**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.

When will Mr. Buchanan Sail ? This is a question that is so frequently asked and gives rise to so many speculations in the public press, that it may be well enough to state what his intentions are. We, therefore, inform the public on the best-of authority, that it is his purpose, life and health permitting, to sail from New York, on Saturday the 6th of August, that being the time when the next American steamer leaves for Europe, in which he has engaged a passage. He would have sailed on Saturday last, the 23d inst., but was disappointed in receiving certain despatches and state papers from Washington as soon as he expected .-He has been ready for the last week, and had the documents came to hand by Wednesday last, it was his full determination to leave home on Thursday for New York, and he would now have been three days out at sea.

Mr. B. will leave Wheatland in a few days, and after spending a short time in Philadelphia and New York, will sail as above stated.

## The Iron Trade.

Accordingto a calculation in the Pittsburg Post the iron manufacturers of this country have a sure demand before them of nearly \$300,000,000 for fabrics to be turned out from their manufactories -a demand that will require all, and more than all their capacity to supply fast enough. The calthe extent of railroad now in course of construction would require 1,300,000 tons of iron rail to complete the thirteen thousand miles of railroad, either including the Pacific railroad. At \$50 per ton this would require an outlay of \$65,000,00 for tracks alone. But many of these roads will be double tracks, besides turn-outs, &c: Then follow a vast outlay for cars, locomotives, and other iron works about such roads. And it may be fairly estimated that all the iron for them will cost not less than \$150,000,000. Ocean and inland steamers, iron ships, manufacturing machinery, iron buildings, and all the other innumerable uses to which iron is applied will require as much more; making an aggregate sure demand for \$300,000,000 worth of iron. Besides which, many other railways will be union whatever to induce them to act together .come; if not a constantly increasing amount. With | much longer they will be adequate to its preservathe high price of iron abroad and the demand at home, the iron manufacturers have a tolerable fair prospect of profit before them, without the aid of legislation to help them or their business, at the expense of other industrial pursuits.

### State Conventions.

The Democratic State Convention to nominat a candidate for the Supreme Court, will meet at Harrisburg, on Thuisday next, the 28th inst. The Whig State Convention will meet, for

The Native American Convention, to nominate

a full State ticket, will meet at Philadelphia, on the 10th of August.

The following named gentlemen are the dele gates to the State Convention from this County : Col. Samuel C. Stambaugh, Dr. John Martin, Dr. Levi Huit, Hiram B. Swarr, Esq., Col. William S. Amweg, F. K. Curran, Esq.

TRACHER'S CONVENTION .- The first meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teacher's Association will be held in the city of Pittsbuig, Aug. 5th. At this meeting Reports will be presented on Norma Schools, Teachers Institutes, the uses and abuses of Text Books, and other subjects of deep interests .-Lectures will be provided for each evening of the Session. The attention of Teachers and all others interested (who is not?) in the cause of education is invited to this Convention. Its object we understand to be to elevate the standard of education in our Common Schools by better qualitying Teachers for their important work, and regulating the course of instruction.

It appears that for two or three weeks past the cars, east and west, arriving at Columbia, stop in front of Mrs. Haines' Hotel, instead of Col. Herr's, as formerly-the two Hotels being about 80 feet apart. This change, judging from a silly communication in the last Examiner, is likely to produce "one universal burst of indignation all over the Commonwealth," and we should not be surprised if the scenes of the celebrated Buckshot War were re-enacted over again! We hope the writer won't evaporate during the dog days!

15 We received a reply (but at too late an hour for publication this week) to the communication in the last Examiner on the subject of the removal or abolishment of Goshen P. O., and the establishment of Fulton House P. O., which completely exposes the mis-statements and mis-representations in regard to the appointment of Mr. BARNES to the latter place. We presume, the greatest objection of the Examiner's correspondent, if he would speak his real sentiments, is because the office was taken from a full-blooded, red-mouthed Whig, and given to an honest hard-working Democrat. Judge Campbell will hardly pay much attention to complaints from that quarter.

WELSH'S GREAT PARISIAN HIPPODROME IS to be here on Friday and Saturday next. This is said to be one of the largest establishments of the kind in the world, and has been very successful wherever exhibitions have been given. Of course, "all the world and the rest of mankind" will go to see it when it comes here.

Col. JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, a prominent citizen and Whig politician of Philadelphia, died in that city on Sunday morning last, in the 59th year of his age. He had been ill for about ten days with Dysentery, having been attacked with the disease in New York, whither he had gone as one of the

IJ A conflict has arisen between the U. States authorities and the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, relative to a fugitive slave, named Fisher, who was decided to be such by Commission er Ingraham and delivered over to Marshal Wyn--koop for the purpose of conveying him to his master in Maryland. Judge Thompson issued a writof habeas corpus, requiring the Marshal to bring the slave into court, which the latter refused, where upon a warrant was issued and the Marshal placed under arrest for contempt of Court. So the matter stood on Saturday evening. The affair has produced considerable excitement in Chesnut street.

The up train from Philadelphia run off the track near Gallagherville, on Friday last, in consequence of a switch being out of order. No injury was sustained, but the train was delayed about four hours.

The Governor has issued his warrant for the execution of Jewell, now confined in the Pittsburg prison under sentence of death for the murder o Mitchell. The day fixed is the 2d of September,

The Opposition Party.

There are now certainly some indications, say the Cincinnati Enquirer, that the prediction of WEB-ETER, made just before his death, that after the Pres idential election then ensuing, the Whig party would exist only in history, was a truly prophetical remark, in which the usual political sagacity of that great statesman was exhibited. In addition to the fact that since that event, elections have been held the next Congress, and that all chosen were Democrats, we notice that in California, the Whig State Central Committee have issued a formal circula to their political brethren proposing to abandon th odious name of Whig, and take in its stead that of California Republicans-that in Wisconsin the Whig State Convention adjourned without nominating a State ticket, thus throwing overboard their distinctive organization-that in Georgia they have taken the name of Republican Union Party, and in the opposition to the Democracy at the State election next fall will be something different from that ot the late Whig organization, composed of different

materials. In Ohio an effort is being made to throw ove board the old Whig party, by uniting with the Abo litionists, thus forming a new coalition party unde probably a different name; and in short, throughout the Union, with the exception of the States of Ten nessee and Kentucky, there are movements on foot to break up and destroy the old Whig organization as it existed under the lead of CLAY and WEBSTER. There seems to be a general opinion all over the land among those individuals who have heretofore been opposed to the Democracy, that the Whig par ty, like its principles, has become obsolete, and tha there is no lurther use for it in the political field and that it must be got rid of before any formid. able opposition can be arrayed against the presen Democratic National Administration.

The name of Whig has been brought into such disrepute by the bad and unpopular conduct of that faction-such as the treasonable "aid and comtort" i afforded Mexico during the war with that powerits base and ungrateful conduct toward its great po litical leaders-its repeated support of mere mili tary chieftains for the highest office in the nation, who owed all their laurels to a war which it had denounced as infamous-its yielding to all the pes culations upon which the statements are based, is tilent isms and heresies of the day-its degeneracy into a mere abolition faction north of Mason & Dixwith one hundred tons per mile, single track it on's Line-its identification with Galphinism and other frauds and peculations upon the Treasuryits pusillanimous and imbecile Foreign policy-its in progress, or which will be in progress ere long, abandonment of all the principles which it once half the amount. professed-and its support of the weak and corrupt administration of TAYLOR and FILLMORE, which alone would have been sufficient to have ruined any narty, that it is no wonder that the individuals who have heretofore been known, when banded together rid of a name that has so many ugly associations and awakes so many disagreeable reminiscences.

It would be strange indeed if the Whig party should survive much longer in its present form, for aside from the force of habit and the ties of old connection, the members composing it have no bond of chartered and undertaken every year to keep up a Were it not for these tacts it would immediately steady demand to that amount for many years to crumble to pieces, and it remains to be seen how

tion. The singular anomaly is now presented of an organization without any distinctive measures -without any end or object to be attained if it had the control of the General Government-so far, at least, as the public are informed-without any liv ing principle of vitality, continuing in the political field merely because it has been accustomed to do so, maintaining a regular opposition solely from a remembrance of the past, rather than any thing else. According to the testimony of one of its leadsimilar purpose, at Huntingdon, on the 25th of ing organs, the Cincinnati Gazette, it has abandoned its measures, of domestic policy, one after another until it now scarcely differs from the Democracy -and yet, notwithstanding all this, it still main-

tains its separate organization.

Can this state of things long continue? Can a party exist for any length of time without some po litical rallying cry, some creed that shall be peculiar to it, which shall attach its members to the or ganization that it is formed to carry it out? This is a question which the future history of the Whig party will solve. Its leaders, especially in those parts of the country where it is in the majority, and there, by keeping up its organization, they stand a chance to enjoy the spoils of office, will do all they can to effect this object, but whether the masses, who expect no office, and who heretofore have been united together to carry out certain principles which they deemed essential to the prosperity of the country, will consent to remain so after all hope of attaining their purpose has been abandoned, is

somewhat questionable, it appears to us. It is, however, a matter of but little interest t Democrats, whether the Whigs disband and come up under a new name, or whether they adhere to their old organization, as long as it is certain that opposition to the benign and beneficent principles of Democracy is destined ever to continue, like the strife between good and evil, to the end of the world It is probably the case that the interests of the De mocracy will be best subserved by the Whigs con tinuing to support their present organization, for a weaker and more unpopular one with the people could not possibly be formed; and as long as it is in the field the Democrats will succeed nearly all the time. There are so many "mill stones," to use

an expression of THURLOW WEED, the distinguished editor of the Albany Evening Journal, attached to the Whig party in the shape of old recollections and associations, weighing it down with such crushing weight that those are the shrewd men of the party desire to escape from them, if possible, by a change of name and organization.

It is true that its identity can be traced through all the dodges and different appellations which it may assume in the future as it has been in the past; but it is attended with some labor and difficulty and some persons are likely to be deceived by an old thing under a new name, as they were by the change from Federalism to Whigism, many individuals attached to the latter always pertinaciously denying that it has any relation to the former; and we have seen those who were hard to convince o the fact, strange as it may appear to tim who is converdant with our political history. As we have got used to the term, we rather hope that the cour sel of the more thick-headed and stupid, but alto gether the most honest members of the Whig party will be listened to, and that it will not go in search of a new alias, but adhere to the one by which it is now known, which was a glorious appellation once before it was so sadly used by its present possessors What an unenviable history is that of the opposi tion to the Democracy of this country! Trace i down through all its different phases, and it will be observed that not a single measure that it ever fa vored is to be tound engrafted upon the legislation of the country; all have either been repudiated by

Its history has been literally barren of results without any practical good, and its whole effort has seemed to be to hold the nation back in its rapid progress along the path of national greatness and enown. The conservative element which has ever peen omnipotent in controlling its organization has always been dreadfully frightened at the march of events, and has made the most fearful prognostica tions of ruin and disaster at every step, and it is to the Democratic party which has taken a juster view of our political necessities, and of the capabilities of our Government, and which has persevered in its policy, despite ill-omened predictions and croaking, that the country is indebted for all those wise measures that have contributed to its prese. proud position in the eyes of the world.

the people, or have become obsolete by lapse of

IFA fire occured at Cincinnati, on Thursday last' which destroyed property to the amount of about The Rogues Caught.

We observe by the Pottsville papers, that the property of the Heilners, and others, who are implicated in the coal frauds at Pottsville, by cheating the Reading Railroad company out of, it is supposed, about \$300,000, as been seized by the Sheriff. These people, it is said, have been for years in the habit of making false returns of the amount of coal transported over in five States entitled to twenty-eight members of the road, thus evading the payment of tolls, and luxuriating upon these frauds, whilst, at the same time, they were breaking down honest, honorable and worthy competitors, who had to pay the full tolls. Justice, however, has at length overtaken them, and now all their property is in the hands of the law. If they could be made compensate the honest and hard working operatives whom they have defranded alike with the Railroad, it would be but an act of justice. Such scoundrels ought to be sent to the Penitentiary for life, where many New York there are some marked indications that an honester man has to go for a less heinous crime.

On the subject of these frauds the Pottsville Min ing Register savs: The investigation of these frands has been going n, and sufficient progress has been made to ascertain the fact, that no other operators, than the three at first spoken of, have had any participation in the affair. A "feeler" was at one time thrown out to the Forest Improvement Company, by the agent through whom this species of business was carried brough whom this species of business was carried n, but he met with so decided a rebuff from this any participants in the plunder was never renewed. Until the discovery of the fraud was made, it was believed that Payne and the Heilners, were enabled to sell at less price than their neighbors, because they carried on their extensive operations with sur business tact: and though their transactions acted habitually under the influence of such feel vere oppressive to others, yet they were looked up to as men of superior capacity, and as only avail-ing themselves of legitimate advantages. But this evelation has at once changed the aspect of things, and they stand now revealed, as having been the

In addition to the wrong inflicted on the Reading Railroad Company, and on some purchasers of coal, these frauds have had a deleterious influence on the whole trade of this region, and to an amount in value hat at first sight would seem almost incredible.

During the last four years this section has sent

to market 7,354,323 tons of coal, and if, through ne under bidding of these men, the price of coal has been reduced but five cents per ton, they have injured the trade here to the amount of \$267,000, or it they cut it down to the amount of ten cents ner ton, the operators here have suffered to the ount of \$735,000. Of course it is impossible to arrive at the exact reduction that has been effected through them; but the probability is that the largest um does not cover the amount, and possibly not

#### Female Medical College.

We have received a copy of the "Fourth Annual Announcement" of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, located at No. 229 Arch street, Philadelphia-from which we learn that the numby that distinctive appellation, should desire to get | ber of Students during the session of 1852-3 was New York, 2 from Connecticut, 1 from Massachulinois, 1 from Canada, and I from England. At the second Annual Commencement, held on

the 27th of January last, the Degree of M. D. was conferred on the following ladies: Anna J. Anderson, Hannah W. Ellis and Mar-aret Richardson, Pa.; Almira L. Fowler, Henri-

garet Richardson, Pa.; Almira L. Fowler, Henri-W. Johnson, Maria Minnis and Augusta R. Mont-gomery, N. Y.; Charlotte G. Adams, Massachnsetts; and Julia A. Beverly, R. Island. The College is represented as in a very flourishing condition. The Faculty consist of Prof. Charles A. Cleveland, President.

David J. Johnson, Professor of Chemistr

Edwin Tussell, Professor of Anatomy. Mark G. Kerr, of Materia Medica and General

Women and Children Almira L. Fowler, Demonstrator of Anatomy and The fourth annual session of the College will ommenence on the 1st of October next, and con-

inue 21 weeks The Fees of the Institution are as follows:

Matriculation fee, To each Professor \$ 5,00 Practical Anatomy and Chemistry, Graduation lee,

# Soldiers of 1812.

A meeting of soldiers and others connected with from Judge Sutherland, comprising an account of the proceedings of the Convention of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, held at New York, on the 4th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously

Resolved. That we learn with much pleasure tha e Convention of officers and soldiers of the war 1812, weich assembled at New York on the 4th of July, have resolved to participate in the NATION-AL CONVENTION, to be held at Philadelphia on the 3th of January, 1854.
Resolved, That from the pledges already receive

ed from other States, it is the opinion of this meet-ing that the Convention of the 8th of January next vill be one of the largest and most respe ever held in this city.

Resolved, That with a view to ascertain the

whole number of persons in Pennsylvania, who than they served in the war of 1812, it is recommended that Democrat. meetings be held for that purpose in the severa counties of this State, during the session of their courts, prior to the 8th of January next, and that delegates be elected at said meetings, to represent

nem in the National Convention.

Resolved, That it is important that every soldier the served in the war of 1812, in any of the States of the Union, should obtain from his captain other surviving officer, a certificate of his service, in order that he or his heirs may be in possession of satisfactory proof of his identity.

Resolved, That those who served on ship-board

and the sons of those who served on land or sea, as well as those who were imprisoned at Tripoli, be entitled to seats in the National Convention, and that they also be requested to obtain certificates

Resolved, That we adjourn to meet in this place Resolved, That we adjourn to meet in this place on the evening of the 10th September next, the anniversary of Perry's Victory.

Resolved, That the several newspapers of this State be requested to copy the foregoing proceedings; and that the editors of newspapers throughout the Union will oblige the meeting by calling attention to the Convention on the 8th of January next.

COLUMBIA GAS WORKS .- The Columbia Spy announces the completion of the Gas Works in that purpose. Any attempt to deteat his re-nor place, and the introduction of the new and brilliant light into many of the public and private houses of tractors, superitendent, &c., under whose charge the works were constructed, concluding with the following tribute to Mr. A.S. Green

" Last, but not least," comes the Secretary and Treasurer of the company, A. S. Green. To him are our people mainly indebted for the Columbi With him the project originated, and he it was who pushed it forward, notwithstanding the many difficulties he encountered in the work Thanks, we say, to Mr. Green. Our people could not manifest their gratitude in a more appropriate such a testimonial would be a just tribute to one who deserves our lasting gratitude,

FLAX CULTURE IN INDIANA .- R. T. Brown, Crawfordsville, in a communication to Gov. Wright president of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture says:--"I send you a few samples of 'flax cotton,' pre

sented to me by H. L. Ellsworth, of Lafavette.-Mr. Ellsworth has on hand the 'stem' grown of 120 acres last season, which he supposes will yield about 300 pounds per acre of cotton. The expense of reducing the fibre to this state, after the stem is produced, is about two cents per pound, which at the usual price for cotton, (10c.) will leave eight ents per pound, or \$24 per acre for the farmer who produces it. To this must be added the value of he seed, which will range from \$6 to \$8 per acre —giving a final result of \$20 at least for each acre.
This is Mr. Ellsworth's calculation; it may be too high; but if we allow for the magnifying effect of his zeal one-third, or even one-half; still flax would be as profitable a crop, in proportion to the amount or required to produce it, as any of the sta ples of the country

The Right Spirit.

It having been proposed in Georgia to run Hon A. A. Chappell for Congress in opposition to the regular democratic nomination, he publishes a letter showing that the empty compliments of the conservatives are wasted upon him. "I am, he says, "a friend and supporter of the present demo ratic administration." He, continues

"I contributed by my vote to the bringing o

hat administration into power. I have confidence

in the great national party by which that administion was brought into power. Of course, I canno

consistently with my views and convictions on na

polictics, take position in the ranks of a par Georgia, which is inevitably destined, as

tional polictics, tak

think to be an opposition party—a party antagonistic to Gen. Pierce's administration, and to the national democracy. The northern democration party has, in my opinion, from the days of Jeffer son down to the present hour, been characterised in the main, by friendliness and justice to the south They have stood by us in a thousand trials; they have fought, and either conquered or fallen for us in a thousand hard political battles. Yes! and they were, as a body, with us in that last and greates were, as a body, while upon the compromise questions growing out of the acquisition of New Mexico and California. I cannot bring myself to turn my back on such a northern party, and on an adnistration which I concurre until it shall manifest a spirit and a conduct sig nally discordant with the general tone of its past history and character. My devotion to the south led me in 1844, when representing the state in congress, to cast off all political connection with the northern whigs, because I saw and knew for my Company, that he backed out by pretending that the large return sent them at the time, was an error in reckoning. The attempt to make this comvotion to the south, to advocate the policy of ac ing with and sustaining the northern democrati party, because I saw and knew for myself, that that party was as a body, thoroughly imbued with just feelings and a friendly bias towards the south, and

> ings.
> Under these circumstances, and entertaining these convictions, it is, of course, impossible for me to idemnity myself with any party in Georgia, under whose banner I would inevitably as I believe soo find myself in a position of alliance with the na tional whig party, and of hostility to that national democratic party, to which I have been attached which I have just helped to carry into power, and in which I still have 'confidence, although some things have transpired in appointments to office by the President which I could have wished had beer otherwise,

> Nevertheless, being an optimist in politics: (if may borrow a phrase from that great statesman Mr. Buchanan.) I shall continue to support Ger by which it is supported, until something shall oc cur (which Heaven forbid) making such a course no longer the best which a southern man can pur

Gov. Bigien .- There is a powerful under cur rent in the Locotoco party aiming at the defeat of Gov. Bigler in the next Locofoco State Convention. His proscriptive course towards a certain wing of his party, and his miserable servility to the dictates of Buchanan, have alienated from him many of the most influential Locofocos in the State; they seem determined that their power shall be 31, of which 17 hailed from Pennsylvania, 6 from rial nomination. We are for Bigler flat-footed, and setts, 1 from Rhode Island, 1 from Ohio, 1 from Il-shall be done cordially. We want the man who claimed the power to reform even Gov. Johnson's anything we can do to secure his re-nomination wise and economical administration, and then sad dled several millions of debt upon us, to come be-fore the people again and stand by the fruits of his All we ask is Gov. Bigler and a official career. fair fight. Stand by him and trot him out. - Cham bersburg Whig.

So far as regards that "under current," Mr. Whig we are not quite certain that they formed any part of the mass who gave Gov. BIGLER above nineteen thousand majority, in 1851, over Gov. Johnston. who was without doubt the strongest man in your Toxicology.

Elwood Harvey, Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine,

H. Darlington, Professor of Snrgery.

Anna Preston, Professor of Physiology. true men in the Democratic ranks, but their real objects have always been disguised, and the delu ded followers who hang to their skirts were made herapeutics.

Martha H. Mowry, Professor of Obstetrics and to believe that it was for the welfare of our good old Commonwealth which they profess to have greatly at heart. Spread the truth Mr. Whig, that Gov. BIGLER refused to place them in situations where they might again dip their hands into the coffers of the Commonwealth-that this is the reason of their hostility to him and the nub on which you hang your hopes of his overthrow,-and where hirelings by hundreds are forced to vote against him. honest, free-thinking, free-acting men by thousands will rush to his rescue,

Gov. BIGLER "saddled several millions of debt upon us," did he, pray? When and how was this the war of 1812, was held in the County Court done? We were aware that he had borrowed House in Philadelphia, on the 15th inst., Capt. J. about that amount at 41 per ct. to pay off over due H. Fisher in the chair; Peter Hay and Andrew 6 per ct. bonds, by which the State will make an Morrison, Vice Presidents, and John H. Frick, Sec- annual saving of several hundred thousand dollars! retary. After an interesting and eloquent address We knew, too, that nearly a million had been borrowed to complete the North Branch Canal, but we think that expenditure will probably be a better investment than the Gettysburg Tape Worm or the Wiconisco Feeder,-monuments of Whig misrule and warnings for the future.

Should Gov. BIGLER continue to pursue the straight-forward, consistent course which has marked his administration thus far-as he will, without doubt-he can defy all the elements of faction combined ;-and the "under current" will probably be swept so deeply into the whirlpool that they will come clean out on 'tother side. Hope they may, for they do the party more injury by belonging to it, than they possibly can by opposing it.-Lewisburg

GOVERNOR BIGLER .- The administration of Gov ernor Bigler has been marked by a degree of consistency, honesty and firmness that has seened for him the confidence and regard of the re-nomination is conceded as an act of justice to an ncorruptibly honest and searless public servant,— nterested and disappointed politicians may some times feel and express dissatisfaction at the e agents of the people, but he who, like Gover ner Bigler, pursues a straight forward honest adhe rence to the public interests, will always have the sympathies and support of the masses. There is no act of Gov. Bigler fairly viewed, weich does no challenge admiration. His messages all indicate a high-toned sense of State pride, earnest and sincere devotion to the public interests. His recommendations have all looked to a first maintainance of the public credit, and whenever they have been secon ded, have realized fully the anticipations. A clear headed honest-hearted man, modest and nuassuming his ambirion looking only to be useful to the peo-ple in promoting their weal, he wins all hearts.— Those even who differ from him in political sentiment, bear willing testimony to ! will meet an indignant rebuke at the hands of the houest "toiling millions" who rallied to his supthat borough. After giving a description of the good old Keystone. He has fully met their expec works, the Spy mentions in terms of praise the con- tations, and they will be prompt to signify their ap probation of his administration when the day of trial comes. We speak confidently, when w say the Democracy of 'Little Mifflin" will b ong the first to demand and insist upon his re-

Something new for the Ladies .- We have had lest with us, by the agent for this city, Mr. J. C. Armor, a new self-heating smoothing iron, which combines the requisite quality for being heated and kept in such a state for an indefinite period. The way than by giving him a complimentary dinner or iron, which is of the ordinary shape, is hollow, supper. We make the suggestion, believing that having at its point, or over it a sort of observed having at its point, or over it, a sort of chimney, with a draught behind. Within the iron live coals are placed, and by means of the aperture referred to, sufficient draught is obtained to keep the iron constantly hot. We are informed that a cent's worth of charcoal will furnish fuel for a day's ironing, and thus is avoided the inconvenience of a hot stove or range to heat it. The iron is little larger than the ordinary size, and no greater in weight and therefore can be used with the same conven ience as the old fashioned or ordinary sad iron.-Daily News.

nomination .- Lewistown True Democrat.

The Gubernatorial question is being agita ted by some of our editorial brethren, and doubt thrown out as to whether Gov. Bigler should receive the nomination. For our part we look upon the re-nomination and re-election of the gallant Big ler, as even beyond a peradventure. At the prop er time we are prepared to advocate his claim and shall do so with a free good will. He has been a faithful public servant, and will be sustain ed by the people .-- Fulton Democrat.

CITY AND COUNT> ITEMS.

THEATRICAL .- Mr. McFarland, who played so cessfully here a few weeks ago, commenced another series of Theatrical entertainments, at Ful ton Hall, on Saturday evening, to a full house. With the exception of Miss Woodbury, whose playing was so well received on their former visit, the company is entirely new, and said to be talen ed. They will doubtless have a good run.

Miss Lizzie Sterle, the favorite Actress Philadelphia, is here. She acquit'ed herself handsomely on Saturday and Monday evenings last .-Not only in comedy-but, as a vocalist, she is not easily surpassed. Her "Widow Machrea" was admirable and most raptruously encored by the audience. Besides her accomplishments, she is decidedly pretty and agreeable. Take the Company all in all, they are hard to beat, especially Mr HEMPLE, whose delinations of the negro characte SQUIB.

Young Ladies' Institute .- We have received copy of the Circular of the Lancaster Young La dies' Institute, from the Principal, Rev. Wm. E Locke, A. M. The design of the Institute is t give young ladies a thorough education in the an cient and modern languages, as also in Music, Drawing and Painting. The Board of Instruction and Government is constituted as follows: Rev. W. E. Locke, Principal and Professor

Languages and Mental Science.
Mrs. Harriet N. Locke, Associate Principal and
Teacher or Natural and Moral Science.
Mon. Charles E. Mailly, Professor of the French anguage and Literature. Miss Lucinda T. Champlin, Teacher of Music

Drawing and Painting.
Miss Jennie A. Van Ness and Mary L. Locke, LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT .- On Thursday evening.

an accident occurred on the Litiz turnpike about three miles from town, which resulted in the deat of a son of Mr. Philip Butt, a lad about seven year of age. Mr. Butt, his wife and two children were in a carriage on their way home, and in going down the hill near the residence of J. L. Sharp, the breeching of the harness gave way, the horse commenced kicking and ran off, breaking the carriage, and throwing out Mr. Butt, his wife and children The boy died in twenty minutes, and Mr. and Mrs. Butt were considerably bruised. Dr. H. B. Bow man was called in, who dressed their wounds .-

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE .- The annual catalogue of this institution has been issued, showing the following list of Students; Seniors, 17 Juniors, 10; Sophomores, 14; Freshmen, 12 Preparatory, 63; Total 116. Among the Students are the following from Lancaster city and county

The infant escaped unhurt.

Senions.—J. G. Peters.
Sophomores.—H. W. Wissler, jr., (county.)
Freshmen.—F. Aug. Gast, A. C. Kendig, nestoga.) onestuga., Preparatory,—John Gable, John Peters, Hen

G. Yundt, (county.) The total expenses for the year in the Collegiat epartment are \$134, as follows:

Tuition, \$30; Contingent expenses, \$4; Board and Room rent, \$90; and washing \$10. The exponses in the Preparatory department are \$138 per annum. The commencement exercises will be on Monday, August 29. Anniversary address of Gethean Literary Society, Tuesday, August 30. Annual address before the Literary Societies; address before the Alumni in the evening; and Wednesday August 31, commencement. The fall term will commence on Thursday, October 13.

A VALUABLE HEN .- The Inland Daily says that Mr. Dorwart, of this city, has a Cochin China her which has laid 140 eggs in as many days.

CONESTOGA FAIR .-- A Fair or Harvest Home celebration will be held at Conestoga Centre, on Fri day and Saturday, August 12th and 13th next.

#### Book Notices.

THE MONTHLY DEMOCRATIC REVIEW .-- With new administration comes this new expositor-o Democratic principles, published by William H. Lewis & Co., at Washington City. The object of this Review is stated to be the clucidation and en-forcement of the fundamental principles of American Democracy, to which it attributes all the greatness and glory of the country. It will advocate general economy and reform; the policy of holding public officers to strict accountability; a thorough system of frontier defences, and more efficient resistance to Indian incursions. It is opposed to legislation to industrial response to the property of islation for industrial or corporate n the policy of making the national treasury the preof sharpers. It believes the Fugitive Stave of sharpers. In tenever the rughtye Slave Law a sound constitutional enactment; is opposed to "en-tangling alliances" with European governments, and to their intermeddling with affairs on this continent, and concurs cordially with the views of the Inaugural of President Pierce. The articles in the first number are written with great ability. They speak of the Duty of the Democratic Party; Removals and Appointments; Ireland's Failure; the Wages of Labor; Uncle Tom's Cabin; Negroes and Negro Slavery, a chaper from a torthroming work by the Inaugural of President Pierce. The articles Van Eyrie, of New York: Protection abroad; the Empire in France; the Spirit of the Age; Church and State; Our Frontier Defences; Resources of the South; the Valley of the Mesilla; Destiny of Cuba; the Gardiner case; the Influence of Wealth the Mormons; and various other subjects of politi

act and literary importance.

The price of the Review is four dollars per annum, and each number will contain at least ninetysix pages of letter press. The first number was have been illustrated with an engraving of Mil's statue of Gen. Jackson, but an accident prevented its receipt in time, and the Review was therefore put to press without it. The next number wil contain a fine likeness of President Pierce, and each succeeding number will contain a portrait an biographical notice of one of the members of th Cabinet. The Review starts with a subscription list of three thousand, and we have not a doubt o its success. There are evidently many able penrelief to the columns of the new magazine, and it holds forth the promise of future improvement. As the expositor of the principles of the great party which now rules the destinies of the country, the "Monthly Democratic Review" will be regard with interest.

ed with interest, and command a large circulation.
The Genéral Agent, Mr. CHABLES F. STONE, is now engaged canvassing this State for subscribers, the was in Lancaster during a part of last week, and we learn, was tolerably successful. The New York ILLUSTRATED NEWS, for last week, is a very superior number. It contains, in addition to numerous other engravings, a represen-tation of St Patrica's Cathedrai, N. Y., an excellent portrait of Rt. Rev. Archbishop Hughes, a bird's

eye view of Havana, and a splendid representation of the Crystal Palace. GLEASON'S PICTORIAL, for last week, is also GT GLEARON'S PICTORIAL, for last week, is also a rich number, containing several admirable engravings, among which is the Crystal Palace, and, in all respects, fully maintains its high character as a work of more than ordinary beauty and utility.

LITTELE'S LIVING AGE, for last week, is, a GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for August, is beautifully embellished with numerous engravings. One of the finest and richest we have ever seen is, "Household Treasures"—uself worth more than the price

THE LADIES KEEPSAKE, for August, is also an excellent number. The engraving representing 'The Drunken Father,' is executed in the highest

style of the art. Publashed by Jns. S. Taylor; N.

Price \$1 per annum.

THE WYANDOTS .- Big Turtle, a chief of the Wy. audot tribe of Indians, who removed from Ohio to the Indian Territory, writes to the Ohio State Journal concerning their present condition:

"Our improvements, when appraised amounted to upwards of \$127,000, which was paid us in the automn of 1845. In the spring of 1850, our Chiefs etroceded the granted tract to the Government, and \$100,000 of the Government Stock,—making our resent annuity \$22,000.

"We have two churches, one a splendid brick edifice, nearly finished. We have three district schools in active operation, under the immediate su, ervis-ion of the Council. We have two flourishing Sabbath schools, with good libraries. We have a large Temperance Society, and a Division of the Sons of Temperance about to be formed. And as for our agricultural pursuits they are carried on profitably, every year yielding a surplus for market. Our gen eral thrift surpasses any Tribe north of the Arkan sas line. In short, we are in far better circumstan es than when living in Ohio. The nation gener ally is contented and happy.

Rev John N. Hoffman, of Carlisle, has ac-

Church in Lebanon, formerly Mr. Krotel's. Mr. H. is an able and eloquent Divine, and the good people of Lebanon will doubtless be pleased with A bridge over Krentz's creek, on the Balti-

nore and Susquehanna Railroad, about three miles rom Wrightsville, was destroyed by fire on Satur-lay week. Loss about \$1,000 The "Star of the North," published at Blooms-

burg, Columbia county, is out strongly for the reomination of Governor BIGLER.

The Guerillas Exposed.

A small band of disorganizing Democrats me Tavern in the county of Philadelphia, on the 4th inst, for the purpose, as it appears by their published proceedings, of attacking the National and State administrations. The two Democratic papers of Philadelphia—the "Pennsylvanian," and "Ar gus," refused giving the proceedings publicity in their columns-but they subsequently appeared in the Public Ledger, as an advertisement, and were re-published in one of the papers of this city, with ommendatory remarks.

To show what was the true character of this neeting, at which so much froth and fury were harmlessly spent, we give place to the following letter from the Philadelphia correspondent of the Democratic Union, at Harrisburg, and ask the Democrats of Lancaster county to read it carefully. PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1853.

Mr DEAR Union :- For some years the 4th of

July has been chosen by the Democracy of our city and county, as a fiting and appropriate season for party demonstrations, for looking over the events of the past, and calculating on the chances for the future. Party meetings have been held, and party dinners have been given on this day, to which would gather all the true and tried men of our political organization, and upon this occasion, so full of the glorious memories of the past, would they pledge themselves anew to the great work of keeping the unity of the Democracy perfect; and repudiating all whose personal ambition or disa ppoint ed hones would induce them to turn traitors to their friends, and thus aid the common enemy. This has been the universal custom of the Democracy of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the good ef ects of these meetings, when thus conducted, were the theme of general comment in the party. They brought together Democrats from all sections of ur city and county, made them tamiliar with each other, and the condition of the party in the different districts pointed out the reliable men, and indica-ted the spurious, and in this manner afforded a comolete chart for the Democrats to steer by in the Fall campaign.

the custom up to the recent celebration of the birth day of our National Independence when a band of men in the Third and Fourth Congressional districts of our county, calling themselves Democrats, saw fit to call a meeting under the name of the a Democratic celebration, at which the President of the United States and the Governor f the State of Pennsylvania were openly in the most gross and outrageous manner. So anx ons were these men that the whole organization this psuedo Democratic meeting should be own hands, so fully were they convinced that they are a mere handful when compared with the real Democracy of the Third and Fourth Congressional districts, that no primary call was ever issued for this meeting, nor did the Democracy of these two Congressional districts know of their intention to old a meeting on the 4th of July, until they say said meetings, in the public papers. The whole matter was a secret midnight cabal, at which a few men arranged the whole meeting, constituted themselves the committees, elected themselves the officers of the day, chose one of their number as the orator, and laid down the whole schedule of this attack upon that party to which they profess to be long. Not more than a dozen participated in this primary meeting, as can be seen by a glance at he men constituting the prominent The preliminaries of the meeting being arranged

the men who were to figure in front of this farce

were to be chosen. Not one man of character or

standing in the party being present to endorse this

movement, and perceiving that if the real object of meeting became known to the Democracy, the whole game would be exploded, they were necessitated to select agents whose previous criminal or wavering political course justified them in supposing they would be willing to aid in any attac upon the real men and principles of the Democracy, both in this State and Nation. A member of Congress was selected, who, since his election to the post, has aided in elevating others as well as nimself to a post of municipal honor and profit, on spurious ticket against the regularly no nen of the party, and who is now shunned by the Democracy as a traitor to that organization to which he owes his election, was first made the chief actor in this dishonest movement. The bait o his vanity was the prize of the Gubernatorial hair of this State, which was promised to him i he would fall down and worship the false idols which this band of disorganizers had set up. Then came the orator of the day, a young gentleman, who lourished with sudden brightness in our midst du ing the last Presidential campaign, who followed he victorious army to the Capitol, but failing to get a distribution of the spoils, has now had the scales taken from his eyes, and what he before saw erfection, now beholds only corruption and politial dishonesty. From the post of Governor of a territory with all its honors and emoluments, his ambition dwindled to a clerkship in the Navy Agency in our city, and that was to be wrungf rom he private friendship of the man, rather than the dgment of the public officer. The ambition of 'over-leaped itself, and his excited imagination saw but one course to pur-sue—join the opposition, and annihilate the admin-istration of General Pierce with one blow of his renchant blade. He was a fitting tool for the arch novers in this attack on the Democracy of this State, and "verily he has his reward" in the pity of all those who had hoped for better things of one who, had he not soared so high, had thus soon been struck down never to rise. This is a fair specimen of the political materials out of which this meeting was composed. Candidates for the State Senate were there, who conscious

of their inability to obtain a nomination by appealing to the sober sense and judgment of the took this method of appealing to the baser passions of those who follow the Democratic party only for the plunder they may obtain, and see no higher mo ives for their attackment to its organization. Scarce one man can be pointed out, who acted ominent part in the organization of this disrenu able movement, who has not been a traiter to the party at some period. Some have stabbed the De ocracy in their municipal tickets, some more bole have openly voted and electioneered for a Whis Sheriff and Register of Wills, while others have re cently been engaged in taking the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner from place to place in ou city and county, for the purpose of soliciting Dem ocrats of the same stripe as themselves to suppor him in the coming contest. These are facts, and this is the character of the men who studiedly in sult the President of the United States, and the Go ernor of this Commonwealth, and then when the Democratic papers of this city and county, with out a single exception, refused to endorse their malice and treason, advertise their shame and apostacy and thus added insult to injury. They talk about cliques, while at the same time, the whole movement in which they particpated was the result o a clique, unknown to the members of the party is the districts for which the meeting was called, and totally opposed to their feelings and wishes. This was well known to the disorganizers and disappointed office seekers who got this demonstration up, and hence the secrecy with which the was conducted in its incipient movements. with which the affair if it was to be a meeting of the Democracy of the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts brate the Fourth of July, was a primary meeting not called, as is usual in such cases, s might participate? The reason is plain, the movers in this matter knew then, and know now, that the would have been voted down almost uni and their scheme of attempting to impose upon th Democracy of this and other States trustra But the true character of this meeting is now spread before the party, and they will treat the whole affair as a mere ebullition of disappointed ambition and private spleen. It will not do to Mr. Witte and Mr. Carrigan, and others to let the

private likes and dislikes run away with their al-

he wind, they must expect the whirlwind. The administration of Gen. Pierce, cannot be uprooted

om the General Government that reward for their

services, which, in their excessive vanity, they think

they are worth, nor will the whole Democratic Temple tumble to the ground because all the men

who were applicants for positions in the Custon

House have not been appointed. The real Democ

racy look to principles, not dollars and cents for the

legiance to the party. If they do, and thus an

because certain men have not been able :

pebbles" thrown by our "modern Davida l short of the mark The attack upon Governor Bigler and his admir istration, falls still-born in our city and county.—
I'he real motives of these men in opposing Gover or Bigler, is, that he stands firm upon the of his office, and will not lend his countenance cepted a call to the Pastorship of the Lutheran aid to their schemes for disorganizing the party either in a local, State or National respect, nor wi he recommend for public office or station, me whose social character unfits them for confidence and whose political standing is both weak and su nicious. The whole course of the Governor ha een marked with his judgment and toresight, and his attack upon him, instead of injuring his che or a re-nomination, will but show the party the eliance that can be placed upon William in the hour of need. He has in no instance falteried, nor has he ever disappointed the reasonable expectations of his friends in his discharge of the high duties as Chief Magistrate of the State, and the chosen leader of her Democracy. These facts are well established by every step in his official career, and hence the futility of injuring him with such shot as was fired by the disorganizers on the Fourth of July. Governor Bigler will carry the delegates from the city and county of Philadelphia, when the contest comes, by a large majority. Make a note of that!

The Crystal Palace Exhibition.

On Friday week, the exhibition was opened to the public, and was visited throughout the day by about 7,000 ladies and gentlemen, besides the exhibitors and those holding season tickets, and the receipts amounted to \$3,639 50. Workmen are still busily employed in different parts of the struc-ture, particularly in the machine arcade, which is, at present, only about half finished. About onethird of the exhibition stalls have been arranged, and it is thought that the exhibition will not be complete in all its parts for about a week more.

The total amount of space on the floor occupied by different countries for exhibition, exclusive of the naves, is about 152,000 square feet, of which 94,102 is on the ground floor, and 59,000 is in the 94,102 is on the ground

1	gallery. This space is divided as follows:		
7	Gr	ound floor.	Gallery.
3	England,	10,570	7,081
•	Switzerland,	1,458	2,970
	Zollverein,	6,196	6,053
1	Holland and Belgium,	2,91ti	729
١	Austria,	1,458	729
۱.	Denmark, Sweden, Norway,	2,916	1,315
ı	Russia, &c.,	729	
	British Guiana & West Indies,	1,093	
1	British Colonies,	2,369	3,429
٠	The total amount of space	occupied l	ov toreign

countries is 98,749 square feet.

The United States contributions occupy 34,586 square feet on the ground floor, and 19,945 square eet in the gallery.

The total number of exhibitors from abroad is

2,605, of whom England sends 677; France 521 Switzerland 116; Zollverein 813; Holland and Bel gium 155; Austria 100; Italy 185; Sweden and Nor way 18; West Indies 3; Prince Edward's Island 18: Vova Scotia 2. This list will be somewhat larger, from the fact

hat the local committees of Canada have not yet sent in their list of contributors, and it does not in clude quite a number from British Guiana. A small number of Turkish and other contributors are also to be added, making the sum total of foreign exhibitors not far from 2,700. In the United States department the number of

exhibitors is 1,178, and applications have been re ceived since the 1st of March, amounting to over 00, which have not been acted on for want of space The total number of exhibitors, both foreign

DESCRIPTION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE. From the official publications of the association e compile a description of the crystal palace.leservoir Square, on which it is erected, hes at the orthern extremity of the city, west of the Crotan distributing reservoir, and between that vast erec-tion and Sixth avenue. The Sixth avenue railroad uns directly past it; the Fourth avenue railroad runs near it; and it lies immediately in the vicinity the Fourth, Fitth, and Sixth avenues-the main

horoughlares of that part of the city The main features of the building are as follows It is, with the exception of the floor, entirely con-structed of iron and glass. The general idea of the edifice is a Greek cross, surmounted by a dome at the intersection. Each diameter of the cross will be 365 feet 5 inches long. There are three simiar entrances; one on the Sixth avenue, one on For ieth street, and one on Forty-Second street. Each entrance is 47 feet wide, and that on Sixth avenue is approached by a flight of eight steps; over each ont is a large semi-circular fan-light. and 21 feet high, answering to the arch of the nave. ach arm of the cross is on the ground plan 149 feet broad. This is divided into a central nave and wo aisles, one on each side-the nave 41 feet wide;

each aisle 54 feet wide. The central portion or nave is carried up to the height of 67 feet, and the semi-circular arch by which it is spanned is 41 feet broad. There are thus in effect two arched two arched naves crossing each other at right angles, 41 leet broad, 67 leet high to the crown of the arch, and 355 leet long, and on each side of these naves is an uisle 54 leet broad, and 45 feet high. The exterior of the ridge way of the nave is 71 leet. Each aisle is covered by a gallery of its own width, and 24 feet from door. The central dome is 100 leet in diameter, 68 leet inside from the floor to the spring of the arch, and 118 feet to the crown; and on the outside with the lantern, 149 feet. The exterior angles of the building are ingeniously filled up with a trian gular lean-to 24 feet high, which gives the ground olan an octagonal shape, each side or lace being 149 leet wide. At each angle is an octagona

Ten large, and eight winding staircases connect the principal floor with the gallery, which opens on the three balconies that are situated over the en trance halls, and afford ample space for flower dec orations, statues, vases, &c. The ten principal stair-cases consist of two flights of steps with two landing places to each; and eight winding staircases are placed in the octagonal towers, wh o small balconies on the tops of the towers and to

the roof of the building.

The building contains on the ground floor 111, 000 square feet of space, and in its galleries, which a total area of 173,000 square feet for the purpose of exhibition. There are thus on the ground floor two acres and a half, or exactly 2 52-100; in the galleries one acre and 44-100; total, within an inconsiderable fraction, four acres

There are on the ground floor 190 octagonal cast iron columns, 21 feet above the floor and 8 inches in diameter, cast hollow, of different thicknesses rom half an inch to one inch. These columns reeive the cast iron girders. These are 264 ong and 3 feet high, and serve to sustain the galleries and the wrought iron construction of the root as well as to brace the whole structure in every diection. The number of lower floor girders is 252, esides 12 wrought iron girdersot the same height and41 feet span over a part of the nave.

The second story contains 148 columns, of the same shape as those below, and 17 leet, 7 inches nigh. These receive another tier of girders numbering 160, for the support of the roofs of the aisles, each nave being covered by 16 cast fron semi-cir

ular arches, each composed of 4 pieces. The dome is supported by twenty-tour columns, which go up above the second story to the height of 62 feet above the floor, and support a combin tion of wrought iron arches and girders, on which rest a cast iron bed plate, so constructed as to receive the 32 ribs of the dome. The light is con municated to the dome through the lantern, as well as from the sides, on which 32 escutcheons, in col ored glass, representing the arms of the Un its several States, or the emblems of the different nations, form a part of the decoration.

The building is supplied with gas and water in every part. The gas is designed for the use of th police, in protecting the property by night; but is so arranged that, should it be deemed expedient to open the building in the evening, there will be am ple light. The water is accessible at numerous points, with convenience for drinking; also for the attachment of hose, in case of fire.

The general mode of erection by base pieces, columns, connecting pieces and girders, is the same with that of the great Hyde Park building; but the onstruction of the arched have and of the dome i of course entirely peculiar, and the general effect the building is completely different

HORRID MURDER.-One of the most brutal and evolting murders ever perpetrated, says the Kings ston Republican, was committed in the town of Woodstock, in Luzerne county, on Friday afternoon iast, and that, the murder of a wife by her husband George A. Weutworth and his wife Harriet had some dispute that day, as was custmary with them wentworth left the nouse, a short distance from which he waited the departure of his con, when he returned, entered the house, approached his wife from behind, serzed her by the hair, and, drawing her head back, cut her throat with a razor ire ear to ear, nearly severing her head from her body l'heir daugnter, aged about sixteen years, was pres ent and in attempting to rescue her mother received severe wounds on her aims. Wentworth was mmediately arrested. But suffered to witness the uneral of his victim, on Saturday. He was who ty unmoved. On Saturday evening he was lodged on the county jail, in this village. Wentworth is a bout 50 years of age, and his wife was a year of

two younger. They had eight children, all of whom are living.

In February last, Wentworth was imprisoned in the county jail, for an assault and battery on his wife, and at the following term of Court was distinct. harged. From that time he has been living with is wife and family as formerly, and following hi trade, that of shoemaker, until the commission of he dreadful act above related.

SICKNESS IN WESTERN MARTLAND .-- A disease strongly resembling cholera, is committing considerable ravages in various parts of Washington and rederick counties, Maryland, having first made its appearance in the little town of Williamsport, where it already, in six weeks, numbers some fift five victims, and at the latest accounts was prevailing to a considerable extent. On Friday and Saturday week, the same disease made its appearance in Emmittsburg, and carried off six victums, leav ing also many others sick, with scarcely any prospect of recovery. The disease has also spread into the country from Williamsport, and there had been several deaths at Leiter's Mills, and also at Mechanicstown, fourteen miles from Emmittsbu