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.

Gubernatorial.

It is a time honored usage of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, to elect for a second term a Governor who has served faithfully in his high office, and of course our present excellent chief magistrate is not to be made an exception to the rule. McKean Snyder, Shultz, Wolf, Porter, and Shunk, were all reelected. The present State Treasurer has been re elected twice. The Auditor General and Surveyor General and Surveyor General are nominated for a second election, and it would be a singular freak of capriciousness, such as has never characterized our democracy, to set aside Goy, Bigler, than whom (without disparagement to others, be it said) we bave never had a more competent and faithful chief magistrate. Governor Bigler has administered the financial affairs of the State with consummate ability-diminishing the State debt, and increasing the revenues, without an increase of taxation. The North Branch Canal, which had dragged its slow length along for many years, is now being hastened to completion, and his first three years of administration will be signalized by bringing this great work into productive employment. And though other agencies have necessarily borne an honorable part in finishing this most important improvement, yet let it never be forgotten, that we are indebted to the firmness and resolution of Gov. Bigler for the efficient appropriations, and for the energy and zeal which have driven the work to speedy completion We remember well, about a year ago there was danger that the junction canal, the link necessa ry to connect the North Branch with the N. York canals at Elmira, would not be built. A Compa ny had been incorporated in the state of New York for the purpose, but several efforts had proved abortive to find subscribers of the stock, and if not built the North Branch would be without proper connec tions, and comparatively valueless. In that crisis Gov. Bigler threw his whole influence, personal and official, into the enterprise, and by his appeals roused the proper men into activity, who subshrib ed the stock, organized the Company, put the work under contract, and are now pushing it forward to have it ready for navigation as soon as the North Branch is finished. Though the whole line will not be opened for business before next spring, yet it is expected the water will be let in before the present season closes, and next year we may anticipate a continuous water communication from the great lakes at the north to the Chesapeake Bay, opening up and establishing forever, new and valuable markets for the vast mineral productions of the valley of the Susquehanna. The people of This recklessness must have its reward. It must northern Pennsylvania, who are about to witness this grand consummation, so long desired, will not soon forget Gov. Bigler, to whose wisdom, prudence firmness and energy they are so largely indebted. If discontents and complaints prevail elsewhere, they are not here. Our people are united in a sentiment of esteem and confidence for Gov. Bigler, and will demand, in tones of thunder, his re-nomination and The large receipts of gold from California and Ausre-election. We tell all ambitious aspirants, and tralia have for sometime past and continue to lull all malcontents, the democracy of the north will see to it, that no intrigue formed against their Gov. ernor shall prosper. The usages of the party entitle him to re-election, whilst the purity and successfulness of his administration, render that result s inevitable as it is proper and desirable.—Luzerne

Visit of the President.

presume, en route for New York, to attend the open ing of the World's Fair. He was to reach Baltimore yesterday and remain there over night-proceed to Philadelphia to-day, and leave for N. York to. morrow morning. His suite comprises Secretaries Guthrie and Davis, Postmaster General Campbell. Attorney General Cushing, and Mr. Fletcher Webster, his Private Secretary. A public reception will be given him in the above named cities, for which great preparations have been made.

MAIL ARRANGEMENT .- Postmaster Genera Campbell and M. R. Schleiden, Special Representative from Bremen, have just concluded an important arrangement, by which the mails will be con veyed between New York and Bremen in the steamers Hansa and Germania, about to be placed on that line, to run in connection with the Wash ington and Hermann. Tuis will afford semi-monthly trips throughout the year. The rates of postage will remain the same as heretotore, with pre-pay ment optional. Letters and papers sent to, or re ceived from, places beyond Bremen, will be subject to foreign inland postage in addition; but, ever with that, the Bremen route will still be cheaper and better than any other for correspondence with many parts of Germany. So says the Washing. ton correspondent of the North American.

THE FISHERY QUESTION -The Washington Union of Wednesday morning, announces that the Fishery negociations are proceeding, and that the President is making every exertion to adjust the difficulty and vindicate the rights of American cit izens. The U.S. Steamers Princeton and Fulton · have been despatched to the Fishing grounds to protect the American fishermen. Other vessels will be sent if required. The Union adds, that the Government possesses intelligence which cannot be made public, but has every reason to believe that no collision will take place during the pending of the negociations.

The new Government Envelope is said to be even more discreditable than the three cent stamp. The paper is flimsy and scarcely fit to write upon, and the engraving is very far below what the public were induced to believe it would be, and what the New York contractor had obligated himself to make it. We hope Judge CAMPBELL will put his veto

Had the contract been given to our friends, T. B CALVERT & Co., Philadelphia, we have no doubt the Envelopes would have been vastly superior. But their's is a Democratic establishment, and perhaps that was a barrier in their way with the late Whig Postmaster General.

JONATHAN GREGORY, Esq., well and favorably known to the press of this State as the Chief Manager of V. B. Palmer's News Agency, Philadelphia, died in that city, on the 24th ultimo, in the 67th year of his age, after a protracted illness

SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT .- The proceedings of this interesting exhibition will be found at length on our first-page-for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the Examiner & Herald.

The Coal depot building of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company at Cecil, on the Susquehanna river, opposite Havre-de-Grace, was destroyed by fire on Friday last.

A National Convention of Colored Men was held at Rochester, N. Y., last week. What the object of the assemblage was, the papers do not

The Coming Commercial Crisis. Nearly six years have elapsed since the discov-

great. It would not be far out of the way to put the product of that country down at fifty millions of dollars. To be within limits, we estimate the aggregate addition to the gold currency of the worldwithin the past six years, to be about two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. This leaves for the arts and sciences the product of all countries, but California and Australia. It appears by official returns received from time to time from the great banking institutions of Europe and the United States. that there has been no increase in the amount of gold bullion or coin in their vaults. The total amount on hand now is no greater than it was six years ago. It has not, therefore, become the basis of the paper currency. The increased value of metallic currency must have passed from the mints into active circulation, or, at all events, nto the hands of the people. It is pretty well esablished that it has not served as a foundation for the immense credit structure which has been raised to such a dizzy height in all quarters of the globe. The progress of financial knowledge, and the genius of the age, have wiped out all old systems, and a new order of things exists. What would have been considered an impossibility a few years since in banking is now daily practised, apparently with impunity. There was a time, within the recollection of middle-aged men, when gold and silver were absolutely necessary as a basis for banking operations-when it was considered the sole representative of the paper currency of the country. Since that time a revolution has been realized; and the precious metals appear to be of no consequence. except for the purposes of making change and trans porting from one section of the world to another in regulating balances of trade. We now find bank springing up by the dozen in all parts of the counry, and launching out at once into the most expanded movements, without five dollars in gold or silver in their vaults. Credit is their basis. Paper promises to pay are the foundations of the whole future inflation, and one class of credits serves to support another. They are piled up one upon the other, the first having to sustain the whole, until the weight becomes so great that the whole fabric tumbles with a temendous crash to the bottom. Government and State stocks and bonds form the first strata; then comes city, county, town and village bonds, and so on up, until the most worthless, val ueless paper securities form the capsheaf. There appears to be no limit to the amount or variety and the first warning the builders of this splendid structure get of its rottenness is a complete pros tration and destruction, spreading ruin and dismay mong those engaged in its erection. During the last five years the financial and com

nercial community have been rapidly rushing onward in this channel. They have been actively engaged in creating evidences of debt, without the emotest idea, apparently, of the consequences.-Bonds have been manufactured by the million, an sold, either at home or abroad, to the highest bidder, and frequently at a great sacrifice. All sorts of internal improvements have been commenced and partially completed, and every species of ex travagance entered into without the first thought of where the means of payment were coming from. sooner or later reach its culminating point. We do not intend here to point out the method of preventing it, or a remedy for its cure. At present we shall confine ourselves to the fact that such a state of things exists as will bring upon us all the evils which have heretofore so often followed such an artificial expansion of public and private creditthe public mind into a fancied security. It is an gued that so long as the supply of precious metals continues undiminished there can be no danger of a revulsion. This is a dangerous delusion. The receipts of gold in large sums will only hasten the collapse and make it more disastrous when it comes All the unmined gold in the whole world would not restore public confidence when widely prostrated. Credit, both public and private, is a very delicate, sensitive, element to deal with Wa may for many years go on prosperously. All the future may be full of promise. All may be sunshine, and not a solitary spec be visible in the financial or commercial horizon, when suddenly a dense black cloud may obscure the whole, and gloom and despair be visible where but a moment before all was confidence and hope. We have known panics to take possession of the public mind as instantaneously as a summer cloud will shut out the mid day sun. The immediate cause is seldom or never

clearly shown, but its effect is withering. While credit is enormously inflated, the financial and mercantile systems of the world are in an unhealthy, diseased condition, and we know not what moment it may take an acute form, and prove fata to many whose condition particularly subject them to its influence. That we are approaching such a state of things with rapid strides no one who coolly and calmly watches the expansion of credit, the extension of extravagance, the headlong way in which all are rushing into every species o indebtedness, can for a moment doubt. Our impe tus has already reached such a height that we ques tion if it is possible to stop without causing serious damages. We might perhaps with safety put down the brakes and apply all our force to a gradual slacking of speed; but it would not do to reverse the motive power while under full headway, for we might bring about by such a movement the very evils we wish to avoid.-New York Herald.

SLAVE LABOR IN VIRGINIA -A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, who has taken a recent excursion on the Rappahannock and about Freder cksburg, noticed that labor appeared to be scarce nd high, and a general complaint in Virginia of the scarcity of labor—owing to the emigration of so many proprietors with their slaves. Good cradlers, whether black or white, command readily two dollars a day, -- a high price in proportion to the low rate of the produce market. Looking to the character of the laborers in the harvest, he was struck to notice a great change within the last thirty years. There is, with the slaves, more of free black, and much more of white than formerly. A few foreign laborers, German and Irish, are now coming into the country. It is very clear to him that the time is to come, and is not very far off when, in that part of the country, slaves will be retained chiefly for home servauts, while labor in the field, as well as in all mechanical employments will be free, and, for the most part, white,

II A number of veterans who celebrated a Philadelphia, on the 18th inst., the anniversary of the declaration of the war with England in June, 1812, adopted resolutions recommending the survi vors of the war of 1812, annually hereafter, in every State, to celebrate the 18th day of June as a general jubilee, and providing for the call of a con vention of all who served in the war of 1812, to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 8th of January, 1854, to be composed of delegates from the several states, to decide upon such measures as they shall deem expedient, for reviewing and keeping alive the records of their past history, and do ing justice to those who may have claims upon our

Dr. NATHANIEL CHAPMAN, of Philadelphia, well and widely known, died on Friday, the 1st inst., aged 74. He was a native of Virginia and graduated in medicine in Edinburg, Scotland. He was elected in 1811 professor of Materia Medica in the Pennsylvania University, and in 1816 was chosen to the Chair of Practice. He resigned in 1850,

common country.

The Whig National Committee of 1853. The people of Tennessee have but a faint idea o ry of gold was made in California, and within that he sinister and corrupting practices adopted at the ast election by the Whig managers to effect the time at least two hundred millions of gold have seen added to the currency of the world from that ection of Scott and Graham. We have received ormation of some of these practices, the substan single source. Australia has not been so long in the field, and the product has not, therefore, been so

which we now present to the public, and o which we challenge an authoritative denial.

Last summer and autumn Truman Smith, the otorious Scott-Whig senator from Connecticut, and Fitz Henry Warren, ex-Whig Assistant Postmaste eneral, were members of the committee abov entioned, and staved most of the time, until th election was held, at Washington. They occupied extensive rooms in $4\frac{1}{2}$ street, and were employed in corresponding and distributing document throughout the country. Some half a dozen clerks some of them attached to the departments, aided them in their "duties." Smith did most of the franking of the committee, except in those State where it was supposed his frank would injure the

Whig cause. The funds to defray the expenses of this commit tee were raised by voluntary contributions from Whig members of Congress and others, and means were resorted to by the committee to enforce the payment, by Whig incumbents of office in differen rtions of the Union, of "assessments upon thei office and patronage" to promote the triumph of the Whig cause. Agents and collectors were sent throughout the country to collect this tax. It has been estimated that nearly two hundred thousand dollars were raised by the committee in different

We have been informed of one case deserving

we have been informed of one case deserving particular notice. It was the attempt to levy black mail upon the postmaster at Boston. On the 21st of August the firm of "Smith & Warren," addressed a letter to the postmaster, dated at the Whig Committee Rooms, Washington, advising him that the committee had found it "imperatively necess; to call upon the Whig office-holders through out the Union to contribute money to "promote the election" of the Whig candidates. They express their confidence that the postmaster would respond to the call: and that on such confidence they have procured the money from P. Greely, Jr., the collector of the customs at Boston, and they for ward a draft on the post office, through Greely for one thousand dollars from which Greely is to "reim burse" himself. They state that the just "asses ment on the office and patronage " of the postma ter would be "three thousand dollars," and clain credit for their liberality in drawing for one they are information of the control of the control of the del, is a rich exemplification of the political moral-ity of its authors. It is signed by "Smith" and tity of its authors. It is signed by "Smith" and by "Warren." Greeley, in presenting the draft, writes to the postmaster another letter, dated "Custom-house, Boston, September 18th. 1852," soliciting the postmaster to comply with the requisition The postmaster, on the 20th of September, 1852 writes to Greely, refusing to pay the draft, and giving his reasons, and refusing to levy any contributions on his clerks or letter carriers for any such object, and on terms somewhat indignant. Greeley hen writes to the postmaster another letter, dated 'Custom-house, Boston, September 21, 1852," inuiring if the objection was to the "amount" snec er would contribute. The postmaster, who was a Union Websterite, promptly replied on the same day, refusing to make any contributious as requested, and stating that his aid to promote the success of those he agreed with would be "liberal," but he hould choose his own time and select his own reinjents: and that he should not yield a single cent "Smith & Warren," and that the collector must, therefore, seek his "re-imbursement" from some other quarter. The collector (Greeley, jr.) then wrote to the postmaster a letter, dated "Custom nouse, Boston, Sept. 22 '52,"stating that he intended to tell the committee of the postmaster's conduct. The postmaster replied on the same day, stating e hoped full copies of all the correspondence be forthwith sent to the committee. The collector, Greeley, ir., then wrote a somewhat spitetul letter to the postmaster, dated "Custom house, Sept. 22, 1852," saying that the committee did not ostmaster, dated "Custom house Sept. 22, 1852," saying that the committee did not anticipate from what "they were told and knew" of the postmaster's "antecedents," &c., that he would pay up; but that he (Greeley, jr.) had told them a a different story, and besought them "not to condemn him before trial," but "that the trial had now been made." He scores the postmaster severely, inclinating pretty plainly that he is a piggary. sinuating pretty plainly that he is a niggard stingy locofoco in disguise, and no better than he should be. The postmaster did not answer this letter, nor did he pay up, but, on the contrary, sup-ported Pierce and King.

All the letters of the collector are written on Uncle Sam's finest official paper, and have "Custom louse, Boston," engraved in copper plate at the head, nd the word "sir" also, to which last word in the first letters, while trying to wheedle and coax the postmaster out of the dimes and dollars to "reimherse" himself, Greeley, jr., affectionately prefixes the word "dear" in his own handwriting. The postthe word "dear" in his own handwriting. master, at the time, in self defence against mis-representations of his enemies, was constrained to e ibit the correspondence to more than one of his friends, who took careful note of its purport, and we are not merely enabled from information thus derived, but from other authentic sources, to give the dates, &c., of several of the letters as about of the foregoing statement.

As this correspondence was clearly official and be ween official personages upon office affairs, it should found on record in the post office letter-book and on that of the custom house. It may, however have been suppressed from the record. We trust the Postmaster General will call on the postmaster, and the Secretary of the Treasury on the collector for a full copy of it. It will then be ascertained in t has been suppressed.

thas been suppressed.

This correspondence and all like practices corrupting the elective franchise should be exposed and the guilty parties punished. If there he no express municipal law for the correction of such of fences against public morality, public opinion will do much to punish the offenders. Congress should, nowever, enact a law making such practices in federal elections felonies, and the Senate of the United States should promptly expel any senator who would dishonor and disgrace his position by such

We learn that Greeley, jr., who has been cashiered by President Pierce from the collectorship of Boston, advanced to the "Smith & Warren" committee upwards of seventeen thousand dollars! An chards, meadows would adorn the land. any of this sum was Uncle Sam's funds. A senatorial committee should be raised at the next sesion of Congress to probe the whole matter, as well o this end as with a view to preventive and remedial legislation against such courses, and also to exevery senator who has been particeps in such dis-

eputable proceedings.

The public is deeply interested that answers be made to the inquiries as to what the firm of "Smith & Warren" did with all this money, and the tens thousands of dollars levied and assessed in addition upon whig office-holders throughout the country. Some dozen postmasters in New England try. Some dozen postmasters in New England were taxed large sums, and most of them paid, and others paid \$100 and \$50, and so on, upon the requisition of "Smith & Warren." The postmasters of 1852, Charlestown, Mass., Springfield, Worcester and Lowell should be brought to the book by the

enate committee.

The full extent and amount of the taxation of forced loan" paid by the trembling office holders fear of losing their offices if they refused, is not, and probably never will be, fully known, even after congressional investigation. It is doubtless not less than the amount stated. How much of this common fund was honestly appropriated by the firm of printing, and how much otherwise," it is probable also will not be known Who was all this money paid to? Is any part of it yet on hand? If in "Smith & Warren's" pockets, that use is it to be applied to? Was any part employed to buy votes?—are all important in

It there is any balance unexpended it ought to be sgorged. It should be handed over disgorged. It should be maniced over to induct. Whittlessy for the Washington monument, or to the "reformed" whig office-holders at the metropolis and throughout the Union, some of whom doubtess deserve aid from those by whom they were beguiled and deluded into error, rather than allow Smith & Warren" to appropriate it to their own es. If there has been any profitable speculations made with any residuum, the whig party generally should share of the profits of such speculations Smith & Warren" are but trustees, and it is a max-

im of law and equity, that trustees shall not profit by the use of the trust fund.

The vicious influence of this corrupt and corupting committee extended throughout the whole country in the last campaign, and Tennessee was an especial subject of its regard. Thousands upon pamphlets, teeming with misrepreentations of every kind, were scattered over this State by every mail, f. anked by the Whig members of Congress, who were placed upon the committee for such purpose. We do not object to the aising of funds in a legitimate mode, by voluntary contribution, and to be honestly devoted to the essemination of information and facts amongst he people; but it is this prostitution of political ace to constrain officeholders to pay a tax imposed by illegal authority, that we condemn a

Public justice demands the exposure of all thes ings, and of those concerned in them. If Whigh know of any similar practices in the Democrati party, we hope they will expose them. The infamy of the guilty parties should be proclaimed to the

American people from the housetops. Their names should become a scorn and a bye-word throughout the land. We challenge our adversaries to fix any such imputation upon any prominent Democrat— We trust the Union at Washington will do its duty in this matter, and aid in ferreting out the truth.

The names and stations of the Whig-corrupting committee men and of the clerks should be obtained and published, and let the innocent clear their

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The "Colored" Race. The Newark Eagle says :- The condition of the so-called "Colored" Race in the United States, whether bond or free, has excited much interest in the public mind, and many very absurd and ridiculous plans have been suggested toward affording relief. An able writer has recently entered upona discussion of the subject, and in the course of his remarks states many palpable truths in a forcible way. At the outset he says that " one thing is certain, abonism, in the mode urged by Garrison and his followers, has proved a total failure, as every cool, intelligent man supposed it would. Nor have other political parties, opposed to slavery, been more sucessful. Not the slightest impression has yet been made on the South in the direction of emancipation either has any proposition, originating in the nonslave holding States, met with general approval in any quarter. Passion and misrepresentation bave rmed the staple of all efforts thus far proposed those not involved in the system. Two capital mistakes were committed by each

the organizations, abolitionists and free soilers, n their anti-slavery crusade, in the outset. Both ommenced by attacking the slave-holders, repreenting them as sinners above all men-men heartss, cruel, ungodly, and devoid of every Christian irtue. This was their first grand error. The secnd consisted in depicting the condition of the slave colors ten-fold blacker than the reality. A large ajority of the American people, opposed as it is o slavery, and ready as it is at any feasible moent to sacrifice much for ultimate emancination know that both these representations are false, or, if not absolutely false, gross exaggerations. The whole South, and every unprejudiced man visiting the South, know very well that as a people, elaveholders are as pious, moral, and philanthropic as any equal number in the non-slave holding States, Equally as well known is it that the condition of the slave, though attended with many evils and hardships incident to labor everywhere, is by no neans so miserable as it has been represented by he abolitionists

So palpable and gross have been these misrepre ntations, that a reaction has already commenced and the danger now is that the matter will soon ither cease to occupy public attention at all, or conire a sanction incompatible with the ultimate vell being of the African race in this country .-That this would be a calamity for both races is un deniable."

The same writer says that the condition of the ree black, or colored population, in the States, slave, as well as non-slaveholding, shows conclusively that emancipation, immediate or gradual, if the enfranchised are still to remain among us, would be no great boon to the African race. It would still occupy the lowest stratum in the crust of society without the remotest possibility of rising above the condition assigned it by the inexorable fiat of an instinct which knows no mercy. Emigration alone promises to the colored race the happiest future; not emigration to some remote portion of our own country; for here, everywhere, even in its wildest nooks and corners, the Anglo-Saxon has adready taboo'd every acre and to the whole affixed the seal f his everlasting meum against the world. Of all the earth, Africa alone-the cradle of his racepresents a theatre on which we may test the experiment of independent nationality. Even this may fail, but as a last hope, philanthropy should gird up its loins and make ip its loins and make whatever sacrifices are nec-essary, in testing once for all, the grand experiment f African colonization.

The Great Enterprise.

A Railroad to connect the Atlantic with the Pa ific coast, is no longer regarded as a visionary idea, in any quarter, neither is its construction voted prenature, by the far-seeing, enterprising men of the nation. How is it to be made? Col. Benton, that veteran politician, who has shown more real independence and good sense than many men who have received more praise and place, upon less merit, tells us how he would do it: I am for it as a national work, to be done by the

Inited States on its own territory, from the western rontier of Missouri to the eastern line of California, and paid for out of the public lands on its route. am for the farmer and settler against the specula or, and for a national free road against a corporation monopoly. I am for making the road, and settling the country on each side of it on the pre-emption principle—that principle which had but few advocates when I went into Congress, and which fought up to established popularity. I am for that principle, and for giving every settler his preemption right in a quarter section; and so collect settlers upon both sides of the road, and through its whole extent. They would populate the entire route the first season. They would raise provisions enough to support the road. They would be labor rs to work upon it. They would pay for making the road with the money which they would give for pre emptions. They would guard and direct it after it was done. They would themselves become a part of the wealth, strength, and glory of the country, attached to it by its soil; and convert ing the whole widerness, as if by magic into a scene of civilization and refinement, and houses, fields, or nvestigation should be had to ascertain whether churches, mills, would rise up. Flocks and herds and a numerous population, would give joy and an imation to the scene. The pre-emption principle would do all this. Look at Platte country, and ee what pre-emptions have done there; the do the same on the Kansas, the Upper Arkansas pose and punish, by expulsion or censure, any and the San Louis, and other parts of the central route and they would complete the making of the road n a briet time."

ROAD I AW - The Supreme Court, at Harrisburg ave made the following decision:

1. When a road has once been opened by the su ervisors, its location cannot afterwards be altered y another supervisor, for the purpose of placing ton what he may suppose to be its proper site. 2. All authority under the order to open is exhausted by the action of those to whom is was di-rected, and cannot be resumed, although the first location was not according to the report of the

3. But this rule does not prevent subsequent su pervisors from clearing out a road to its prope

4. When a track has once been made on which the public can pass, the whole legal breadth of the road is to be taken as devoted to public use and though the power to-make another location i gone, the right and duty of the supervisors to re full force.

Another New Locomotive .- . The second ne ocomotive made by the New Jersey Manufactu ring Company made its first trip on the 4th inst. with the accommodation train from Philadelphia .-It is named Conowingo, and is large, powerful and vell built. It looks as though not so expensively inished as the " Keystone." It brought the train here 15 minutes before the scendule time. We trus that the specimens of these Locomotives on the Road, will in time cause the permanent withdrawal of the second-rate engines which have heretofore een in use. The State in justice to itself, and the travelling public, should insist upon future con ractors preparing a first-class article.

Accidents.-A man, whose name we did no earn, was killed by the fast line, on its way up rom Philadelphia, on yesterday. He was walking n the track.

Another person-name unknown-was struck lightning a few miles east of this city, on yes erday afternoon, and instantly killed.

I A terrible storm occurred in the vicinity o New York, on Saturday. A building containing ifty persons, was blown down, and only six of the hole number are known to have escaped. Seven podies were taken from the ruins the same evening and many more are believed to have perished.

AMERICAN LAW REGISTER.—The ninth numb of the Law Register has been received. It contains much original matter of interest together with valuable abstracts of late American and English

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS

CORRECTION.—We are requested by a friend to state that the appointment of P. M. at Rock made, not in consequences of the removal P. Boyd, late P. M., but on account of his resignation, which had been forwarded to the Depa n the month of February last.

DIVIDENDS .- The Lancaster, Elizabeth Middletown turnpike road has declared a se nual dividend of \$2.25 on each share of stock, and the Lancaster and Susquehanna turnpike, \$6 per

SUDDEN DEATH .- A child of Mr. Henry Miller West King Street, died suddenly on Saturday even ing, the 2d inst. While cuting a ground-net, a por tion lodged in its wind-pipe, by which it was choked to death.

The following additional Postmasters have en appointed in this county:

PETER H. LYNE, at Millersville. HAMILTON AYRES, New Holland

John Martin, Conestoga. Cyrus Miller, Terre Hill. We direct the attention to the card of J. . Seiling, in another column. Their experience and skill as Painters, &c., must ensure for them a liberal share of public patronage.

DEAD .- Mr. John Shertz, who was injured on the railroad on Thursday last, below Lemon Place, died the same evening. He is a brother of our fel. low-citizen, Christian Shertz, Esq., and resided in the neighborhood of Lemon Place.

Lancaster Council, No. 25, O. U. D. of Amer ea, have elected the following Officers for the ensuing term : Ann W. Reese, G., Elizabeth Shutt A. G., Anna M. Hambright, R. S., Susan S. Hamoright, F.S., Elizabeth Gorrecht, T., Caroline Winow, C., Elizabeth Lewers, A. C., Catharine Buch, I. P., Catharine Bowman, O. P., Matilda R. An drews, Ex. G.

A NUISANCE.-The Inland Daily is of the opinon that, if the ensuing winter does not set in too early, the persons employed to remove the foundaions of the Old Court House may get done with he job during the present year. At the present ate of going on we think it extremely doubtful. It is not every year that an old Court House is to be taken down, and the inference is that it would be a pity to spoil so good a job by hurrying through vith it. But joking aside, is there no way by which the nuisance can be abated? It is absolutely a disgrace to the City, and if the Mayor has the power, we think he ought to assume it, he should lirect the Street Commissioner without delay to have the Square cleared off and the nuisance renoved. Even if it requires a little stretch of auhority, the people will sustain him in its exercise, THE FOURTH.-The day passed off about as usu-

al. There was, however, rather more drunkenness and rowdyism than common—the allegation of the Express to the contrary, notwithstanding; and notwithstanding also the assurance given the Editors of that very fair and impartial paper, by certain persons arrested, who with hat in hand, made their beisance and promised that "their first shall be their last offence." In the police reports of that paper we find the name of some six or seven poor devils arrested for drunkenness, &c., but there were others tucked up for the same misconduct, whose names do not appear. These latter, however, move in a higher sphere—hence their names are suppressed. What astonishing impartiality! The Mayor and City Police discharged their duty faith fully without "fear, favor or affection," and for this they are entitled to the thanks of the community. We are sorry we cannot say as much for the Express man, who assumes to be the censor morun of the City.

The parade of the Buchanan Rifle, on the 4th was highly creditable to the corps. They looked well and marched well, and their evolutions and firing were excellent

FIRE.-On Thursday morning the new brick table, belonging to A. W. Russel, in the rear of his residence in Orange st., was accidentally set or fire by two little boys, who were playing among some shavings in the lower part of the stable. The building with its contents were almost totally destroyed, including a lot of hay, carpenters tools window and door frames, and lumber. Fortunately the building was of brick and covered with slate roof, which kept the flames confined within for ome time, otherwise Mr. Kirkpatrick's extensive stablishment, and several other adjacent buildings would in all probobility have been destroyed. The loss to Mr. Russel will amount to nearly four hun dred dollars, on which there was no insurance.-The firemen deserve much credit for saving the surrounding property from injury. Even the shrub bery and new fences near the building on fire were not the least injured. We understand that Mr. Rus sel, in conjunction with the owners of the adjoin ing property, intend presenting the Firemen with a suitable testimonial of regard for their praise worthy conduct on the occasion. A card of thanks will be found in another.—Express.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS .- We are in formed by Luther Richards, Esq., the Register of this county, that the Marriages, Births and Deaths, registered till Jluy 1st, 1853, in accordance with the provisions of the General Registration Law, which went into operation on the 1st July, 1852 was as follows, Marriages, 536; Births, 633 Deaths, 318; Total, 1487. From this, it appears that a larger proportion of Marriages has been registered than of either Births or Deaths. Many of the Deaths were, no doubt, registered in consequence of the compulsory provision of the law requiring such registration prior to the granting of etters of administration or letters testamentary.-With regard to Births, no such provision exists, and for this and other reasons, the number has been somewhat limited. The registration law is still it force, though efforts were made to repeal it at the see it has been observed even partially in this county, contrary to the general expectation, and trus t will be more generally respected hereafter .- In-

LANCASTER, July 5th, 1853. Lancaster Council No. 25, United Daughters o America, adopted the following Resolutions, June

Whereas, it has pleased an all wise Providence to call from our beloved sister Mary E. Sawville, of our respected Order, we are called to mourn our brance. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we will forever cherish and hold in remembrance the social meetings we held with her in our respected Order. Resolved, That in the death ef sister Mary E.

Sawville, our Order has lost a good and true mem-ber, that the Charter of Lancaster Council No. 25 be hung in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the bereaved husband and relatives in their loss, of an affectionate wife, an affectionate daughter and sister, and hat a copy of these resolutions be sent to the fam ly, and published in the papers of this city.

Committee.—Mary Ball, Caroline Wincow Mathews, Catharine Collins, Matilda Andrews.

Lancaster, June 22d 1853.
At a meeting of Penna, Association No. 38 I. O. of P. on Wednesday evening June 22d, the following premable and resolutions were unanimously Whereas, it has pleased the Dixine Ruler of the

and in the midst of her usefulness, we deeply lanent this unexpected dispensation.

Resolved, That in the Death of our esteemed and beloved sister Mary E. Sawville whose amiable disposition and goodness of heart, has endeared her to every member of the Order who had the pleasure f her acquaintance.

Resolved, That we tenderly cherish the recol-

lection of our departed sister, and will hold in re-membrance the social meetings we held with her. Resolved, That we respectfully tender to husband and family of our deceased sister, our sympathy in their affliction. That he who has thus seen meet in their affliction. That he who has thus seen meet to afflict, may also see meet, when his time shall arrive, to administer sustaining consolation. Resolved, That the Charter be hung in mourn-

ing for the space of three months.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the husband and family of the deceases recorded in the minutes and published in the particular of the control of the partic pers of this City. Committee.—Susan S. Hambright, Susan Okeson, Catharine Bowman, Mary Erisman, Elizabeth Ken-dig, Margaret E. Cormany.

Military Celebration.

The Buchanan Rifle Company celebrated the ith by marching through the different streets of the city, firing salutes at various points. After having marched from between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, and received a handsome flag, which was presented to them by Capt. J. Sommer, the excellent Commander of the Company, at noon they arrived in Centre Square where four salutes were fired, when they proceeded to John S. Morton's Hotel, South Queen Street, to partake of the collation

which had been served up for the occasion When the repast was over, according to previ arrangements, Capt. Geo. Sanderson read the Declaration of Independence. Hon, I. E. Hiester, who had been selected as the Orator of the day, then delivered an eloquent address, which was greeted with great enthusiasm and marked satisfaction After the address, the following resolution offer

hv H. S. Mvers. Esq. was adopted: Resolved. That the thanks of the Buchanan Riff Company are hereby tendered to I. E. Hiester, Esq., for the able, eloquent, and patriotic address with which he has this day favored and delighted us.

Lieut, T. B. Barton then replied on the behalf of the Company, returning the thanks of the same to Capt. Sanderson and Hon. I. E. Hiester, after which

the following toasts were read: By John S. Morton .- The day we celebrate -- Ma it be perpetuated throughout this Republic by fu-ture generations until time is no more, and may its perpetuation inspire that patriotism in the breasts of all nations that they may follow the example of our Sires, proclaim their Independence, depose Kings and Emperors, and establish free and inde us maintain them until water ceases to flow and

wood to grow.

By Lieut, S. H. Slaymaker.—To the memory Sergeant Jasper—A noble son of South Carolina— and a Rifleman—who replanted our colors upon the walls of Fort Moultrie in the face of a heavy fire from a British fleet and who afterwards los life in a similar endeavor to support the flag of his

country.

By H. A. Rockafield.—The Buchanan Rifle—The pride of our city, and may their dismemberment only take place after witnessing the extinction o the last foe of our liberties. By James Coyle -4th of July 1776-The day that gave birth to a nation of freemen; long may it be remembered, not only in America, but where ver a heart may yearn for liberty. By Capt. Sommer.—The memory of Henry Clay

John Adams, and Andrew Gallatin, signers of the Treaty of Ghent in 1812.

By Quartermaster W. M., Gorinley—The Buch and Rifts, composed of Mechanics—May their names be inscribed upon the tablets of every citizen soldier's memory in no less characters than the signature of John Hancock to the Declaration of Inde-

By L'eut. White.-The Island of Cuba-May she soon become one of the glorious United States.

By J. Myers.—The Buchanan Rifle Company—
The pride of our citizen soldiers, may their numbers speedily be doubled.

By M. A. Withers.—The American Riflemen—

The deadly foes to foreign despotism-The bulwark of our liberty; May the crack of their arms be the sound that shall call to liberty and order the By Sergeant G. H. Ehrisman.—Here is the mai hat raised the corn, that fed the goose, that bore the quill, that signed the Declaration of Iedepen-

By Lieut. T. B. Barton .- The Volunteers of our Country-May they never allow one right to be relinquished, guaranteed them by our glorious Con-

By F. H. Carpenter .- The Orator of the Day -- Although young in years, his patriotism, talent and statesmanship give ample assurance, that as our representative in the national Councils, he will ever defend that Constitution which guarantees full liberty to every American citizen.

By Sergt. McGuigan. - Capt. Sommer - May h ong enjoy his position as Captain of the Buchana

By Geo. Sanderson.—The Buchanan Rifles-Pa triotic and true, the officers and members of the corps will ever be found on the side of their cou ry—prompt and willing to defend it against the assaults of foreign enemies and domestic traitors. May the Company have a prosperous career, and long continue to be the pride and ornament of our

By Lieut. E. K. Young.-John Paulding, David Williams, Isaac Van Wert.

By a Private.—The Buchanan Rifle Company lay harmony and union ever be with them.

By D. E. Campbell.—Our National Emblems, the

glorious Stars and Stripes-May their present li

never grow dim.

By H. J. St. Clair — The Buchanan Rifles -- The Flower of Lancaster; may they be the first to form for war, as they have in peace. By Lieut. Slaymaker.—May it soon fall to the lot of the Buchanan Rifles to remove the reproach of a want of readiness to go into actual service from the Volunteers of Lancaster City.

S. Bear.—The American Eagle Sergt. A May he spread his wings of liberty over the known By Elias Eby-The Buchanan Riflemen-May

they at all times guard us and keep us safe.
By Sergt, A. S. Bear,—Gen. Frederick Hambright
—Respected as a soldier and esteemed as a citizen. The ceremonies throughout were interesting and vere highly enjoyed by all who participated in them, every one expressing himself not only satissed but much pleased

The Fourth in Conoy.

CAPT. SANDERSON :- Dear Sir-As the prints the day are filled with accounts of the Fourth!! in various places; it may not be out of the way to state that the Democracy of Conoy are still in the land of the living and, as ever, ready for fun. Haviand Othe living and, as ever, ready for fun. Having had no excitement since our jubilee last fall, our
patriotism was up to the bursting point and required a general explosion upon the great National
Holiday. Therefore to "do up the cakes nicely,"
early in the morning a large flat carried the crowd
across to the beautiful island in the river opposite
Bainbridge—where after running the stars and
stripes up to the highest tree tops, a range of tables were set out and at the proper hour, we had ples were set out and at the proper hour, we had served any quantity of superior Turtle soups pre served any quantity of superior Turtle soups pared by some of the boys "that know how," served any quantity of superior Turtle soups pre-pared by some of the boys "that know how," and I might also add, put away by some others boys that know how, for the big iron kettle held nearly a barrel. After dinner the meeting was regularly organized by appointing Emanuel Nagle, Presidenty Dr. Filbert, John Hawk, Philip Cowder, John Hal-deman, John Small, Samuel Keller, John Miller, William Depue and Daniel Murphy, Vice Presi-dents; and Peter S. Gamble and David Coble, Sec-retaries. Cyrus S. Haldeman being cylled upon retaries. Cyrus S. Haldeman being called read the Declaration of Independence, after the usual toasts were given, and I fear a good many

Our cannon being placed upon the rocks in the number of salutes fired I am unable to give, as I have no idea excepting that two kegs of Powder were as empty as the soup kettle. So amidst gun powder, music, squibs and soup, we had as glorious a Fourth! as any person could desire. To be sure, some of the Whigs and tee-totalers did say we were all drunk or tipsy, and that the soup was nt good. But this is all gammon, and there is not a word of truth in it—all envy and malicione. was'nt good. But this is all gammon, and there is not a word of truth in it—all envy and maliciousness, because the Whigs tied to get up an opposition soup party which proved as great a failure as the one gotten up by General Scott last fall. And the temperance men felf so badly about it; for you see their gastric juices have become so weakened by the cold water drenches prescribed by the Express, that a dish of highly seasoned "snapper soup" would play the very d—l with their stomachs; as they cry "sour grapes" and "drunken Loco-locos." In fact one of their sneaking spys went so far as to count the number of ale bottles brought home, and we may expect a statement in brought home, and we may expect a statement in their delectable organ before long. Thank good-ness we had'nt many boxes of ale, and but ome Brandy bottle, and as no body knows how often it was re-filled, the account will be imaginary and not nurt any one, by circulation.

However, I must acknowledge, one circumstanc

of the party would fall out of the flat into river, and then dashed several buckets of water over the rest of us because we let him fall overboard with his hat on. You may talk about your hats, but this a tiles ever made; in appearance it looks like any other—but its water proof qualities will appearance other—but its water proof qualities will make it famous. Perhaps you won't believe it, but I can prove by the whole party, that said person after diving to the bottom of the river arose hat foremost, and upon examination we discovered his hair (and mouth,) the only dry portion of his body. Now bring on your water proof hats and see if ours cannot "dive deeper and come out drier" than any other in the country. But, joking aside, when I say there was not a drunken or tipsy person in the party, I do not wish you to suppose we had any thing of a dry time, but on the contrary we tried our best "to eat, drink, and be merry," and as -but its water proof qualities will make our best "to eat, drink, and be merry," and a Solomon said there was a time for all things we thought the Fourth of July! was one of the times he had reference to and therefore kept it up accordingly as sensible folks should do.

Yours in haste, SNAPPER SOUP. July 6, 1853. RAIN IN JUNE. The amount of rain which fel RAIN IN JURE.—I he amount of rain which lend in the month of June, as shown by the gauge kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital, was 1,050 inches.—There was no steady rain during the month.

Correspondence of the intellige Washington Correspondence.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Washington, D. C., July 8, 1853. The PRESIDENT of the U. States, with a portion f his cabinet, contemplate leaving this city, on Appnday next, to visit the great Fair, at the Chrysal Palace in New York. Already the current of rivel is set that way to be present at the great

went.

f We have an idle rumor, that Mr. Buchaman does not care a great deal about going to London, for the present. I do not know if there is the least ciremstance to justify the rumor, and, shall regret, it the declines serving his country abroad in these try-ing times and events that are occurring in the Old World. His prudence and discretion, will go far to save the U. States from any entangling difficulty of

The Fisheries are assuming a complete position, and now, even now, it is feared a collision place between our hardy sons, and the British squathe question settled, being now engaged with our ecretary of State, to bring about so favorable a

result. Col. Benton, is again spoken of as a candidate for speaker to the next Congress. I do not think it will be a good selection. The Colonel will do well enough to drive a question, but, to calmly decide a question against himself, by the vote of the House, would be no easy matter to his irascible tempera-ment. We think his triends had better let him remain an humble member. He cannot do much mischief on the floor, for the one hour vote, will always keep him in order, when ordered to halt by

he presiding officer of the House.

There is, evidently, much dissatisfaction among the democratic employees of the Government. The Whigs are pleased at the new order of things, in this new classification of the Clerical force of the Departments. And well they may be, for it has been represented to me by several of the most in-telligent of the clerks, that the Whig Clerks have obtained the "lion's share," and many of the whigs promoted over democratic clerks of long and taithful, service. This, I am told, has actually taken place, under the new order of things, by the arrangements made in accordance to the divisions, as adopted in Mr. Hunter's Bill. This is rather taxing the democratic Clerks a little too heavily for a democratic Cabinet, and if such things are done, the PRESIDENT of the U. States should undo all arrangements where pen and rank injustice has been meted out to the emocratic portion of his friends in the public em-

Many members of Congress are visiting this City obtaining appointments for their friends, and confi ning themselves to this business, with an earnestof the feature is, that, much of their effort is devoted to advance favorite opponents of the administration, as to aid their democratic friends. We think ourself, that as Congress have the power to pass should be left to the Executive, and the Cabinet left free to act, and make their own appointments without being hunted down by members of Congress in favor of persons, many of whom, are doubtfully alified for the public business in the department at Washington. They ar the members themselves. They are green "uns," as well as

WYOMING

List of Jurors for Quarter Sessions, August 15, 1853.
GRAND JURORS

Daniel R. Altick, Lancaster city, Henry Breneman, West Donegal, Henry Breneman, west Donegal, John Bitzer, West Earl, Abraham Brunner, Columbia bor George Brubaker, Upper Leacock, David Brandt, Mount Joy twp., Henry W. Bare, Lower Leacock, Benjamin Eby, Penn, Jacob M. Frantz, Manor, Jacob Graff, Martic, Jonas Garber, West Hempfield, Benjamin F. Hiestand, East Donegal Isaac Hinkle, West Hempfield, Amos S. Henderson, Salisbury, Lewis Haldy, Lancaster city, David Jenkins, Fulton David Jenkins, Fulton, William B. Jacobs, East Earl, Jacob G. Kemper, West Earl, Lewis Linvill, Salisbury,
John McGovern, East Hempfield,
William Sailor, East Donegal,
Jacob Seits, Manor, Christian Wise, Warwick, Algernon Whiteside, Colerain.

PETIT JURORS.

Henry Buckwalter, Upper Leacock. Abraham Brubaker, Martic. Levi Clauser, East Earl. Joseph L. Detweiler, West Hempfield. Adam Doerstler, Manor. William Evans, Drumore. Peter Eby, (John's son.) Salisbury. Hiram Evans, Caernarvon. Jacob Frantz, Paradise. Valentine Gardner, Drumore. George Getz, East Hempfield. Peter Good, East Earl. Jacob Guthrie, Salisbury Abraham G. Graff, Upper Benjamin Hostetter, Joseph Hershey, Manor.
William Hippy, Columbia bor.
Levi S. Hacker, Ephrata.
M. D. Holbrook, City.
Henry Heiss, West Hempfield.
Clarkson Jeffries, Drumore.
John Jones, Sadabury.
Samuel Keller, West Cocalico.
John M. Kaufiman, Fulton
John Lintner, Manor.
Georga W. Lutz, Manor. Joseph Hershey, Manor George W. Lutz, Manor. David Lichty, East Earl. David Lichty, East Earl.
Henry L. Landis, Manheim.
Rudolph Myers, Conestoga.
Benjamin McCudgeon, Warwick.
Amos Miller, Conestoga.
John Metzler, Rapho. John Musser, Adamstown boi Isaac Ober, West Donegal. Elwood H. Paxson, Little Britain Levi Pownall, jr., Sadsbury. William Reed, Martic Daniel Rife Earl Daniel Rife, Earl.

Elias Rohrer, Strasburg bor.

David Stamm, East Lampeter.

George W. Sensenig, East Earl.

Tobias Stebman, Conestoga,

John L. Sharp, Manheim.

Benjamin M. Stauffer, Penn.

Henry Shaffaer Mount Loy. Henry Shaffner, Mount Joy. Amos Sourbeer, Columbia bor Jacob Wertz, Manor. Martin C. Weaver, Caernarvon

THE RIVER AMAZON.-The first steamship which er sailed up the waters of the Amazon, left Para, seaport of Brazil, on the first of February. She named the Marago, and her destination was the. city of Barre, in the province of the Amazon .--Much enthusiasm was shown in consequence of this the first application of steam to the navigation of the largest river in the world. Several steamers intended for the same trade

have lately been launched, or are in progress of building in England.

GREAT FIRE.-There was a destructive fire at-Oswego, N., Y., on Tuesday last, which burnt over 45 acres of ground, destroyed nearly 200 dwellings, every mill north of Bridge street, also Amer and Hall's Elevators, and about 300,000 bushels of grain. The loss is estimated at \$1,500. 000. No lives were lost by the falling by though several persons were more or less injured

Books, Periodicals, &c.

37 THE KNICKERBOCKER, for July, begins the 42d volume—and with it the publisher commences giving sixteen pages more in each number, thus adding 200 pages a year to the work—making it, at \$3 per annum, the cheapest, as it is the best, periodical in the country. The Knickerbocker is edited by Lewis Gaylord Clarke, and is published at New York by Samuel Hueston.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL is getting along swimmingly. The last number is beautifully embellished, and the reading matter is more than usually interesting.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS .- The last number is also a capital one. The embellishments cannot be sur-passed, and the reading matter is in keeping with he pictorial department.

WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET .- The July number commences a new volume, and if the suc-ceeding issues are equal to this, the 4th volume will be a decided improvement on all its predecessors. Published by D. A. WOODWOETH, N. Y., at DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Publishers, N. York,

have sent us a pamphlet of 300 pages, entitled "Father Gavazzi's Lectures in New York," to geth with the Life of the Author. Whether it will have a run equal to Uncle Tom's Cabin depends upon circumstances. It is for sale at our Book-FORESTER'S BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE.

The July number of this interesting little monthly ommences a new volume—thus affording a suita

ole time to subscribe.
Published by F. & C. Rand, Boston, at \$1 per annum, in advance.