CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES! FOR PRESIDENT. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Subject to the decision of the Democ CANAL COMMISSIONER GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia County. AUDITOR GENERAL: JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery County. SURVEYOR GENERAL: TIMOTHY IVES, of Patter County.

Excursion Tickets. Excursion tickets to Cincinnati can be had by the Delegates, for themselves and their friends, at \$17 for the round trip-being a trifle more than half price. Application should be made to the Delegates, through whom the tickets can be obtained.

The License Question. The Examiner takes umbrage at our recline doing so at this time; but we put it to the good sense of Mr. Darlington himself, to say whether or not there could not be enumer ated at least half a dozen mistakes committed in this city alone, immediately under the eye of the Court-leaving the several boroughs and townships of the county entirely out of the question. We ask him in all candor to say whether from the thirty-three houses licensed, he could not select six or more that are not used for the accommodation of "strangers and travellers," and not intended to be so drinking houses were not made to take the place of an equal number of houses which were kept and used for the public accommodation, as contemplated by the Act of Assembly, and which were really necessary for that purpose. Equally strong objections can be found to some of the licenses granted and rejected in a number of other districts in the County; but it is unnecessary to say more, now that the deed is done, and the mistakes cannot be rectified for a twelve month to come. The court no doubt acted honestly in the matter-but that they committed numerous errors is undeniable. But we will not enter into a controversy with the Examiner on the subject.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones. This gentleman did infinite honor to him. self, and the gallant Democracy of Old Borks, whom he so ably represents in Congress, by his reply to Mr. Fuller, in his attack on Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Jones' speech is composed of good sound argument, able reasoning, and | tion, Know-Nothing sheet. Our only object is what is more he gives proof for everything he to notice the singular kind of neutrality which asserts. The Democracy of old Berks, as characterizes the Richmond Enquirer. The Dewell as Pennsylvania, may well be proud of mocracy of Virginia endorsed the soundness of such a representative.

ted Mayor of Philadelphia, was sworn into office on Tuesday last, in Independence against whom all the envenomed shafts of Square, in the presence of the City Councils Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism are aimand a large assemblage of citizens. The pro- ed in the North, but we have yet to learn that ceedings were attended with much excitement this is calculated to injure him as a National and enthusiasm, and the Inaugural Address | man, or endear him less to the people of the of the Mayor was neat, appropriate and in South. We freely admit that Gen. PIERCE, the highest degree satisfactory.

day preceding the installation of the Mayor. and every other leading question; but we EORGE M. WHARTON, Esq., was elected President of the Select Council, and W. C. Par- as clean a record as any one of those distin-TERSON, Esq., President of the Common Coun- guished gentlemen. We, therefore, ask at cil—the first by a vote of 14 to 7; and the the hands of the Richmond Enquirer but simlatter by a vote of 59 to 16.

LUTHERAN SYNOD.-The Evangelical Lutheran Synod'is now in session at Mr. Krotel's Church, in this city. About 100 Clergymen are in at_ tendance from this and the adjoining States. The Pulpits generally of the city were filled on Sunday last by members of the body. The sessions of the Synod are largely attended by our citizens, and the proceedings are exceedingly interesting.

JOHN TYLER LECTURING ON THE DEAD OF HIS CABINET .- The South Side (Va.) Democrat states that ex-President Tyler is about to inet." The Democrat says :- In that Cabinet where the accomplished Legare, the elegant and erudite Upsher, the brilliant Gilmer, and those twin giants of their age, Webster and Calhoun. Scarce tentyears have passed since the illustrious galaxy of statesmen, jurists and scholars, filled the offices of the Cabinet, but which this is an extract. Above we one by one the nation has put on mourning for them, and he who gathered them around him to bear with him the great responsibilities of his time, and share the heavy duties of his post, still lives to speak their eulogies. Need we add that it will be a tribute worthy even these mighty dead.

EXCELLENT THING.—There is a department of the Patent Office which is doing very good service. It is engaged in the distribution of seeds and other forms of exotic productions throughout the country. These are collected from the best sources, and, accumulating in the hands of this department of the government, are supplied to persons engaged in ru-States. By this means, with careful culture, expect to secure and establish in our country all the productions of all others which can by possibility be adapted to our climate. None will fail to recognize, in an efficient management of this department of the Patent Office a very important and valuable auxiliary of the rural interests of the country at large.

We call attention to the advertisement of D. Landreth & Son, in another column .-These gentlemen have one of the most extensive Implement & Seed Warehouses "in this country," and are prepared to sell Farming implements, and seeds of all kinds at the very

The Editor's Book Table. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. Edited by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale

The June number is unusually rich and interesting both in matter and embellishments. FRED GRAHAM, OR MARKS AND FACES, is the title

a new volume by J. Frederick Smith, author of "Dick Tarlton," "Stanfield Hall," "Harry Ashton," "The Virgin Queen," "Minnie Groy," and other popular works, just published by Garrett & Co. N. Y., No. 18 Ann Street. From the reputation of the author, and the hasty exam ination we have been able to give it, we take it to be a very teresting volume.

Cyrilla, a Romance, is the title of a new volume by the

the author of "Initials," also just published by the above firm; and is written in style that commends itself to readers. Its tone is of an elevated character, while it por trays life in the highest circles of society. Each of the ove volumes are printed in small type with pamphlet cover, comprises 224 pages, and are sold at the very low

Despatches from Kansas, received by way of St. Louis, state that Gov. Shannon had ordered Gov. Robinson to be detained in custody, and had furnished the necessary papers for his indictment for high treason.

The second Congressional District of Maine has instructed its delegates to the National Convention for Mr. BUCHANAN.

The Richmond Enquirer and Mr. Bu-

We do not understand the position of our able contemporary—the Richmond Enquirer. If professes neutrality between the different Presidential candidates of the Democratic party-and yet, from time to time, admits communications into its columns, which, if not so intended, are certainly calculated to injure the others, of all the eminent statesmen speken of in connexion with the Cincinnati nomination, whose record was clean on the Slavery question, as well as all the other issues of the day, that man was James Buchanan. And yet, strange as it may seem, a correspondent of the Enquirer, who signs himself Charles Irving, is permitted to occupy near two columns of that paper of the 9th inst., in an attempt to prove that Mr. Buchanan is not to be trusted on the Slavery Question—that he is not tended to be stranged in reference to Know-Nothingism But the strangest part of all is, that, after assailing Mr. B. in general terms, he is obliged to the others, of all the eminent statesmen spoken ing Mr. B. in general terms, he is obliged to call to his aid the villainous attacks of a mismarks relative to the action of the Court in erable, rickety, Know-Nothing, Abolition print granting tavern licenses-and says: "after a | in Lancaster City, whose poison carries with a close scrutiny of the list we are unable to it its own antidote wherever known. On this see more than half a dozen cases in which the point we have nothing further to say. If the Court erred." Our neighbor also wishes us paper in question is considered good authority to point out the particular instances in which | by the Richmond Enquirer, we give it joy of errors were committed. We respectfully delits new ally, and hope it may profit by the lucubrations of this abolition print.

The Enquirer's correspondent alleges, on the authority of his abolition ally, that Mr. Bu-CHANAN was a Missouri restrictionist in 1819 some thirty-seven years ago, or about two years prior to the passage of that act of Congress! Suppose it were true that he favored the extension of the Missouri Compromise line-and we do not dispute it-who, amongst all the Democratic statesmen of the last thirty years, South as well as North, did not do the used, but are merely drinking houses—nothing pondent name a single one? Will they pretend to say that Gen. PIERCE did not-will they allege that Gen. Cass and Judge Douglas did not? The truth of the matter is, that from 1821, when it was adopted by the patriotic statesmen of that day, down to the meeting of Congress in 1853, no body dreamed of disturbing it-many presuming, and Judge Douglas amongst the number, if we mistake not, that the Compromise of 1850 had virtually repealed the Missouri restriction-had left it a dead letter. And it is a notorious fact that when the bill for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was first introduced into the Senate by Judge Douglas, the section repealing the Missouri restriction was not in it. but was inserted afterwards to head off a Whig Senator who first proposed its repeal.

But it is not our purpose to argue this matter with the Enquirer, or with its correspondent who has to resort for his information to the columns of a foul-mouthed, filthy, Aboli-Mr. Buchanan's principles on the Slavery question in 1852, and we are not conscious of any Hon. Richard Vaux, the newly electhing he has done since to forfeit their confidence. We are aware he is the shining mark Judge Douglas, and the rest of his competi-The Councils were sworn into office on the tors for Presidential honors are sound on that claim, also, that Mr. BUCHANAN can present ple, even handed justice to Mr. Buchanan .--We wish that paper to give him the same treatment that it extends to all the other candidates. We ask nothing more, and shall be satisfied with nothing less.

Neutrality.

The Enquirer, it is well known, is uncommitted, unpledged to any of the distinguished nominees for the Presidency. It will continue to adhere to this time-honored policy, allowing the claims of the various candidates to be set forth through its columns, providing they do not assail the claims of others, and ready to give a cordial support to the individual who deliver a lecture upon "The Dead of his Cab. may be selected by the Cincinnati Convention. after a full and free conference of the representatives of the Democracy as to the wisest choice for the best interests of the country as

well as of the party. All this looks very well in print, and we admire the policy laid down by our contemporary a few weeks ago, for its guidance, of have given one sample of its fairness to Mr BUCHANAN; and we may remark further that there has scarcely been a number of that paper issued for the last four weeks, that has not contained a covert attack upon Mr. B., either through the guise of communications or editorially. This is so palpable to all the readers of the Enquirer, that it would be a waste of time to point out these assaults. The one alluded to in the preceding article is a fair sample of the whole.

If the Enquirer prefers the nomination of

some other statesman than Mr. Buchanan, by the Cincinnati Convention, which it has a perfect right to do, let it say so openly and ral pursuits for re-production to the United fairly, and repudiate the non-committalism of the above paragraph. But let it not seek and growing experience, we may reasonably | to elevate its favorite, whoever he may be, by permitting impertinent and unscrupulous scribblers to use its columns for the purpose of assailing the candidate of Pennsylvania, and making insidious editorial attacks upon him. The friends of Mr. Buchanan have assailed none of his competitors for the Presidencynor do they intend to do so. The gentlemen named in connexion with the nomination are all sound and reliable Democrats; but not one of them can present a clearer political record to the country than he, nor has either of them a claim to pre-eminence over him in any respect. The correspondents of the Enquirer may, it is true, apply to Know-Nothing and Abolition sheets in the North, and retail their filthy slang through its columns; but we dare the whole tribe of scribblers for that paper to prove from the record that Mr. BUCHANAN. in the thirty-five years that have elapsed since he first entered Congress down to the present moment, has, in the slightest particular, deviated to the right or left in his devotion to the Union and the principles of the great Democratic party. More than this-during all that long series of years he enjoyed the confidence of every Democratic President-of Monroe, of JACKSON, VAN BUREN, POLK and PIERCE, and has always been considered one of the leading champions of the Democratic faith in Congress and out of it. We make this allegation boldly and unequivocally, and challenge a contradiction. If Mr. Buchanan is to be thus harshly treated by any portion of the Democratic press of the country, his assailants may find that they have "wakened up the wrong passenger." Neither the Democratic people nor the Press of Pennsylvania are willing to

fold their arms with indifference, and see the

great statesman whom they so much cherish

thus shamefully maligned and "wounded in

the house of his friends."

From the Baltimore Sun, May 13.

ARRIVAL OF HON. JAS. BUCHANAN. HIS DEPARTURE FROM HOME—INCIDENTS OF THE

inguiahed gentleman arrived in wening at 7 c'clock, according to previous arrangement— in the morning Dr. F. E. B. Hintze and William F. Reale, Edg., from the Council Committee, and Messrs. R. Ma-rraw. Zenus Barnum, and James H. Wilson, directors of the Northern Central Railway Company, Mr. C. Adreon, uperintendent; and Mr. Robert S. Hollius, secretary, tomunications into its columns, which, if not superintendent; and Mr. Robert S. Hollins, secretary, to so intended, are certainly calculated to injure Mr. Buchanan with the Southern Democracy. We had thought if there was one, more than the others of all the eminent electromap profess.

We had thought if there was one, more than the others of all the eminent electromap profess. Bellinear representatives accordingly remained in that the new representatives accordingly remained in that the superintendent; and Mr. Robert S. Hollins, secretary, to superintendent, super

the most enthusiastic cheering.

He was here received by another committee of thirty-two
slikens, of which the Hon. R J. Fisher was the chairman, and sittens, of which the Mon. R.J. Hisher was the chairman, an upon a procession being formed, with the "Worth Infantr Band" of that place at its head marched to the Court-Hous Square, which was also densly filled, while the whol route thereto was decorated with York's loveliest daughters, who saluted the voteran stateman with thoir brigh est smiles and the waving of handkerchiefs. At the squar he was welcomed in an excellent address by the Hon. M. Fisher, to which he feelingly responded, after which he

also the York band.

At Glen Rock a large number of persons had assembled, with the Mechanics' Band of that place, and he was salued with the performance of the national airs, and the nost enthusiastic shouts. In fact, at every public point pon the route he was halled by large numbers of persons a the liveliest manner. in the livellest manner.

When the train reached the line dividing Maryland and Pennsylvania, it sas halted, when Wm. H. Welsh, Esq., of York, in a most eloquent and appropriate speech, delivered him into the charge of the Council committee. In receiving him Dr. Hintz responded, bidding Mr. B. welcome to our soil, and assuring him a hearty welcome in our city.

Being met at the door by Col. Samuel Houston and Allen Barnum, Esq., by whom he was conducted to the reception room, where the remainder of the council committee were in waiting, James Mullen, Esq., the chairman, welcomed him in our midst, and tendered him the hospitalities of our city. The Hon. Wim. F. Gilles, the orator of the day, was then introduced, and in a speech of some length, and one replete with commendations of his career in the councils of the nation, the cabinet, and as our representative at a foreign court, hailed him as one of the nation? himbers a

cas of the nation, the cabinet, and as our representative, a foreign court, hailed him as one of the nation's brighte ornaments. This address was listened to with attentic and warmly applauded throughout.

Mr. Buchanan then responded we follows:

- Fallow-Gruzzes:—I have ever felt a deep interest in the prospority of your beautiful city. Phris originated in m prospority of your beautiful alth—Phis originaled in my earliest associations. I was born in Franklin county, Pa., on the borders of Maryland, and the trade and intercourse of the county was chiefly with Baltimoro. It is the first city I ever beheld. I shall never forget the impression it and upon me when a boy fresh from the country. ompleting the study of law, I had determined to pn profession in Baltimore; but when the moment a calandon my native State, I found this to be imposed to the country. have never, however, forgotten my early attachment to saltimore. It is a city of noble and generous hospitality and of brave and true hearts. The energy, enterprise and sublic spirit of its citizens are known and admired through-

Point and at Fort McHenry, over a British army and nav caused my heart to thrill with patriotic pride and exult attion. May it be over thus, and may the soil of freedo ever become the grave of its invaders! It will be alway Historically the name of Baltimore is a name consecrated to civil and religious liberty. The charter which Lord Bal-tirities of the control of the control of the control of the tenturica ago recognized the right of the people of Mary-land to govern themselves, aimost to the exclusion of royal aud to govern themselves, aimost to the acclusion of royal authority. It was the most liberal charter which had ever authority. It was the most liberal charter which had ever been granted by a sovereign to his subjects. But what shall I say of the religious freedom which it secured to the people. The christian religion is a religion of charity, peace and brotherly love. The golden rule which its divine founder prescribed to all mankind was "Do un-to others as you would they should do unto you." Not-withstanding this injunction from Heaven the civil govern-ment of the earth had for many centuries implously inter-fered between the Crestor and his creatures, and consigned to present and future numishwant all christians of where

ment of the earth had for many centuries implously interfered between the Creator and his creatures, and consigned to present and future punishment all christians of whatever denomination who dared to worship Ged in a manner different from themselves.

In an age of religious bicotry and Intolerance, Lord Baltimore was the first legislator who proclaimed the sacred rights of conscience, and established for the government of his colony the principle, not morely of toleration, but perfect religious freedom and equality among all sects of Christians. He was in advance of the age, but he became the precursor of a principle which, though it has yet made but little progress among the nations, beyond the limits of our own favored land, is destined in the end to prevail throughout Christendom. In the language of our own great historian, "religious liberty obtained a home, its only home in the wide world, at the humble village which bore the name of St. Mary's." This is a glory which belongs to Maryland, and will distinguish her throughout Bruture generations.

Thus would fell me were I to attempt to great for Charles. generations. ould fail me were I to attempt to speak of Charle

Time would fail me were I to attempt to speak of Charles Carroll, and other revolutionary worthies, whose names have illustrated the history of Maryland.

Our revolutionary fathers—the men of renown of the past generation—have founded a system of government for us without an equal in the history of former ages. Fully to realize and appreciate its advantages over all other governments, a man must actually witness the condition of the laboring classes in other countries.

Ours is the only country on earth where a freeman feels proudly conscious that he is equal to his fellow-man, and where the avenues to wealth, distinction and political power are equally open to all. It is the only country where honest labor as respected as it deserves, and receives an adequate reward. It is to the Constitution and the Union that we are indepted for all the blessings and benefits we that we are indepled for all the blessings and benefits venjoy over every people beneath the sun. How base, the would be the present generation—how unworthy of the moble sires, should they fail to transmit this precious leg cy to their postority? Were this possible, which I do m in the least apprehend, they would blast the hopes those noble spirits in every land who ardently expect the own political regeneration from the effect of our exampl and consign the human race to centuries of despotism at misrule. We should never betray this sacred trust contitud to us not only for our own hength, but that of a mitted to us not only for our own hength.

mitted to us not only for our own school mankind.

Although this is my abiding faith, nothing abroad mortified me so much as the repeated and confident predictions of foreign journals that our Union was on the point of dissolution. Day after day and week after week I was obliged to read these sinster predictions. They were extensively believed in consequence of the wild and exaggerated statements contained in some of our own journals.—When the news reached Europe that after a protracted and ated statements contained in some of our own journals.—
When the news reached Europe that after a protracted and
desporate struggle, "a Black Republican" had been elected
"Speaker of the House of Repressutatives," many taking the
word literally, believed that this election would prove to
be the knell of our Union.

It ought to be known to the American people that these
continual threats of disunion lave impaired our national
character throughout the world. Everybody, abroad as
well as at home, knows that our strength consists in union, and that if divided each fragment would become powerless.

on, and that if divided each fragment would become powerless.

Power is always respected among nations. The boilef in the European world that our Union is not stable—has in some degree deprived us of that glorious character, the greatest, freest, most happy and prosperous people that ever existed are entitled to enjoy. Among the despotic governments of Europe the wish may be father to the thought because our existence is a constant reproach to them, and our example inspires them with terror. There are, however, many, very many, wise and good men in every foreign land who view our Union as the lone star of hope in benighted world, and would regard its dissolution as a fat catastrophy to human liberty.

Disunion is a word which ought had to be breathed amongst us even in a whilesper. The word ought to be considered as one of direful omen, and our children should be

Disunion is a word which ought not be breathed amongst us oven in a whisper. The word ought to be considered as one of direful omen, and our children should be taught that it is sacrilege to pronounce it. Let the time ever arrive when faction or fanaticism shall drive the peeple of any State to the brink of the precipice—lot them have a full view of the yawning gulf beneath, and they will recoil with instinctive horror from the abyss.

In regard to the future destiny of my country, I confess I am an optimist; and I have an abiding faith that a majority of the States and of the people, will always eventually redress every wrong which may be committed against any portion of the country. Strange as it may seem, my faith was never stronger in this belief than at the present moment. We have already reached and almost passed the dangerous crisis on the subject of domestic slavery. The volcano is nearly exhausted. The material for continued sgitation no longer exists. And why? Because I hold it to be quite impossible that any considerable portion of our people can no longer continue to contest the elementary ple can no longer continue to contest the cler

This is nothing more than the power possessed by the people of every free State since the world began. It is the foundation—the elementary principles of a democratic Republic. Without a cheerful submission to the will of a majority, no democratic government can exist. We thus reached the end, orto use an expressive American the finality of our legislation of the will be finally our legislation of the will majority and the final fin this reached the end, or to use an expressive Americanism, the finality of our legislation on this subject.

What man in the United States who values his character will rise among his follow-citizens and seriously urge the repeal of a law declaring that the majority shall govern? None—not one. I repeat, we have reached the finality of the question. We have arrived at the elementary principle of freedom, that the majority shall govern—a principle essential to liberty, and as unchangeable as liberty itself.

After the tempest has passed away it requires some days for the waves of the coesan to subside; so after the agitation in the public mind for many years on the slavery question, it will require some time before this shall cease. That it will do so, except among those fanatics who are governed by a higher law than the Constitution, I feel an abiding confidence. abiding confidence.

And is it not high time that the agitation on this question should subside and the intellect and energy of the American people be directed to other objects? Our foreign relations demand their serjous attention. Our merchant marine is now the largest in the world, and our merchant ships cover every sea; but where is the navy to pretect them.

To be sure what we have is composed of the best and prayest materials; but we have too little of it, although we To be sure what we have is composed of the best and bravest materials; but we have too little of it, although we do not require anything like so large a navy as that of Great Britain or France. The first commercial people in the world, we are but a third or fourth rate naval power. Never have I been so convinced as during my residence abroad of the wisdom of the maxim of the Father of his Country, that the best mode of preserving peace is to be prepared for war.

I beg to return to the gentleman who addressed me on the part of the councils, and to yourself, Judge Giles, my sincere thanks for the manner in which you wish or work. I beg to return to the gontleman who addressed me on the part of the councils, and to yourself, Judge Gilss, my sincere thanks for the manner in which you have respectively performed the duties entrusted to you; and I need not say how gratified I am at the reception which has been extended to me by the people of all parties in this beautiful city—a city which, in addition to the recollections I have already alluded to, is endeared to me by the fact that the first political speech I ever made in my life was made in appealing to my fellow-citizens at home to raise volunteers to defoud it against the foreign invader, which I followed by enrolling my name in the list of those who offer do to march to its defence, and with them I came here to offer my humble services. ed to march to its detence, and with them I came here to offer my humble services.

Now as to Maryland and Pennsylvania. They are both rapidly blotting out Mason and Dixon's line. The enterprize of your sons has penetrated our State in every direction, and you are reaping the rich fruits of that enterprise from the valleys and the mountains of the Keystone State. We rejoice in your prosperity. The day has passed when any jealousy should exist between us—a jealousy always infinitions to both parties.

any jealousy should exist between us—a jealousy always injurious to both parties.

I once more return to you, and to the citizens of Baltimore my sincere thanks for your generous welcome. Whatever may happen to me in the future, I shall always often this one of the proudest days of my life.

It is almost impossible to convey the impression produced by the delivery of the above speech by Mr. Buchan and His venerable appearance, his fine athlest form, the immense audience that listened to him, rendered the scene has already commenced a fierce war upon Palmosting tones of his voice, which were heard by the immense audience that listened to him, rendered the scene has a listened to him in the action he took. City writes that Governor and express to Lexington, Missouri, so the interest of Mr. Robinson. The Committee of Investigation and the papers and express to Lexington, which were the an express to Lexington, him and express to Lexington, and express to Lexington, and an express to Lexington, and express to Lexington, and a list with the papers and express to Lexing

cheers, and when he closed hundreds rushed forward to take him by the hand. From the Columbia Spy, May 17.

Mr. Buchanan in Washington.

under the escort of those who had welcomed

During the evening a large number of pe

Between eleven and twelve o' clock, at night,

Mr. Buchanan was serenaded, and, appearing

at the window, acknowledged in a brief but

eloquent speech the compliment thus paid him.

hese remembrances of the past. Where were

This great and glorious Constitution would not be worth the parchment upon which it was

written, unless sustained by the will of the peo-

hundred, but the law that the majority must

rule had been disregarded there, and success-

ful military men in the minority have risen

how many constitutions France has had!

and constitutions been destroyed. God knows

Mr. Buchanan commented upon, and sus-

should exist, the American people will always

of the earth a more stable government than a

was not a possible evil which could not be

remedied under our Government without re-

sort to dissolution. (A voice from the crowd.

pressed his satisfaction at the response just

would be an easy one for those fighting upon

through some hard work for the last two

From it we learn that old Dickinson is still

in a flourishing condition, having nearly 200

students at the present time. The Rev. Dr.

Bartine, of this city, is one of the visiting

committee, appointed at the last session of the

Philadelphia M. E. Conference, for this year.

May the venerable institution, still continue

to prosper. Some of the most distinguished

statesmen and jurists of our country are grad-

uates of it. Among others, Buchanan, Taney

WASHINGTON MONUMENT IN NEW YORK .-

The Union Square Washington Monument, it

the whole is, that the getters up of the affair

work will cost some \$25,000 or \$30,000, which

nobody knows who the subscribers are. The

ind boasting to be done afterwards.

watched with great interest.

Our Difficulties with England.

The Washington correspondent of the New

York Herald, of the I2th inst., alluding to the

Mr. Marcy has received by this mail, (the America's) through Mr. Dallas, Clarendon's

ong expected reply to the despatch of Decem-

ber 28. 1855—Marcy to Buchanan—calling

on the British government to recall Crampton and Consuls Barclay, Rowecroft and Mathew.

Clarendon had been at the Peace Conferences,

Clarendon replies that the British government

Crampton was called upon for his justification

in regard to the charges made against him. His reply, a long one, was very bitter against Stroeble and other persons with whom he was

mixed up. The British government was at first inclined to sacrifice Crampton, but they

feared that he would produce his instructions which fully justified him in the action he took.

declines to recall the Minister and Consuls .-

and Marcy had to wait till he returned.

state of our affairs with England, says:

covered by private subscription, and yet

Mr.' Buchanan closed his remarks, which

remove the cause. There was not on the face

Democratic Republican Government.

made. It would not dissolve.

We wont dissolve!

the side of the Union.

South America had constitutions by the

exist others will rise in their places.

ons paid their respects to him.

him at the station.

Hail Columbia

American citizens,

All gone—passed away

This distinguished centleman-"Pennsylvania's favorite "_paid our borough a brief visit on Monday last, and was welcomed by all, without distinction of party—not as copie delight to honor; because he has "done the State service;" because of his National Republica ove of the whole country, and because too, he is one of our own free sons of whom we may well feel proud, in every way. The proceedings, in reference to his visit, will prove ateresting From the Washington Sentinel. May 15.

Agreeably to a call, a meeting of the citizens of Columb as held at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening, M.

The committee of thirty-one, through their chair homas Lloyd, Esq., who was one of Mr. Buchanan's fello oldiers in the war of 1912, received Mr. B., at Hopple's uished statesman, said : Mr. Buchanan: Since the announcement of your return of this country, the citizens of Columbia have felt vory natious to give you a hearty welcome, not only as a Lansaster county man, but as a statesman of the nation, one whom we admire and respect—whom we count as one of he mightlest among the living. Having heard of your nulleinster wist to Washington city the respulse of Column.

the mightiest among the living. Having heard of your anticipated visit to Washington city, the people of Columbia, without distinction of party, in town meeting, appointed a committee to meet you here and escort you to our town—there to be received by another committee who will take the same pleasure in offering you friendly greeting that is now afforded to us by your presence. On behalf then, of the citizens of our town, we tender you a warm and earnest welcome. band had played the National air of when Mr. B. expressed himself delighted with the music, more especially with the execution of that piece dear to all American citizens, "Hail Columbia."— Hail Columbia, happy land! the only land of Mr. Buchanan, in reply, stated that he feltvery sensibly freedom, and where political honors and the welcome home, extended to him in every place he has wealth were open to all. He then spoke of een since his return, and that for his fellow-citizens o he uniform kindness he had received from Columbia, many of whom he had known for years, he had he people of Washington during his twenty-wo years service in Congress and four years could destroy. He was happy to know that he was well immediate connection with the government comed in such a generous manner to Columbia, and would assure the committee that every feeling of friendship felt iere, and expressed his gratification, at the by those represented, he fully reciprocated. Mr. Buchanar prosperity of their beautiful city. Melancholy well as pleasant emotions were attached to

he race of intellectual giants then in Congress? o impress all who heard him Upon his arrival here, he was met by the committee He could not remember one individual who eception, and a crowd of citizens who received him with hearty congratulations. A procession then escorted him to the Odd Fellows' Hall, where Hugh M. North Esq., adwas in Congress when he entered it. There was nothing stable but Heaven and the Constidressed him; tution. (Cheers.) Great men may pass away but as long as the Constitution and the Union

said. His venerable appearance and kind manner, seems

dressed him:

Ms. Buchanan: We are very glad to have an opportunity og tive you an honorable public reception here, to-day.—You have just returned from a mission that was honorable to yourself and your country, and your public services entitle you to the gratitude of your countrymen.

You know many of old people; they all know you, and, at least, one of them marched with you to Baltimore in 1814, to defend the soil and honor of our common country against a powerful, but not an invincible fee.

In two long and severe physical struggles, the armies of England were conquered by the strong arms and stout hearts of our own citizen soldlers; and, in 1855, you, sir, encountered her intellect, and, with distinguished ability, exposed the failacles and crushed the sophistry of her contemptible diplomacy. mptible diplomacy.
You also achieved a brilliant triumph for the interests of her commercial world in procuring the recognition of in ternational principle, long contended for by this government, that "the flag covers the cargo—free ships make free agoingtond and year it that "the flag covers the cargo—free ships make free agoing the dead year it that "the flag covers the cargo—free ships make free agoing the dead year."

For twenty-five years the question had been agitated, and now it was settled that the people directly interested shall decide for them selves what they will do. This simple elementary principle is "a finality." The storm will pass awayunless kept up by a few fanatics. He congratulated the citizens of Washington upon the name without a parallel, which their city bore—the name of "Washington." He had not met a human being in Europe who did not recognize Washington as the greatest and the best of men. He then denounced the "fanatics and demagogues who talk of a dissolution of the Union." Dissolution was a word of fearful import, and not to be invoked upon any and all occasions. If the occasion ever should exist, the American people will always

specify, and her proud position among the States of the confederacy.

She delights to honor you because you have steadily and firmly sanctioned and supported, and exerted your influence in the councils of the nation; for the policy which has developed her rich mineral resources; built up her cities and her towns; multiplied her manufactories; made homes and afforded employment for her mechanics and laboring men; given the State an impetus that will soon make her first and foremost in population, wealth and political importance in the Republic—a policy that has always made a sure market for the agricultural products of the country, and secured the largest reward to honest toil.

We comparatulate you upon your arrival at home in town, and hope you may enjoy a safe and pleasant journey town, and hope you may enjoy a safe and pleasant journey to the capital of the country. Mr. North's remarks were received with much pleasu

had been received with applause throughout, by saying that he trusted his fellow-citizons.

That he had known columbia for fifty years— That he had known Columbia for fifty years-then it wa ould excuse him from making a more extended speech on this occasion, as he had gone through some hard work for the last two or three days, and his nerves were not made of iron. He had been delighted by the kind reron. He had been delighted by the kind recention he had received at the hands of the ergy.

He referred feelingly to the terrible visitation of choler. in 1854, which made the people have the town. He said upon the arrival of every steamer in England he anxiously directed his first glance at the news from this spot, and how his hopes were earnest that the Almighty l'ower, which rules and controls, would stay his hand. (Mr. B. spoke.) American people, and which he attributed not any merit of his own, but to the overflowing of their generous hearts towards one who had sustained, to the best of his ability, their inverse in a foreign land. He felt grateful to affected.)

by the crowd, and he was frequently applanded heartily

terests in a foreign land. He felt grateful to the citizens of Washington for this kind reception, and should be most happy to see them all at his private quarters, to take them by the hand, and express his heartfelt sense of their kindness manifested on this occasion.

BOD Our thanks are due to our young very beautifully on this subject, and appeared to be deeply affected.)

He eulogized our republican institutions, and spoke of the fear they inspired among the despots of Europe; he set forth the blessings and advantages of preserving the integrity of the Union, and said our own people appreciate it most when visiting the countries of the Old World, and though he had been a strong party man, he knew no party when our of the country, and spoke of this as a characteristic of Americans. He said—we leave those at home to fight party buttles. When away we are all one. Our thanks are due to our young riend, Stoek, for a "Catalogue of Dickinson entire. It was worthy of an American Statesman, and o We regret that we cannot give Mr. Buchanan's speed

College for the Academical year 1855-56."- the man who delivered it. Upon the conclusion of his address he was escorted by the committees, and a large number of citizens, to the Wash. ington House, where mine host. Col. Herr, had an ampl

After dinner, Mr. Buchanan, escorted by our committees and those from Wrightsville. York and Baltimore, left for Washington. A large crowd of our citizens escorted him to the cars, and every manifestation of appreciation we is recognized everywhere as the "favorite Son of Pennsy

en route, to Washington, was very cordial and every mar

Lord Clarendon's reply to Mr. Marcy has been received at the State department in seems, is a fixed fact, and the strangest part of Washington. It is believed to decline to recall Mr. Crampton. It is alleged that Presikeep themselves out of sight entirely. The dent Pierce has determined to dismiss the British Ministry.

THE CROPS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY .- The advices from all parts of the country in relanonument is to be a bronze equestrian statue, east by the Chicopee Company, at Springfield, tion to growing crops are unusually satisfactorom moulds by Mr. H. K. Brown, a well ry. In this State the general accounts are that known American sculptor, of no mean talent. there is a present prospect of a large crop of Fround has already been broken for the foun- wheat. The papers in various quarters of lation, and the blocks of Quincy granite, weigh- the country are giving good accounts of the ng five tons each, which are to be used in prospects of the coming crops. The season constructing the pedestal, are already on the is backward, but that is said to be very favorspot or at the foot of 23d street. So little has able to the wheat, which was sown in immense peen said about this monument that we believe quantities last Fall. In Ohio the wheat is splendid, but the grass is yet thin. Fruit was t will really be built. The projectors are a great deal injured in the West. soing the right way to work-erecting their there will be none, but a very abundant yield tatue first, and leaving the talking, bragging of apples is expected. In New York State the wheat is in good condition, though backward Barley and oats are likely to do The statue, says the Journal of Commerce, corn this season. Their growth does not require so much heat, and they are not so easily already completed and ready to be raised upon its pedestal, and in the course of a month injured by late frosts. All English grains and grasses promise well on good land, which is properly managed. It is now too early in or six weeks, perhaps on the Fourth of July, our citizens will be gratified with a view of a the season to say what will be the yield of corn, for it depends mainly on the weather in monument to Washington having an existence elsewhere than on paper. The magnitude of July, August, and September. Should it be the work may be known from the fact that the favorable in June, and in the months named, this country will have unprecedent qualities of breadstuffs on hand next autumn. Fruit pedestal will be fourteen feet high, and the statue itself about the same height. Good in New York State will be abundant. udges of such matters; who have seen the New Jersey, in low lands, the wheat has sufstatue at the artist's studio, speak of it in the fered severely in some counties, but in the highlands it promises a fine crop. highest terms of praise. Its erection will be rices of wheat last year caused farmers from Maine to California to sow largely of this cereal.—Pennsylvanian.

The Steamer Empire City arrived at New Orleans on Wednesday with two week's later intelligence from California, and later news from Central America. She brings \$2,000,000 in gold. The principal feature of the news is the Indian war raging in Oregon and Washington territories with fearful fury .-Several fights had occurred, in which the whites were victorious. Col. Buchanan had gained a victory on Rogue river, but a body of regulars had been defeated at another point by the Indians. The red men have brought increased forces into the field. From Central America there is a report of the recapture of Schlessinger.

Sr. Louis, May 15.—The Kansas cor-respondent of the Republican of this

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

DEDICATION OF FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE. - The ceremonies of dedicating the new building halls and lecture rooms for the accommodation of Franklin and Marshall College, took place yesterday. The hour for the commencement of the exercises was 10 o'clock, but before it arrived, the large hall of the college was filled with tors of the scene

When the hour arrived, the President and Faculty, and a number of the Trustees entered the hall, accompanied Emlin Franklin, Esq., the orator of the occasion; and the coremonies were opened by music from the college choir, which was followed by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Nevin. ered an able and appropriate address: after which there was music, and then followed by the oration by Mr. Frank lin, which was listened to with the deepest attention, and occived an outburst of ranturous applause at its close. admiration; but as they will undoubtedly be published and thus enable all to judge of their merits, it is unnecessar for us to sulogize them.

The ceremonies closed by music from the choir, and the It was gratifying to the friends of the college to learn by ess of its President, that its prosperity has equaled the most sanguine hopes of its friends, and its prospects are bright and promising. The number of students has doubled since its organization, and is constantly inhas doubled since its organization, and is constantly increasing, while its endowment fund, already large and sustaining, was also rapidly augmenting. These and oth not only making its mark, but is destined to be of the most celebrated and useful institutions of learning in our country. We also learn that two large Halls are be added to the College Buildings the present season.

POST MASTER AFPOINTED. -Jno. W. Mentzer has been apppointed Post Master at Schoeneck, this county, in place of James Kerling, resigned.

INCENDIARISM. - An attempt was made sometime during Saturday night or Sunday morning, to fire the large stable of the Messrs Sprecher, in the alley leading from Duke to Lime street. The fire must have been thrown When discovered about 4 o'clock in the morning the straw was in a blaze, and the door burning. Fortunately a few buckets of water were sufficient to extinguish the fire .-Had it got fairly under way there would have been an im mense loss of property. horses in the stable.

The same night attempts were made to fire several other stables in town-all going to show that a wicked spirit of incendiarism is prevalent in our community, and that some etermined action on the part of the City authorities and citizens is necessary to put a stop to it.

PICKPOCKETS ABOUT .- A gentleman of our sequaintance had his pocket picked in the neighborhood the Chesnut Street Episcopal Church, on Sunday eve ning last, about seven o'clock; as he was passing by a crowd of young men congregated on the pavement

Rev. D. W. BARTINE will resume his irse of sermons on the Eternal state of Man, on next

A NEW DRUG STORE .- One of the handomest and most tastefully fitted up establishments of the Queen street. We have seen nothing to compare to it any where out of Philadelphia. It is well worth a visit just t see the beautiful sights.

MAIL ROUTES .- The following is a list of the mail contracts, for this county, awarded to take effect on the first of July next: Lancas ter to Roading, Tyson & Behm, \$190. Lancas ter to Strasburg, Lewis Suter, \$249. Lancas ter to Safe Harber, Lewis Suter, \$345.

Lancaster to koading, 17sun a beam, 2100.

Lancaster to Straburg, Lewis Suter, \$249.

Lancaster to Safe Harber, Lewis Suter, \$346.

Lancaster to Lehanon, Hostetter & Deeg, \$295.

Laneaster to Lehanon, Hostetter & Deeg, \$295.

Lancaster to Louis Lewis Suter, \$346.

Lancaster to Annville, Lewis Suter, \$650.

Lancaster to Annville, Lewis Suter bid \$600, (not accepted, being thought too high.

Penningtonville to Peters' Creek, S. B. Miles, \$200.

Penningtonville to Peters' Creek, S. B. Miles, \$200.

Condonville to Hat, Lewis Suter, \$225.

Christiana to Chesnut Level, J. P. Silver, \$309.

Gap to Pequea, Davis Clemson, \$220.

Gordonville to Hat, Lewis Suter, \$225.

Enterprise to Hinkletown, Daniel Zuck, \$64.

Manheim to Penn. William McQuinney, \$39.

Manheim to Mount Joy, William McQuinney, \$39.

Honeybrook to Pequea, Davis Clemson, \$105.

Reamstown to Scharferstown, Alexander Ream, \$95. use Harbor to Buck, Peter Finfrock, \$199.

litiz to Brickersville, Michael Strickie Litiz to Reading, Joseph Kendal , \$170 WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. To the Editors of the Intelligencer, dated

Before we proceed to detail a few items of the passing nes:-we must, with much satisfaction in form you that Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, of Penusylvania, ar. rived in this city on Tuesday evening last. He looks remark, ably well, and, his fine form and voice has the same charm heir hands. Mr. Buchanan is equally as much of a favor-Hundreds, and I may say thousands, have called to take by the hand, that talented Statesman now in our midst. Mr. Buchanan visited the Senate and the House to-day. Col. Weller, as soon as Mr. Buchanan entered the Senate, advanced to meet him; so did your Senator, Gov. Bigler, Col. Bell, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Pugh, Gov. Reid, Gov. Jones, and in therein contained. It says: that it does not seek "to fact, a large number of the members of that distinguished Mr. Buchanan appeared in the House, he was cordially re- it would have its readers believe that no barm could result cived by many members of that body also. Mr. B. dined

with President Pierce last evening. But pure and consistant as has been the life of James Buchanan,-no indeed, it matters not what has been his service in the cause of his country and the cause of the people. of the House arose in that body on Saturday last, and friends of White freedom redouble their allegiance to the basely assailed Pennsylvania's favorite son, from a publica tion, as made by an opposition print in the State. Mr. Ful. then, to defend himself, assailed a man whom the proposition, of defend himself, assailed a man whom the proposition of the friends of real freedom more cross, fect of uniting the friends of real freedom more cross, from Fuller is a "Know-Nothing," and I need not tell you, than ever they have been united—to form themsolves into solid phalaux, the better to be able to resist a dectrine, and the solid phalaux, the better to be able to resist a dectrine, and the solid phalaux, the better to be able to resist a dectrine, and the solid phalaux, the better to be able to resist a dectrine, and the solid phalaux, the better to be able to resist a dectrine, and the solid phalaux, the better to be able to resist a dectrine, and the solid phalaux, the better to be able to resist a dectrine, and the solid phalaux, the better to be able to resist a dectrine, and the solid phalaux, the better to be able to resist a dectrine, and the solid phalaux is the solid phalaux. friend of the Constitution of the U. States. The cath of a to the liberties of the white population of the Union. We have no fears that one of the residers of the Express will be the U. States, consequently, he cannot be guided by the constitution so long as he remains a member of that oath. which seeks to ruinhose who espouse its doc ound order of bigotry and narrow contracted principle of denial of equality entertained by him towards his fellow man. Mr. Fuller, therefore, may assail Mr. Buchanan to undertaken a most unfortunate attitude before the people

The Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of good old Berks, answered Mr. Fuller on Tuesday. He completely refuted every as- outside the protecting walls of Lunatic Asylums sertion made by that gentleman, and satisfied the House almost to a man, that Mr. Buchanau had been unjustly and most ungerously assailed by Mr. Fuller. In fact, from the plain narrative of the position of Mr. Buchanan, as detailed by Mr. Jones, one cannot help from beholding how a word of truth in season, will refute a whole bevy of misrepesentations f dispelling the mist, and scattering the wholewave this question to the people of Pennsylvania,-those who love their country, for further elucidation, and, in time for them to pass their judgment upon Mr. Fuller when he will be again placed before his people and the pruning knife of the Hon, H. B. Wright, his whole-souled and talented the successor to the present "Know-Nothing" defamer of sumer, whoever he be, has to foot the bill. It

The patriot Cass occupied the Senate on Monday and Tuesday, in the delivery of a very able speech on the Kan sas difficulty. This speech was one of the best ever delivared from the lips of Gen. Cass, and that portion of it devoto Mr. Seward, of New York, for his arraigning, trial, and conviction of President Pierce, was powerful and scathing in the extreme, -so much so, that the New York Senator was powerless in reply. This speech will tell well before adapting means to the evil.

Senator Mallory made an able defence for the Navy Board Board of officers, we shall leave the subject for the present. We are likely to have a further difficulty with the British under the signature of Mr. Crampton, the British resident letter charges a very grave offence against the government of Senator Clayton. Mr. Clayton denied the charge openly in the Senate on Wednesday, and said it was untrue in fact rom the whole tenor of his life and action while Secretary of State, and his subsequent speeches on the Central Ame can Question delivered in the Senate. How this will end, is a very serious question for the consideration of our Excentive and Congress to determine. If Mr. Crampton's letter, is a genuine letter from him, then, for the perversion of
the language of Mr. Clayton, he will have to retire from his
mission for this double offence. However, we shall await
to an incredible amount; but should it be a the issue as to the genuineness of the letter, as well as to see what course our Executive will pursue, towards' the continuance of Mr. Crampton as the accredited Minister of Great Britain, for this second offence that he is charged

ernment there, as now established by President Rivas and this city at an advance of a shilling upon a Gen. Walker, will be acknowledged by our Executive with out further delay. The Star Editor of this city, still continues his denunciatory language against Gen. Walker and Editor of the Star, and proves that he is not the friend of that freedom, he is so desirous to impress upon the readers of his paper. We incline to the opinion that the Editor of the Slar will take the "back track" so soon as he finds that President Pierce will receive the new Minister from Nicaragua, with an acknowledgement of their present governent. But, whether he does or not, the action of the Excutive will be sustained by the people of the country; thus the opposition of the Star will not uproof the government of ient Pierce for his extending the good wishes and sym pathies of the people of the U. States to a neighboring republic, whose citizens, with the aid of Gen. Walker, have established and now sustain a better and a more reliable government upon liberal republican principles, than has re existed in the State of Nicaraugua. The Hon. A. V. Brown, of Tennessee, is on a visit to our to the Consolidation Act, and the bill relative been a firm and consistent democrat in all the mutations of to libels.

party. He will be at Cincinnati as one of the delegate We regret to see it announced, that Mr. Capwarlanes of

we very much regret truly, for no man in Congress has endeared himself to the national Democracy more firmly than Gen. C. has done, by his uniform adherence to the principles of the Constitution of the U. States, and his able ed ocacy of the principles of the true national democratic party. His constituents should prevail upon him to connue in Congress a longer period in their service, and in sfence of our common country, now so ruthlessly assailed by the "dark republican" and "know-nothing"

A Change Extraordinary.

"And change they will."—Old Song.
Not a few of the readers of the "Saturday Evening Ex. press" have been astonished at the change it has under gone recently, having changed from the advocacy of the "Maine doctrines" to the advocating of Negroism. This is reasonable when we take into conside nen change—"things" change—dogmas and isms change—principles for interest's sake change, and adherence thereo ceases the moment the purse strings are touched. Hence ew different isms beside the great ism (Maine-Lawism) or which it has spent so much of its " presious" time for the wo past years, and which we suppose "wont pay" since its epudiation by the voice of the people. But the eternal principles of Dom

It is still the same—pure and untainted by any isms, just as it was in the days of the freeman and patriot Jefferson arth's bosom—the principles of freedom and equality are n the hearts deep down of the honest democracy. And henever principles contrary to those fundamental truths are put forth, freemen are ever ready to repel the attack ne great organ (!) of the Temperance cause in Lancaster ounty has now associated itself with Black Republic So long as it was the organ of "cold water men," and tha lone, it did very well, and was patronized by many democrats in the county-from whom it may now expect to receive no more subscription money, since the change it has undergone. It is true we are not surprised, as many are the Temperance question was made the bait for securing votes to the opposition, that so soon as this question : onger could be used to advantage by the isms it would be given over, and some other of the many taken in its stead: therefore we were prepared long ere this for something of the kind, and the only thing that surprises us is that the said change did not take place long before it did. As the organ of the Temperance men, it may have been honest— but now that it has gone over, or rather followed in the course most congenial to its interests, will the same men who supported it previously still continue to encourage the principles new advocated by renewing their patronage of t? We think not. How could the staunch supporters of to do so, since it has degenerated-dwindled into the chan nel of Abolitionism, Black Republicanism, and vituperation f the Democratic party and the Democracy's leader-"Pennsylvania's favorite son." We ask, will the Democ gacy blindly support such an imposture-imposition and heat? Will men who are Temperance men, and the advocates of Temperance in all things, longer feed and nourish this foul, debauched traitorous sheet? We cannot bring ourselves to believe thus. Rather than support and coun enance any thing like debauched nigger worshipping, the White temperance men will have nothing to do whatever with the temperance movement in a political shape. Mer were told long ere this that the temperance cause as advocated by the Express was nothing but a "sham," gotten up for the purpose of affiliating to themselves all ends of ism the votes of honest men who perhaps thought little of the great questions agitating the country from Maine to Caliprophecy, been verified-age to its utmost extent. Demo crats! the desire for pelf has actuated many to the espousal and defence of principles which had no aim for the welfare of the millions of freemen, but whose aim was self and ething but self-the holsting of a few to stations of trust and responsibility, which no sooner was accomplished than the precious rigmarole and fine set phrases of sympathy stance is not a very difficult matter to determine

Men have been led to defend and propagate principles very often from a momentary impulse—caused perhaps by the impassioned manner of a speaker to whom they have ting of which was too highly colored to admit of truth and sober reflection, and calculated to deceive. In such instan cool and dispassionate reason, we believe the persons so led astray have been honest in their opinion of principles so acquired, though their sympathies were engaged in a bad cause. But who will pretend that the Express was thus in ed? (Perhaps that "republican address" which i took such extraordinary pains did influence them and in a oment of intoxication-which "cold water organs" should publicans!) No! no! The change has been one too gradual gradual process of ushering in "nigger" doctrine was also n premeditated affair—done for the purpose of misleading designs, the whole abolition platform was spread, and we were coolly asked to get on! And now what does this prove we answer-the whole a premedi tated, long thought, dear ly hugged schome, intended for a highly finished bait to to the ranks of Black Republicanism. Witness, if you please, Domocrats, the editorial published in the April number dated the 19th, under the caption of "The Repub lican Address," and see what a peculiarity tipped hait i identify it with that 'Abolitionism' which seeks to interfer ody of legislators advanced to congratulate him, When with slavery in the States where it already exists." Thus if they followed its teachings; and the more effectually to conceal its nefarious designs, it promises only to be about half abolition—knowing that when it once gets its readers thus far, it can easily prevail on them to guiph down the comes evident that the effect of all this will be to make the Constitution, and to oppose with their entire voice and strength the idea which is being advanced for degrading trines! And when the Express seeks to blaspheme the do that which no Pennsylvanian will suffer! To seek to lessen the feelings which the Nation entertains of him, is ble to do it !-- and those who seek to do it, not only labor in vain, but prove themselves to be the veriest madmen

Flour Failing.

The staff of life, which has so long been at starvation prices, has at last taken a fall, and we hope a fall forever. A leading staple anda leading necessity, it rules the rates of kindred grains, and makes the living of the laboring masses high. This compels a corresponding increase, enters into the cost of all kinds of manufactured produce, and the conis not so much the high price of bread which works the injury as the fluctuations of that price. Wages cannot rise and fall with the varying tides of trade and many a man is made a pauper, and manufacturer ruined, before he can receive his own equilibrium by

The New York Herald says: Who could have believed last December that flour in on yesterday and will continue his argument to-day; -but, as we do not coincide with Senator M. in the action of that flour, would be quoted in this city at a fraction under six dollars a barrel? Yet this thing has come to pass, and the probabilities minister here, shall prove to be a genuine letter. That are that flour, breadstuffs, and provisions of all kinds will continue to come down for the of the U. States, and, it does so as there stated on the word balance of the year. The bulk of our prodigious crops of last year still remains in the interior. In addition to this, our farmers, last fall, considering the prospect of a long war in Europe and of still upward prices for breadharvest like that of last year, bread and meat will be cheap and plentiful beyond all antici nations. This will especially be the result with good crops in Europe, and the Russian depots of the Black Sea and the Baltic opened We are happy to have it in our power to romark, that the to the wants of England and France. We new Minister, Padre Vigil, from the State of Nicaraugua, is understood that on Wednesday from eight to ten thousand barrels of flour were sold in speculation; but this is no indication whatever f a suspension of the ebb tide. It is on the run and must run out. We are not sorry.— Our farmers have realized handsomly for three run and must run out. We are not or four years, and can afford a reduction without loss in a crop or two; and as, in the aggregate, we have never known or heard of any country on the face of the earth that has suffered from bread being too cheap, so when they tell us that flour is coming down, we feel sufficiently resigned to exclaim-" Let it

> THE APPROPRIATION BILL SIGNED .- Harris risburg, May 13.—Gov. Pollock returned to Harrisburg, to-day, from Milton. He has signed the Appropriation Bill, the supplement