we to do away with this noble feature of our government by indirection, and establish a test not known to our constitution and laws, but antagonistical to both, and which can only lead to political and religious intolerance?

But treating the question as one merely of policy, without regard to constitutional right, has not this liberal feature of our government thus early commenced and sanctioned by time, been attended with the happiest results in the development of the resources and strengthening the arm of the nation? Why should this liberal policy be now rudely and harshly broken up and abandoned?—or why should we be less generous now when liberal and progressive ideas in all other respects are warmly cherished as peculiarly American? We are aware that we may be pointed to the vices and excesses of an ignorant and destitute population, who come into our country unprepared in some respects for the proper enjoyment of its institutions. We are free to admit that individuals abuse the blessings of our government, but this is true of all—native as well as foreign—and surely is no reason for changing the policy of the government, for imposing new conditions upon adopted citizens, or for punishing the just equally with the unjust.

Indeed it is difficult, when examining this subject to say who are the most benefited by an influx of foreign population. Our own history would show that much of our prosperity and rapid advance to national greatness, has been accelerated by the talents, energy and productive industry of those of foreign birth. The debt of gratitude is at least not all on their side. Have we forgotten the distinguished aid of adopted citizens and foreigners, in our revolutionary struggle? Have we forgotten the chivalrous services of La Fayette, Montgomery, De Kalb, Kusciusko and others, like them, but of less renown, who periled life and property in our behalf, and in behalf of the cause of liberty and sound republicaa ideas? Did they not risk their lives and shed their blood for that cause and for this people? Have not the labors and toils of the adopted citizens, who have poured into this country in a steady and constant stream, made much of our previously uncultivated lands bloom and blossom as the rose? Have they not felled the forest, subdued the rude and unbroken soil, constructed our railroads and canals, and largely extended our internal commerce and the bounds of culture and civilization? Are there not to be found among them as well as among native born citizens, men of exalted worth, brilliant talents, towering genius, who have given us their valuable services, in all the useful and ennobling pursuits and professions of life, and from among whom the ranks of our artists, statesmen and orators have been adorned. Is it wise, that all these and such as these, shall be disfranchised, proscribed on account of their foreign birth, and persecuted for their religious opinions? Have we nothing to lose by such a policy?

But how is this policy to be administered?—how is this new test to be applied? and by whom? Secretly and without warning, by secret, midnight political associations, bound together by extra judicial oaths, to do that which can be nothing else in effect, morally, than constructive treason to the government. They thus attempt to do, under the clouds of the night, and by secret political combinations what they would be ashamed to propose in the light of day and before the world

Secret political societies, fellow citizens, however commendable in design at the outstart, must soon degenerate into engines of tyranny and outrage. The Jacobin clubs of the French revolution, headed by Danton, Marat and Robespierre, made the nation tremble for its existence, while France became drunken with horrid crimes, assassination and murder. What protection can the mass of peaceable citizens have against their secret councils and insidious attacks? Conspiracies and secret combinations against the body politic, or the political rights of large classes of citizens are odious in the eye of the law. One offence is political and the other penal, but there is little if any difference in the grade of criminality. Both are founded in selfishness and disregard of the rights of others.

We have heard much in days gone by in Pennsylvania, from large bodies of our people, in opposition to secret societies of a purely charitable and benevolent character, having no political policy or purpose in view. How much should that opposition extend to secret associations formed for political purposes alone, and for political purposes having for their object the disfranchisement on account of their religious views of a portion of our citizens.

Secret societies formed for political purposes, the great and good Washington warned us against it in his farewell address to his countrymen. How well he portrays their evils in the following paragraph:

"However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things to become potent engines by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which lifted them to unjust dominion."

The secret political societies of Washington's day, were formed to promote liberty, not to abridge and destroy it; and yet even these he reprobated and condemned. How much more should he dread those of recent organization, which seem intended to destroy the rights of a large portion of our citizens, and to establish an arbitrary, partial and unjust rule of political and governmental action?

Haw totally must associations of this contracted and illiberal character fail of accomplishing any of the desirable objects of government. The policy of the nation must be abandoned to its fate, to carry out a bigoted and politico-religious frenzy. Forgetting all the great issues involved necessarily in the administration of the affairs of this widely extended country, with diversified interests and wants in matters of revenue, finance, trade, commerce, peace and war, external or foreign relations and internal police, they are endeavoring to bring the exalted science of political economy down to an unnecessary and unprofitable scramble about creeds in religion, with which this government has and can have nothing whatever to do, except to let them alone and protect each one in its constitutional rights, and to see minorities as well as majorities have the free and full exercise of their religious opinions. It is an attempt to introduce a test in political affairs which must be as uncertain as it is unsatisfactory to all sensible men, no matter to which of the two great political parties they may belong. It is an effort to stultify the country and make it forget the history of the past, and render it unmindful of its glorious destiny in the future.

With such allies as these secret associations afford our Whig friends, many of that party will be unwilling to co-operate, and they will turn their faces towards the just, equitable and uniform principles of the Democratic creed as laid down by the wise and philosophic Jefferson. The principles of the Democratic party are benignant, and meet the wants of man in all the diversified interests of life. They teach man's equality with his fellow man, and at the same time that they give him humbler views of himself, they dignify, ennoble, exalt him. They apply fitly to him as a rational intelligent creature, who should be the object and care of all government, and not made to be governed or crushed or Suppression of the government. All just government is intended for his good, not to oppress him, but to treat him equally with the subjects or people of the same government. It sheds its blessings alike upon all classes of the community, the high and the low, the rich and the poor. It knows no distinctions and will tolerate none. Like the sun in the heavens, or the dews of the night, or the atmosphere which we breathe, and which constantly surrounds and sustains us, it is alike benignant and bountiful to all.

Such fellow citizens are *some* of the allies of the Whig party. We may have occasion to refer to others during the progress of the present political campaign, little less proscriptive and intolerant in their views; or we may perhaps leave the various fanatical *isms* of the day to be met and refuted by our Democratic friends, in their own way, in their various localities. But we may venture the general remark, that all collateral organizations outside of the Democratic party, got up as either moral or political movements, are soon thrown, by the force of circumstances, by the laws and political affinities of minorities, in opposition to that party, and have for their main object in the end the prostration of its power and its principles. Let no Democrat desert the standard of the Democratic party—that party which has long guided the destinies of Pennsylvania and of the nation—that party whose principles have been tried in the fire of persecution in the new and old world until they have become comparatively purified from all dross and imperfections—that party on which the government of this country must ever lean, and ever confide to meet the just expectations of the people.

The miserable mushroom associations which spring up in a night and perish in a day, cannot withstand the public sentiment of the people of Pennsylvania, or we much mistake their character and have looked into their history in vain The people of Pennsylvania are loyal to the principles of the constitution and to the constitution itself, and they will show their loyalty at the approaching election, as they did in 1851 and 1852, by sustaining the Democratic nominees presented for their consideration and approval. It is idle to disguise the fact, that the Whig party of the North has become swallowed up and absorbed by its amalgamation with discordant and anti-republican elements. It is for the people in their sovereign capacity to decide between such materials and the ever constant and truly liberal Democratic party and policy of the country. It cannot be doubtful how that decision will be made by intelligent freemen.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, Chairman.
George C. Welker, Secretary.

☞ The Democratic Hard Shell State Convention, of New York, assembled at Syracuse Wednesday last, and nominated Judge Masson for Governor by acclamation.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

☞ The City Councils have purchased the old State House building, on Centre Square, from the County Commissioners, for the sum of $650.

☞ The repairing of the new Basin has been awarded, by Councils, to James C. Carpenter, Esq., at $1250—he being the lowest bidder.

☞ The old Fulton Hose Company has been resuscitated, and will henceforth be known by the name of Conestoga Hose Company. The Steam Mill Company have alloted them a piece of ground, near the Mills, on which to erect their Engine house.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The Annual commencement of Franklin and Marshal College will be held in Fulton Hall, on the 26th inst. On Tuesday, the 25th, the Corner Stone of the new College edifice will be laid. Several addresses may be expected on the occasion.

☞ A meeting of the Lancaster County Educational Association will be held at the High School, in the city of Lancaster, on Saturday the 22d inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The County Superintendent will be present and explain his proposed course of procedure in the examination of Teachers, Visitation of Schools, &c.

All the Teachers in the county are invited, and it is highly important that all who can attend will do so.

The committee to make arrangements for the next Teachers Institute, are requested to meet at the same time and place.

St, Louis Correspondence.

The Fourth of July in St. Louis—Health of the City—Arrest of the Local Mail Agent—Distressing Accident—Death of a Returning Californian—Know Nothings—Politics—Gen. Wm. O. Butler—Nebraska and Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1854

I do not remember of ever seeing the birth-day of American Independence more generally or patriotically observed than it was in St. Louis on Tuesday last. Business was entirely suspended, and all classes united to do honor to the day. It was emphatically a day of great rejoicing. Whatever may have been the feelings and sentiments of abolitionists, traitors and agitators in other localities, St. Louis certainly patriotically and keenly rebuked this paltry amalgamation of traitors and disunionists, by unfurling the glorious stars and stripes, amid the shouts of thousands, and waving them in commemoration of America's Freedom in the face of a free and happy people. Every where in the west the American people gave the just rebuke to those who desired to witness that great day mantled in the habiliments of sorrow and gloom, which I hope will teach those treacherous knaves a lesson they will not soon forget, and stamp their unpatriotic designs with shame and disgrace. Early in the morning our citizens were aroused by the roaring of cannon, proclaiming that the seventy-eighth anniversary of American Independence had dawned upon the world. The military turned out under command of Lieut. Col. George Knapp, and paraded our streets. During the day our citizens enjoyed themselves in various ways. The boats and railroad trains were crowded, all eager for a trip in the country to escape the scorching rays of the sun; private pic-nics and other select parties celebrated the Fourth according to their different tastes. The Fourth of July, 1854, in this vicinity, was, as it should be, glorious and patriotic.

Many reports have been put in circulation, and they have gone far and wide, that the cholera is raging to an alarming extent in our city. Let me show you how much truth there is in these reports. I have conversed with several physicians, and they have informed me that they do not consider the city unhealthy at the present time, when we take into consideration the very warm weather we are now experiencing, and the immense floating *foreign* population daily arriving on our boats, with disease contracted on ship board and on their way to this city. The number of interments reported to the City Register for the last week were 470, of this number 207 were from cholera. In one cemetery there were 96 interments—all of which were emigrants; in another, 174 interments, and over two-thirds of those were also emigrants. Though it must be admitted that the cholera has taken off some of our best citizens within the last few weeks, and many deaths which occur from cholera are not reported as such. If there is any change to note in this disease, it must be said to be on the increase, and people, and especially strangers, cannot be too careful with their diet and manner of living. The dreaded scourge is still lingering in the up river towns, some of which are almost entirely deserted. As soon as we have a change in the weather we may expect a material decrease in the bills of mortality, and not before. What else can we expect than sickness and death, with the thermometer ranging from 94 to 98 deg. in the shade, and at this almost constantly; even at night, when it should be somewhat cooler, the heat is insufferable. It is true, we have been visited with several refreshing showers in the past few days, which were delightful for the time being and no longer. Last Sunday seven persons were sun struck and died, and a great many others die daily from the too free and imprudent use of ice-water. Some idea may be formed of the onerous duties of our Coroner, when I state that within the last ten days he has been called upon and held forty-two inquests. All these accidents go to swell the list of mortality of our city.

Our citizens were startled yesterday morning at the announcement of the arrest of Edward Milligan, Local Mail Agent of this city, on a charge of purloining a letter containing money from the Post Office. It appears that he has been suspected for some time, and a watch has been kept over his movements by the clerks of the office, and on Thursday evening he was seen to open a package which came to this office and addressed for Philadelphia—which package was *direct* and not to be opened here or at any other point, until it reached its destination. He was seen to examine the package and slip a letter into his pocket from it, upon which the clerk who saw him, asked him to deliver up the letter he had put in his pocket, which he, very much confused, hauled out. The letter was addressed to T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia, and had been mailed in Cass county, in this State. The seal was not broken, but the letter contained a two dollar and a half gold piece—judging from its weight and the size of the coin. The Postmaster was apprised of these proceedings, and a warrant was immediately issued and placed in the hands of the U. S. Marshal, who took Milligan into custody. He gave bonds in the sum of $4000 to appear for examination, which is now going on. The testimony so far shows nothing more than the facts above stated. I have known Judge Milligan for a long time, and he is the last man I would ever suspect of such an act. His arrest has astonished everybody, and it is scarcely believed that he took the letter with the intention of abstracting its contents. Unless Milligan, however, can account for what he has done to the satisfaction of the Court, he will no doubt receive the full penalty of the law.

The election at Memphis resulted in favor of the Know Nothings for all the offices. A. B. Taylor was re-elected Mayor. It is now said that this new organization numbers over 1500 in our city and that their ranks are daily swelling. There is no telling who belongs to them, or who they are going to support at the August election. But one thing is now certain, so far as relates to the Congressional candidates, this new order will have no bearing for the present party lines are so closely drawn, that very few will desert their men and principles on this point. This order is no doubt principally made up of the remains of the Whig party—they as a matter of course will stand by Kennett, no matter if he is the choice of the Know Nothings or not. All the Benton Democrats that have joined them, *will not* desert the 'old man' in this hour of need. But as to the other candidates considerable scratching of tickets may be expected, and who the successful individuals will be is still wrapped in mystery. Mr. Vooris, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 4th District has declined; and Judge Geo. W. Dunn is named to fill his place.

The Louisville *Journal* says that Gen. Wm. O. Butler declines the Governorship of Nebraska, and that he said he would not be Governor of that Territory if they would offer him all the land in it as his salary." This is evidently another abolition lie as I have not seen any declination of Gen. Butler announced, and am assured by good authority if he does decline, it is not because he opposes the Nebraska-Kansas bill—he is a firm supporter of this bill as well as a true friend to the National Administration.

The *Glasgow* (*Mo.*) *Times* says, 'private letters state that about 10,000 people are on the move for Kansas—500 crossed the river at Wiston in one day, while all the roads are filled with people bound for the new territories.

An effort is to be made to introduce slavery into Kansas, while there is a general disposition to let Nebraska be free. But the strong armed yeomanry are wending their way there, and when the proper time arrives for the formation of a State Constitution, an overwhelming majority will as certain as the sun rises in the east, and sets in the west, proclaim to the world that Nebraska and Kansas are FREE! free as the Keystone of the Arch or the Granite hills of New Hampshire—free to enjoy all the privileges and blessings of the far off New England States.

Yours, OLD GUARD.

BOSTON, July 15.

MORE DEFALCATIONS.—Edward Crane, President of the Vermont Central Railroad, resigned his office to day. Previous to his resignation, it was discovered that he had over issued eight thousand shares of the Vermont Central Railroad. The affair caused considerable excitement in our money market, as it is the second like offence by him within about a month. In the first case, a complaint was made to the Grand Jury, but that body took no action in the matter.

Crane used the over-issue of shares to raise money upon pledging them as collateral to P. Lattimer, Esq., who, supposing them of course to be *bona fide*, has sold them in the market.

Orr, the Blower,

ORR, the Blower, or, as he is sometimes called, the "Angel Gabriel," is the subject of a biographical sketch in the N. Y. *Sunday Courier*, written by a countryman of the angelic trumpeter, and containing the following paragraph, after describing his life as a wandering preacher in Wales:

"Growing tired of his rural position, and having brought on a fit of dyspepsia by eating too heartily of Welsh rabbits, he disappeared one night, leaving a few debts behind him as tokens of his affection, among his parishioners, and taking with him, by way of remembrance, the pewter tankard which had been employed in the church sacraments. He made his way for the nearest seaport, which was Bristol, where he shipped as cook on board a vessel bound for Jamaica, and on his arrival in that island he again assumed the functions of a preacher; but, finding that the Baptist persuasion was more popular than the Methodists, he joined that sect. How long he remained in Jamaica is not known, but probably not long, for he taught a dancing-school in the town of McGrawsville a few years ago, after which he became a convert to Mormonism.—But when Joe Smith went to Illinois, he turned his face toward the Atlantic States, and, after having been by turns cheek-taker at a circus, an assistant in a menagerie, a temperance lecturer, a tin pedler, and editor of a nativist paper in Philadelphia, he found himself in New York, with just money enough in his pocket to purchase a brass trumpet, and with this for his stock in trade he commenced the Angel Gabriel line of business, which has proved so highly profitable, and made his name so famous. His career in this city is too well known to require any comments; but his future career may be as varied and remarkable as his past. We have had many a conversation with him about old times, when we were boys together, and he often reverts with gratitude to the day when the writer of these lines saved him from an early death. The Angel is a good fellow naturally, and, though rather eccentric, means well. He is not the only man who has made his way in the world by blowing his own trumpet."

When we hear of a fellow who, like Gabe, "means well," but is continually engaged in works of mischief, our compassion for his "eccentricity" is very apt to be smothered in impatience at his evil deeds. Moreover, we have seen many a knave under the sheltering disguise of an "eccentric."—*Boston Literary Museum.*

☞ HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—The merits of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and cure of physical prostration, genital debility, nervous affections, &c., &c., are fully described in another column of this paper, to which the reader is refered, $2 per bottle, $3 bottles for $5, six bottles for $8; $16 per dozen.—Observe the mark of the genuine.

Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Row, Vine street, below Eighth, Philadelphia, Pa. to whom all orders must be addressed. For sale by all respectable Druggists & Merchants throughout the country. T. W. DYOTT & SONS 132 N. 2d st., Philadelphia, sole agents for Penna.

For sale at the Medicine Store, East Orange st., next to Kramph's Clothing store.

☞ KOSSUTH, according to reports, is preparing for a revolutionary attempt in Europe as soon as the proper time may arrive. We may then look for a revival of the Kossuth hats and other revolutionary fashions. But we have no doubt the Philadelphia public, no matter what may be the change in dress, will still continue to provide themselves with clothing from Rockhill & Wilson's cheap and elegant clothing store, No. 111 Chesnut street, corner of Franklin Place. [dec 27 1y-49

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Strine, Daniel Hess of Conestoga, to Lydiann Hufrock of New Providence twp.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. G. W. Brindle, William Henry Waltman, to Cornelia A. Atlee, both of this city.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. G. F. Krotel, Abraham S. Bard, to Susan B. Johns, both of Upper Leacock, this co.

DEATHS.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 13th inst., (from a wound received in the hand by the explosion of a pistol on the 4th of July,) Andrew Jackson Porter, youngest son of the late Governor George B. Porter, formerly of this city, in the 23d year of his age.

In this city, on Tuesday last, William Flick, in the 25th year of his age.

On Wednesday last, in this city, Mrs. Eliza McCrabb, of a lingering disease.

In this City, on Saturday last, of a pulmonary disease, Mary Thomas.

In Baltimore, on the 5th inst., Samuel M., youngest son of Col. John Barr, formerly of Columbia, aged 11 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, July 15.

Flour—Straight State $6@6,75; good, Ohio $7.25@7.75; Southern, quiet and unchanged. Cotton unchanged. Rio Coffee 10@10½. Sugar—Orleans 4½@4¾. Molasses—Orleans 20. Wheat—White Ohio, $1.90. Corn—Western mixed $66@60; Southern yellow 74@75.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

Flour is very dull, shipping brands are held at $8, but there is little inquiry for export. Rye Flour and Corn Meal—nothing doing. Wheat—very little offering, a small lot of good new red at $1.70; white at $1.80. Rye—no sales. Corn—scarce—good yellow 75.

Notice to Teachers.—The Board of School Directors of Strasburg twp., will meet at the public house of Martin Herr, in Strasburg Borough, on Saturday, July 29th, 1854, at 10 o'clock. A. M., for the purpose of examining Teachers to take charge of the Schools in said Township. Duration of term 8 months. Terms $27,50 per month.

By order of the Board,
JOHN F. HERR. Sec'y.
jy 18 2t-26

Estate of James Todd, late of Rapho Township.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of the county of Lancaster, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of David Todd, administrator of James Todd, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will attend for the purpose of his appointment at the public house of Jacob Lenan, in the city of Lancaster, on Tuesday the 16th day of August, A. D. 1854, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper. D. G. ESHLEMAN,
July 13 4t-26 Auditor.

Ore Bank for Sale.—The subscriber will sell at private sale, a tract of land, containing 22 acres, situate in West Hempfield township, Lancaster county, on which is a vein of solid ORE, of first-rate quality, 30 feet thick, known as LANDIS' ORE BANK,—adjoining the Big Ore Bank on Chestnut Hill. This property is 6 miles from Lancaster, 3 from Columbia, and 1 mile from Kendig's Tavern on the Marietta Turnpike.

The improvements are two DWELLING HOUSES and two Stables; a Blacksmith shop (with the tools) Ore Scales which will weigh 8 tons; a first-rate well of water near the Kitchen door, with a house over it; also, at the Ore Bank, there is one Inclined Plain for horse power.

The Ore Bank and six or seven acres, will be sold together, and the balance of the land separately—or both together, as may best suit purchasers.

If not sold privately before Friday the 1st day of September, it will on that day be sold at public sale, at 2 o'ck. P. M.

The title is clear and indisputable, and possession will be given immediately, if desired.

JOHN LANDIS,
near Landisville, E. Hempfield.
jy 18 (Examiner copy) 7t*-26

Choice Theological Books.—A Treatise on Biblical Criticism, exhibiting a systematic view of the science, 2 vols 8 vo., by Samuel Davidson, L. L. D.

A Compendium of Ecclesiastical History. Translated from the German, by Samuel Davidson, L. L. D. 2 vols 8vo

Select Christian authors, with Introductory Essays, contains—

The Christian's Defence against Infidelity;
Memoirs of Rev. T. Halyburton;
Wilberforce's Practical View of Christianity;
Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul:
Adam's Private Thoughts on Religion;
How's Redeemer's Tears Wept over Lost Souls:
A Kempis Imitation of Christ.
Sermons, by Henry Melville. 1 vol 8vo.
The Works of President Edwards, in 4 vols 8vo.
The Works of Rev. Wm. Jay, in 3 vols 8vo.
Commentaries on the Laws of the Ancient Hebrews, with an Introductory Essay on Civil Society and Government. 1 vol 8vo. by E. C. Wines.
A Church Dictionary, 1 vol 8vo. by W. F. Hook, D. D.
The whole works of Robert Leighton, to which is prefixed a life of the author. 1 vol. 8 vo.
The Apocalypse, or the Day of Judgment, the Resurrection and Millenium presented in a new light. 2 vols.
The History of the French Protestant Refugees, by M. C. Weiss.
Lectures on the Doctrines of Election, by A. Rutherford.
The Minstrel of Zion: a Book of Religious Songs, accompanied with appropriate music, by Hunter & Wakefield.
The above, together with many other standard theological works, and a large and well selected stock of Sunday School Books from the various Sunday School Unions of the country, at society prices, always on hand at our cheap book store.

Our Agricultural, Scientific, Mechanical and Miscellaneous stock is the largest in town, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Remember the cheap book and stationery store.
jy 18 tf-26] MURRAY & STOEK.

American Artists' Union!!—The Subscribers to the Works of the Artists' Union are respectfully informed that from the unprecedented favor which they have received, the Secretary feels confident in stating that the whole number of Engravings (250,000) will be disposed of within a few months, of which due notice, through the press, will be given.

Agents are requested to form Clubs and send in their Subscribers without delay.

J. W. HOLBROOKE, Secretary.
jy 18 3m-26 505 Broadway, N. Y.

For the Ladies!—We would particularly invite the attention of the Ladies to our magnificent stock of SUMMER DRESS GOODS which we are closing out at great bargains—such as Tissues, Barages, Lawns, Grenedens, Summer Silks; also plain and figured white dress Goods, and a few more patterns of plain & striped Barege De Laines at 12½ cents, worth 25 cents, at

WENTZ'S BEE HIVE STORE,
No 65 North Queen street, Lancaster.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!—Just from auction.—Now is the time, Ladies, for cheap Black Silks, as we are selling them at less than cost of importation. Extra heavy boiled Black Silks at 65, 75, 87½, 1,00, 1,12½ and best quality a yard wide, $,25, at

WENTZ'S BEE HIVE STORE,
No. 65 North Queen street, Lancaster.

All the desirable shades of plain Silk Tissues and Barages, can be found at exceedingly low prices, at

WENTZ'S BEE HIVE STORE,
No. 65 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Only a few more left of those extra quality Lawns, at 6¼ cents, at the BEE HIVE STORE.

Another fresh lot of Robe Shirts, just opened at the Bee Hive Store, varying in price from $1,00 to 6,00.

Ladies ½ fingered Silk Mitts, at 6¼ and 12½ cts., worth 25 and 37½ at the Bee Hive Store, North Queen street Lan.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS of every description, a full and complete assortment can be found at

WENTZ'S BEE HIVE STORE,
North Queen street, Lancaster.
July 18 tf-26

Eight Teachers Wanted for Paradise Township School District—two of whom will be required to teach German and English. Persons wishing to apply will meet the County Superintendent and Directors at Mr. Nichol's Hotel, Lemon Place, on MONDAY, AUGUST 7th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Good teachers wanted—and an increased salary will be paid.

ISRAEL ROHRER, President.
A. L. WITMER, Sec'y. jly 18 3t-26

Estate of Benjamin Hershey, dec'd.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the assets in the hands of John M. Hershey, Executor of said estate, (being in Rapho township) to and among the legatees and others entitled to the same, according to the provisions of the will of said dec'd, will attend at Cooper's Hotel, in the City of Lancaster, on Thursday the 17th of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

AMOS SLAYMAKER,
July 18 4t-26 Auditor.

Estate of John Corrigan, dec'd.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, to distribute the balance of the account of Elizabeth Corrigan and Amos S. Green, Administrators of John Corrigan, late of the Borough of Columbia, in said county, deceased, to and among the persons lawfully entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the public house of Christian Shenk, in the city of Lancaster, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1854, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

JAMES L. REYNOLDS.
July 11 4t-25]

Estate of Ludwig Becker, dec'd.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance in the hands of John Stouffer and John M. Eby, administrators *cum testamento annexo*, of said Ludwig Becker, dec'd, to and among the legatees entitled to the same, according to the provisions of the will of said dec'd, will attend at Cooper's hotel, in the city of Lancaster, on Saturday the 12th of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of his apointment, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

SIMON P. EBY,
July 11 4t-25 Auditor.

Dividend.—The President and Directors of the Lancaster Gas Company, have this day declared a dividend of fifty cents on each share of stock, payable on demand.

JOHN F. SHRODER, Treas'r.
Attest, WM. GLEIM, Sec'y. July 3. [July 11 tf-25

Turnpike Dividend.—The President and Managers of the Lancaster, Elizabethtown and Middletown turnpike road have this day declared a dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents on each share of stock payable on demand.

J. M. LONG,
jly 3 3t-25 Treasurer.

Improved Super Phosphate of Lime, from city Chemical and Union Works, made after the most improved articles, and very superior. Prepared Anhydrite Manure, made after the English article, and most superior, being very much lower than Guano, and fully equal. The attention of Dealers and Farmers is particularly called here for trial. Also, PERUVIAN GUANO, in large or small quantities, for sale by

JOHN L. POMEROY,
22 South Wharves, 3d door above Chesnut street,
july-11 3m-25 Philadelphia.

Dividend.—The Trustees of the Lancaster Savings Institution have this day (July 6) declared a dividend of 5 per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.

CHARLES BOUGHTER,
July 11 tf-25 Treasurer.

By Authority.

Resolution Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 1. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be and the same are hereby proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, under and in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof, viz:

PROPOSITION 1, TO BE ARTICLE XI.

SEC. 1. The aggregate amount of debts hereafter contracted by the Commonwealth shall never exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war or repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to redeem the public debt of the Commonwealth, and the money so raised shall be applied to the purpose for which the debt may be contracted, or pay such debts, and to no other purpose.

SEC. 2. To pay the public debt of the Commonwealth, and debts which may hereafter be contracted in case of war to repel invasion, suppress insurrection and to redeem the public debt, the Legislature shall at their next session after the adoption of this section into the Constitution, provide by law for the creation of a sinking fund, which shall not be abolished till the said public debts be wholly paid, to consist of all the net annual income from the public works and stocks owned by the Commonwealth, or any other funds arising under any revenue law now existing or that may be hereafter enacted, so far as the same may be required to pay the interest of said debts semi-annually, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly by compounding at a rate of not less than five per centum per annum; the said sinking fund shall be invested in the loans of the Commonwealth, which shall be cancelled from time to time in a manner to be provided by law; no portion of the sinking fund shall ever be applied to the payment of the debt of five hundred thousand dollars mentioned in the first section of this article, but the said sinking fund shall be applied only to the purposes herein specified.

SEC. 3. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any way be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, company, corporation or association, nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation in this Commonwealth or elsewhere, formed for any purposes.

SEC. 4. The Commonwealth shall never assume the debts of any county, city, borough or township, or any corporation or association, unless such debts shall have been contracted to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to defend the State in war.

PROPOSITION 2, TO BE ARTICLE XI.

Prohibiting Municipal Subscriptions.—The Legislature shall never authorize any county, city, borough or township, by a vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, association or corporation, or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any such company or association.

E. B. CHASE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. MCASLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.
In Senate, April 28, 1854.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 22, nays 6.—Extract from the Journal.

T. A. MAGUIRE, Clerk.

In House of Representatives, April 21, 1854.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 71, nays 20.—Extract from the journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
Filed April 29, 1854. }
C. A. BLACK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, July 1, 1854.

(SEAL.) I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's office, the day and year above written.

C. A. BLACK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

"Resolution No. 562, entitled 'Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, was read a third time. On the question will the Senate agree to the first proposition, the yeas and nays were taken, agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Darlington, Darsie, Furguson, Foulkrod, Frick, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hamilton, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, McClintock, McFarland, Platt, Quiggle, Sagery Slifer, and McCaslin, Speaker—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Creswell, Hendricks, Kluzer, Kunkle and Skinner—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the Senate agree to the second proposition, the yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Darsie, Furguson, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hendricks, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, Kluzer, McClintock, McFarland, Platt, Price, Quiggle, Slifer, Wherry, McCaslin, Speaker—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Cresswell, Darlington, Hamilton, Kunkle and Skinner—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Journal of the House of Representatives.

"The question recurring upon the final passage of the Resolutions, the first proposition was agreed to as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Adams, Atherton, Ball, Barton, Boyer, Bingham, Boyd, Bush, Byerly, Caldwell, Calvin, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Cook, Crane, Cummings, Daugherty, Davis, De France, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Eldred, Evans, Foster, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gilmore, Gray, Green, Gwin, Hamilton, Hart, Herr, Heistand, Hillier, Hipple, Horn, Hummel, Hunsecker, Hunter, Hurtt, Jackman, Kilgore, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Connell, M'Kee, Miller, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Moser, Muse, Palmer, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Putney, Rawlins, Roberts, Rowe, Sallade, Scott, Simonton, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Stewart, Stockdale, Strong, Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wright, Ziegler, Chase, *Speaker*—85.

NAYS—None.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question will the House agree to the second proposition, the yeas and nays were taken, agreeably to the provisions of the 10th article of the constitution, and are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Atherton, Ball, Barton, Beck, Boyer, Bingham, Boyd, Caldwell, Carlisle, Chamberlain, Cook, Crane, Cummings, Daugherty, Davis, Deegan, De France, Dunning, Edinger, Eldred, Evans, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gillmore, Gray, Groom, Gwin, Hamilton, Heistand, Hillier, Hipple, Hunsecker, Hunter, Hurtt, Jackman, Kilgore, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) Lowrey, (Tioga) Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Connell, M'Kee, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Moser, Muse, Palmer, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Rawlins, Roberts, Rowe, Sallade, Scott, Simonton, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Stockdale, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wright, Chase, *Speaker*—71.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Baldwin, Beans, Bush, Byerly, Eckert, Ellis, Hart, Herr, Horn, Hummel, M'Combs, Miller, Poulson, Putney, Sidle, Stewart, Strong, Struthers, Ziegler—20.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, July 1, 1854.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

(SEAL.) I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "yeas" and "nays" taken on the "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth," as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly, of this Commonwealth for the Session of 1854.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said office this first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

C. A. BLACK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
July 11 3m-25

Wager's Wine Store.—Just received 3 quarter Casks Port Wine, 1 Barrel Super Old Whiskey, 2 Barrels Old Trimble Whiskey.

Also, for sale; one Barrel very old Peach Jack. St. Julien Claret, pints or quarts, by single bottle or box, of a superior quality, at WAGER'S WINE STORE,
jy 4 tf-24 South Centre Square.

A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Safe Harbor, for the Quarter ending 30th June, 1854.

B	M.
Burns Patrick, (minor.)	Moss Henry E.
Brookshank John	Mildonny Patrick W.
Binker David	Miffin Joseph 2
Baker Mary A.	Matson John
Bostick E P	McGuigan Ambrose
Blumer Peter	N.
Brenner Christopher	Null George 2
C	Nunamacker Samuel
Croft John	R.
Carman Margaret	Ruberts Hugh
Cunningham Patrick	Ross Catharine
Crawford Wm. A	Ranall R. W.
Case Capt. Wesley	Roltemore John
D	Riely Barnard
Doll Peter	Roberts Wm. O.
Dawson Frances	S.
Emery Wilson	Sheild Wesley
Eby Eliza	Seybert Daniel
Ferguson Wm. F	Slattery David
Funk Ann	Serple Geo. F.
G	Shenk Christian 2
German Jno.	Slaymaker Samuel
Gurman Thomas	Stone Geo.
H	Seek John A.
Harrington Dahiel