## Lancaster, July 31, 1855.

The following named persons constitute t H. B. Swarr, City—Chairman, S. W. W.—Jacob F. Kautz Adamstoon—class nedcay. N. E. W.—James Barnes. Breeanoca—J nathan Smith. N. E. W.—Jas. L. Keynol

Breenocs—J aniam denth. N. E. W.—Jas. L. Reynold Eatt—Amon Stoney. Languete twp.—Bend. Hung Certurrom—Thos. Edwards. Languete E.—Henry Staute Clay—son Leuces.—B. F. Holt. Edwards. Leuces.—B. F. Holt. College Edwards. Leuces. Manuel Leuces. Manuel Leuces. Leuces. Manuel. Leuces. kurt Lun—Usu. Duchman. Luri Hen—usuk Connen, sr

Mount Joy Ber.-J. Medorke Mount Joy top.—J. Sheatle Mount Joy top.—J. Sheatle Furnative—ued. Fondersmit Penu—uevith M. Eberly. Fryna—John Sener. Luri Vicia—mark Connett, sr. Fryau—John Sener.

Epravida—Samuel Hou.

Epravida—Samuel Hou.

Epravida—Samuel Hou.

Matthewart—Jure Cadwel.

Matthewart—Jure Cadwel.

Matthewart Bornel.

Ma

## The South-Western Elections. "SAM" PRETTY WELL USED UP!

TENNESSEE .- In this State, the returns indica the election of JOHNSON, the Democratic candidat for Governor, by a handsome majority. The Congressional delegation will probably be about equal ly divided between the Democrats on one hand, and the Whigs and Know-Nothings on the other. NORTH CAROLINA -The Democrats, it is believed

have swept the State. The Congressional delegation will probably stand as follows: 6 Democrats and 2 Know-Nothings. This is glory enough for one day.

The Kansas Difficulty.

The summary removal of Governor Reeder is strongly commented upon by the press in Pennsylvania and other Northern States, and the President is censured without stint or measure by the Democratic Union, Easton Argus, Allentown Democrat, and other leading and influential journals. We regret this step on the part of the Administration. Gov. Reeder is a good man and a firm, decided and talented National Democrat, whose antecedents are all in his favor. If he had been guilty of speculating illegally in public lands, as is alleged by his enemies, (but which we do not believe,) then his removal was right and proper, and no other course would have met with the sanction of the public. But if, as is more likely, his ejection from office was brought about by the influence of the notorious Stringfellow and his ruffian associates along the border of Missouri, then, we hesitate not to say. it is an act which must recoil with terrible severity upon those who counciled it.

Perhaps, however, the safest plan is to refrain from any extended comments at the present time. When the documents, &c., connected with the removal of Gov. Reeder shall be made public, as we suppose will be done, and when we shall see his response, it will be time enough for the public to form a correct and enlightened judgment upon the merits or demerits of the act.

His successor, Hon. John L. Dawson, is also a high-toned, honest and influential Democrat, and, if he accepts, will enter upon the discharge of the duties appertaining to the office, with the best wishes of the Democracy of Pennsylvania for his future success and pros-perity. What his fate may be amony the 'border ruffians" who infest that far off territory, remains to be seen.

SPIRIT RAPPING.—A. G. Curtin, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and John H. Diehl, President of the last Common Council, call a Whig Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commisssioner, at Harrisburg, on the 11th September. These me have acted with the American party, as spies we presume, and now, having gained all they could, show their duplicity by coming out with a call for a Whig Convention. Out of politics, such conduct would be called knavery, but we presume it is all fair when used in the trade of partizanship. We are glad to see such men leaving the American party. Their contact injured it, and their brought no credit. If they can galvanize the ig party and rap its defunct spirit into existence, we shall take pleasure in running a tilt against its nominee next fall.

We clip the above from the Philadel phia Sun, a paper whose editors, doubtless speak by the book. The so-called Whig State Central Committee, of whom A. G. CURTIN is Chairman and JOHN H. DIEHI Secretary, (both Nichts Wissers ) is composite ed almost entirely of Know Nothings; ar the object of calling a State Convention at so late a period as the 11th of September, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner is doubtless a Know Nothing trick intended to transfer the Whigs, body and breeches, over to the tender mercies of the Know-Nothing leaders. But we much mistake the character of the old line Whigs of Lancaster County, if they can be sold so easily; and we are pleased to find that the Examine of this city understands the movement, and is disposed to guard its friends against the foul conspiracy of Messrs. Curtin & Co. Many of these gentlemen are honestly and deter minedly opposed to the secret proscriptionists, and we believe that, when the election comes round, they will be found arrayed with, their Democratic neighbors in casting their votes for that honest and incorruptible old Democrat, ARNOLD PLUMER, than whom a better or a purer man does not exist in the broad limits of the Commonwealth.

The Savings Institution. Depositors who nave not yet signed off, will remember that Friday next, the 10th inst., is the last day to which they are limited. If their ignatures are not obtained by that time, the Institution must go into liquidation. The Assignees will, under the law, be obliged to file an Inventory of all the assets; and, then, farewell to any chance for the Depositors getting any thing for five years to come, and, after that, if they get one-half of seventy per cent. they may consider themselves fortunate. Thos who have still neglected or refused to sign the agreement proposed by the Trustees, would do well to consider this matter. They have yet three days left to act and upon their action depends the important question to the debtors and creditors of the Institution whether it shall resume business, or be declared hopelessly bankrupt.

We are indebted to the kindness of our friend Dr. N. B. Wolfe, of St. Jacob's, Canada West, for a lot of interesting Canadian newspapers. The Dr., although a resident of the Queen's dominions, and, we suppose a subject of Her Majesty, does not forget his Democratic friends with whom he was wont to associate on Uncle Sam's big plantation.-He has our thanks for his favors, and we shall not fail to hold him in kind remembrance:

CAPE MAY, July 30.—Miss Porter, daughter of Judge Porter, of Easton, Pa., died here on Saturday, after a very short illness. She was bathing on the previous day.

ex-Governor Porter, was written to a gentleman who had requested his opinion as to the
"right of the members of the Legislature to
meet in Convention on the first Tuesday in
October next, to elect a United States Senator." The Governor enters fully into the mer
its of the case, and his arguments are clear
and conclusive. He fully demonstrates that
the re-assembling of the Convention at the conventin at the convention at the convention at the convention at the co time would be unequatitutional. We com- In the words of the act, they mend the letter to the attention of our readers.

HARRISBURG, June, 1855. My Dear Sir: On my return from a short absence fr.m home, I found your letter of the 29th May, asking whether, in my opinion, a valid election of U. S. Senator could be held ov members of the Legislature assembling in next. In reply to which let a dispassionate view of the question be taken...
In article 1, Section 3, of the Constitution

f the United States, it is provided that the senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years. No person shall be a Sen

have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected be an inhabi ant of that State for which he shall be cho In Section 4, same article, it is provided that the times, places and manner of holding elec-

tions for Senator and Representatives shall b

thereof, but that Congress may at any time by law make of alter such regulations, except to the places of choosing Senators. In pursuance of these constitutional provisions, the Legislature of Pennsylvania by the act of 21st July, 1839 and the supplement of the 18th April, 1853, have provided that, "The election of Senators to represent this State in the Senate of the United States shall take place as follows, to wit: Each house of

the Legislature shall appoint one teller and and at least one day previous to the joint to the other House the names of the persons appointed and nominated. At the hour of twelve on the second Tuesday of February next preceding the expira-tion of the Constitutional term of a Senator

aforesaid, the members of both Houses shall meet in Convention in the Chamber of the House of Representatives. The Speaker of the Senate, or in his absence, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall preside, and in the absence of both, a President pro tempore shall be appointed by joint votes.

"When the Convention shall be organized as aforesaid, the members present shall pro ceed to choose viva voce from the persons so as

aforesaid nominated a Senator to represent the The names of the persons voted for, and of the embers voting, shall be entered by the tellers, who shall report to the Presi lent of the Convention the given for each candidate. "If neither of the candidates shall receive the votes of a majority of the members, a sec-

ond poll shall be taken, and so from time to time, until some one of the candidates shall receive the votes of a majority of the member "If the election shall not be completed at

the first meeting the President shall the meeting to such time as a majority of the n present shall determ from time to time until some one of the candidates shall receive a majority as aforesaid. When the election shall be closed as afore said the President of the Convention shall announce the person who shall have received a majority of votes aforesaid, to be duly elected a Senator of the United States," and sign certificate, &c. "Two (of the certificate shall be preserved among the records and entered at length on the journals of each

louse. "Whenever a vacancy by resignation o otherwise shall happen in the representation of this State in the Senate of the United States, eight days after being informed of the same the Governor proceed to supply such vacanby election conducted in the manner here before prescribed." On the second Tuesday of February last,

resentatives of Pennsylvania were in Conven-States Senator to fill the vacancy which would occur on the 4th of March, 1855, by the expi ration of the constitutional term of the Ho James Cooper, then a Senator. After severa ballots, in none of which any candidate obtained a majority of the votes of the members present the Convention adjourned until the 27th day of February, when the members again assembled in Convention, and a number further ballots took place, with a like re sult. The Convention then adjourned until the first Monday of October next. Subse quently, on the 8th of May last, both branch s of the Legislature adjourned sine die. Un ler these circumstances can the members of the Senate and House of Representatives legally assemble and go into an election of a enator upon the first Monday of October

I am of opinion they cannot; and will briefassign the reasons upon which this opinion founded. The Constitution of the United States pro ides that the Senators from each State shall e chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six

years. The time, place and manner of choosing them to be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof. Accordingly we find that Pennsylvania has prescribed the mode by joint ballot, in Convention of the members of both Houses.

In other States each House votes separately and then there'is often a disagreement; one House giving a majority for one candidate, and the other for another. The Convention of the members in joint meeting is, therefore but the manner in which the Legislature sha!l choose the Senator.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 1

Section 1. Title "of the Legislature," says "The Legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. In their Legislative capacity each House

sits separately for the enactment of Laws.— They meet is joint Convention, by the terms of the Constitution, to elect a State Treasurer, and to have the returns of the election of Governor opened and read, and the result pro-The joint meeting, for the election of Senat-

ors, is a matter prescribed or enacted by the Legislature themselves, and is not a corporative constitutional provision. It is therefore subject to the control of the Legislature.

or joint meeting took place, it was subject to the implied condition that the Legislature should be then in session. The two Houses, according to uniform custom, would have to assemble in their respective Chambers, and the members of the Senate then proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the

joint meeting.

Even in ordinary legislation, you find either House frequently postponing the considera-tion of a bill to a day after the period when the Legislature will probably adjourn sine die which is equivalent to defeating the bill, for no one can for a moment, suppose the appoint cent of such a day for hearing the bill, could control a subsequent adjournment sine die. A motion to postpone indefinitely, and a motion to postpone to a day beyond the session. have always been regarded as synonimous a Parliamentary usage they are identical In the absence even of any positive Legislative enactment, universal usage or custom is the best possible exponent of the intention of the

Legislature. .
The 17th Section of Article 1, of the Contitution of Pennsylvania provides that 'neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting." When both Houses have agreed upon an adjournmen sine die, as was done by the late Legislature, they have virtually repealed the previous rescution of the Convention adjourning this election of a U.S. Senator until the first Monday in October next. The two Houses having by the Constitution the right so to agree, and all their doings except in specified cases, or for special purposes, acting as separate bodies, by the terms of that instrument; their separate, vet concurrent action, would necessarily control and rescind any previous action in re-

lation to a future meeting.

The Legislature having by the concurren action of each House agreed to adjourn sine die, all their functions as a Legislature ceased, and they can do no further act as a Legislature unless they shall be convened by

The following able letter, from the pen of ex-Governor Porter, was written to a gentleman who had requested his opinion as to the powers, that "He may, on extraordistation of casions, convene the General Assembly" &c. the Governor pursuant to the 12th section of | Banking in the United States-Its Effect.

served among the records, and entered at large on the journals of each House." If the Legislature is functus officio, the joint meet ing of its members would be without author For if the Legislature cannot meet, joint meeting or convention, formed out of that Legislature, of course could not lawfully by members of the Legislature assembling in Convention on the first Tuesday in October state of the first Source. If there is no Legislature in section, how are the proceedings of a convention, or other state of the first Source. If there is no Legislature in section, how are the proceedings of a convention, or other states of the first Source. If there is no Legislature in section, how are the proceedings of a convention, composed of its members, should one be field. over to reach the Senate of the United States? How are they to be authenticated?

The Wheeler Slave Case. An application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, in the case of Passmore Williamson, (an Abolitionist of Philadelphia,) confined in Prison, by order of Judge Kane, for a contempt of Court, in making a false return to a writ respecting the slaves of Mr. Wheeler, was heard before Chief Justice Lzwis a few days ago, and the application refused. The learned Chief prescribed in each State by the Legislature Justice has filed a very able opinion in the case, from which we make the following ex-

> It is alleged that the right of property cannot be determined on habeas corpus. It is true that the habeas corpus act was not intended to decide rights of property; but the writ at com-mon law may be issued to deliver an infant to a parent, or an apprentice to a master. Com. vs. Robinson I S. and R., 35 B. On the same principle, I see no reason why the writ at com-mon law may not be used to deliver a slave from illegal restraint, and restore him to the custody of his master. But granting, for the purpose of the argument, (which I am far from intimating,) that the District Judge made an improper use of the writ; that he erred in de ciding that the prisoner refused to answer it; that he also erred in the construction of the answer which was given, and that he otherwise violated the rights of the prisoner; it i certainly not in my power to reverse this de-

If a writ of habeas corpus had issued from a State Court to the United States Marshal and that Court had adjudicated that the Mar shal was guilty of a contempt in refusing to the District Court of the United States would have no power to reverse that decision, or to release the Marshal from imprisonment. No Court would tolerate such an interference with its judgments. The respect which we claim for our own adjudications, we cheerfully ex tend to those of other Courts within their re spective jurisdictions.

For these reasons, the writ of habeas corpus is refused. ELLIS LEWIS August 1st, 1855.

TRUE AMERICANISM .- Hon. George Evans late Senator from Maine, addressed the Whigh State Convention there, and alluded thus to the Mock American organization :- " Talk about free Americans! there is not a serf under the most despotic government of Europe, not a hod-carrier on the continent, who would submit for a moment to be dictated to in matters of opinion. No, str; here the true American principle is the right of private judgment, the right of forming our opinions and acting upon them, and of avowing them openly. But this party were to get up an intensified American feeling by violating the first right of an American citizen-the right to vote and think and act as he deems best. instead of being driven to the polls by taskmasters. What, have they the presumption to tell us that these are Whig doctrines and principles, and that they have only gone to another party, and still retain their princi Sir, if these are Whig principles, I repudiate them now and forever." (Great Ap-

An Avalanche of Bread.—An item with this heading has been recently published, relative to an arrival of 30,000 bushels of wheat at one of the Southern seaports, by way of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. The Chicago Tribune says that if this be called an avalanche, some new term must be found for the vast quantities of wheat in store in that city, there having been at one time during the present season 420,000 bushels in one wareouse. Machinery is used for storing and

THAT RUSSIAN OFFER.—A writer from St. Petersburg states that the Emperor ALEXAN-DER "has repeated, or very soon will repeat, plainly the offer his father made to our government. He will give the United States the whole of Russian America for the privilege of buying and fitting steamships and privateers in our ports." .

The Editor's Book Table.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, published Harper & Brothers' New York, at \$3 per annum To say that Harper's Magazine stands No. among the serial publications of the day, whether in this country or Europe, is only to repeat what is universally admitted. It is besides the most popu lar periodical in the world, and as an evidence of this, our roaders will be astonished when we tell them that its monthly issue now reaches 150,000 copies!

The contents of the August number are as fol Virginia Illustrated: Scott's Battles in Mexico

Sketches in the East Indies; The Newcomes; Duk Humphrey's Dinner; The Mysterious Occurrence n Lambeth; The Rev. Sydney Smith; The Third Bowl; Apparitions and Visions; Thistle Figs The Old Man's Revenge; A Drawing Room Drama Monthly Record of Current Events; Literary Notices; Editor's Table; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Drawer: Mr. Shin's Aquatic Experience Fashions for August.

The Illustrations are very fine and appropriate, and the paper and typography are unexception THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL. Edited by Thomas H. Burrowes, and printed by W. B. Wiley, Lan-caster, Pa., at \$1 per annum in advance.

The August number of this popular educational Journal is already issued, presenting, in matter and appearance, unusual attractions. We are glad to learn that the School Journal is now permanently established, and that the able and accomplished editor, after years of toil and expense connected with its publication, has at length seen his efforts crown ed with success, and that he will, from henceforth ed with success, and that he will, from henceforth, realize something substantial from the net profits of the concern. Mr. Burrowes has devoted the best years o; his life, without fee or reward almost, to the cause of Common School education, and through gratitude, if from no other consideration, every friend of the system should encourage him by patronizing his Journal.

The Know-Nothing County Committee, of which our amiable neighbor, William R. Wilson, Esq., is chief cook and bottle washer. met at their wigwam, in Fulton buildings, or Saturday, for the purpose, we suppose, of regulating the underground movement during the present political campaign. As their meeting was secret, we cannot say what all transpired in the dark council. Sufficient, however, has eaked out to know that a county ticket is to be settled in the different lodges or councils, n the same way that their ticket was settled last year, and that they expect to continue the work of deception by proclaiming it an "Inde pendent Ticket." The mass of the people of ancaster County, however, will hardly suffer themselves to be gulled in this way a secon

CHOLERA AT HAVRE DE GRACE .-- A despatel from Havre de Grace, Md., states that the Cholera, or a disease resembling it, has ap-peared there. A number of cases and several eaths have occurred.

menced the publication of a new daily paper at Har-risburg, called the Eventing, Advocate, at \$2 for three months. It advocates the repeal of the Id-quer haw.

Under the above head the Cincinnati "Price ted to awaken reflection in other minds, as Current" has a lengthy and well written arti- well as members of the Masonic Fraternity. cle, from which we take the following extracts: How truthful is the position of the writer,

state or nation so abusing it.
"Nothing affords greater facility, or holds ut so much inducement to abuse credit as banking. The power to make and circulate bank paper, as money, is a more important and dangerous power to be conferred upon any individual or corporation than is generally supposed; and why is it so? We will answer this question by asking another; virt what is the great power which now controls the af-fairs of the great European nations? Simply the money power. The Rothchild's are, in fact, the most powerful men in Europe, Sothen a fearful power is placed in the hands of the man or corporation authorized by the State to make and circulate paper mor any thing for money which is not of an intrinsic value commensurate with the value it as sumes as a circulating medium. It may be asked, has banking privileges been the caus directly or indirectly, in producing in this country the disasters which her commerce has

a curse to the mercantile community in the

ust past through? Our reply is as follows:
"During the past three years the banking apital of the United States has increased ou of all proportion to the growth of the wealth and population of the country. In 1851 there were just eight hundred and forty-nine banks while at the end of the year 1854, the numbe and increased to twelve hundred and eighty thus, in those three years, the number same period the inhabitants did not increas over twelve per cent. It is likely that the wealth of the country during these years in creased something more than the increase of population, but nothing like the increase of banks.

"At the close of the year 1851, the bank discounts were about four, hundred million dollars, and at the close of 1854, they had increased to six hundred millions. At the for-mer period the specie held by the banks was about forty-eight millions, and at the close of the latter year it was not quite sixty millions. The only safe and legitimate basis for bank ing is specie money; any other is illegitimate and dangerous. In the above can be identi-fied the lever which upheaved the commercial and financial superstructure of the Union, and rought bankruptcy and ruin upon the country. It may be said that it was over trading, this it true; but this was only the effect, the other the cause. Merchants could not over rade without capital, real or fictitious. The oanks furnished the fictitious capital, nen went into business extensively, who should not have done so; goods were imported which ought not to have been imported: railvay projects were undertaken, which ough ot to have been even attempted, and speculation in everything was the order of the day.— The farmer left his plow and his axe to speculate; the weaver laid by his shuttle to specualate; the clerk left his counter or his and figured at the stock board, becoming more familiar, and entirely more absorbed in tock bulletin than in his employer's business. All rushed on wildly and insanely to be rich -but the race was short, and the competitors ound themselves wallowing in the mire of disappointment, the chase over, the phantom led, and "rascal," "swindler," "thief," "fugiive," "bankrupt," and similar devices stamp

d upon the brows of the vast majority. It must not be inferred from the that we are opposed to all banking, because we are not; but, on the contrary, do believe that sound and legitimate banking is as ne cessary to a commercial nation as is credit.

INDIAN COUNCIL AT DETROIT.—The Free Press says the council met on the 25th of July. The commission consists of Hon. Geo. W MANYPENNY, United States Commissioner, H. D. Gilbert, Agent of the Michigan Agency, and J. L. CHIPMAN, Secretary. There was quite a full representation of chiefs of the Ot awas, Chippewas and Pottawatomies present rom St. Marie, Iroquois Point, Chenoose, Mainstee, Mackinac, Grand Traverse, Little Traverse, Saginaw, Grand Haven and Grand River. As a body they are grave sensib and well behaved. The Chippewas present a remarkably pure specimen of the Indian race and exhibit a promptness, intelligence, and advance in sivilization we did not expect to see Quite an exciting scene occurred in the Council one morning when General Cass entered the room. At sight of him the Indians forgot their business and all the solemnities of the occasion in beholding their old and distinguished friend, and thronged around him, grasping his hands and testifying their grate ul remembrance of their former intercourse with him. General Cass was addressed by the chiefs, and made a reply replete with wisc

advice to them. LAW JUDGES IN THE JURY BOX-Massachusetts has a prohibitory liquor law, regularly enacted by the State Legislature and approved by the Governor; but she has also aw of recent enactment, which makes jurors generally judges of law in cases before them. In some parts of the State these two statutes nullify each other. Thus, in Boston three prosecutions have been tried under the liquor law, in all of which the juries judged the law to be unconstitutional, and therefore acquitted the defendants. The facts against the defendants were unmistakeably proven, but the jurors refused to convict, because they conscientiously believed the law to be unconstitu-

THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.—We have received from the author, "The Members of the Phila-delphia Bar," a catalogue of members from July, 1776 to July, 1855, which will be found of interest to the disciples of Blackstone.

From it we learn, that in the year 1776, ere were four members admitted to practice, whose names were James Smith, Jasper Yeates, Thomas Jennings, and John Heibly, all of whom have long since passed from the stage of action; in '77 there were eight members adnitted; in '78 fifteen; in '79 fourteen, and in

780, five. Among the members still engaged in the profession, and who were admitted early, we ind the names of James J. Barclay, Henry J. Villiams, A. A. Brown, James Page, and avid Paul Brown, as admitted in the year 1815: John K. Kane and Wm. M. Meredith, dmitted in 1817; J. B. Sutherland, Ellis Lewis, Thomas A. Budd, and George M. Stroud, admitted in 1819; and John R. Vodges, Robert Bethell, and Samuel H. Perkins, as

The work is gotten up by R. F. Williams, Seq., and will doubtless be sought after by nany members of the profession.—Daily News. Gov. REEDER furnishes a copy of his answer Secretary Marcy's last letter to him, to the Lawnce Tribune. He says, in relation to the charge f having purchased half-breed Kansas lands, that

e purchased no such lands, and he thinks he has een treated unfairly because the President has called on him for a defence against the charge of violating rules which are not specified, and he asks fo GOVERNOR OF KANSAS. - The Union contains the official announcement of the appointment of the Hon. John L. Dawson, of Pennsylva-

By kindred, ever, we are bound,

And love, that should not die.

nia, to be Governor of the Territory of Kansas, in place of A. H. REEDER, removed. For the Intelligences TO MY ONLY BROTHER ! BY MINNIE-OF NORRISTOWN.

My only Brother ! sweet the sound, Yet, dearer still the tie; By sympathy, by kindred bound, My only Brother ! dear thou art. In childhood, youth, or age; I would that we should never part, I would life's griefs assuage.

My only Brother! dost thou feel-The worth of a true Sister's love? Oh let it then, life's sorrow heal, And know, 'tis a blessing from above My only Brother! sweet its sound, Yet dearer still the tie.

The following article is well calcula-"Credit, when kept within proper bounds, is a necessary auxiliary to commerce in all civilized nations, in fact, indispensably so but when the use of credit it abused, it becomes they are at the same time, in compact with Athiests, Deists, contemners of all religion and every other description of character

Let all read and reflect: Masons who have Joined the Secret Order Called Know-Nothings. wish to ask you whether or not it is not onsistent with your obligations as Masons o join or remain with this new order? I in end to write nothing that is not proper to

e written, but give you plain facts.

Almost the first knowledge impressed upon ur minds in A. Y. Mas nary is the fact that does not interfere with religion or politics. receives in its bosom the good of all de adminations, Catholic or Protestant, Chris tion or Jew; it (unlike Know-Nothingism) scorns the Atheist. In its glorious precepts are taught that we owe each other fraternal feeling, or brotherly love, which by attending even to the long home a dead brother, by depositing with his remains the sprig of Cassia. Let me ask you if Mason ary does not charge us to be true to our government. And does not that government accordance with our beloved principles alluded to, say "that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States?" self most solemnly pledged and sworn to maintain. I, as a mason, consider further that I could not be a member of this new order, even if found acceptable at their cou I, for I could not agree or swear that I ould vote only for native born citizens for offices of honor, trust, or profit in the gift of the people, to the exclusion of all foreigness, aliens, and Roman Catholics in articular, and without regard to party pre

As I understand Masonry, (and I have been one for a good many years,) its aim is moral improvement; its end, charity: for all nations and creeds we profess these same rinciples. Let me ask you if there is a naive born American, who is my brother mason in good standing, who is a Catholic in belief, or say the husband of a Catholic wife or another who may be a foreigner and naralized citizen, how can I, as a mason take an oath to proscribe either, being a mason because of their religion or birth? If I an n need or distress—yea, if I am drowning— are they not as much bound to relieve me or fly to my rescue, at the risk of their lives, a my native born brethren of Protestant belief buld they not do so as soon? I ask you for them? Do we not meet them upon the evel and part with them on the square?
Would not all this occur, whether in this or any other continent? If what I here say, then, be not true, then Masonry is nothing Know-Nothingism everything. How can then, as a mason, go into a lodge or council where there is no representative of the sun at high meridian, the beauty and glory of the day, and enter into obligation and compact with every description of character, Christian and Atheist to prevent forever the two orbther-Masons described from holding offices honor, trust, or profit in this, their and my country, even though they may be more needy and worthy than their opponents in a ontest? My conscience, my obligations to them, my outh to support the constitution of my country and which they have sworn to apport, forbid it. If I swear to what is re wired by this new order, I swear against -I swear against what I have sworn

I commit, virtually, perjury! Consider these few reflections in a frater-I spirit, and come to such conclusions as our own conscience and better judgment may

Fraternally, For the Intellige The Subterranean Reign of the Swell Heads."
The friends of Simon Cameron and "Constitutionlibreedom," have at last, it seems, returned back otheir first position. Like the Prodigal Son, they ave sought after and found again their father's se, and he has received them with the "fatted and every evidence of paternal affecti When the "Jug Law" was passed, it did not meet Thursday, Sept. 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m ith general approval in this Comwith general approval in this commonwealth. Some opposed it through hohest motives, because they bettered that it would practically prove injurious to the interests of the people. But at the same time there were others who opposed it for different reasons, simon Cameron was the Know-Nothing candidate with the limited States Senate at the last session of the

tor the United States Senate at the last session of the Legislature, and as such was defeated in his expectations. The members that sustained him, returned discomfited and disheartened; but like their chieftain, ever vigilant and active to see which way the wind blows, as soon as they did return, they began casting about to d scover what could be done to propup the falling house of the Winnebago. The liquor question had already began to be agitated. The 'liquor question had already began to be agitated. The 'liquor question had already began to be agitated. The know-Nethersted and not interested to shoot at. The know-Nethersted and he are already to be agitable to the know-Nethersted and not interested to shoot at. The know-Nethersted and he are already to be agit games that here would be a splendid opportunity to seize upon a temporary galvante battery, to inspire its putrid carcass with a partial degree of animation. Simon Cameron was therefore posted upon a pinnacle of crystalized rum, and through the means of the opposition to the "Jug Law" is now expected to reach the position of Senator of the United States. Who are the persons in this county now engaged in the advancement of this Rum and Cameron interest? Jacob L. Gross, who voted for Simon in the Kilow-Nothing caucus and on the general question. Know-Nothing caucus and on the general question in the House, at the last Legislature. J. B. Am-as often as the Chamelon does its colors, and in who political integrity the community has long since ceased to confide. These are the men placed at the head of this Rum warfare, and who have deluded

of their disinterested exertions. By associating the strength of the Anti-Jug Law party with what is eff of know-Nothingism, they expect to cleat Representatives in Lancaster county friendly to Simon Streams. resentatives in Lancuster county friendly to Simon Cameron.

To effect this object successfully, as a matter of course, strict secresy must be observed. Hence it is necessary that every thing should be done in the dark. Nobody, but members duly initiated, and, as a matter of course, Simon himself, can be privileged to know anything of the proceedings. With this view the Anti-Jug Law party have organized themselves into a secret association. They transcated view the Anti-dig Law party have organized themselves into a secret association. They transact all their business with closed doors. It requires the pussword to be admitted into the councils of this grave and refined political Inquisition.

The exact place where these meetings are held is not known. It is presumed, however, that it is either in the garret or cellar of a certain Welshman, who has become so completely Americanized that he has lost all identity with his native country, and now cost in for nothing hat Ruy.

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lost all identity with his native country, and now goes in for nothing but Rum. The "Daily Free Press," which was to have been the organ of the party, fails to announce them, and all that can be surmised is that certain well-known as-pirants after Legislative honors may be seen dodging mound the corner of a street long distinguished as the recebuacle of fish, oyster shells and waste water. It is said too that Simon has been seen there in propria persona, long after all sober and virtuous citizens should be in bed.

should be in bed.

No doubt wonderful things are expected to be accomplished in that "subterranean reign of the swell heads" before the election in October next. Either Jake or Bill must go to the Legislature, and as for Gross, as a matter of course, he will carry the whole north.

A more beautifully used up party than this Rum, Know Nothing faction, will be after the election, has never been heard tell of. To day I believe they meet at Wenger's, on Gravel Hill, but neither the 'Daily Free Press' nor the handbills say anything about it. The faithful will be there no doubt to devise ways and means for that district and the Christian ways. se ways and means for that district, and the Chair an of the Committee will be as full of b August 4, 1855.

Philosophical.

The more animals approach man, or the phere of reason, the more perfect their form, and the less numerous their limbs. The more nearly animals are allied to the egetable world, the greater will be the num-

er of their limbs. Man is no more a mere continuation of the nimal, than the animal is merely a continu-ation of the vegetable. The difference is per-ceptible, both physically and psychologically. Mechanical motion leaves a body as it found t. but chemical motion effects an entir-

Milk, and what is prepared of it, preserve childlike and harmless dispositi Pyhthagoras recommended vegetable food to his disciples, and Newton abstained from to his disciples, and Newton abstained from meat when he wished to study deeply. The Foulahs on the Alps of Africa, livin principally on milk and butter, are said to be

mild and gentle nation. Cold regions will not bleach the negro, and the southern heat of Africa will not convert the Moor into a black man. J. V. E.

APPOINTMENT OF STATE REPORTER. GOV.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS

PASTORAL CHANGE.—We learn that Rev. H A. Shultz, Paster of the Moravian Church here, will take therge of the Congregation at Bethlehem, and that Rev. L. F. Kampman, now at Bethlehem, will be stationed here.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Montgomery & Bro. Their "FAX" has established for its a wide reputation, and wherever it has been tried; its superiority is acknowledged. Farmers and others would do well to call and examine it. SANUEL STARK, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Adamstown, this coun-

ty, in place of A. Kegerise, deceased. HIRAM KENDIG, of this city, has be ppointed military aid to Governor Pollock. ith the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

The new hardware store of Mr. Ger Sprecher, in North Queen street, presents a very fine appearance, especially when lighted up at night. It is, we believe, 250 feet in length, and 28 feet in width. There is othing to equal it any where out of the large

ered, are generally very good. A more prom-ising corn crop never has been seen in the Fruit of all kinds has been and is plenty An abundance of apples fill the trees, and if nothing unusual should injure them, cider

The wheat and oats harvest just gath-

and good vinegar will be plenty, as well as apple butter. The potato crop is also very romising. A daily stage and mail is now running between Strasburg and Quarryville, which has added new facilities for travel and news

n that part of the country. A paper mill has been erected, which in operation, near Camargo, in this county.

A new engine, of increased power, has been put up at the Copper Mines near George-town, by the company, which indicates in-creased effort in mining.

The Methodists, in the southern part f the county, intend holding a Camp Meeting ear the Unicorn, commencing the 17th inst. The people in the southern section of the county, entertain high hopes of the impe-tus that will be given to business and trade,

by the contemplated railroad, from Columbi to New Castle, which is now being located. RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- On Wednesday af ternoon a man, a stranger, (name unknown) was run over by the Slow Line of cars near Columbia, and mangled in a shocking manne It last accounts there was little hopes of h

recovery. He was walking on the track when the accident occurred. Another Large Egg.-Mr. John Kilhepfer, Manor township, exhibited to us a hen's egg, the other day, which measured 77 inches girth one way, and 6 the other. It weighed 3 tounces. EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS .- Mr. Wickersh

Jounty Superintendent of Common Schools, wil told a public examination of Teachers, as follows: For Marietta, at Marietta, Saturday, August 11th For Marietta, at Marietta, Saturday, August 11th, at 2 o'clock, p. m.
For East Donegal, at Maytown, Monday, August 13th, at 90 clock, a. m.
For East Hempfield, at the School-house near Detrich's tavern, Tuesday, August 14th, at 9 o'clock .. m. For Manheim, at Neffsville, Wednesday, August For West Earl, at Earlville, Thursday, August

For Ephrata, at Gross' Hotel, Friday, August 17th at 19 o,clock, a. m. Warwick, Litiz, Saturday, August 18th at 9 o'clock, a. m.
For Conestoga, at Conestoga Centre, Monday, August 20th, at 1 o'clock, p. m.
I For Martic, at Kawimsville, Tuesday, Aug. 21st, at 1 o clock, p. m.
For Drumore, at Chesnut Level, Wednesday, Aug. 22nd, at 9 o'clock, a. m.
For Futon, at Hess' tavern, Thursday, August 23rd, at 9 o'clock, a. m.
For Fequa, at Willow Street, Friday, August 24th, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

For Pequa, at Willow Street, Friday, August 24th, at 1 o'clock, p. m.
For West Lampeter, at Lampeter Square, Saturday, August 25th, at's o'clock, p. m.
For Mount Joy township, at Springville, Tnesday, August 25th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
For West Donegal, at Newville, Wednesday, Aug. 29th, at 1 o'clock, p. m.
For Coney, at Bainbridge, Thursday, August 30th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
For Penn, at Hershey's tavern, Monday, Sept. 3rd, at 1 o'clock, n. m. ui, at 1 o'clock, p. m. For Elizabeth, at a School-house near Pennsyille,

uesday, Sept. 4th, at 1 o'olock, p. m. For Clay, at Steinmetz's tavern, Wednesday, Sept. th, at 1 o clock, p. m.
For East Cocalico and Adamstown, at Reamstown,

For the Intellig Public Lectures. MR. Editor:—I perceive with much pleasur that a course or public lectures on literary subjects calculated to instruct and interest the young mer and also the young Ladies or this community, du ring the coming full and winter is contemplated by and also the young Ladies of this communing the coming fall and winter is contemp ing the coming tail and winter is contemplated by portion of our citizens.

I sincerely hope that the matter may be prosecuted to a successful consummation. I am confident the contest of the contest which is the contest

I sincerely hope that the matter may be prosecuted to a successful consummation. I am confident that a course of lectures on some of the noble themes which Literature, belience and Art furnish, would be productive of a vast amount of good, and I indulge the hope that it would meet with liberal patronage.

Alan is possessed of a mental, moral, and animal pature, each of which has its peculiar instincts and appetites. Although the whole of these have their numuence upon every individual to impel him onappetites. Although the whole of these have their induced upon every individual to impel him on-ward in the pathway of life, yet in some minds one class of instincts predominates, and in others another class; while their combined and relative force determines the character of every man.

Those persons, in whom the animal nature is the most powerful, exhibit a fondness for those amusements which are low noisy &c., and afford a temporary gratification to the organs of ense. Such persons will not take much delight in a course of literary lectures. The exercise of thought of refined ary lectures. The exercise of thought, of refined taste, and of virtuous principle, which such a course calls into action has no charms for them.

calls into action has no charms for them.

There can be no doubt that in this city as well as in most other communities, very many may be found who belong to this class. Yet the very large proportion of our population ought to be arranged under another category. There is perhaps, no city of its sire in the United States where the elements of literary character are more abundant than in this. It is rue that this character needs to be brought out and ivified. Yea! more, it needs the infusion of a loft. and chastened literary enthusiasm, to elevate o ity to the first place in the great Republic city to the first place in the great Republic of letters. May we not aspire even to this position.—
Our excellent system of Public Schools, our flour-ishing Young Ladies Institute, and our richly endowed College are doing a good work for uz. "Excelsior" is the motto of a rapidly increasing portion of our youth, and a bright day is dawning upon us. A course of lectures as is contemplated, is calculated to hasten onward the same order of things. If successful they will plant in this soil many seeds which taking root, shall spring up, bearing blessings to the inhabitants of our city, and nobly rewarding the toils of the literary laborer. Wishing the enterprize entire success.

I am yours ever, Lancaster, August 5, 1855.

HEAR BENTON .-- Col. Benton lately remar d as follows: "Sir, there never was a part or association, political or otherwise, which cor tained in its folds so many corrupt and worth ess men as does this Know-Nothing partynever, sir,'

New Orleans, July 30 .- By the arrival o the steamship Nautilus, from Brazos, Santia go, we have later advices from that quarter The revolution was progressing. Gen. Wol has fallen back upon Matamoras, designing to make stand there. The Revolutionists were following, and a force of 2000 men, under Gen. Vidalez, was marching from Monterey towards the same point. The fall of Matamoras is deemed to be inevitable.

ACORNS WILL KILL CATTLE.-R. J. Las oorn, of Chester county, lost fifteen head o oullocks, worth a thousand dollars, as it was hought from eating acorns, the tonic acid which produced constipution and a dis ase resembling dry murrain. Wild cherry eaves, which contain prussic acid, will pro-luce the same effect. Cure—Mix a pint of iolasses with a pint of melted lard, and pour lown the animal's throat. If the body is mu oloated, add soapsuds. GREAT RUMORED ROBBERY.-We heard

rumored last evening, that some gentleman was robbed night before last, in Madison, he ween the cars and the Cincinnati mail hoat f no less a sum than \$100,000. It was sta ted that he had been out through Indiana or a collecting tour for Cincinnati houses—had left some \$20,000. This is the greatest rob pery we have heard of for some time.—Low swille Democrat, July 28th.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 1.-A fearful accident occurred on Monday at Fair Haven while launching the ship Siconset. The un derpinning on one side gave way, causing the ressel to keel over, throwing the visitors on soard to the ground. Six were killed and from wenty to thirty wounded, some probably fa-

BERKS AND LANCASTER. The census of 1850 shows that Lancaster county farmers produce annually 1,365,111 bush of wheat, and those of Berks, only 577,668. Lancaster county is one of the agricultural wonders of the world. Lancaster county contains 950 square miles Berks 920; the two counties produce about the same quantity of wheat in proportion to Pollock has appointed James Hepburn, Esq., the same quantity of wheat in proportion to of Philadelphia, Law Reporter for the Su., the same quantity of wheat in proportion to proportion to of Philadelphia, Law Reporter for the Su., the same quantity of wheat in proportion to of Philadelphia, Law Reporter for the Su., the same quantity of wheat in proportion to

Location of the Farmers' High School. The Fruit Committee's Address in regard to the location of the Furnier High School of Pennsul

The said committee would respectfully pre-ent to the ditizens of languager county, a few semarks relative to the importance of action in the premises, and also the means whereby said Institution may be secured to Lancaster county. As there will may be a meeting of the Lancaster County Agricultural Society in time to take any action in the matter, said committee, representing said society in part, deem it their duty to call special and immediate attention to the fact that nation has been given that tion to the fact that notice has been given that on Wednesday, the 12th of September next, the Board of Trustees of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania will determine finally the point where said school shall be located. said committee trust that there are many per ons in our county who would not wish said State school located in any county not to some extent at least, famous for its agricul-ture. They would therefore respectfully sug-gest, that the great agricultural county of ancaster should make at least one effort to get it within her borders. Several individuals of other counties are each offering, gratuiously, tracts of 200 acres of land, wo \$5,000 to \$12,000. Now it is very probable that the Board of Trustees of the Farmers' High School would prefer the ready money, vhich would enable them to make a selection of land exactly suited to their purpose, without being biassed by enticing donations of land. When the citizens of Lancaster county contemplate the idea of their young men being sent from the girden country of the State.

to some out-of-the-way or sterile section, for the purpose of obtaining an agricultural education—where very interior farming would ompare favorably with that of the surrounding country, and where such an institution would not be likely to attain the high character it would if it were located in Lancaster ounty, in order to be successful-they wil certainly not hesitate to make an effort to have it here, if any reasonable amount of funds will secure it. It is to be hoped that spontaneous

contributions will be proffered in c of the county, to such an extent that the aggregate amount will induce the location where it ought to be. If \$25,000 could be raised a few years ago to bring a mainly theoretical and classic school into our county, it certainly would not be difficult to raise at least \$20,000 secure an institution that will unite theory and practice in a department of education and art, which embraces a most extensive range of science. The science of Agriculture, in addi on to the mere cultivation of the soil, includes, mong other things, Agricultural Mechanics, Agricultural Chemistry, the general management of Real Estate, Domestic Economy, rear and management of animals, Horticulture, Arboriculture, Gardening, Geology, Mineralogy, and Botany. Not only the theory of these branches will be taught, but also the practice, impressing upon the youthful mind the impor-tant truths of science, not by the lumbering or ramming system of committing to memory, out by immediate and habitual application to oractice, and by observation of experiments.

It will not be many years until each of the rincipal counties of the State will-have its Farmers' High School. It cannot be otherwise, because no farmers education as a farner, will be complete without taking a course a such a school. It is right, then, that these schools should begin in a county already cele rated for its agriculture in a county where the process of growing good crops is pretty generally understood, and where the science reeded to perpetuate the lertility of the soil vill soon be highly appreciated, if it is considered that posterity will need even a better soil than the present generation, because the

whole country is continually increasing in the ensity of its population.

The members of the Fruit Committee preent at this meeting-two of whomwill contrib ate \$100 each-would suggest to persons de-siring to contribute towards having the Farmers High School of Pennsylvania located within the boundaries of our county—on that condition alone—to write to, or otherwise communicate with, either of the following naied persons, as soon as practicable, stating distinctly the amount they engage to pay, viz: Hon. John Strohm, New Providence P.O.; Incoh Frantz. Paradise P. O.: Jacob B. Gar ber, Mountville P. O.; John Miller, Oregon P. O.; Col. D. W. Patterson, Lancaster; Ben-jamin Herr, Esq., Lancaster; D. G. Eshleman,

Esq., Lancaster p please communicate with either of the bove named gentlemen, giving description, location and price, as early as possible, so that if our county should have a prospect of being successful in securing the location of said mittee of the Board of Trustees may be notified and have time to visit the same.

By order of the Fruit Committee

C. H. LEFEVRE, Sec'y. THE REMOVAL OF GOV. REEDER .- WASHING. on, Aug. 1.—The press and the public are not agreed regarding the cause of Gov. Reeder's removal. It should be recollected that with the correspondence between him and Mr. Manypenny, covering charges by the former against G. W. Clark, Indian Agent, and Clark's reply, all of which has been heretofore published, was a letter from the Secretary of State, informing Gov. Reeder substantially, that without satisfactory explanations relative to the alleged land transactions in Kansus, his official relations with the Government must terminate. It is well understood that these explanations were receive here a week or two ago, and which, according to a telegraphic despatch, have just been published in St. Louis, but they were entirely unsatisfactory to the Executive, and hence Gov. Reeder's removal on the 28th of July.

We presume the letter of dismissal, and oth er official papers on the subject, will shortly

The Democratic State Convention of Vermont has appointed D. A. Smalley and Jefferson P. Kidder delegates at large to the next Democratic National Convention to nomnate candidates for President and Vice-Pres

Homer Ruggles, late Assistant-Postnaster at Northfield, Vt., was, on the 31st. entenced to ten years' imprisonment state prison, at hard labor.

·THE WHEELER ABDUCTION CASE .- In the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday, John Bailard, William Custis, James S. Braddock, Jas. Martin and Isaiah Moore, the four colored men arrested on a charge of participating in the Wheeler slave rescue, were taken before Judge Kelly, on a writ of habeas corpus. These men were charged before Alderman James B. Freeman with assault and battery, riot, inciting to riot, and highway robbery. They were held by the magistrate in \$7000 each to answer the chur. ges against them. After a long investigation by Judge Kelly, Batlard and Cook were held in \$1000 each to answer the charges of conspiracy, assault and battery, or such other charges as the Attorney General may prefer against them. The other three defendants were held in \$500 each to answer such charges as may be made against them.

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT. During the month of July, at the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia, the deposits of gold were \$221,330, and of silver bullion \$436,-000, making the entire deposits of the month \$657,-330. The gold coinage, wholly in double eagles and gold dollars, amounted to \$280,580. The silver coinage, wholly in quarter dollars, was only \$166,-000. The total number of pieces coined during the onth was \$699,788, of the value of \$436,380. This is an unusually light business. It is proper to fe-mark, however, that the coining! operations were suspended on the 21st ult., preparatory to the commencement of the alterations necessary to make the

Mint building fire-proof. STEAM-BOAT COLLISION. On Saturday night collision occurred on the Delaware river between the Cape May excursion steamer General McDonald and the schooner A. G. Pease. bound for Hartford, Cone., but lying at anchor off the Lazaretto. The steamer had her guards, a portion of her forward deck, and her barber shop carried away, and five persons are missing, who are supposed to be drowned! ' Amongst the persons lost, is John Eshleman, son of Benjamin Eshleman, Miller, of

East Lampeter township, in this county.