to dress and defray his other expenses, and he is prohibited from contractng debts without permission. As the reward for all his labor and deprivation, the cadet acquires an excellent education-in mathematics better probably than he can get at any other institution in the country. The training here of both body and mind is very thorough and complete."

Man Dogs .- In the present apprehension of hy-Irophobia, the following extract from Youatt's work on the Dog may be useful, by informing those who

dread the disease that there is a sure preventive & "The wound should be thoroughly washed and cleansed as soon as possible after the bite is inflict-ed; no sucking of the part, as is advised by many, for the purpose of extracting the poison, as the presence of a small abrasion of the lips would most as suredly subject the parts to inoculation. If the vound be ragged, the edges may be taken off with rs. The wound oughly cauterized with nitrate of silver, (lunar cause ic.) being sure to introduce the caustic into the depths of the wound, so that it will reach every par-ticle of poison that may have insinuated itself into the flesh. If the wound is too small to admit the tick of caustic, it may be enlarged by the knife taking care, however, not to carry the poison into the fresh cut, which can be avoided by wiping the knife at each incision. Nitrate of silver is a most powerful neutralizer of specific poison, and the af-fected parts will soon come away with the slough, no dressing being necessary, except perhaps olive oil, if there should be much inflammation of the

If the above plan be pursued, the patient need be under no apprehension as to the result, but make his mind perfectly easy on the point. This is the course generally pursued by all the vetermary surgeous of Europe, and there are few of them, who have not, some time in their practice, been bit-ten by rabid animals. Nevertheless, we never heard of their having suffered any bad effects from

be seared with red hot iron, which will answer as good a purpose, although much more painful in its

Mr. Blaine, in closing his able and scientific article on this subject, very justly remarks: "Would I could instil into such minds the uncertainty of the lisease appearing at all, even when no means have seen used, and the perfect security they may feel who have submitted to the preventive treatment de-tailed above. I have been bitten several times; Mr. Youatt several times also; yet, in neither of us was any dread occasioned. Our experience taught us the absolute certainty of the preventive means; and such I take it upon me to pronounce they always prove, when performed with dexterity and judg-ment.

THE EASTERN FIRMERIES.—The French cruisers are enforcing the fishery rights of their nation, in the vicinity of Miquelon, with much zeal, and the British Colonial fishermen are getting a taste of the same treatment they accorded last summer to the Yankee fishermen. Judging from the complaints which they make, they do not appear to entertain the opinion that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.'

A letter dated St. George's Bay, May 30, pub-lished in the St. John's Ledger, states that the French cutter has driven all the Euglish fishermen, about forty in number, out of the Bay. They were lorbidden to take any fish on board after the cutter arrived, and many were not allowed to take up their nets that were in the water. Their boats and her rings that were in them, were taken from them and the schooners compelled to go out of the bay with a strong head wind. Some that returned on account of the heavy sea and wind, were fired into by the cutter, and compelled to go out again with-out dropping anchors. The writer adds, "It made out dropping anchors. The writer adds, "It made the English blood chill to see the French humbling nd driving the English, to the number of forty vesand arrying the English, to the number of noty ves-sels, out of the bay, and firing into them," &c. We should think it quite likely. They can now sym-pathize with the Yankee fishermen, who have been, and are likely again to be, subjected to similar treat-ment at the hands of the British cruisers.—Boston

YELLOW FEVER IN RIO DE JANEIRO .-- A COITES YELLOW FEYER IN RIO DE JANEIRO.—A COITES pondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from Rio, under date of April 9th, gives a very discouraging account of the chances of life and health therefor foreigners. He enumerates some ten members of the diplomatic corps who have died there since the year 1849 commenced, and says that in addition to his the Pressing Minister and that, in addition to this, the Prussian Minister and submit to the consideration of his Majesty's Government a national tariff, so framed as to encourage his letter suffering from intermittent sever, and the the British Charge ad interim were at the date of II. S. Consul has, within the period named above, lost his only son and eldest daughter of yellow fever.

A very great number of foreign merchants and clerks have died of fever, and this year it is more violent and fatal than ever. He advises people to hesitate before running the risk of death at Rio and he concludes with the statement that it is the worst place in the world for consumptives, the daily number of deaths from pulmonary diserivalling those carried off by the fever.

On last Saturday a lad named John Burger, aged about 16; died at Heckersville from injuries received at the hands of a fellow workman. It apreceived at the hands of a fellow workman. It appears that the boy was engaged in driving a horse, with the teasing of which his assailant aquesed himself to the annoyance of young Burger, who threatened to strike him; whereupon his antagonist dealt him (Burger) a deadly blow—striking him with a pick upon the forehead. An inquest was held upon the body by C. W. Taylor, Esq. Verdict accordingly. To "cap the climax," the fiend was suffered to escape, and is still at large. May he speedily be brought to justice.—Miners Journal.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—In West Manchester backboth Occounty, on Wednessday last, a keg f powder having been left in a shed near near the welling of Mr. Witmer, in the absence of the famly, his son, aged eight years, set fire to it with a match, and was so shockingly burned that he died

INSPECTOR OF DRUGS .- We learn from Wash-INSPECTOR OF DRUGS.—We learn them in the ington that Dr. J. A. Morrison, of Chester county, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Inspector of Drugs for the port of Philadelphia. Dr. Morrison is a physician of high standing and has served in the lower House of Congress.

RAILBOAD CONTRACT.-The grading and masonry of the Susquehanna railroad from Sunbury to Lew-sburg, was allotted on Wednesday to Michael Burke, of Harrisburg, he being the lowest respon-

Blue fish, in great numbers, have appeared in the waters near Edgartown, Massachusets, and one day last week the boats took 2,800 lbs.