JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT: JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: HRNBY 8. MOTT, of Pike County.

Office of the Intelligencer. In Kline and M'Clure's Buildings, Duke street, 3d door north of E. King, and directly opposite the east entrance to the new Court House.

A Word to Young Men. It seems to be a settled matter in the histo. ry of this country, that the great Democratic party has to undergo the fiery ordeal of persecution on account of its wise and liberal principles; and yet, notwithstanding all the difficulties it has from time to time to encounter, its policy and principles are triumphant, and to them are we solely indebted, under the blessing of Providence, for the glory and increasing proswhich cannot be gain-saved or disputed, that ute books of the State and Nation owes it paternity to the Democratic party—and every enactment of an odious character, which has ceased to disgrace the Nation and blight the prosper ity of the people, originated with the Whig or Federal party, and was repealed by the Democrats at the first opportunity. Look at some of the favorite Whig measures. See, for instance, the Alien and Sedition Law, the act or acts chartering the U. S. Bank, the High Tariff enactments, and the Bankrupt Law-all odious to the American people, and long since repudiated by public opinion. But why particularize? Every unprejudiced, intelligent citizen, of every party, must at once concede the truthfulness of the assertion.

To the young men of the present day, who are just commencing to take an active part in politics, this is an important consideration; and it is the more important to the country from the fact that upon them the hopes of the Nation rest. From their inexperience in the wiles and stratagems of Federalism in its-many protean shapes and the cunning guises i assumes, they are peculiarly exposed to danger-and if once a false step be taken, how seldom it is that they are reclaimed from the error of their ways.

The Democratic party is emphatically the party for young men. Its creed is in accordance with the spirit and progress of the age -its doctrines are based upon the eternal principles of truth, and they must and will prevail in the end against all opposition, no matter from what quarter it may come. Since the advent of Mr. Jefferson to power, in 1801, down to the present day, through good and through evil report, this self same Democracy have stood by the country in war and in peace, in sunshine and in storm, and successively evercome every party, every faction, and every ism that has attempted to stay its progress It has conducted our wars, unfettered and expanded our commerce, built our railroads and canals, increased our territorial limits, elevated our character as a Nation throughout the world, and infused new life and energy into the down-trodden subjects of despotism and cruelty among the Nations of the Old World. And all this has been accomplished by the Democratic party in little more than half a entury, and that too in the face

factional opposition at home. The youth, then, who is just about entering the busy scenes of political life, should ponder well before he takes a step backward into the ranks of Federalism; for let us assure him, deceived as he may be, that all and every of the isms of the present day, Know Nothingism included, will land him in the same place that Antimasonry, Freesoilism and Abolitionism have landed their adherents. Where is the Antimasonry of 1832-5, so rampant and for a short time apparently triumphant? It is no longer to be found, but those who were gulled and deceived by its teachings have long since found themselves unconsciously landed in the bosom of the Federal party, So it has been with other isms that have sprung up, and so it will be with those that are now apparently in the hey-day of prosperity. Men may change, but principles never; for the principles of the great Democratic party are as unchangeable as eternity itself.

We, therefore, caution our young men against the designs of the common enemy, in whatever guise he may appear. It is an attempt to beguile you to your ruin; and if you should be entangled in the net that is being so cunningly woven around you, you may bitterly regret it to the latest day of your lives. Some of you may laugh at and deride our fears-but, remember we speak from what we have seen in the past, and "history," you know, is said to be nothing else than "philos ophy teaching by example." We have seen many who have wrecked their political hopes in this way; and what has been, may be again

It Won't Do, Neighbor! 'The Examiner makes a lame attempt break the force of the charge that the Know Nothing organ is a mere appendage of that paper, and says that "the fact that a newspaper printed on the Examiner is no indication of its character."

Very true, so far as it goes. But our neigh bor forgets to tell the whole truth in reference to the American Citizen. He does not, in addit tion, inform the public that the Know Nothing organ contains many of the same articles which previously appear in the Examiner-some edtorial and others selected; and that in addition to the type being set and the paper printed there, many of the editorial articles, and those of the most bitter and virulent kind against our adonted citizens, are also written in the office of the Lancaster Examiner. Now. we do not say that Mr. Darlington writes them himself, nor is it necessary that he should. The facts we have stated are sufficient in the opinion of every intelligent mind, to hold him responsible for the general complexion of the paper, and to satisfy the public that that porof the Whig party of which the Examiner is the organ, is closely and intimate ly identified in sentiment and action with the intolerent Know Nothing faction. Mr. Darlington has the reputation of being shrewd politician; but, we think, in this instance at least, he has over-reached himself in his desire to accomplish the election of the Whig candidate for Governor. We happen to know a little more on the subject than he imgines we do, and shall not fail to hold up the unprincipled coalition he has formed with the Natives to the gaze of the community.

New wheat, from North Carolina, has begun to arrive in Baltimore. Two thousand bushels were shipped for Norfolk, on Tuesday

A Scene at Independence Hall.

The scene we are about to describe, says the Washington Union, has the advantage of being natural enough if we make allowances for the lapse of time, and is certainly capable of being profitably construed. At all events, there is nore than mere poetic justice in one of its features, because it recalls good deeds for the purpose of sustaining good principles. The new chief magistrate of a beautiful and

extensive city-occupied by half a million of human beings, and remarkable for its healthy location, its happy poor, its generous rich, its scholars and its wits, its statesmen and its lawyers-held high levee at Independence Hall—the Mecca to the freemen of Americathe Pantheon to which the eyes of the whole world are turned either in hope or in fear. It was a spectacle of surpassing grandeur, and was in itself one of the epochs of the age. The object of the assemblage—for it included men who lived in the last century, and who re-appeared at this moment upon the stage of life | the Democratic party: to take part in the august ceremony-was to initiate an era of new measures, and to open the way to a future, such as never was "dreamed of in our philosophy." Judge Connad had taken the seat which, nearly seventy-eight years ago, was occupied by a man named John perity of our common country. For it is a fact, | HANCOCK, who presided over a convention assembled in that very hall to cut the American every important law now in force upon the stat- colonies loose from the British Crown, and who stood by and saw his place occupied by a stranger, who was about to improve upon the idea proclaimed in the Declaration of American Independence, and to set an example to posterity which those men who lived a hundred years ago had come from their narrow homes to dignify by their presence, and to hear the new doctrine expounded and illustrated. The principle upon which Judge Conrad administers his official duties was to be practically applied, and from the vast crowd before him he was to choose his assistants for the coming two vears. No citizen of foreign birth could be considered a moment after that fact became

> known! * The roll was called. The first name was that of Gilbert Motier DE LAFAYETTE .--"What are your claims to consideration?" was

the question of the learned Judge Conrad. "They are very few in number," said a mus eal voice in broken English. "I first fought at the Brandywine, a lovely stream in Chester and Delaware counties, and was wounded for the good of the cause. I did some service at Monmouth. I induced France to help the colonies with money and with men. I aided in ompelling Cornwallis to surrender, and was resent at the siege of Yorktown. I enjoyed the undiminished confidence of George Wash

"Where were you born?" said Judge Conrad, glowing with enthusiasm at these eloquent and soldier-like details. "I was born in France, in 1757," was the response. "How?—a for igner-an unnaturalized citizen," was the indignant interruption. "Stand back. These are days when all acts done by such a man are forgotten and denounced. You are excluded from consideration by a grateful republic." "Call Benedict Arnold, and let us hear hi

entiments," was the next observation. A voice replied: "I fought for my country ong and well; but in an evil hour I deserted and betrayed her to the English. I was born

n Connecticut, in 1740." "That is sufficient, brave and worthy sor Your case is already decided in your favor. will enroll your your name high in the lists o my officers. It is enough that you were born in this happy country. We will now consent

to hear from Baron Steuben." William Augustus Baron Steuben. I gave my property, and the best years of my life to the cause of American freedom. I fought at Stony Point, at Paulus Hook, at Yorktown, and was, I hope, of great use to George Washington. was born in the Old World, one hundred and fourteen years ago." "Another foreigner !-Stand back, retire-your appeal is denied,

your petition rejected." "Call Hugh Mercer." To this name voice replied as follows: "I come from the grave to meet you here, and speak for one who died for your country on the field of Princeton I died almost in the arms of Washington. was born in Scotland." "Enough-your example can have no effect upon me; for I have vowed before Heaven to consider no claim, and o venerate no character, when presented by foreigner." 7

The next name on the list was that of AARO Burr.

"I have no right to expect promotion in thi hall sacred to the liberties I intended to de stroy. I was born in New Jersey, in 1756.' "We cannot do without the services of such

man," was the reply. "We forget your infa-

my and forgive your crime, born, as you were,

upon the soil of America."

The next name was Gen. Montgomery. "What claims have you to our favor?" wa

the question put by the new Mayor. My name is Montgomery. I was born in ne Emerald Isle, and entered, in early youth, the career of arms. I came to this country. aarried an American lady, and ever after considered myself an American in feeling and senment. I loved glory much, but liberty yet more; and at the first sound of war, in defence of our liberties, I rushed to the standard of my adopted country; encountered all the perils and privations of a Canadian winter-and fell in death whilst nobly struggling with my gallant compatriots in arms and leading them under the walls of Quebec, leaving my wife a

widow and my children orphans." "Stand back," says the imperious Magisate. "You have no claim upon our gratitude the unpardonable sin attaches to you of havng first breathed the air of Heaven upon a reign soil. We recognize none here but na-

ive born citizens." Such, without continuing these examples, i the plain and practical meaning of the new secret society which has been established among us, and which is based upon that pseudo atriotism which erects a barrier against large classes of our countrymen, and recognizes rule which, broad as it is, can only be sustain ed without making exceptions for or against any one. The most eminent virtues and deervings are rejected contemptuously if he vho can boast of them should not be a native orn. On the other hand, the advantage o

being born in the United States may cover and conceal a multitude of sins. When we perceive the headway which suc anaticism is making, we are almost dispose to exclaim with Franklin, at the beginning our revolution : "The sun of liberty is set; the Americans must light their lamps;" for when these things can go on, even under the dripand his masters a lesson which they will no pings of the national sanctuary, we have be come fit subjects for self-examination and selfreform. The best course to take is to look the question directly in the face; and for this rea on we have drawn a picture, which, however fancifulein one respect, is forcible from the fact that its realization would be the natura

fruit of the success of the new party.

The Democratic Party.

While the foes of our noble organization as o busy in schemes of the basest sort, in concoct ing amalgamations of the most revolting character, in spreading slanders of the most malignant cast, in spawning misrepresentations with inprecedented fecundity, and promulgating poitcal heresies of the most dangerous character, it is a proud gratification to know that we have in the Washington Union, at the present junc ture, an organ which boldly and successfully grapples with, and overthrows their sophis tries, and vindicates the cause of truth and justice, and the true principles of government with a degree of vigor, eloquence and ability that is cheering to the heart of every Demo eratic reader. We have only to regret that our limited space prevents us from making more frequent drafts upon its columns, by the re-publication of its forcible and stirring articles. The following extract we take from an article in a late number of that paper, upon

We take the broad ground that every mea are which the Whig party of the North has nade its own, must certainly have resulted in national humiliation and disaster if the Dem ocratic party had not thrown itself in the path-way, and resisted and defeated each proposin detail, as soon as it became manifest Had the present abolitionized Whig party been strong enough, it would have defeated the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of Cali fornia; and even as it was, the efforts in that direction embraced the great mass of the workng machinery of the Whig party, and more than once were on the eve of being crowned with success. On other occasions, the have made a tremendous rush against liberal revenue laws. We have seen them build up great bank, and fly, terror-stricken, before the uin and dismay it created. The Whig bankrupt law was an engine of almost supernatural mischief. Whig tendencies-we most said Whig practices—in favor of profus expenditures would soon render the reasury insolvent, if not sternly checked .-Whig proclivity to make terms with any facion, no matter how reckless and how abandoned, has more than once shaken northern society to its foundations. Each of these danhas been met as soon as it showed its read, or as soon as its purposes have been dised by the instinctive sagacity and the strong hand of the Democratic party. This brief retrospect is intended less to recall what it may be unpleasant to many good men to see

than to show how eloquently the voice of history vindicates the claim of our great party to the gratitude of the country, and to prove that what is now regarded as the surest bulwark of the public peace and the people's safety—we mean the Democratic party—has been the result, not of the fidelity and unselfishness and patriotism and courage, of a day, or of year, but of a long, consistent, and almost unterrupted career of good deeds and uncalculating devotion to principles which often demand ed self sacrifices, and quite as often threw those into minority who honestly advocated

The Democratic party stands like a great wall between opposing and hostile extrer While it exists the infidel demagogues profane the memory of the holy past and their orrid blasphemies will injure themselves While it lasts, revengeful and infuriate mobs will seek in vain to resist the laws. While it lasts, the perjured organs of disunion will hopelessly toil to mutilate the onstitution. Calmly, resolutely, and with all ts-great energies, long may it stand to defy the common enemy, to denounce the secret for and to keep alive in the hearts of men thatlove eroes and sages of the revolution, without which the examples they have left us would soon cease to be respected or obeyed

The Democratic party, as now organized, stands upon the brink of a precipice!--The time for temporizing is past. The stern voice of truth must be spoken. Let craven ycophants howl their wrath, we will do our

The above precious morceau is the concluding paragraph of a labored and abusive ediorial in the last Democratic Union, containing an outrageous assault upon several prominent Democrats of Pennsylvania-an article which, for low, disgusting and filthy vituperation we have scarcely seen equaled since the memorable campaign of 1839 in "Old Mother Cumberland," in which the present editor of the Union bore a conspicuous part. So unpalatable must it be to every decent reader of that sheet, that any reply to so vile a tissue of blackguardism would be entirely superfluous on our part. The poison will undoubtedly carry its own antidote with it, and such scurrility and malignity must only entire to the benefit of the gentlemen assailed, and have the effect of endearing them more than ever to the true nearted Democracy of the State.

But who is this editor that insults the intelligence of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, by presuming to dictate to them a line of duty He is nothing more or less than the paid hireling of a band of notoriously corrupt political swindlers, who alternately congregate at Harrisburg, Buffalo and Washington, for the purpose of peculation-a vile coterie of political desperadoes who are always ready to play Whig, Democrat, Native, or any thing else, so that they may reach their hands deep down into the public treasury and enrich themselves at the expense of the people. He is now as he has been for the last twenty years, (to say nothing of his political peccadillos in Chester county, prior to his migration to Cumberland,) the miserable tool of bold bad men of both the great parties, and has, in turn, himself boxed every point of the political compass. His editorial life has been a chequered one. At one time a Democrat, next a Disorganizer, then the abject slave of Charles B. Penrose and the U.S. Bank, and the reviler of Andrew Jackson, then an out and out Whig, then again a Disorganizer, then a Free Soiler in Wisconsin-and lastly, after an absence from the State of some eight or nine years, he of the people require his triumphant re-elechas turned up in Harrisburg the venal writer | tion. for what was once a respectable Democratic paper, but now degenerated into a miserable. rickety sheet that could not exist a month if it were not sustained by the ill-gotten gains and well filled pockets of its corrupt and unprincipled owners, whose object it is to destroy the Democratic party. A man, destitute alike of political, as he is of moral purity, is a fit servant for such masters; but is he the man to lecture the Democracy of Pennsylvania upon their duties, and to accomplish the political destruction of such men as James Buchanan, and the other gentlemen named? What preosterous presumption and vanity! As well might the leopard attempt to change his spots, or the blackamoor the color of his skin, as for this hireling, all bloated and festering as he is in the slimy pool of political corruption and putrefaction, to perform the herculean task which his masters have compelled him to undertake. He indeed, who has scarcely vet regained his citizenship in the State, has the resumptuous vanity to suppose that he car break up and scatter to the winds that organ ization which, for more than fifty years, ha led the Democratic column on to battle and to victory! The ides of October will teach him

The American Citizen of Saturday an exceedingly dull and uninteresting number, so far as editorials are concerned. The editor must spunk up a little, or the public will begin to infer that he is to all intents and purposes an out and out Know Nothing.

soon forget.

A One-Sided Yesue

The State Temperance Convention met at Harrisburg on the 7th inst., adopted the following Resolutions relative to voting on the question of Prohibition, at the October election, as provided by the Legislature:

Resolved, That though the Legislature force a different issue upon the friends of Tempe rance that the one they asked for, we will never the ertheless accept it, but under the circumstances, we will not consider it a final test of ou strength on this point. Resolved, That the enemies of Prohibition

are united in their opposition to every form of a Prohibitory law; they therefore, can and will poll their entire vote upon this question; and the vote which they may cast in October next must be considered as a most accurate and de cided test of their whole strength in the State

Resolved, That we do hereby give the liquor party fair and timely notice, that unless poll against Prohibition more than one half of the whole vote cast in the State we shall consider them as defeated on their own issue, ac cording to the most fair and honorable rules

f judging. Resolved, That in spite of the difficulties un der which we labor in the division of our for-ces, because of the action of the Legislature, we do hereby pledge ourselves to poll more votes for Prohibition, than the rum party can

oll against it. Resolved, That as the friends of the liquor raffic have attempted to divert the attention of the friends of Prohibition from the real issue, iz: the election of suitable men to the Legis ture, it becomes more than ever important tha vedirect our most energetic efforts to this poin and vote for no man who is not beyond susp cion as to his sentiments in favor of a Prohib

itory law. This is "begging the question" in the mos ontemptible manner. "If we beat you," say the Prohibitionists, "you shall abide the re sult; but if you beat us, we don't intend to submit." They would make the issue a one-sided affair altogether, and consent to consider the question settled only in the contingency that he decision is in their favor. But, we appre hand that the voters of Pennsylvania are not oing into the contest on such unfair-terms.-The issue was forced upon the people by the Prohibitionists themselves. They demanded that it should be put to vote; and although the question, in the shape the Legislature gave it may not be the one they originally advocated yet it was passed by their own Representative -and therefore adopted by and for them-an not by the connivance of the opponents of Pro hibition. The latter wanted no Legislative ac tion of that sort, and voted a gainstit; while the former insisted upon it, and by their own votes carried it, in the shape it now wears. As honest and honorable men, they should meet th ssue they have provoked, and not skulkingly shirk it, under anysuch shallow pretence as i given in the above Resolutions. If the people are to decide this question, let their decision be authoritative and final.—Reading Gazette.

A Glance at Home. The Philadelphia Ledger, glancing at do-nestic affairs, thus speculates upon the future "Have we no trouble in the future at home Ve think we have, and a long season of labor e fear will be required to work out of it. We have many works of great magnitude unde vay, and on which very large sums must yet e expanded before they can be made produc-The present high prices of almost all the necessaries of living, making labor high; the high price of iron; the great difficulty of obtaining money on any terms, and only at rates that the most prosperous and productive pursuit can afford, are facts that point to a ather gloomy future in the United States .-Too much in the way of improvements has een attempted at once. We have not labor to spare from other occupations to carry them. he most economical completion. half the number of persons for the last five years employed on railroads had been thus engaged, and the other half had been left to raise beef, corn, and potatoes, prices of those articles of consumption and the cost of labor would have been kept within reasonable limly delayed, and made to cost in some instances double as much as they should and would have cost with the exercise of a little patience. The losses by this improvident distribution of may be counted by millions of dollars, and labor vill be more or less felt until time, labor and, economy shall make up what has been wasted contradiction of the currency, it is believed has already commenced, and credit for new enterprises is quite out of the question. These are the first favorable signs, and will probably e followed by a material abatement in the prices of beef, breadstuffs, provisions, and probably of iron—though the sh ort supply and righ price of coal, a commodity entering large y into its production, may, so far as iron ncerned, neutralize—the cheapened prices o

he real prosperity of the country, we cannot

live in the future as we have been living.— Debts cannot be made until by labor we have

Greene County.

The following resolutions, amongst others

were unanimously adopted by the Democratic

Convention which assembled at Wavnesburg

Resolved. That the administration of Frank

lin Pierce has, thus far, been eminently patri

tic and just, and entirely consistent with the

principles upon which he was elected; and that

and support of the party.

Resolved, That in William Bigler we have

in honest, capable, and efficient chief mag

ninistration is based are wise and judicious.

and he is well worthy the confidence and sup

port of the people. His re-nomination wa

due to him on account of his eminent worth

and ability, and the usage of the party; and we believe that public policy and the interest

From the "Star of the West."

The enemies of Governor BigLer have bee

flattering themselves with the notion that Old

Westmoreland would turn tail to the princi-

ciples of Democracy, and vote against the

Democratic candidate for Governor, at the en-

suing election. This prop is at length knock-

ed from under them, and their hopes scattered

resolutions unanimously adopted attheir Coun-

Resolved, That the administration of Pres

dent Pierce has met our highest anticipations

and receives our highest commendation and

State administration and will yield to Gov. BIGLER our cordial and hearty support.

The "Star of the West" is good fo

2.000 majority for Governor Bigler and th

Hon. AUGUSTUS DRUM has been renomin

POPULATION OF HARRISBURG.—The proprie

tors of the Democratic Union had the census

of Harrisburg taken lately. The aggregate

population is set down at 11,217 white and

since the census was taken in 1850. We

should'nt wonder if there was some mistake

about this. The editor sometimes sees double

which may account for so extraordinary an

increase, in the absence of any known cause

for such a result: for, of all other places in cre-

ation, Harrisburg is about the dullest when

the Legislature is not in session.

ted for Congress in that district.

pport. Resolved, That we have confidence in the

ty Meeting last week:

whole State ticket.

The principles upon which his ad

e is well entitled to the continued confidence

in Greene county, on the 13th instant:

arned a little credit.

ving and labor. Beef has already fallen \$2 o \$3 per hundred, and with the influx to the market of grass-fed cattle may come down a auch more. Flour has declined \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel, and some few other articles in proortion. But living, and all prices are still oo high to warrant a continued devotion to nternal improvements to anything like the stent of the last five years. Fortunately for

> N. W. Ward .- Bartram A. Shæffer, Jas. Cross Charles Boughter, Thomas Cox, Conrad Anne. S. E. Ward.—James H. Barnes, Michael Triss ler, E. S. Hubley, Christian Widmyer. S. W. Ward.—E. K. Young, O. J. Dickey, Geo

ian Kieffer, Charles Boughter, Charles M. Howell, Capt. John H. Duchman, Lieut. Michael Trissle ergeant Charles C. Ihling, E. C. Darlington, Dr. J

er, H. E. Slaymaker, Conrad Anne. Committee on Cannon and Music.—E. K. Young

ended to Maj. Gen. Hambright, to participate he celebration of the 4th of July. On motion, A. W. Russell was chosen Treasu er of Committee of Arrangements.

J. AUG. EHLER, Chairman.

ers to Mr. S. C. Will's advertisement, in another column, headed "Now or Never." He is the sole Agent for Armitage's Lightning Rod, for this co., and is withal a gentleman in whose statements the utmost reliance may be placed. The Rod in quesion has been tested in Philadelphia and elsewher and has fully proven itself to be superior to any other now in use. The terms, too, at which the are put up are very moderate; and, in addition, the Proprietor and Agent both bind themselves to forto the winds, as will be seen by the following eit the price of the Rod, in the event of any dam-

uildings are exposed to destruction from lightning, would be well for the public to avail themselve of Mr. Wilt's presence amongst us (who will re-main a short time longer) to have themselves se-cured from loss. We hope to see him liberally patronized, for we are sure he will be able to ren der general satisfaction.

SILVER ORE .- The gentlemanly Manager of the ed to us on Saturday, a large piece of silver ore smelted) taken from their mines. He also showd us one or two specimens of the lead and silver res mixed, in its crude state. These specimens ertainly indicate that the ore is of a very rich and ine quality; in some respects not equaled, perhaps, by any other mine in the world. The matter is as et an experiment; but the indications so far, he informs us, are strongly in favor of a rich and abundant yield. Should his anticipations be reaized, it will add immensely to the position of Lancaster county, by showing that, in addition to its vast agricultural wealth, for which it has been so 805 colored—being an increase of over 4,000 amous, it is equally rich in its valuable mineral

> Vews is a rouser, and no mistake. Wonder what compensation he receives for his elegant composiions? His assimine propensities are certainly very strongly developed. We marvel that Johnny Bull lispense with the literary services of such an fonishing prodigy.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS. Common School Celebration.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Directors " to make suitable arrangements for public exhibition of the Common Schools of the city," on Friday, June 80th, 1854, now ce the following order of procedings:-FRIDAY, JUNE 80.-MORNING.

Precisely at half past eight o'clock, the pu pils of every Common School in the city, under the care of their proper Teacher and visiting Director, will start in procession from their school room direct to Fulton Hall, into which none but the pupils with their teachers and directors can be admitted until these shall be

The following brief exercises will then tak Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Shultz.

Music Report of the examination made by the Su perintending Committee during the week, and f the names of the pupils found qualified for tion into the High Schools by T. H. Bur

National Hymn by pupils.

Address to the pupils by A. L. Hayes, Esq.

Music.

Music. Addresses by pupils of Male High School.

Announcement of the commencement, an duration of the Summer Vacation, by George M. Steinman, Esq., President of the Board of

irectors.

Parting Song by the pupils. Benediction. EVENING.

Precisely at seven o'clock, the two High Schools and their Teachers, together with such pupils of the Secondary Schools as shall have been found qualified for transfer to the High Schools, and all the Teachers of the other Common Schools of the city, without their pupils, will attend in the main room, Fulton Hall on which occasion citizens generally are also nvited to attend. Seats will be reserved for the parents of pupils in attendance, for the rgy, gentlemen of the Press and City Coun-

The exercises will be: Prayer by the Rev. N. A. Keyes. Music.

Statement of the present condition of High Schools by H. B, Swarr, Esq. Music.

Essays and Declamations by Graduates o he High Schools. Music.

Address to the Students of the High Schools Rev. J. S. Crumbaugh.

Benedictio The Visiting Directors for the month are-Male High School.
Davis, Preston and Highee.
Female High School.
Drysdale, Miss Musser and Gill.
Primary Male School.
Miss Reed and Miss Cromwell.
Primary Female School.
Mrs. Sullivan and Miss Brooke. Charles M. How Reporting Memb

SECOND DIVI

Secondary Male, School.

Twining, Mrs. Mailey and White.
Secondary Female School.

Miss A. E. Berman, A. Smith & Miller, I.
Primary Male School.

Miss Hassard and, Miss Mayer.

Mrs. Moore and Miss Cromwell.

Mrs. Moore and Miss Cromwell.

I frican School.—Miss Voight
THIRD DIVISION.

Secondary Male School.

Miss Russel. S. Smith and Mayer. If
Primary Male School.

Nourse, Miss Gillespie a Stigerwhit.

Vermary Female School.

J.

Nourse, Miss Gillespie a Stigerwhit.

Primary Female School.

J. II. F. Shenk.

HSUITE.

Primary Male School.
Miss Samson, Miss Wenger.
Primary Fenule School.
Miss Boyd, Mrs. Gottee.
Primary Male School.
Miss Benner, Miss Markee,
Primary Fenule School.
Miss Belnoltz, Miss Walker.
Miss Eicholtz, Miss Walker. D. Cockley,
E. G. Darlington
I. N. Ellmaker,
A. H. Hood,
J. W. Jack. The several Teachers are is full an attendance as possible of their pupils and to be ready to leave their schools precise at half past eight o'clock, for Fulton Hall: and the Visiting Directors are requested to atten unctually at the schools respectively assign-

Hall. By order of the Committee. Lan'r. June 24, 1854 (City papers please dopy.)

That ball and vane (or fish, if you please again ascended to their appropriate places, on the Lutheran steeple, yesterday morning. The whole a beautiful appearance. By the way, we inform our neighbor of the Examiner that the fish in ques is neither "rock, perch or nike," but a real oona fide gudgeon! Do you take?

DAVID COCKLEY, Esq., offers a reward of \$20 for the detection of the scoundrel who cut down the beautiful shade tree, in front of his residence or East King street, on the night of the 19th inst The Lager Beer Establishments, in this c

were all closed on Sunday—by order of Judge

The Postmaster General has ordered the ex tension of the Safe Harbor mail lines to the "Buck," via Liberty Square. The arrangement will go into effect on the 1st proximo.

The P. M. General has re-established th O. at "Nine Points," in this county, and ap pointed LEWIS PHIPPS, Esq., P. M. FOURTH OF JULY .-- At a meeting on last night veek of the general Committee of Arrangements

ppointed to prepare the reception of the companie f Capt. J. K. Findlay, upon their visit here, on the 4th of July, the following sub-committees were apinted, to carry out the needful arrangements I uch reception and celebration on the 4th:

Committee on Collections.—N E. Ward. M. Howell, E. Franklin, H. B. Swarr, A. W. Ru

Sanderson, Dr. Henry Carpenter.

Committee on Reception.—Wm. B. Fordney, Dickey, James L. Reynolds, Reah Frazer,

Committee on Banquet .- E. S. Hubley, I. N. Lightner, John F. Shroder, Capt. J. H. Duchman, Lieut. H. E. Leman, Geo. M. Steinman, B. A. Shæf-

James Cross, Corporal Wm. Gumpf, Christian Wi-nyer, Dr. J. A. Ehler. On motion of James Cross, an invitation was ex-

SECURE YOUR PROPERTY.-We direct our read

age resulting from its inefficiency.

As the season of the year is now here when

The Treaty with Mexico

The following is the message sent into the Hous Representatives, on Wednesday last, by the President, asking for an appropriation to defray the expenses incurred by the Gadaden treaty:

Message from the President of the United States transmitting a copy of the Treaty be-tween the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico.

o the House of Representatives : I have received information that the governent of Mexico has agreed to the several amend ments proposed by the Senate to the treaty be tween the United States and the republic of Mexio, signed on the 30th of December last, and has uthorized its envoy extraordinary to this governent to exchange the ratifications thereof changed will expire on the 30th inst

There is a provision in the treaty for the pay-nent by the United States to Mexico of the sum of ven millions of dollars on the exchange of rati ications, and the further sum of three follars when the boundaries of the ceded territory

shall be settled. To be enabled to comply with the stipulation, according to the terms of the treaty, relative to the payment, therein mentioned, it will be necessary hat Congress should make an appropriation seven millions of dollars for that purpose before he 30th inst, and also the further sum of three nillions of dollars, to be paid when the boundaries he 30th iost, and also the further shall be established. I there are respectfully re quest that these sums may be put at the disposa f the executive. I herewith transmit to the House of Representa

ves a copy of the said treaty.
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, June 20, 1854. 117 By the provisions of this treaty we gain-First, the settlement of the Mesilla Valley diffiulty, a question which at one time seemed to reaten a rupture between the two countries. Second, the adjustment of all the claims as nder the 11th article of the Treaty of 1848, by

of the Mexican frontiers from the depredations of e Indians. This was found to be impracticable without the employment of a very large military force, and for the claims which had arisen under t in consequence of our neglect to fulfil its provisions, and for an abrogation of it. President emanded of Mr. Fillmore's administration the sum of \$40,000,000. Third, The guaranty of the right of way acros

the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which will greatly facilitate communication between the Eastern and Vestern extremes of our widely extended conted

COLUMBIA AND OCTORARO R. ROAD. This road is greatly desired by the inhabitants along its entire route. It looks also to the Coal interest of the Susquehanna Coal Region, an interest it is designed to benefit—having for its motive the declared intention of engrossing the Coal trade and carrying it to the Delaware Bay, from The val here to be shipped to any desired port. The val-e of the Columbia and Octararo Rail Road may be judged of by the fierce and angry contests waged, and the means resorted to for its possession and ownership. It will be the gate whereat much of the trade of our western Counties can be conrolled at pleasure. Its controlling influence upon he Coal trade is of priceless value to Pennsylva nia in her competition with sister States. Wisdom indicates to New Castle the advantages to be devived from developing the superiority of her scaboard. The trade of the Susquehanna Coal Region the richest in the State is within her grasp.--No other project than the Columbia and Octorara Rail Road will protect and secure those interests to the Delaware Bay, and none other can receive he sanction of prudence and wisdom. View the uestion in another light with regard to the imrovement of Lancaster and Chester counties, three which this Road will pass, and it will be apparen that it will greatly benefit a large scope of coun-try laying in those rich and lertile Counties which at present is entirely cut off from the benefit of our public improvements. The town of New Castle, being the terminus of the Columbia and Octoraro Rail Road, will become an extensive Coal mart and the point of distribution for the Susque-hanna Coal region. It will become a point where-at a vast amount of coal will accumulate to be

ransported to any desired point. The interior counties naturally wish to participate in the advantages of the seaboard, by sending to and receiving from it that which constitutes its commerce. It is evident that the Columbia and Octoraro Rail Road will be such an investment that will forever be free from rivals, and secure on the one hand prosperity to those fertile districts through which it passes, and on the other engross and convey to the Delaware Bay an amount of trade the value of which it is needless to attempt to estimate. It is enough to say that in its aggregate it will be second to no Coal route on the

continent.

The opening of another avenue of trade from
the Susquehanna coal region to the Atlantic cannot
njure, but must benefit the people of the U. States, as it will secure competition, prevent monop cheapen transportation, facilitate travel, and ance the value of products.
Manor, June 22d, 1854.

COLUMBIA AND OCTORARO RAILROAD .- At meeting of the citizens of New London, Chester county, Pa., Hon. Wm. Wheeler, of New London, was called to the chair, and S. W. Mifflin, Esq., Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the President. It was to increase the subscrip-tion of stock of the Columbia and Octoraro Rail The President gave a satisfactory account of the object and prospects of said Road, and stated the confident belief of the Directors that the road would be built by the aid of capital from abroad whenever a sufficient amount of stock was raised along the line to finish the survey and prepare the line for contract. Speeches were made by c tlemen to the same effect, and urging the meeting o aid in procuring the necessary

by the Directors. It was then on motion resolved, that a commit tee of three persons from each of the townships of New London, Franklin and Little Britain, be apted to solicit subscriptions

The President appointed the following person z:—New London—Hugh Jackson, H. L. Atkin iz:-New Londor I. D., W. D. Eves; Franklin-Lewis Paxson, Joe oodward, Darlington Cope; Little Britain-Hat

on Mercer, Edward Sharpless. Marshal Yeatman On motion the meeting adjourned.

WM. WHEELER, President. S. W. MIPPLIN, Secretary.

"NEW YORK WEEKLY LEADER."-This is the title of a very neatly printed paper, published every Saturday at New York, by Lord, Webster & Co., at \$2 per annum, in advance. It is devoted to "Po litical Progress, and to every thing New that promises to be Useful." Its editorials, &c., are written with more than ordinary ability, and its general appearance is highly creditable to the publishers.

Girard College.

It is reported (says the Jeffersonian) that his noble edifice is to be turned into a hospial for sick foreigners; the Whig authorities ection of Mayor Conrad, having discovered that it has a very bad influence upon the mor als and intelligence of native born children— it having been built and sustained by the mon ey of such a miserable old foreigner as Ste PHEN GIRARD!

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Presiden Pierce has made the two following excellent A. H. REEDER, Esq., of Easton, Pa., Gover-

or of Kansas. Gen. WM. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, Gover

DEATH OF DR. P. SHOENBERGER .- A telegra phic despatch, received on Monday announced to death, at Marietta, on Sunday, of the distinguishe nan whose name heads this paragraph. Dr. S

years past spent his time about his iron works cated in this vicinity. Taking the prosperous condition of the ir manufacturing business, for a year past, into come sideration, there is little doubt but that Dr. Shoen berger, at the time of his death, was the riches nan in Pennsylvania, his fortune being estimated

three forges, a number of farms, and thousands access of timber land.

The Dr. was a German—came to this count many years ago-studied medicine with Dr. Fab stock, in Lancaster, but never graduated, turne say he was rather successful-lived the three sco nd ten allotted to man, and two years over, and after a fearful struggle against the grim old mons-ter, was forced to yield to his chill en brace, and

low as the veriest beggar that ever tottered i door to door. A great leveller that same Death who hath no more respect for five millions tha five cents! We understand he leaves seven children and ile, among whoms this fortune will be div -Hollidaysburg Standard.

now lies, covered with the clods of the valley as

The "LADIES' LIBRARY SOCIETY" of Str. burg, are to have a celebration on the 4th proximo in Letevre's woods, near that Borough. The arrangements will be ample, and a pleasant time may be expected.

Mn. Epiron:—The result of the late municial election, in the consolidated city of Philadel phia, having proved so disastrous to the Democrats there has been an effort made, in certain quarters,

to attribute the Democratic deleat to the policy of Gov. Bigler, and the favoritism of the National Administration.

This solution of the difficulty may seem very ingenious to the mind of its originators, but, it is probable that the truth of it will not be apparent to any one except themselves. The election in Philadelphia must be viewed differently from all contests involving the selection of members either

of the State of Federal legislature.

The offices being local, local influences and lo cal policy which could not certainly have any confection with general politics, en-tered largely into the motives that determined the suffrages of those whose voices decided the elec-

A combination of causes which, outside of the city, cannot reasonably be found, secured the elec-tion of Judge Conrad. This affords no certain indication of the result at the next general election and to prove that there is some show of reason elections in Lancaster city. Here, in two successive local contests, a whig candidate for the mayoralty was elected by a majority proportionably larged than Judge Conrad's, and that, too, in a city whose democracy was considered invincible. The whig press of the country crowed lustily over this sup-posed detection from the Democratic ranks, and unihilation of democratic heresies, but forgot, that, as a question involving local interests and diviscould not be made a sate criterion to deermine the event of the general election. And, maugre their wise predictions, when the hour of trial came, the "only Democratic city" vindicated er unchangeable adhesion to the democratic faith, and like the revolted soldiers of the Pennsylvania ne, when tampered with by the emissaries o King George, exposed to derision and execution the tools and hirelings who would have used their causes of temporary dissatisfaction as arguments of the apost-fre and traifor. In the skirmish they a pitched battle, in the front of the contending hosts the old guard was found disputing the ground inch by inch with the toe, and purchasing torgive

ness for petty delinquendies by noble service in the hour of imminent danger. The motto of the Democratic party is, "Principles, not men;" and every true democrat would rather sacrifice his personal preferences in the selection of candidates, than for the sake of a whim o peril the doctrines which have so ably in their oractical application to the affairs of government, and so far, successfully led us through the dangers

Looking at the result in Philadelphia, our enemies triumphantly predict the deteat of our State ticket in October. Certainly if such should be the ase, it will be amusing to see the rival torces who, the great crusade against Democracy, disputing among themselves for the honor of victory and the spoils of office. But by whom is the Democratic ticket to be deleated?

Who will be the competitors for the victor's n Philadelphia? First own! Who are they he Temperance men with their fourteen thousand ?) votes, insist upon having decided the issue.— Next the "Know Nothings," claim to have turned the scale and in the exercise of their high comnission, to purge our elections from the dross of political corruption to have demolished the emocratic organization. Last, but not least u pretensions the Whigs with the confidence of men whose rights are indisputable, herald over the land the election of Robert T. Conrad as a mighty triumph. With all these claims upon him the ne neumbent occupies rather an unpleasant position and will find it difficult so to dispense his patron

These same elements are to be combined in the October carivass, and the organs of the different fac-tions are calling upon their adherents to rally for the defeat of Gov. Bigler. Let their adherents obey the summons, let them muster all their proper forces, and, if Democras are true to themselves we will be able to write upon the election returns next October, "we have met the enemy and they

re ours." But while we do not lear to meet this allied force, e would warn Demorrats against the intrigues and trickery of the leaders of this coalition movery-have tried, and are now trying, to induce you o abandon the political faith for which you have They tell you the interests of humanity require i But can you not prove your hearty sanction of the cause of Temperance by less questionable means nan apostacy from your ancient taith? Have no he interests of humanity been better guarded by and coalitionists of the opposition? Reflect on this When the "Know Nothing" courts your affilia on, remember that some o ing the stormy season that generated "Nativisu to abandon the old party land-marks and lound yourselves bound hand and foot in the camp o your ancient enemy, the federal Whigs, and com pelled to fight, not as you intended, against foreign usurpation, but against the faith of your lathers. Avoid all coalitions with the enemy. I rust not

the insidious advances of self-styled reformers when they appeal to your peculiar views or this or the other subject; but answer them in imi ation of the Italian regiment, who, when ordered to fire on their fellows by command of their spiri al head, replied-We were Italians before we

GOVERNOR BIGLER The Whigs, and a few lisappointed and disaffected Democrats, are in high spirits at the result of the Philadelphia election We are by no means disheartened. In the first place, it does not lie in the power of the Mayor elect to dispense his patronage so as to please all He will have to encounter the opposition of the lisappointed, just as Governor Bigler has now to bear the blame of every appointment in the State whether made by himself or the President. There are some men in the Democratic ranks, who support the party just so long as the part? supports them; and we have abundant reason to believe, that the Whig Mayor of Philadelphia wil gather a storm of indignation around him and his party, from the deceived leaders of the various fac ons, that will be irrisigtible. Had the Philadelphia election taken place three months later, we show have had some cause for alarm; but now its force s spent. The coalition has done its work and will soon hurry toward the necessary dissolu tion that is a natural result of so much associat

the opposition which we have to encounter. It is the same combination of religious and politics fanaticism that assailed Francis R. Shunk in 1844 and which then met with a signal defeat. Our of ponents have shown their hand, and the advan tage of the game is all on the side of the Democra cy. We also know the Democrats who will oppose the ticket next Fall. We calculate to lo the votes of all those who now rejoice at the election of Judge Conrad. And now that we see our way, and can distinguish our friends from our en way, and can using the down the state of the content of the content of the character or policy pursued by Governor Bigler His course must receive a triumphant approva All that can be done against him will be to fabri cate falsehoods—appeal to the religious prejudice of men who, delfy any fellow that makes the Catholic Church the object of his obscene h angues. It is idle to use argument, to demonstra ne impropriety and the danger of making religion an element of political strife, for our oppone have resolved to bring it into the contest. we trust, for the sake of future peace, and for sake of religious liberty, that the honest voters e country will give a final, decisive, and with rag their sectarian notions into the political arer and whose only attachment to the faith which they profess is founded on the hope of politics

ess.—Putsburgh Union. Lines of Travel from Lancaster. For Reading, via Litiz, Ephrata, Reams wm and Adamstown—leaves Reese's daily at ? clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Reading at

Lebanon, via Petersburg and Manhein aves Shober's at 91 A. M., daily. Returning Churchtown, via New Holland, les Weidler's, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Satur days, at I o'clock, P. M., returning on alternat

ays.

Sufe Harbor, via Millerstown, leave
coper's daily, at 7 A.M. Returning, leaves th
fansion House, at 3 P. M. Second line leave coper's daily, at 2 P. M. Returning leaves the leaves Watkin's, Lancaster, at 3 P. M., and arrive

Strasburg, stage leaves Shober's batel, a P. M. | Returning, leaves Strasburg, 7.4. M. | Conestoga, via Willow Street, cares Shoper's daily, at 4 P. M., Returning, seaves Cones, ga at 7 A. M.

Bat 7 A. M. Weidler's hotel, at Port Deposit, via Buck, Chesnut Level ach Bottom. &c., leaves Shenk's hotel, ever-inday and Thursday, at 7 A. M. Returning o

e following days. Intercourse, stage leaves Shober's at

Safe Harbor