Intelligencer & Journal.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

Lancaster, September 20, 1853.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

JOHN C. KNOX,

OF TIOGA COUNTY.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

THOMAS H. FORSYTH,

OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

EPHRAIM BANKS,

OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

J. PORTER BRAWLEY,

OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Jacob L. Gross.

By reference to the correspondence in another column, it will be seen that this gentleman has yielded to the wishes of his numerous friends in the northern section of the County, by consenting to 're-enter the campaign' and stand a poll as an independent candidate for the Legislature. Mr. G. is a sound and thorough going Democrat, intelligent and honest, and, if elected, would do credit to himself and his constituents. His great personal popularity, where he is known, may be judged of from the fact that a large majority, perhaps full three-fourths, of the signers to the correspondence alluded to, are known and recognized in their districts as active and influential Whigs, who have heretofore always supported their party through thick and thin, and who will now yield Mr. G. a hearty and energetic support. We bespeak for him the support of our Democratic friends throughout the county, assuring them that he is meritorious and deserving in every respect.

☞ Col. BAKER, the Superintendent of Motive Power on the Columbia Railroad, has by direction of the Canal Commissioners, offered a reward of $1000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who maliciously placed obstructions on the railroad, near Morgan's Corner, on the night of the 12th inst., by which the locomotive and cars due at 2 o'clock A. M., did not reach this city until 11 o'clock, having been thrown off the track.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—This body was in session last week, and its proceedings were more than usually interesting to the large number of our citizens who attended the meetings. There has been a decided improvement over the session of last year, and the influence exerted will doubtless give a new impetus to the progress of popular education in this county. A number of gentlemen from a distance were in attendance and delivered lectures, and every thing passed off in the most satisfactory manner.—The Institute adjourned sine die on Friday evening. We shall, if possible, allude to the proceedings more at length in our next.

☞ The celebrated NEAL DOW, the 'father of the Maine Liquor Law,' is to deliver a lecture in the Market House, in this city, on Thursday evening next. He is also announced to speak at Quarryville, on Friday afternoon, and at night at Fulton Hall, in this city—on Saturday afternoon at Marietta, and at night in Columbia.

Operations with Nicholson's BIG TENT are also to commence in this county, on the 27th inst., and continue at various points till the evening preceding the election.

We shall have lively times for two or three weeks to come.

☞ The appointment of Col. STAMBAUGH to a Consulship to Talcuahano, in Chili, meets with universal approbation from the press throughout the State and elsewhere. The Col. is deservedly popular throughout the Union, wherever he is known, and the President could not have made a more judicious selection. Our only regret is, that he did not get some lucrative station nearer home, by which his valuable services to the party and to his friends could be retained.

☞ A communication signed "R. K. alias R. G.," containing some severe strictures on the conduct of the Principal of the Strasburg Academy, is received; but its publication is respectfully declined for the reason that we do not wish to become involved in a controversy of the kind, especially as it appears to be based entirely on a private difficulty between the Principal and one of his pupils. We have handed it over to the *Examiner*, as requested.

JUDGE LEWIS' OPINION.—We have received a copy of this very learned and able opinion in the Railroad case, and shall publish it at length, or, at least, make copious extracts from it, in our next issue.

☞ Hon. A. L. HAYES, of this city, is to deliver the Address before the York County Agricultural Society, on the 7th of October. A rich treat may be expected by our neighbors, as the Judge is one of our most learned and able men, and is well booked up on every subject upon which he undertakes to lecture.

☞ The Yellow Fever is raging at Vidalia, Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge, and other towns along the Mississippi. On the 7th there were 70 deaths from the disease at New Orleans, which is still a large figure in the thinned population of that city.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—Resolutions approving of the administrations of President PIERCE and Governor BIGLER, were passed last week at the County Conventions of Adams, Dauphin, Bradford, Schuylkill and Clearfield.

VERMONT.—The returns from Vermont are still incomplete. There is no election of State officers by the people. The Whigs have a plurality on popular vote, and a majority in the Senate. In the House the majority will be against them if the Democrats and Free-soilers should unite. At present speculation points to such a union. It is supposed that the majority will be opposed to the Maine Law.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamship Arctic arrived at New York, on Sunday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 7th inst. Breadstuffs are declining in price, both in the English and French markets. The Turkish question is still unsettled; and it is reported that the French Emperor, indignant at the Sultan for demanding alterations in the basis of compromise prepared by the mediating Powers, has thrown up the business in disgust, and notified the Sultan, that, hereafter, he must act on his own responsibility.

☞ A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Mr. BOUGHTER, the independent candidate for County Treasurer, was held at the public house of John Davis, in Rohrerstown, on Saturday evening last.

☞ Gen. McKAY, of North Carolina, a prominent member of Congress for the last fifteen years, died suddenly on Wednesday last.

☞ The Cholera has again made its appearance at Cumberland, Md. Twenty-two deaths had occured during the last week.

☞ Gen. SHIELDS is said to be lying dangerously ill, of fever, at Sparta, Illinois.

APPOINTED.—John Seachrist has been appointed Post-master at Rohrerstown—(Hempfield P. O.)

The Sale of the Public Works.

One of the most reckless and unfair articles that has been issued from the press, on this subject, appeared in the *Ledger* of this city, some time since and we regret to perceive that its false statements have found their way into some of the country papers. Its statements have been taken for truth and candor, when in fact they are a series of most reckless misrepresentations—a most violent falsification of the records on this subject, calculated to prejudice the public mind against our State improvements and to make the people believe a lie. After a brief preface, the *Ledger* sums up the account with the Works for the year 1852, as follows:

"To omit the expenditures of previous years, (which, perhaps, would sum up more heavily than is necessary to establish some proposition,) let us consider those of the year 1852. The Appropriation Bill of that year amounted in round numbers, to $5,500,000

The expenses of the government were	$258,591	
Interest of public debt,	2,000,000	
Common schools, charitable institutes, and incidental expenses,	350,000	—$2,608,591
Showing the balance of expenditures principally on public works to be		$2,891,409

Or in round numbers, about three millions of dollars.

These figures, it appears to us, speak sufficiently for themselves. The whole ordinary expenditures for the government of the State were about $600,000; the interest on the public debt arising from the construction and ownership by the State of the public works amounted to two millions, and the cost of keeping the Public Works in repair, &c., to three millions more. Of the whole appropriation of five and a half million dollars, little more than one-tenth was expended for the general objects of the State government.

"The gross income from the Public Works but $1,938,574, or about two million of dollars, showing the proprietorship of the Public Works, after all the experience we have had on the subject, all the improvements introduced, and notwithstanding the increase of trade, to be an expense to the State of about a million of dollars, or nearly seventy-five per cent. of the real and personal taxes throughout the State. If the State could get rid of the Public Works, instead of raising $1,359,636 by taxation, $300,000, or thereabouts, would be sufficient; and the State would thus be saved a million of money, besides the interest of that portion of the public debt, which would be extinguished by by the sale of the Works."

Now, if these statements be correct, it is an end to the whole question. The Public Works cannot be given away, much less sold for a valuable consideration. No set of sane men will pay their money merely to enjoy such a brilliant opportunity of becoming bankrupt.

In a subsequent paragraph, this same writer says: —"Our reasons in favor of a sale are the dimunition of the State Debt—the diminution of taxes!!" Now where is BARNUM? This is more humbuggery than we can stand at this time. The man who proposes to sell a property that is sinking a million of dollars annually, to diminish the State Debt, should have a straight-jacket. If these statements of the *Ledger* contained the truth—if they exhibited the Public Works in their true light, we should utterly despair of finding any relief for the people from that source. But they do not. They are a fabric of fiction resting on a false foundation.

The truth is, the gross receipts from the Public Works, for the year 1852, amounted to the sum of $1,896,811 42, and the expenditures to $1,029,341 23; leaving a net revenue to the State of $867,470 19, instead of a million of clear loss, as stated by the *Ledger*. They deduct from the whole appropriation the ordinary expenses of the Government, $258,591; for the interest, $2,000 000; for the schools, charitable institutions, &c., $350,000; and then charge the entire balance to the Public Works. Will the author tell us where we are to find the $850,000 that was applied toward the completion of the North Branch Canal; the $250,000 used in the avoidance of the Planes on the mountains; the $377,000 that went into the Sinking Fund; the large sum paid on old claims, &c., if the whole appropriation was used to pay the current expenses of the Public Works. But it is useless to labor this point. The truest account that can be had is that which has already been given; but say, in order to cover debts outstanding, that the net balance was only $800,000. This is a very important item in our present financial condition. If the Public Works are paying the interest on sixteen millions, they will command the attention of capitalists at least; but if losing a million a year, the State will have to keep them forever.

Nor is it true, as stated, by the writer, that "if the State could get rid of the Public Works, instead of raising $1,359,636 by taxation, $300,000, or thereabouts, would be sufficient." The truth is far otherwise. If we were to take up the Treasurer's books, and wipe out the account of 1852 for and against the finished improvements, leaving all else as it is, we would find a deficit of just $867,000, and that there would have been a necessity to borrow that sum to meet the interest and other expenditures. Such gross mis-statements, emanating from quarters heretofore respectable for truth, must have a most mischievous effect upon the public mind—must injure the value of the State Works, and cripple the credit of the State. The truth on this subject—indeed, the brightest feature in which it can be made to appear, will be gloomy enough; but let us have a candid discussion, a fair sale and full compensation. No true Pennsylvanian—no patriot—will deliberately disparage the value of the State's property—her means of sustaining her credit and honor.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The Portage Strike.

Every man in the community, who has had anything to do with politics knows the tricks and stories that are started to injure a candidate. One of these disreputable performances is now attempted to be played against Mr. Banks, the Democratic nominee for Auditor General. Of all men he is about the last whose integrity would be questioned by those who know him. And yet a characterless abolition print in Philadelphia, has had the effrontery to charge him with unfairness in the discharge of his public duties, and to allege that he ignored the claims of the workmen on the Portage road, and afterward passsed them when they had been sold to speculators. Any person who has the slightest knowledge of business in the Auditor General's office must know that this would be impossible, even if the officer was disposed to do so. Mr. Charles Conner, now a Clerk in the Auditor General's office, gives the reckless editor a reply that will silence him, and explains the position of Mr Banks to the satisfaction of every reasonable man. The following is Mr. Conner's letter:—

HARRISBURG, PA., Sept, 3, 1853.

Mr. BIRNEY:—In your paper of the 1st inst., there appears an article, headed Ephraim Banks, Auditor General,' in which a distinct charge, of a very serious character, is made against Mr. Banks.

It is stated in that article, that the demands of the workmen on the Portage railroad were ignored by Mr. Banks and the Treasurer, and being forced by necessity, to sell their claims, at a very heavy discount, to speculators from Harrisburg; that now Mr. Banks audits these sole claims, and has them paid in full.

These charges arise from an ignorance of the manner of doing business in this Department. The appropriations are drawn by the Superintendent of the road from the State Treasury, to suit his own convenience, without a warrant from the Auditor General, consequently he has no control over the money appropriated for the payment of such claims. It is the duty of the superintendent to pay the bills and then present them to the Auditor General, for auditing, and if properly receipted, sworn to, and certified to be correct, it is the duty of this department to receive them as vouchers, in the settlement of the superintendent's account, unless there is sufficient reason for holding them over.

The bills to which special reference is made in your article, were brought to this office in the first instance by one of the clerks in the Treasury Department; not being presented, however, in the usual and legal manner, to wit: by the Superintendent, of the road; nor receipted to Gen. Ross, to whose credit it was proposed they should be placed, but to F. R. West, late Superintendent, nor prepared in such a manner as to be settled conformably to the appropriations, they were not then audited.

Subsequently they were sent to the office by Gen. Ross, the present Superintendent, in proper form, and were there passed to his credit.

I have thought the foregoing explanation due from me, the clerk having charge of the accounts presented by the disbursing officer of the Portage railroad, in Mr. Banks' absence, attending the couch of a sick son, that justice may be done one who has not, and will not, when able to prevent it, see injustice done the laboring man, nor has he held "collusion with swindling speculators," in the transaction of the business in this department.

I also transmit a copy of a letter from Thomas Collins, the chairman of the committee, appointed by the workmen on the road, during the strike, which came to hand this morning.

I am respectfully yours, &c.

CHAS. CONNER.

PAINTINGS.—Those who admire beautiful paintings should step into the side room of the Swan Hotel, where a number of pictures can be seen, painted by the talented artist, Mr. Mason.

From the Harrisburg Union.

The Sinking Fund and the State Debt.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Sept. 10, 1853.

To ISAAC G. McKINLEY, Esq.,
Editor of the Democratic Union:

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your request, I have the honor to inform you that the aggregate operations of the Sinking Fund, since the first of January, 1852, to present date, amounts to the sum of $617,659 59. This amount will be considerably increased prior to the close of the fiscal year.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. PATRICK,
Sec. to the Com. of the Sinking Fund.

We have procured the foreging statement from the Secretary of the 'Sinking Fund' for the purpose of being prepared to meet and successfully to counteract the senseless clamor which the Whig press, in all parts of the State, have simultaneously set up about the 'monstrous increase of the public debt,' since the induction of Gov. Bigler into office.

Some of these sheets have had the hardihood to assert that 'millions have been added to the public debt,' and that the 'Sinking Fund had been entirely abandoned.' It has long been agreed that this world, particularly the part of it composed of the Whig press, has been given over to much lying; but we have never before witnessed such an ungovernable inclination to present the unadulterate Munchausen stuff, as just at this time seems to control Whig editors. Whether this inclination is to be attributable to their present prostrate, shattered and hopeless condition as a party, or whether it results from the influence of the dog-days, or the long-tailed comet, we do not care to enquire. The facts are sufficient for us.

We shall not, on this occasion, occupy space by parading the whole State debt, which can be found in the annual report from the Auditor General's office, and in nearly every gubernatorial message for the last fifteen years; but we shall come down at once to the point of ascertaining the increase in the debt. Every intelligent man knows that money cannot be borrowed by any administration without authority of law. In the winter of 1852, the Governor was authorized to borrow $850,000, to secure the speedy completion of the North Branch Canal. No other law authorizing to make a permanent loan, except to cancel old bonds has been passed, and we challenge the production of any other. And now how stands the account with this loan.

The $850,000 were borrowed in June, 1852, at 4½ per cent. interest, and that would have been just that amount of an increased debt, if nothing had been since paid. But the $617,659 59, paid by the sinking fund, as above stated, must be deducted, which leaves the meagre balance of $232,340 41.—But other deductions must be made. The Governor, last summer, by paying off the six per cent., bonds, and some $3,000,000 of the five per cents., that had then fallen due, brought into the Treasury $134 000, in the shape of premiums, besides, saving *annually* $20,800 in the reduction of interest. This saving alone it will be perceived, is sufficient to pay the interest on $425,000 of the North Branch loan. It is thus made to appear that all but a meagre sum of the principal of this new loan has been repaid, and that provision has been made for the interest on this balance, and nearly $200,000 in addition without exacting one farthing from the pockets of the people. Now we know, and some of the editors who are abusing Gov. Bigler know, that this financial movement of his, is the only one that has ever been made in the State, that has honorably drawn money into the Treasury, without in some way exacting it from the pockets of the people.—How unjust and ungenerous then all their false accusations against his policy and measures.

It is but candid to state, however, in justice to Whig editors, remote from the seat of government and who do not understand this subject, that the last report of the Auditor General, though entirely right in itself, was calculated to leave the impression that the debt had been largely increased. This circumstance is accounted for in this way: The new bonds to the amount of five millions, to pay off the old bonds of a like amount, had all or nearly all been issued prior to the close of the financial year, and these of course had been entered on the books of that officer, and the old bonds not having been received for cancellation, and deduction, the apparent increase was manifest. They have misled certain of the Whig editors; as for those in this neighborhood who have indulged in such magnificent misrepresentations, we have for them less charity. They knew better.

It is true, that by the appropriation bill of last winter, the Governor was authorized to anticipate the surplus revenue to the Treasury, for the years 1853 and 1854, for the purpose of promoting a speedy completion of the new works, commenced by his predecessor, but this we are assured can never become a permanent debt. Besides our Whig friends are constantly telling us that this is the way in which Governor Johnson intended to complete these improvements. But, if the administration is to be judged of by the standard of temporary loans, we could prove that Governor Johnson's administration actually increased, instead of decreased the State debt. To do this, we would have but to add to the permanent debt, the temporary loans outstanding when he retired, say, some $392,000, and that will bring him away behind, and square the books with the present anticipations of the extra revenues. But we have no wish to trifle with this subject; our only desire has been to give the people the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Gov. Bigler, in his last message, says, 'No permanent loans, it seems to me, *should hereafter be made for any purpose whatever.*' And then again, when speaking of the schemes of expenditure commenced by his predecessor, he says: 'I shall under all circumstances, *resist* the commencement of any new projects of this kind.' Here we have the future policy of the administration in a nut-shell.—No increase of the public debt—no new projects of improvement, and a rigid economy in the use of the public money.

We have not prepared this article with special reference to Governor Bigler, for he needs no defence, nor would it be fair to bring him to judgment before his time. He has only served eighteen months, and any administration should have at least three years to develop its policy. But we know, and every intelligent man in the community believes, that the new song which the Whig press has just struck up with so much sanctimonious zeal, is intended, as far as may be, to affect the Democratic ticket at the coming election; and under this impression, we have concluded to knock the props from under their hobby by a few blows of plain recorded truth.

Bounty Land Act.

It gives us pleasure to lay before our readers the early efforts of J. PORTER BRAWLEY, Esq. in favor of granting to the officers, soldiers, seamen and marines in the war of 1812, the same amount of lands as was given by the United States to Canadian volunteers. Mr. Brawley was then in the State Senate, and was the first member that made a movement in favor of giving Bounty Lands to every species of corps that defended our country in our war of Independence. He offered his resolution on that subject on the 15th of February 1850. The yeas and nays on the passage of the resolutions were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brawley, Brooke, Crabbe, Cunningham, Darsie, Drum, Fernon, Forsyth, Frailey, Frick, Fulton, Guernsey, Haslett, Hugus, Ives, King, Konigmacher, Lawrence, McCaslin, Malone, Matthias, Muhlenberg, Packer, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Shimer, Sterret, Stine, Streeter, Walker, Best, Speaker—32.

NAYS—None.

All the other States passed similar resolutions, and transmitted them to Congress. It was in consequence of this *general* movement in *all the States* of the nation, that the Bounty Land Bill was reported to the two Houses of Congress. It was universally expected that the bill would grant 160 acres to all who served in the war.

But as it progressed through the House and Senate, the Bounty Land Bill was so mutilated as to give only 40 acres to most of those who served in the war of 1812—for very few served more than eight months.

It having been *discovered*, however, *since* the passage of that act, that *recruits* that enlisted to go to Mexico, and who *only served for a few weeks, received* 160 *acres*, a *new effort* has been made, and is likely to be successful, to so modify the present Bounty Act, as to give to all who served in any of our wars 160 acres. It is to back and sustain this proposition, that so many meetings have recently been held in Philadelphia and other portions of the United States.

Our main object now is, to thank Mr. Brawley for his early motion in this matter in our State Senate, in favor of the original Bounty Land act, and thus do justice to the veterans of 1812. If his proposition had originally prevailed with Congress, our soldiers would not now have to be making renewed exertions to obtain justice.—*Pennsylvanian.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening last, 14th instant, as the passenger train was crossing the railway bridge, about two miles East of Sunbury, on the Sunbury and Philadelphia railroad it was thrown off the track, and the whole train was dashed over a precipice from 15 to 20 feet, rolling the cars, and their thirty passengers, over and over. Nearly all the passengers were seriously bruised, but fortunately escaped instant death, as the train was crossing the bridge at a rapid rate.—We regret to learn that two of our citizens were severely bruised. It seems as if our railway bridges had been built to slaughter as many persons as possible. Is there no remedy to prevent this.—*Inland Daily.*

Chronicles of Whiggery.

CHAPTER III.

1. And there was sore distress in the land of Whig-dom, such as had not been felt since the days that BENJAMIN surnamed CHAMPERS was appointed to make laws for the people.

2. And the hero of the *fiery crest*, the Chief Captain of the Silver Grey host, summoned a council of the great Sanhedrim, for the purpose of devising ways and means to bring to nought the devices of the enemy.

3. And the Sanhedrim assembled on the sixth day of the ninth month, and when the doors were shut, the Chief Captain, who was a mighty man of valor, addressed them as follows:

4. "I have summoned you together, my worthy lords and captains, by direction of our young sovereign ISAAC, for the purpose of hearing your reports from the different divisions of the army, as well to counsel with you as to the best means for crushing the rebellion of CHARLES the INVINCIBLE."

5. And he continued to speak to the council of the Sanhedrim, and said: "I have gone in and out before you for many years, and have not ceased day and night from serving my master and promoting the interests of you my faithful subalterns, then why should you not listen to the words of patriotism and wisdom which flow from my lips.

6. "My voice, then, like the patriot of old, is still for war, and it behooves us to waste the territory of the enemies of our lord the king with fire and sword—to tread over them and hew them to pieces like unto that which befel our ancient foe, the Amelitish king.

7. "Go to, therefore, let us utterly destroy our Woolly Head enemies from off the face of the earth—but their great chieftan THADDEUS and his first Lieutenant CHARLES, we will take alive and bring them before our master, who will have them hung and quartered as a terror to deserters from Whig-dom for all time to come.

8. "And our other enemies—the Locofocos, Odd Fellows, Masons, and Recnabites, who are aiding and abetting the renegade CHARLES, and who are assisting to defeat our well-beloved and trusty friend BENJAMIN, and thus deprive us of our control of the money chest, I hereby proclaim as a set of intractable out-laws and cut-throats who are unworthy of any mercy at our hands, but are deserving of the gibbet for presuming to give countenance to the sedition of the Woolly Heads."

9. And the sayings of the Chief Captain pleased the Sanhedrim well, and almost with one accord they rose up and gave a shout for the war-worn hero of the *fiery crest*, and bound themselves with an oath that they would follow him wheresoever he should go, and make war upon the savage tribes from Dan even to Beersheba.

10. But there were in the Sanhedrim two of the Ishmaelitish tribe, JOHN surnamed DITLOW and GEORGE surnamed BRUBAKER, who dissented from their brethren of the Council, and would not obey the mandate of the Chief Captain. They were men of peace, who could not look upon the blood and carnage threatened by him with composure.

11. Whereupon the wrath of he the *fiery crest* waxed hotter and hotter, and his face glowed with indignation against these two Ishmaelites, who thus dared to stand up against him; and he commanded his faithful subalterns to bind them with cords and scourge them, and it that did not suffice, then to erase their names from the chronicles of Silver Grey Whiggery, and thus make them a by-word and a reproach amongst all their brethren.

12. And he said further—"let us erect a gallows, high as Haman's, and let all deserters who may hereafter be taken with arms in their hands, be hanged thereon, and thus the reproach be wiped away from the Old Guard." And the Sanhedrim assented to the wisdom and eloquence of the Chief Captain, and straightway adjourned.

13. And it came to pass, about this time, that a battle was fought, at a place called Hempfield, between a division of the Silver Greys, commanded by JOHN, surnamed HIZSTAND—and the Woolly Heads, under the direction of EDWARD the CONFESSOR. The contest was long and fierce; and finally, about the going down of the sun, the Woolly Heads made a desperate charge at the point of the bayonet and completely routed the Silver Greys, who were forced to retreat from the field leaving their dead and wounded behind them, to be cared for by the tribe of Locofocos who were witnesses to the combat.

14. And the troubles of Whig-dom increased, and sore distress prevailed throughout the entire valley of the Conestoga, and extended even to the going down of the sun.

15. And ISAAC despatched messengers to the South and to the North, calling upon them to stand up valiantly for their king—and gold and silver in abundance were sent to the captains and heads of families so that the people who rallied under the Silver Grey banner might be fed and clothed, and strengthened for the great work which is before them.

16. And EDWARD the Chief Counselor, and DAVID the Keeper of the King's Treasure, and BENJAMIN the Recusant, and ISAAC the chief captain, and the chief scribes and elders all departed at the bidding of the King, for the purpose of sounding the war cry among the tribes residing along the banks of the Conestoga, as also the Pequea, Cocalico and Conawago.

17. And a great army was raised, composed of many tribes and kindreds and peoples, all of whom took the oath of allegiance to ISAAC their youthful sovereign, and bound themselves by a solemn oath that they would visit his enemies with fire and sword, and utterly exterminate all his foes from the face of the earth. They also determined to take CHARLES surnamed BOUGHTER alive, bind him with strong chains, and bring him before ISAAC, so that he might do with the rebel that which seemed good in his own eyes.

18. But CHARLES the Invincible, nothing discouraged at all by this preparation in the camp of the Silver Greys, continued to perfect the work of discipline in his own army, and also daily received accessions from the camp of the enemy. Wary in all his movements and watchful of his foes, he was able to circumvent their designs against him, and was more than a match for the Chief Captain of ISAAC.

19. And the "noise and confusion" was great in the land, and men ran to and fro wondering in their minds to where all this would lead. Thus endeth the third chapter of the Chronicles of Whiggery.

ANOTHER WHIG LIE.—We do not know why it is that Whig editors cannot refrain from lying. They are always ready with falsehoods of every description; and as soon as a Democrat is nominated for office, we are sure to have any number of false and infamous stories circulating through the federal press. As a sample of this kind of political rascality, we clip the following from a whig journal:

"J. PORTER BRAWLEY.—At a Locofoco meeting in M'Connelsville, Fulton county, one of the speakers unbosomed himself of the following:"

"You have heard of J. Porter Brawley—our candidate for Surveyor General. He is a man that I don't like, but I intend to vote for him. They say he drinks—that he is bloated, and fat with whiskey, *and I do not doubt it*, but that is no reason why he should not receive the firm and cordial support of every Democrat in the State!"

Now, every sensible man will immediately perceive that the above extract is a lie. There is not a speaker belonging to our party in the State fool enough to utter such disgusting trash; and we can only pity those poor knaves who are weak enough to fancy that they can gull democratic voters by such impotent balderdash.

We do not know anything about Mr. Brawley's habits; but we do know that he has performed the duties of his office in the most able manner. He may drink—or he may be a strictly temperance man; but we think the whigs had better remain quiet, particularly after swallowing as much whiskey as they did when voting for Gov. Johnston.—People, living in glass houses, should be very careful how they throw stones.—*Carlisle Democrat.*

NEW YORK.—Our Democratic friends in the Empire State are at loggerheads as much as ever. Last week the State Convention, at Syracuse, had a regular built split, and formed separate state tickets, with the exception of Judges. The following are the candidates:

HARD SHELL TICKET.	SOFT SHELL TICKET.
Secretary of State.	
George W. Clinton.	Isaac A. Verplank.
Attorney General.	
James T. Brady.	Martin Grover.
State Treasurer.	
Winslow C. Watson.	Francis Segur.
Comptroller.	
James E. Cooley.	Robert Kelly.
Canal Commissioner.	
John C. Mather.	Andrew J. Yates.
Engineer and Surveyor.	
John D. Fay.	W. H. Bristol.
State Prison Inspector.	
Miles W. Bennett.	Wm. C. Dyer.
Judges of the Court of Appeals.	
C. H. Ruggles. long term.	C. H. Ruggles.
Hiram Denio. short term.	Hiram Denio
Clerk of the Court of Appeals.	
Samuel S. Bowne.	Albert Edgerton.

☞ The Columbia *Spy* states that the general health of that Borough has been very good the present season. We are pleased to hear that such is the fact, and promptly admit that our information of an opposite character, which we published last week, was entirely incorrect.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As a man named Chas. Hunter, a brakesman on a car run by Mr. Bletz, of Columbia, was attempting to put on a brake at Bird-in-Hand, on Thursday last, he fell from the car, and had his arm badly crushed up to the shoulder. He was taken to the Hospital at Philadelphia, but was not expected to survive.

☞ The attention of capitalists is directed to the advertisement for the sale of valuable real and personal estate in the borough and township of Strasburg—the property of Mr. George Diffenbach. A rare chance is here offered for good and profitable investments. See also other advertisements.

☞ BETTING on the result for County Treasurer seems to be the order of the day amongst our Whig friends in this city. We heard of several bets made last week, one of which is to the amount of $2500 a side, on an even election. Immediately upon the acceptance of this by the friends of Mr. REISHOLD, the friends of Mr. BOUGHTER put up $5,000 and challenged their opponents to cover it; but this, we understand, has not yet been done. Judging from the readiness with which the friends of BOUGHTER offer to bet large sums, we suppose they feel confident of his election, as they would hardly be so lavish of their money if they thought there was any danger.

We give the above as an item of news, and not that we favor betting of any description. We have always regarded it as a system of gambling, which should not be encouraged in any community. We, therefore, merely announce the facts here stated, to show what the feeling is, especially among our Whig friends—as almost every thing else, with them, seems to be lost sight of in the zeal manifested on the subject of the approaching election for County Treasurer.

HARRISTOWN SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—This Sabbath School, under the superintendence of Mr. J. V. Eckert, held their celebration in a beautiful grove, on the premeises of Mr. Henry Eckert, on the 10th inst. The day was rather cool and damp for the full enjoymtnt of such out door festivals. But, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was respectable. And the writer thinks, from the remarks of many present, and the observable manifestations of satisfaction, that a holy influence was thrown around, and deeply engraited in the hearts of the audience, through the very able addresses on the occasion.

The school met at the school-house at 10 o'clk., from whence they marched in solemn procession, led by the Committee of Directors, and Clergymen to the grove. On entering the grove an appropriate hymn was sung. The procession marched around the table, which was beautifully and richly adorned, with all the dainties that the skill and kindness of the ladies, and the season could produce.—After being seated on the place prepared for the audience to hear the addresses, and a hymn being sung, and prayer offered to the Great Giver of the blessings, the congregation was dismissed to partake of the bounteous provisions.

After dinner the congregation became seated again; a hymn was sung by the Teachers and children alternately, and prayer offered, when the Rev. E. Y. Buchanan proceeded to address the children "on the importance of maintaining a christian character." He said that all our success in life in any respect was, even in an earthly sense, comparatively nothing, without the true honor and dignity of the christian. That upon this alone can all our hopes for future prosperity and greatness depend; that they only are truly great, who are the humble servants of the Redeemer. An appropriate anthem was then sung by the choir.

The Rev. H. Harbaugh then addressed the adult part of the audience. His theme was "The religious nurture of children." He proceeded to show, that children are interesting; that their religious nurture should engage the attention of every parent and christian; that they can be pious from infancy, which he proved by scripture examples, as exhibited in the history of King Samuel, the Prophet Jeremiah, John the Baptist, &c., thus proving the fallacy of the infidel proverb "that the young *must* sow their wild oats;" that God had made provision under the Old and New dispensations for their being brought into covenant with him; that God will fulfil his covenant engagements with all those children who have been brought into them in sincerity, as he did with Zaccheus and others; that the youthful mind is more impressible than the adult, consequently their religious nurture the proper way to secure them for the Church of Christ. In a word, his whole discourse was fraught with such appropriate illustrations and forcible aguments, that the writer thinks, the impression made upon the minds of the audience will be lasting, and redound to the benefit, and eternal welfare of the rising generation in this neighborhood.

The Managers, Teachers, Children and friends, return their sincere and heartfelt thanks those Rev. gentlemen for their kindness in attending, and so ably addressing their school, on the important subject of the religious instruction of children, at their celebration.

GEN. CASS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—The following from the Washington Union of Sunday week, goes to confirm the report that Gen. Cass has written a letter in approval of the policy of the President:—

General Cass has not been silent; he has watched the course of President Pierce with deep solicitude; he has witnessed the assaults made upon him for recognizing as national democrats all who took their position honestly on the creed of 1852, and he has expressed his own concurrence in the policy adopted by President Pierce in the most unequivocal terms. We make this declaration with a full knowledge of the facts—we speak by the book when we say that General Cass cordially and thoroughly approves the policy of the administration. We say, further, that he will come into the senate the warm, ardent, and devoted personal and political friend of the President. This is not conjecture—not mere inference—but with that frankness and fearlessness which have ever characterised the great statesman of the northwest, he has given his unqualified testimony; and if his friends in N. York have any respect for his opinions, they may be fully assured that whilst he regards the position of President Pierce as having been environed with unprecedented embarrassments, he is satisfied that his policy has not only been wise and patriotic, but in fact the only policy which could have proved successful. The course of the Detroit Free Press, from which we have published many able articles, might have been referred to as conclusive in regard to General Cass's approval of the policy of the President; but having the fact in a shape even more imposing, we choose to avail ourselves of it."

LANCASTER, LEBANON AND PINE GROVE RAILROAD.—During the past week, the engineers have been engaged in locating this road above our Borough on this side of the river. Our object in noticing it at the present time, is for the purpose of calling the attention of our citizens to the importance of giving this enterprise their early attention. From information in our possession, we are satisfied that the road will be made—and in all probability, a portion of it will be placed under contract this fall. The road in fact, although under another name, is a mere continuation of the Pennsylvania Railroad—that company having resolved to have a direct line of their own, and no longer submit to the inconvenience of having to pass over the State works. The road will either cross the river in the neighborhood of Phœnixville, and pass down on this side, or continue on the other, into the city. We think it requires but little reflection as to the policy our citizens should pursue. Now is the time to move. A town meeting would be proper for the purpose, adopting resolutions inviting them to pass through our Borough with their road. This would at least open negotiations, and be the means of bringing matters more to a focus."—*Norristown Watchman.*

DELEBRED.—The New York Tribune says it learns that the new Democratic organ which was to have commenced its career in that city on the 1st proximo, under the editorial control of Colonel Forney, will not make its appearance at the time appointed for its debut. The event is believed to be indefinitely postponed, and though no reason is assigned, or publicly known, why this resolution to adjourn the publication of the paper nominally until the next year is adopted, yet it is conjectured that the perturbed and threatened condition of the party, as disclosed by the proceedings of the Syracuse Convention, has had a good deal to do with the matter.

PORK PROSPECT.—MISSOURI.—The Lexington (Mo.) *Express* says:

We hear of no speculation in hogs this season; the stock or 'crop,' as is now the term in Kentucky Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, is much larger than it has been for a number of years past. In this State the number of hogs has also greatly increased since last season.

INDIANA.—The Brownstown (Ind.) *Democrat* says:

Hogs appear to be plenty all over the country and prices low. Stock hogs are held at $3 gross, but there are now no dealers at that price. Some lots have sold at $2,50 gross. Some of our farmers have been trying to engage their pork, but, so far, have received no bids; and not one pound of pork has been engaged in the country this season, so far as we can learn. Efforts have been made at all the packing points near here to engage, but no bids were offered.

Corn in the field is not selling at any price and the farmers seem very much discouraged.

Decision of Supreme Court.

Henry Omit vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Certiorari to Justice Kline of Harrisburg.

The opinion of the Court was read last week, at Pittsburg, by Woodward, J.

The defendant was convicted and fined by Justice Kline, of Harrisburg, for selling liquor on Sunday to a traveller named Wright, in accordance with the first section of the provision of an Act of Assembly "for the prevention of vice and immorality, and of unlawful gaming, and to restrain disorderly sports and dissipation," which is in the following words: "If any person shall do or perform any worldly employment or business whatsoever on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity excepted; or shall use or practice any unlawful game, hunting, shooting' sport or diversion whatsoever, on the same day, and be convicted thereof, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay four dollars, to be levied by distress, &c., &c.," with a proviso annexed excepting the dressing of victuals in taverns, inns, bake houses, private families, the travelling of milk carts, the ferrying of water passengers, &c., &c.

The defendant assigned two errors:

1st. That the sale of liquor to the traveller (Wright) was not an offence against the act, because it was within the proviso.

2nd. That the act is not applicable to persons licensed to keep an inn or tavern under the act of 11th of March, 1834, and its supplements.

The Court assumed that the offence was not a work of charity or necessity, because the defendant does not allege it was, and because the conviction characterizes it as contrary to the act of Assembly.

The Court decided that the offence did fall within the act, as the proviso excepted only the dressing of victuals in taverns, &c.

In regard to the second error advanced, the Court decided that six days enjoyment of the licensed monopoly would suffice to provide strangers with that measure of accommodation which the community were bound to furnish. But if not sufficient, some other plan must be devised. Sunday could not be given up, strangers and travellers had not right to demand hospitality at such a price. Rest one day in seven was enforced by the precept and example of the Author of our existence, and government, acting on the Divine appointment, had made it a civil institution. It was contended that the license gave the right to sell for each of the 365 days of the year; and hence it was inferred that the act of '94 was repealed to them. As well might it be argued that a contract of hewing for a laborer to work on Sundays, or that an auctioneer who is licensed for a year, might pursue his business on the fifty-two Sundays in the year.

The Court regarded the sale of liquor on Sunday by licensed innkeepers as worldly employment, within the prohibition of the act of '94, and did not fall within the proviso of the act, and therefore was not lawful to be done on Sunday.

The conviction of the defendant was proper, and judgment was affirmed.

Judge Lewis read a dissenting opinion, but his arguments were founded on several technical errors committed by the Magistrate, and did not enter upon the merits of the case.

From the Pennsylvanian.

MEETING OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE W