Intelligencer & Journal.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

Lancaster, July 4, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR:
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield County.

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

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
HENRY S. 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.

Our New Dress.

Our readers will perceive a decided change for the better, as we think, in the appearance of the INTELLIGENCER, to-day. We present it in a form somewhat enlarged, with new head and, to a considerable extent printed, on new type. But this is only the commencement of reform. We shall continue to work out the old type, from time to time, until the whole paper, from first to last, will clothed be in a new dress; and our readers may rest assured that nothing shall be omitted on our part to deserve an increase of patronage, by keeping pace with the progress and wants of the age.

Our improvents so far have cost us a considerable amount of money, and those yet intended to be made will add still more to the sum total of expenses. May we not, therefore, confidently appeal to our friends to aid in a more extended circulation of the paper; and those who know themselves to be indebted in any way, for subscription, advertising or job work, would confer a great favor by settling up accounts at as early a day as practicable, so as to enable us promptly to meet our liabilities.

In addition to the new materials for the paper, we have also supplied the office with a variety of new JOB TYPE—and are, consequently, prepared to do any thing in that line with neatness and despatch, and at reasonable rates. We ask our friends and the public at large to give us a trial, and if we fail in giving the most ample satisfaction in every respect, we assure them it will not be for want of effort to please the most fastidious.

Governor Bigler.

It is not too much to say that Pennsylvania never had an Executive more careful of her interests and prosperity than WILLIAM BIGLER. In season and out of season, under all circumstances and at all times, he has faithfully adhered to the doctrines laid down in his inaugural address, and zealously urged the Commonwealth forward in her glorious career of prosperity. And now, in the closing year of his term of office, he can proudly point to his acts and the financial condition of the treasury, and confidently appeal to the people to decide upon their merits or demerits.

The Commonwealth, then, being prosperous beyond any former example under his wise management of her affairs, is it either prudent or desirable on the part of the people to desire a change? Is it not better, by retaining GOV. BIGLER's services for another term, to keep the ship of state on her present prosperous voyage, and insure a safe return to port, than to run the risk of a change of pilot, and endanger her amid the shoals and quicksands of doubt and uncertainty. To err is human, and, it may be, that he has [illegible] in several unimportant particulars—but, even admitting this, is it not

"better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of."

His competitor, Mr. POLLOCK, may be a good man in his way—so was Governors JOHNSTON and RITNER—but he lacks that experience in State affairs which should so eminently qualify the incumbent of the Gubernatorial chair. Messrs. JOHNSTON and RITNER both had experience; but they proved themselves sadly deficient when they came to be tried. And is it to be supposed that the present Whig candidate, who has not had a tithe of the advantages of either, will be able to do better than they? or is it reasonable to believe he would even do as well?

The Federal party, when in power, either in the State or Nation, have never yet shown any administrative talent;—on the contrary they have uniformly abused the trust reposed in them, and have added to, instead of diminishing, the burthens of the people. Nor is it likely that Mr. POLLOCK would be an exception to the general rule.

Those, then, who desire the continued prosperity of the good old Keystone State, should not hesitate to vote for Governor BIGLER. And this is a subject that appeals directly to the farmers, mechanics and laboring men of the community—the real bone and sinew of the country—to whom, under the blessing of Heaven and a wise Government, we are indebted for all the prosperity and rapidly increasing wealth of the State, and the yet more splendid career of glory which awaits her in the future, and even is now already looming up in the distance.

Independence Day.

To-day is the seventy-eighth Anniversary of American Independence, and as a fitting subject for reading and meditation we insert, on our first page, the glorious declaration of Independence—a document which, in style, sentiment and importance has perhaps never been equalled. We especially recommend its perusal to our "Know Nothing" friends, whose illiberality and intolerance will there meet with a rebuke, which may induce some of them at least to stop and reflect in the anti-republican career upon which they have entered.

The Declaration is a master-piece of composition, and is from the pen of the great apostle of Democracy, THOMAS JEFFERSON, unanimously adopted and signed by the immortal fifty-six patriots who composed the Continental Congress of 1776. It is a state paper for all time, and its sentiments will find a lodgment in every breast, and in every clime where the pulsations of liberty beat, until time itself shall be no more.

We marvel, how any man can read this document—signed, as it is, by native and foreign born citizens, by Protestants and Catholics—and then join in a crusade against his neighbor who happens to be born in a foreign land, or whose religious opinions do not square with his own. Had the doctrines entertained and avowed by the modern Nativists been held by any considerable portion of the people in the "times that tried men's souls," we ask what situation would this country now be in, and where would be our boasted liberties? Shades of Montgomery, of Mercer, of Pulaski, and the hosts of other true-hearted foreigners, who freely shed your best blood and yielded up your lives to secure our liberties, preserve us from such a [illegible]

[illegible] that our government will not idle against the Cuba. This Anglo-French alliance is independent to our country, which might have been [illegible] even without Lord Clarendon's open declaration as to its extent and purpose. the *time* and *extent* of their interference on our continent will depend in a great measure upon the extent of endurance and resistance of the Czar. As to the *sympathy* which either of them may have for the supremacy of liberal political principles, or the *aid* which they would afford in that respect, may be judged by the fact that England and France have *offered*, and stand prepared at any moment to conclude an engagement with *Austria*, to *aid* her in keeping down her people if she will only join their alliance [illegible]

Thoughts for Reflection.

In the immortal Declaration of Independence, we find the following among the enumerated causes of complaint against the British Crown:

"He [the British King] has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose *obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; and refusing to pass others for their migration hither.*"

In the first article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and forming a part of that sacred instrument itself, the subjoined clause appears:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, *or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.*"

President JEFFERSON, in his first Inaugural Address, lays down the following as one of the rules by which his administration should be governed:

"Equal and exact justice to *all* men, of *whatever state or persuasion, religious or political.*"

And in his second Inaugural; speaking of the manner in which he administered the Government during his first term, he says:

"In matters of religion, I have considered that *its free exercise* is placed by the Constitution independent of the powers of the General Government."

And President MADISON, in his first Inaugural, avows his determination

"To avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience, *or the functions of religion.*"

With these great lights before us, we marvel that any American citizen, and especially any Democrat, can so far forget his duty to his country and the principles upon which the Government was founded and administered by the sages of the Revolution, as to be now found arraying himself on the side of proscription and intolerance towards any of our native or adopted citizens, on account of their birthplace or religion. What, has it come to this, that in the seventy-eighth year of our existence as a nation, and whilst there are still a few of the heroes of the Revolution yet lingering on the shores of time, there are men in our midst who are so far forgetful of the precepts of the sages and patriots of '76, as to seek to undermine one of the very pillars of our republican edifice! the liberty of the citizen to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience—"under his own vine and fig tree," to use the language of sacred scripture, "none daring to molest or make him afraid." And, is it so that the precious blood of our forefathers was shed in vain, on the battle fields of the Revolution, so that they might redeem this land from the tyranny of British rule, and make it a home and an asylum for the oppressed and down-trodden of all nations! And are we now to be told that, although they may land upon our shores—may take the oath of allegiance to our Government—may dig our canals, build our railroads, subdue our forests, cultivate our lands, and help to fight the battles of our country—they shall not be entitled to the privileges or immunities granted them under the constitution and laws! Shall they, who have fled from tyranny in the old world, be doomed to a worse oppression in this country; for, let it be known, that the English Government, from under whose iron rule many of our adopted citizens have fled, excludes no man from a seat in Parliament, or other offices of trust and emolument, on account of his birthplace or religion! And it is a well-established historical fact that some of her most distinguished Generals, brightest statesmen and accomplished orators, drew their first breath on the Emerald isle. Even her present line of monarchs is of German extraction, the first and second Georges being unable to speak a word of English when they ascended the throne!

We offer these thoughts, on this the anniversary of the birth-day of freedom, for the consideration of our readers. The hallowed reflections which Independence day should always inspire, will perhaps cause some to reflect before they take another step downward in the crusade of intolerance and proscription.

☞ The *Democratic Union*, of Wednesday last, is rather more decent than the number immediately preceding it—evidently showing some disposition to back out of its unwarrantable attack upon Mr. BUCHANAN. We are glad to see this returning sense of decency on the part of the editor, who, personally, is what may be called a very clever fellow. The other gentlemen assailed with so much vituperation and malignancy are both at home, and abundantly able to take care themselves; but the case is different with Mr. BUCHANAN. He is now absent in a foreign land, in the service of his country, and it was neither manly nor honorable to attack him in his absence. We hope to see no more of it from that quarter; but should a recurrence take place, at any time, the editor of the Union will find *us* always ready and willing to protect an absent friend, even should we deem it necessary to "carry the war into Africa, and thunder at the gates of Carthage." An editor who has the temerity to attack either the political, social or moral standing of Mr. B., in Pennsylvania, should be, like Cesar's wife, not only pure himself, but above any reasonable suspicion of his integrity; and if he does not come up at least within a stone's throw of that standard, need not be surprised if he receives blow for blow in the encounter.

☞ Our neighbor of the INDEPENDENT WHIG need be under no apprehensions that Governor BIGLER will decline being a candidate—neither he nor his friends ever dreaming of such a thing, notwithstanding the falsehoods and misrepresentations so freely circulated by the Whig press. Perhaps with them the "wish is father to the thought"—but they won't be accommodated. Governor BIGLER will be about on election day, and the *Democrats* too; and, what is more, they intend to re-elect him to the post he has filled with such distinguished ability, maugre all the combinations that may be formed against him.

☞ The "Know-Nothing" organ will recollect that *abuse* is not argument, and that mere random false charges and assertions against any class of our fellow citizens, especially when couched in gross and offensive language, are not received by an intelligent community with much favor. If the proscription and intolerance of this new political sect are worthy the countenance of the public, we suppose their cause would suffer less in popular esteem by keeping their organ within the bounds of decency at least. The *Examiner* should be a little more careful, or its *appendage* will bring both papers into contempt. So far as we are personally concerned, we would rather have the abuse of the "Know Nothing" organ than its praise. We, therefore, trust that it will continue its present course from now to the election, and as much longer as it pleases. At the same time we hope the editor or publisher, as the case may be, will exercise courtesy enough to have a copy left at our office, every time he sees proper to indulge in his propensity for abusing [illegible]. We always like to see [illegible] from our opinions [illegible] say of us, and never [illegible] inclined

☞ The settlement remain long unadjust- [illegible] arrived in N[illegible] 1200 tons bu[illegible] firm who construct[illegible] Navy [illegible] Perry [illegible] ning between Southamp[illegible] For a first passage, she has [illegible] being but seventeen days from Gibraltar, [illegible] ing experienced a good deal of bad weather head winds. She is owned by a Sicilian Company called the Sicilian Transatlantic Transportation Company.

The Treaty With Mexico.

The House of Representatives, on Wednesday, passed by a vote of 103 to 62 the bill appropriating $10,000,000 for the fulfilment of the stipulations entered into by the United States in the recent treaty with Mexico. Their decided importance cannot fail to strike the attention of the most casual reader.

The abrogation of the 11th article of the Treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo, and the cancellation of the claims which have arisen under it, is in itself an object of the highest importance. The first portion of that article reads as follows:

"ART. XI.—Considering that a great part of the territories which, by the present treaty, are to be comprehended for the future within the limits of the United States, is now occupied by savage tribes, who will hereafter be under the exclusive control of the U. States, and whose incursions within the territory of Mexico, would be prejudicial in the extreme, it is solemnly agreed that all such incursions shall be forcibly restrained by the government of the United States whensoever this may be necessary; and that when they cannot be prevented they shall be punished by the said government, and satisfaction for the same shall be exacted—all in the same way, and with equal diligence and energy, as if the same incursions were meditated or committed within its own territory, against its own citizens."

It also provides that no citizen of the United States should purchase or acquire any property stolen by the Indians from the Mexicans—that when Mexican citizens are captured by the Indians we should reclaim them—that we shall pass all necessary laws to carry into effect the above provisions—and by it we were solemnly bound to restrain the invasions of the Indians upon Mexico, or failing to do that, to make pecuniary remuneration for the losses and damages sustained through our neglect.

The above provision was strongly objected to at the time of the adoption of the treaty by a number of Senators, among others, by Col. BENTON, Judge DOUGLAS and Gen. RUSK; but the general desire for peace prevailed, and the treaty was adopted with this troublesome and expensive provision attached to it.

During the succeeding administration of Gen. TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE, the burthensome character of this 11th section became clearly apparent. The Indians on the Northern frontier of Mexico are a hardy, daring, active, and energetic race, and it was found utterly impossible to check their depredations. The consequence was that Mexico soon presented a very formidable array of claim against us, from which Mr. Fillmore naturally desired to release our nation. But Mexico at that time demanded an exorbitant price, and it is said had already "proved up" claims to the amount of $16,000,000. Mr. Fillmore offered even then $6,000,000 for the abrogation of the article in question, but it was not accepted, nor was there any prospect at that day of securing its abrogation without the payment of a much larger sum.

Second, we have secured the right to an American citizen to build a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, with important facilities for enjoying it. For this privilege alone Mr. POLK, during his administration, was willing to pay $15,000,000.

Third, the boundary line between Mexico and the United States has been definitely settled in an entirely satisfactory manner. How troublesome boundary questions are—what vexatious disputes they give rise to—the past history of our country has abundantly illustrated, and the foundation was fairly laid for an extremely unpleasant dispute with Mexico upon this subject, In discussing the treaty of 1848 in the Senate, it was understood that under its provisions we were entitled to the Mesilla Valley. Mr. POLK appointed Col. WELLER as our Boundary Commissioner; and Mr. GREY was the Surveyor of the Expedition. But Gen. TAYLOR's administration soon removed Col. W. and appointed Mr. BARTLETT to fill his place. In prosecuting their duties a disagreement arose between Mr. BARTLETT and Mr. GREY—Mr. B. the *Commissioner*, maintaining that we were not entitled to the Mesilla Valley, while Mr. G. the *Surveyor*, contended we were. The Mexicans, of course, eagerly availed themselves of Mr. B.'s concession, and strenuously insisted upon the justice of his decision. He was also sustained by Mr. FILLMORE and his Secretary of the Interior, Mr. STUART. Congress, however, took a different view of the matter, and refused to grant an appropriation for completing the Survey without the original construction of the Treaty, giving us the Mesilla Valley, was complied with. It will be remembered that very soon after Gen. PIERCE's accession to office, considerable discussion and excitement took place upon this subject, and serious apprehensions of another war between the two nations were entertained. By the new treaty this vexatious dispute is entirely and satisfactorily settled, and we also obtain 17,600,000 acres of land in *addition* to the 3,400,000 acres originally involved in the dispute arising from the difference of opinion between Congress and the Mexican government, as to the true boundary authorized by the treaty of 1848.

If Brother Jonathan never makes any worse bargains than he has in this instance, his reputation for shrewdness and sagacity will remain unimpeachable. For *ten millions* we obtain at this period the abrogation of an extensive article, for which Mr. FILLMORE *several years ago* offered *six*, or according to some accounts *seven millions*, while Mexico demanded *thirty millions;* and in addition to that, gain a right of way for which Mr. POLK was willing to pay $15,000,000—and also secure not only the settlement of a vexatious boundary dispute, but get 17,000,000 acres of land beside, the location of which may at least make it of great service as a Pacific Railroad route, even if it should possess no other value.—Pennsylvanian.

☞ The citizens of Easton are delighted at the appointment of A. H. REEDER, Esq., Governor of the Kanzas Territory. On Friday night week, after the news arrived there, a large concourse of people assembled in front of his residence, accompanied by a Band of Music. They were invited in and treated to a handsome colation by the distinguished gentleman—after which he was appropriately addressed, on behalf of the citizens, by GEO. W. YATES, Esq., which was eloquently responded to by Mr. REEDER. Toasts were also drank, and the utmost enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed. The company retired at an early hour, all of them delighted with the gratifying socialities of the impromptu entertainment.

☞ The *Saturday Express* is becoming religious overmuch. It thinks the Intelligencer *blasphemous*, because we said the principles of the Democratic party are as unchangeable as eternity itself. Will the *clerical* editor of that sheet explain the why and wherefore of its opinion, other than the resolution of the Baltimore Convention against the revival of the slavery agitation. Perhaps we did not learn our theology in the same school with the Express man—hence we do not understand the term "blasphemy" in the same sense that he does.

☞ The Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* has been enlarged, and now appears in quarto form. We are glad to see this evidence [illegible] our friend COOPER, and [illegible] ocrats of Franklin county [illegible] him [illegible]

Braggadocia.

As the summer wears away, and the gubernatorial contest approaches, the usual Whig braggadocia wages hotter and stronger. The Democrats have long since become accustomed to this petty species of electioneering, and can lay back and laugh derisively at the false prophecies of whiggery; still, it is almost past human comprehension to fathom their meaning in persisting in a course that never benefits them to the amount of a single vote. It appears that just at this time, all the whig papers in the State are engaged in a grand effort to out vie each other in blowing about the bright prospects of the Whig State Ticket They do not go into particulars so far as to base the success they promise themselves on any solid foundation, but merely predict that it will be so—without a why or wherefore.—The hope that is supposed to spring eternal in the human breast, is not what buoys them up, because there is not an intelligent Whig in Pennsylvania this day but knows that a signal defeat awaits the party next fall. This game of brag is resorted to in order to keep the party from entire and absolute dissolution, and if not persisted in to the extent it is in every campaign, the great whig party would long since have lost every vestige of vitality.—These false prophets defeated Gov. Shunk terribly—*before the election.* They did the same thing with Bigler, and the same thing with Pierce—after which one would reasonably be led to believe that they would venture upon no prophecies, unless they had reliable data to govern them; yet nothing daunted they return to their wind work with a will worthy a better cause.

We recollect when Scott was nominated for the Presidency, a prominent Whig hooked his finger in one of our button-holes, drew us aside and confidently said—

"We've got you now, old fellow. All the Catholics in the United States will vote for Scott."

He appeared to think it a good joke, but we have our doubts to this day whether his prediction was verified. A week or two ago, this same gentleman went through with the same performance.

"We've got you this time, sure—*all the Know Nothings will vote for Pollock.*"

His predictions we take it will be like whig predictions generally, and his prediction about Scott in 1852 particularly.

As usual, the whig party can point to no changes as an index of public feeling, except the municipal election in Philadelphia, which is no test at all. We say that all is well as far as our section is concerned. If there are any changes, they will be found in our honest and upright Democratic Governor's favor. The enlightened people of Pennsylvania love to honor a mechanic, who, by his unaided abilities, can place himself in so proud a position as Governor Bigler occupies. On his side the farmers, mechanics and workingmen will array themselves, because he is one of the people, and the day is far distant when the Democracy of the old Keystone will abandon a faithful standard bearer, and aid in placing the reins of the government in the hands of a Federal Lawyer.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

THE NEW TERRITORIES.—The appointment of Mr. Reeder as Governor of the new Territory of Kanzas, has created quite a fever with many of our young men to emigrate thither, and it is not improbable that a respectable delegation will start from this region. Judging from all the public accounts, a fine opening is presented in the new territory for ambitious and enterprising young men. Kanzas is situated immediately back of Missouri and Arkansas and possesses all the advantages of a delightful climate, land that is naturally very productive, with plenty of limestone, timber and water power. Fort Leavenworth, which has been temporarily selected as the seat of government, is situated on the Mississippi river in the same latitude with Northern Virginia. It a beautiful location for a town and has advantages that will command the attention of all new emigrants. Steamboats run regularly from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth.

It is now a military fort, and the United States government has erected a fine Barracks, Military Hospital, and other necessary buildings, besides a good Steamboat landing. The government has also 1000 acres of land under cultivation for the use of the soldiers. Fort Leavenworth is about 270 miles from St. Louis and can be reached from Philadelphia in eight or ten days, at an expense of about $35. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad issues tickets through to St. Louis for $20. Kanzas is much the finest Territory of the two and undoubtedly presents openings for active enterprising young men, superior to any other section of the country. The submission of the question of Slavery to the people of the Territory has created a spirit of rivalry between the North and the South, which will fill it up rapidly, and there can be no doubt that by next summer the Territory will have a population of at least 20,000.—*Easton Argus.*

FUSION UP A STUMP.—We stated some time ago that Mr. Darsie would withdraw from the Whig ticket, and let a Native American take his place. Mr. Darsie's foreign birth was in the way of an alliance between the Whigs and Know Nothings. Many of our friends thought we were rash in predicting that such would be the result of the meeting of the Whig State Central Committee at Philadelphia, some two weeks ago. But we can now state that Mr. Darsie's letter declining the race, and withdrawing from the ticket, is now in the hands of the Committee, and will be published during the month of July.

An attempt was also made at that meeting and subsequently, to induce Mr. Smyser to withdraw from the ticket, and let Wilmot be placed in nomination for the Supreme Court in his stead. Mr. Smyser refuses to withdraw, This will give trouble to the fusionists. The judgeship was the only State office they had to offer to the Abolitionists, after Judge Pollock refused to get out of the way. Mr. Smyser will not decline. How shall the Abolitionists and renegade Democrats be bought now?—What else have the Whigs to offer? Trade, gentlemen—gamble; sell the people, if you can.

Democrats have no bargains to make. They announce their principles without hesitation, and enter the contest without fear. They are the same principles taught by Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Polk. They have borne the party through many a struggle, and have raised the country to a height of prosperity and greatness such as no other nation ever attained in so short a time.—*Pittsburg Post.*

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY.—The following eloquent tribute to Col. FORNEY, by one of the ablest men of Pennsylvania, Governor REEDER, we clip from the proceedings of the serenade given to the latter by the citizens of Easton, when informed of his appointment as Governor of Kansas:

There is one man, whom, on this occasion, and in this connection, I am sure you do not wish to overlook, and whom I cannot allow to be forgotten, where manliness and worth and nobleness of soul are appreciated. I must ask therefore, to fill for the health of a refined and exalted intellect—of untiring mental force and activity—of warm and generous impulses, of unquailing moral courage, and of self-sacrificing devotion to his friends. Faithful as fidelity itself—generous as the showers of heaven—he would make efforts and sacrifices for his friends which he never would make for himself—and confer his benefits without a moment's consideration whether they left him an uncounted hoard or an exhausted store—the very soul of honor, and faith, and pure unselfish generosity; and with this merited and introductory tribute, given [illegible] the sincerity of my heart, I propose—

THE HEALTH [illegible] COL. JOHN W. FORNEY, Clerk of the National House of Representatives.

☞ A sad occurrence took place on the 27th, at Niagara Falls. A little girl, five years of age, who was playing on the top of the precipice known as the Devil's Hole, approached too near the edge and over balanced. For an instant, she clung to the bushes, but losing her hold before assistance could reach her, fell [illegible] gulf, a distance of [illegible] feet. She still [illegible] sible.

Fresh Water from a Wilted Plant.

"A gentleman who has long been regarded as one of the leading Whigs of Maine," proposes through the columns of the Philadelphia *Daily News*, to abandon the present Whig organization and lay aside the name of Whig, and organize a new party under a name acceptable to the *fag ends* of which he proposes to constitute it. After stating his proposition, he says:

I suggest the expediency of throwing out in your paper, in some form, the above proposition. If it should take with the Press in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, &c., and be endorsed by Members of Congress, before they adjourn, the work will be done. The arguments for a *new name*, with a new organization, will at once be apparent to all who have had any experience in the organization and building up of parties. All wish to avoid the imputation of *turncoats* or *apostates*, &c. In this way those who think alike can unite and act together, without exposure to the obloquy which is usually thrown upon individuals who change their party associations.

This leading Whig, it will be observed, desires to form a new party—or rather, he wishes the Whig party to take a new name, so that all the *turncoats* and *apostates* in the country, and all who may feel disposed to become turncoats and apostates, may be enabled to join it without being subjected to the odium that usually attaches to turncoats. The gentleman from Maine is slightly behind the times.—Steps have already been taken by his Whig brethren in this and other States to compass the object he has in view. They do not, however, propose an abandonment of the "time-honored name of Whig." They have a still more *cute* plan than that of the gentleman from "away down east." They intend to maintain intact the Whig organization, but in every district in the State they have picked men whose duty it is to play the part of Sergeant CHAMPE. These affected deserters are to pioneer the *Know Nothing* movement, and to use all their arts to induce unsuspecting Democrats to join them. Their *victims* will be assured solemnly that the new organization will make no distinction between the old parties; but when the time comes to choose between candidates, the whig majority which is certain to be found in every *Know Nothing* society will find a reason or an excuse for lending their influence to the Whig cause. The game is deep and insidious, and it will be played perseveringly and unscrupulously. The security of the Democratic party lies in the sense and virtue of its members—their ability to discern the deep design of the plot, and their firmness in repelling the artful advances of the plotters.—Valley Spirit.

ELOQUENT FAREWELL.—The Baltimore *Patriot* a leading Southern Whig paper, takes leave of the Northern Whig party in the following eloquent language:

If it (the Northern Whig Party) prefers a naked and supererogatory decree, excluding the South from territory which she never expected to occupy, to a cordial interchange of products and a liberal cession of government; if it would swap the sister States of the South for monarchial Canada—for Canada whose population was driven from the Republican colonies because they would not defend their liberties—but still repent the traditions of confiscation and exile, who sneer at our institutions and laud with obsequious loyalty those which they have derived from the crown. If the Northern Whigs prefer an alliance with such a people, to one with those who quitted their Southern homes to lie on Boston Heights *confronting a powerful foe, without the ammunition to have repulsed him*—who endured the trials of Valley Forge—who met the confident foe at Monmouth, and crossed the wintry Delaware to strike a blow for freedom when she most despaired of existence—who bled with the men of Massachusetts in the trenches at Yorktown, and saw the humbled battalions of the haughty invader pile their weapons at their feet. If the Northern Whigs are willing as they have professed, to change American freemen for British subjects, and Republican Whigs for [illegible] fugitive slaves, we cannot, under such circumstances withhold our approval. Self-respect—the protection of our firesides demands it, and it is done.

The *Pennsylvanian* in an article on the same subject says: "Never has any party, in so short a time, so sunk to the last degrading point, as the Whigs since the demise of their great leaders, Clay and Webster, whose places are now occupied by such pigmies as Seward, Sumner, Hale and Giddings. They have not saved from the wreck of principles, a single spar that indicates the character of their ancient craft. A Seward Whig—a Greeley Whig—an Abolition Whig—these are the terms that now indicate the extinction of the once great Whig party. If the spirits of Clay and Webster could revisit this earth, what would be their sensations at finding themselves thus dishonored?"

WARDEN OF THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY.—The Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary have unanimously appointed the Hon. Nimrod Strickland of this county, Warden of that Institution. We are not acquainted with the duties of the office, but understand that they are for the most part supervisory over Keepers of the different wards of the prison, and that the purchasing of provisions for the institution is entrusted to the care of this officer.—It is certainly a post of great responsibility, requiring a man of the purest integrity and of great firmness of character. We are very sure that if the office suits the appointee, he will suit. The only question in our mind is, as to the position being congenial to the taste of our townsman. If he enters upon the duties of the office, as we suppose he will, the Inspectors may well congratulate themselves on procuring an officer in whom they can place the utmost reliance. Judge Strickland needs no commendation at our hands. He has been prominently before the public for many years, and although men in and out of his own political party have disagreed with him on various subjects, yet all have freely accorded to him great integrity of character in every position which he has occupied before the public. —*Wsst Chester Republican.*

THE STATE DEBT—WHY IT IS NOT PAID.—During democratic administrations, the great theme of the whig presses throughout the State has been our State debt. Many have been the learned disquisitions to which they have treated their readers, and sage have been the conclusions arrived at—always the same; and they are mismanagement, corruption, and fraud, on the part of those in power. Time and again had the same song been sung, and still they ask, "Why is not the State debt paid?" We can answer their question, and tell why a part, at least, of our debt has not been cancelled. The late Whig Treasurer of Allegheny County, has yet, entirely failed to pay over to the State the quota of tax due her for the last year and that money, amounting to FORTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, is still due her from him. The money is said to be in the hands of a firm of brokers, who are his sureties, and is being used by them in private speculations. This, tax-payers, is one reason why our State is still in debt, and one cause of embarrassment in the management of her affairs.

Yet it is such men who talk loudest of democratic robberies, of wholesale frauds upon the Treasury, and who are first to cry, "stop thief." Let us hear no more such talk from men who go it to the tune of over forty thousand dollars in one county.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

Book Notices.

UNITED STATES REVIEW.—The July number being the commencement of Volume 3 of this excellent periodical is on our table, and we have glanced at its contents with more than ordinary satisfaction. It is indeed a capital number. The table of contents is as follows:

The Compromises, The Better Chance, Voting by Ballot, To an Exile Friend, American Eloquence, Punishments, Holidays, Passage of the St. Lawrence, Edmund Burke, Spiritual Despotism and Notices of New Books.

Published monthly by LLOYD & BRAINARD, No 80 Nassau st., N. York, at $5 per annum.

☞ The last number ends the Sixth volume of GLEASON'S PICTORIAL. It is, like all of its predecessors, an interesting number, beautifully embellished. The seventh volume will commence under very favorable auspices.

THE GUARDIAN for July, contains some very interesting artcicles—amongst others, an editorial on the subject of New England Superstition, and a sketch of Russia.

Edited by Rev. H. Harb[illegible] published [illegible] $1 [illegible]

From the Pittsburg Union.

The Bigot Refuted.

It has been the constant employment of the Pittsburg *Gazette*, and a few other papers, governed by the same vile spirit of bigotry, to rail away at the Democratic party, as ruled by Catholic influence. To show how absurd and false its assertions were, we took up the list of President PIERCE's appointments in this city, and found, out of them all, not one single Catholic in office. There are, in all, we believe, about fifteen persons holding offices of the Federal Government, here, all of whom are Protestants. This fact would be a better foundation for the assertion, that the Democratic party proscribed Catholics, than that it flattered and courted their influence.

Remarking upon our refutation of the mean falsehood of the *Gazette*, the *Valley Spirit*, at Chambersburg, gives the list of Eastern appointments in Pennsylvania, which, with equal force, demolishes the bigot's argument. We quote as follows:

There is no substantial ground for the allegation that the National Administration has given undue prominence to the foreign or the Catholic population of this country. In the Cabinet, composed of seven members, there is one Catholic and no foreigner—certainly not an undue proportion, even if religion and birthplace are made tests. And of our multitude of Ministers and Charges to foreign Courts, we can call to mind but two who are not natives of our soil. Following the example of the *Union*, and glancing at the appointees of the administration for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, we shall find the *Whig* as effectually routed by the facts in regard to that section, as was the *Gazette* by those having reference to the Western District. In Philadelphia the principal government officers are held by the following gentlemen: Charles Brown, Collector of Customs; Wm. Curtis, Deputy Collector; R. C. Hale, Surveyor of the Port; R. R. Young, Deputy Surveyor; N. B. Eldred, Naval Officer; F. M. Wynkoop, Marshall; G. G. Westcott, Appraiser; John Miller, Postmaster; J. R. Snowden, Director of the Mint; Daniel Sturgeon, Treasurer; J. C. Van Dyke, District Attorney; John Cassit, Superintendent of Public Stores; Alfred Day, Navy Agent; J. Severns, Naval Storekeeper. These fourteen men hold the important offices at Philadelphia, and not one of them, we believe, is either a Catholic or a foreigner. And coming home, and taking a survey of the administration's appointees in our own county—the appointees of the Catholic Postmaster General—do we find that Catholics or foreigners have been preferred to Protestants or natives of America? We do not.

Animal Poison.

We some time since cut the following item from an exchange paper, for our news columns, but have preferred to reserve it for some remarks which may impress a deeper caution upon our readers:

A Mr. Jackson of Quincy, Ill., accidentally cut his finger while cleaning a hog, on the 25th ult. The wound commenced swelling, extended to the arm, shoulders, and breast, and mortification ensuing, he died on the Saturday following.

It has long been known that under certain circumstances, the most virulent poisons are developed in the flesh of animals. There have been numerous cases, in which physicians have been severely or mortally poisoned in dissecting human bodies by a slight cut, or puncture, and even by the exposure of an abraded surface to the absorption of the poison.

It is not to be supposed that this poison is contained in the flesh of healthy animals. It would seem to be developed only in bad living, gross feeding, and sickly animals, such as men, and swine, which bear a closer resemblance to them than to any other animal. Men live in pent-up and stifling apartments, crowded too closely for health—so do swine. Many men are uncleanly in their habits, so are swine. Men often, and women more commonly, take too little exercise, and the same may be said of swine. Men are omniverous gluttons, eating too many things, and too much of them; and the habits of the swine are much the same; though in justice to the pigs, it must be allowed that we have many bad habits, which they are never guilty of. There are few men in a state of perfect health, and hogs, [illegible] for the market are never entirely free from disease. Is it strange, then, that the bodies of swine, as well as the human subject, should be infected with virulent poison?

Those who study this question the most thoroughly, will be best satisfied with the wisdom of the divine command to abstain from swine's flesh, given first to Moses, and adopted by Mahomet. There was never a community where pork and lard were freely used, which was not subject to scorbutic and scrofulous diseases, and especially to consumption. The swine in our streets are often full of scrofula, and whatever others may choose to do, those who are predisposed to such complaints, should carefully abstain from eating the flesh and fat of an animal so liable to such disease.

In Cincinnati, the great pork mart of the West, very little of it is eaten, and lard, which is made up into lamp oil and candles, is never used, even by the poorest people, in the processes of cookery. In New York, all the best confectioners use butter exclusively, and lard is fast going out of use in private families. In the country, where people fatten and kill their own pork, they can be surer of its quality; but with such risks as we run in cities, it is rather the safest way to altogether avoid a food so liable to be poisonous.—*N. Y. Leader.*

☞ As a general thing our city is unusually healthy at the present time; still there have been some cases of cholera morbus, superinduced, no doubt, by indulging too much in fresh meats, vegetables, &c. We trust the general good health of the town will continue throughout the summer season; but as there are indications of a general prevalence of cholera, would it not be advisable for our citizens to be careful of their diet, and also attend without delay to the cleansing and purification of their premises. Our city fathers should also see to it that all nuisances are abated, and that the streets, alleys, gutters and drains be kept clean. Recollect, that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

THE CHOLERA AMONG US.—The cholera has made its appearance among the workmen at the Glendon Iron Works. Five deaths occurred there last week, four of which were in one family, and several more are reported since Monday morning. The Physicians say they do not fear its spreading, but there is so much filth and destitution amongst the laborers on the Railroads, that we are by no means entirely safe. It will be well for our town authorities to see that every part of the borough is thoroughly cleaned, and the sprinkling of a little lime would do no harm. The state of things at Glendon is described as rather alarming. Many of the hands, becoming alarmed, have left the premises and it is difficult to procure attendance for the sick. Nearly all the hands on the Lehigh Valley Railroad in that vicinity, have quit work and left.—*Easton Argus.*

A SERIOUS CASE OF POISONING.—The family at the boarding house of M'Dowell's paper mill in Moreland, Montgomery county, after eating dinner on Wednesday 21st inst., was taken very sick, and several being taken at the same time, caused some alarm. They sent for Dr. B. C. Snowden immediately, who soon ascertained that their sickness was produced by poison, and by timely administering antidotes, the deadly poison was removed and saved their lives. Eighteen of the family were affected, some of them very badly, but all are in a likely way to recover. It appears that the proprietor had purchased a lot of green peas in market and sent them up to the boarding house for the family, and the peas having rather a white or old appearance, the cook for the purpose of giving them their former green color, had at the suggestion of one of the helps, put in a powder which was found in the house and taken for saleratus or cooking soda, but which was afterwards found or supposed to contain arsenic. Several of the persons affected are still under the doctor's care, but likely to recover. We learn that there are some suspicious circumstances connected with the matter, and an investigation may be had.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

☞ E. C. Z. Judson, alias Ned Buntline, was married in Charlestown, Mass., on the 13th ult., to Miss Ione Judah, a Jewess."

How is this? Ned is the founder of Know Nothings, who oppose [illegible] and their immediate descendants. Has [illegible]

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

A CHANGE OF TIME—NEW FACILITIES FOR TRAVEL.—There are now, or rather will be on and after Thursday next, no less than *five* daily lines of cars between this city and Philadelphia, and three over the whole extent of the Columbia railroad—a new line called the "Fast Express" having just been established by the Superintendent, Col. BAKER, between Dillerville and Philadelphia. The following synopsis of the time of departure of the cars from the different points on the road, in this county, we compile from the new schedule:

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Fast Express. A. M.	Lan. Train. A. M.	Express Mail. A. M.	Way Train P. M.	Thro' Mail. P. M.
Columbia,	—	—	8,00	2,30	8,50
Mountville,	—	—	—	2,42	—
Dillerville,	1,35	—	10,40	—	9,10
Lancaster,	2,00	6,00	10,30	3,06	9,30
Bird-in-Hand,	2,11	6,17	10,48	3,26	9,44
Gordonville,	—	6,25	—	3,35	—
Lemon Place,	2,22	6,32	10,59	3,39	9,52
Kinzer's,	—	6,40	11,08	3,48	9,58
Gap,	2,35	6,48	11,16	3,58	10,05
Christiana,	—	6,57	11,25	4,07	—
W. Philadelphia,	5,00	5,25	1,50	6.40	12,20

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Thro' Mail. A. M.	Fast Express. P. M.	Way Train. P. M.	Lan. Train. P. M.	Express Mail. P. M.
W. Philadelphia,	7,30	12,30	1,30	4,12	11,20
Christiana,	9,53	—	3,56	6,48	—
Gap,	10,00	2,44	4,05	6,53	1,14
Kinzer's,	10,06	—	4,12	7,06	—
Lemon Place,	10,12	2,58	4,20	7,17	1,28
Gordonville,	—	—	4,25	7,20	—
Bird-in-Hand,	10,20	3,10	4,34	7,28	1,40
Lancaster,	10,48	3,25	5,00	7,45	1,55
Dillerville,	10,53	3,35	—	—	2,55
Mountville,	11,10	—	5,20	—	—
Columbia,	11,25	—	5,34	—	2,08

SUICIDE.—On Saturday morning last, Edward Weaver, son of a Baker in North Queen Street, committed suicide by hanging himself in the stable. He was 16 years of age.

☞ There was a run off, by the afternoon slow line, on Thursday last, near the little Conestoga Bridge, which did considerable damage to the locomotive and baggage car. No person, however, was injured. The switch tender, it is said, neglected to have the switch in its proper place, which was the cause of the accident.

BARN BURNT.—We learn that the barn of Mr. Abraham Lefever, about six miles from Lancaster, near the New Holland pike, was consumed by fire with its contents, on Thursday between 10 and 11, o'clock in the forenoon. A considerable quantity of bacon, together with most of this year's crop of hay was in the barn, and all was burnt up together.—*Lancaster Daily.*

COMMON SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

MORNING SESSION.—At half past eight o'clock, on Friday morning, the pupils from the several schools started in procession in company with their teachers, and the visiting director, and about nine arrived at Fulton Hall. All being seated, the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. J. S. Crumbaugh. The orchestra next executed some beautiful airs. The reports of the examinations made by the superintending committee, with the names of the pupils found qualified for promotion into the High School, was next handed in by T. H. Burrowes, Esq. The National Hymn was then sung by the pupils. After which an address to the pupils was delivered by A. L. Hayes, Esq. He took an historical glance at the foundation of the Common Schools, adverted to the great benefit they had been to the community by enabling the poorest born citizen to elevate himself to the most enviable position in the land, and concluded by exhorting the pupils to exert themselves in every possible way to attain the object of their teachers. After an enlivening tune from the orchestra, the following addresses were made by the pupils of the High School: "Our Country and its Institutions," selected, Wm. A. Breneman; On Education, original, John A. Shober; Song by the Pupils—Commencement Chorus; "The Russian Bear," selected, Joseph Amer; "Jack Downing's Dream," selected, Edwin M. Boring; Song by the Pupils—Soft Music is Stealing; The Evils of War, original, T. Kirby Creed "On Duelling," selected, William Carson; Song by the Pupils—The Star Spangled Banner; "Mad Anthony," original, John P. McCaskey.

The address and songs were very creditable, tho' somewhat tame, except J. Amer and Edwin M. Boring; these youths threw their whole soul into their singing. The original productions reflect considerable credit on the authors when we consider their youth. Geo. M. Steinman, Esq., the President of the Board of Directors, next announced the duration of the summer vacation.

Mr. J. P. Wickersham (the newly elected county superintendent,) then addressed the Pupils. He said the sight before him was sufficient at once to endear him to the Common Schools; that the productions, and manner in which the Youths had acquitted themselves, reflected great credit on the teachers—he should go forth on his errand of duty with a determination to use every energy and influence in his power to exalt if possible the Common Schools of this county, which, he thought, he might fairly say, presented an example that many others might benefit by emulating.

A parting song was [illegible] the pupils; music and a Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstine, closed the proceedings, and the meeting adjourned till evening.

At 8 o'clock, P. M., Fulton Hall was crowded with a brilliant audience, and the exercises were of the most interesting character.

The President and a number of the School Directors, occupied the stage, with the young gentlemen and ladies of the High School.

After the opening prayer, by Rev. N. A. Keyes, and music, H. B. Swarr, Esq., read a statement of the condition of the High Schools. The report dwells strongly on the fact of the absence of the scholars, and besought the parents to exercise their utmost influence in insisting on the punctual attendance of pupils.

Rev. W. S. Drysdale, then read the following well written original essays by the female graduates of the High School; Essay on Charity—by Miss Catharine Long. On Music—by Miss Clara S. Reigart. On the immortality of the Soul—by Sallie M. Steinman. On Modesty by Miss Julia Segin.

The young gentlemen acquitted themselves with much credit. We have not room or time to give the particulars as full as we would wish; but we must say that the Oration 'Influence of Commerce,' by Wm. A. Montgomery, deserved the applause he received.

Extract—from Chandler's [illegible] speech'—was spoken by Neilson Baldwin.

The 'Debate' between Geo. M. Franklin and T. B. Burrowes; was excellent.

'The Progress of Free Principles' an Oration, by Thos. Dunlevy, was well received by the audience.

'Extract, from Dow, jr.,' was very entertaining and well spoken by J. Heitshu. He received his share of applause and boquets—so much so as to make them scarce for the other speakers.

'The Glory of the Past and Future,' an Oration by Samuel C. Walker, merited the commendation he received. So also the 'Extract from Everett by J. F. Stoek. These two young gentlemen have added much credit to their teacher Mr. Davis, and are an honor to their associates with whom they have graduated.

Mr. Davis, the able [illegible], announced that all the pieces not marked 'Extract' were original productions, and that Master Samuel W. Reigart would speak the Valedictory—"the necessity of Public Education in a Free State." The speaker first gave an introductory view of the subject, and then addressed the thanks of the pupils to the President and Board of Directors and the Teachers.—His speaking he delivered in a distinct and manly style, and received the warmest plaudits from the audience, and a lively shower of boquets. This production of young Reigart's was a credit to the High School, and few graduates of any College ever delivered a finer composition. The Board of Directors should publish that Valedictory for the encouragement of other scholars. It deserves their notice.

We observe that the President of the Board, Geo. M. Steinman, Esq., and that indefatigable Director, Thomas H. Burrowes, Esq., with the principal Teacher, Mr. Davis received the acknowledgments of the scholars and their parents, who had every reason to be proud of this gratifying exhibition of their sons' talents. The public schools must and will flourish, with such interesting proceedings.

The final Address, by the Rev. J. S. Crumbaugh, was in the highest degree eloquent and appropriate. He knew the scholars and their parents, and he will ever be held in grateful remembrance by them.—*Inland Daily.*

☞ The Territorial Appointments for Nebraska and Kansas have been approved by the Senate The list is as follows:—

NEBRASKA.—Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, Governor; Thomas B. Cuming, of Iowa, Secretary; Fenner Ferguson, of Michigan, Chief Justice; E. R. Harding of Georgia, Associate Justice; James Bradley, of Indiana, Associate Justice; Experience Westbrook, of Wisconsin, District Attorney; Mark W. Lyard, of Arkansas, Marshal.

KANSAS.—A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, Governor; Daniel Woodson, of Virginia, Secretary; Madison Brown, of Missouri, Chief Justice; Rush Ellmon, of Alabama, Associate Justice; Sandas W. Johnston, of Ohio, Associate Justice; Andrew J. Isaacs, of Lousiana, District Attorney; J. B. Donaldson, of Illinois, Marshal.

☞ There have been, within the last ten days, several deaths from Cholera, at Philadelphia. The disease is also on the increase in New York.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

RATIFICATION OF THE MEXICAN TREATY.—David A. Starkweather, of Ohio, has been appointed Minister to Chili.

The treaty with Mexico was ratified to-day, and General Almonte received a check for $7,000,000 on the Sub-Treasury at New York. This is undoubtedly the largest check ever drawn in this country upon one depository, and probably the largest that will ever be paid in coin.

It has been extremely hot here to-day.—There are no new cases of cholera reported, and the general health of the city is good.