Subject to the decision of the Democratic National CANAL COMMISSIONER: GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia County. AUDITOR GENERAL:

JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery County. SURVEYOR GENERAL: TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter County.

On our first page will be found the very able and excellent addresses delivered by the interior lakes or rivers. President GERHART and EMLEN FRANKLIN, Esq., at the dedication of Franklin and Marshall College.

will meet at Cincinnati, on Monday next, the impediments which, in my mind, are insuperable, to the prosecution of a system of interthat quite a number of delegates are already on the ground, and that the sentiment there is setting in strongly for Mr. Buchanan.

district, left here for Cincinnati, on yesterday morning. The others, Messrs. Reynolds and during the time the Convention is in session. sistent with the true relation to one another,

A Large Family !

During Mr. Buchanan's recent visit to Balthe States of Pennsylvania and Maryland .-The Chairman of that Committee, Dr. Hintze addressed him. Mr. Buchanan responded; and to an allusion by the Dr. that the entire Nation looked up to him (Mr. B.) as a father, To the Senate of the United States: said that "if this be so, he truly had a large family-a little noisy at times, to be sure, but it originated, a bill entitled "An act making all freemen-and if they adopted him as a father, he would try to take care of them as well gan," and submit it for reconsideration, beas he could."

Capital Hits. A good story is told of Marcy and Douglas.

At a dinner given by the former to Mr. Buchanan, during his recent visit to Washington tion that the power of Congress to construct a City, and when the conversation turned some work of internal improvement is limited to turning to the "Little Giant" said :- " Douglas, you put me in mind of a story I once read." Marcy, "a man was driving along the road at lation, unless it be to the power to provide for a furious rate, when he suddenly stopped and and navy. enquired of a countryman how far it was to there sooner if you do not drive quite so fast !" All present (including the "Little Giant," twelve feet

had to knock under and Buchanan. Douglas was sitting in a the common defence, and is subject to those private parlor at Guy's National Hotel the objections which apply to other works designfor, came in and joined the party. " My to be constitutionally and justly attained by young friend," said Buchahan, soon after the taxation of the people of the whole cour wards, turning patronizingly to Douglas, try. FRANKLI WASHINGTON, May 19, 1856. "let me give you a little advice." Thank you!" instantly retorted Douglas, seizing him by the National Conventions and the Two-Thirds Rule.

STATE ENGINEER .- The Canal Commission. ers have appointed Edward F. Gay, Esq., State Engineer, to take effect from the 17th inst. This is an excellent appointment-Mr. Gay being not only an Engineer of experience and judgment, but intimately acquainted with all our public works.

Both branches of Congress have taken action on the recent outrageous assault committed on Senator Sumner, by Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina-and have appointed Commit-

tees to investigate the subject. The Senate has appointed Messrs. Cass, Aland the Speaker of the House, Messrs. Campbell, of Ohio, Allison, Cobb. of Georgia,

Greenwood, and Spinner. the effects of the heating he received, and will he in his seat again in a day or two. His abusive speech in the Senate is unjustifiable -but "two wrongs never make a right.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD .- The Sunbury American states that most of the contractors on that portion of this road recently Electoral College under the new appointment of the Province Prov let, between Millersburg and Trevorton bridge, ment, in voting for President and Vice are already vigorously at work, and there is dent; and that two-thirds of the whole number every prospect that the road to the bridge will of votes in the Convention will be necessary to be completed before the close of the present year. The ten remaining miles between Tro- this Convention. On the first ballot for Vice vorton and Sunbury will be put under con- President, Mr. Van Buren received 208 votes, tract very shortly, and completed, if possible, by January next, which will at once give to and most speedy rail-way communication to terwards the nomination was by resolution

published a letter in the Washington Intelli- curring in the repeated nominations which he yencer of Friday last, stating, in correction of had received from various parts of the Union. some remarks of General Cass, his position, is equal to an admission of his candidacy for Court would scarcely, under other circumstances, publish his opinion on a grave constitutional question in the shape of a letter.

THE THUNDERER .- The London Times was at present a member of Parliament. The or \$3,750,000. Its editor-in-chief receives an spondent 50,000 francs per annum.

MICHIGAN DELEGATES FOR BUCHANAN. - DE-Cincinnati Convention: W. F. Storey, editor Chatfield, Geo. W. Peck, M.E. Crofutt and Ebenezer Warner. They are instructed for

Wagon Road to California.—Petitions have been forwarded from all parts of California, signed by upwards of 80,000 people, praying Congress to give an immigrant post road from some point in the Valley of the Mississippi, to the Valley of the Sacramento. A Pacific railroad is something for our children, but a wagon road is what we want for our own generation.

Two Veto Messages. President returned to Congress,

Tuesday, two bills making appropriations for the improvements of rivers and harbors, with his objections to their passage. SPECIAL MESSAGE To the Senate of the United States:

I return herewith to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to remove obstructions to navigation in the mouth of the Mississippi river, at the Southwest Pass and pass a l'Outre," which proposes to approthe superintendence of the Secretary of War, "for the opening, and keeping open, ship channels of sufficient capacity to accommodate the wants of commerce through the Southwest Pass and Pass a l'Outre, leading from the Mis-

sissippi river to the Gulf of Mexico.

These objections apply to the whole system of internal improvements, whether such improvements consist of works on land or in navigable waters, either of the sen coast or o

In a communication, addressed by me to the two Houses of Congress on the 30th of December, 1854, my views were exhibited in full on the subject of the relation of the General Government to internal improvements. The Democratic National Convention I set forth on that occasion the constitutional nal improvements by means of appropriations from the treasury of the United States; more especially the consideration that the Constitution does not confer on the General Govern-Mr. Sware, one of the delegates from this ment any express power to make such appropriations; that they are not a necessary and proper incident of any of the express powers; and that the assumption of authority on the BAKER, started this morning. During the part of the Federal Government to commence week a number of our friends contemplate and carry on a general system of internal in week a number of our triends contemplate provement, while exceptionable for the want leaving for the same point. The Queen City of constitutional power, is, in other respects, of the West will be crowded with strangers prejudicial to the several interests, and incon-

of the Union, and of the individual States. I have not been able, after the most careful reflection, to regard the bill before me in any other light than as part of a general system timore he was handed over to the Committee of internal improvements, and therefore feel from the latter City, at the line between constrained to submit it, with these objections, to the reconsideration of Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. WASHINGTON, May 19, 1856.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

I return herewith to the Senate, in which an appropriation for deepening the channel over the St. Clair flats, in the State of Michiuse it is in, my judgment, liable to the objections to the prosecution of internal improvements by the General Government, which have already been presented by me in previous communications to Congress.

In considering this bill under the restricwhat on the Presidency, the old Premier, cases in which the work is manifestly needful and proper for the execution of some one or more of the powers expressly delegated to the General Government. I have not been able to "What is that?" said he. "Why," said find for the proposed expenditure any such rethe common defence, and to maintain an army

careful examination of the subject, a certain village to whice he was going. The with the aid of information officially received latter replied that it was about twelve miles: since my last annual message was communicated Morie fred a minimal laboration of the congress, has convinced me that the but (and Marcy fixed a quizzical look upon expenditure of the sum proposed would serve Douglas, as he uttered the concluding part of no valuable purpose as contributing to the the sentence with emphasis,) you will get common defence, because all which could be there sooner if you do not drive quite so fast?" effected by it would be to afford a channel of t depth, and of so temporary a character that unless the work was done immediwho relishes a good joke, even if it should be utely before the necessity for its use should cracked at his own expense,) joined in a hear arise, it could not be relied on for the vessels ty laugh-and for once in his life Douglas of even the small draught the passage of which it would permit.

and to knock under.

Under existing circumstances, therefore, it

An excellent story is also told of Douglas cannot be considered as a necessary means for other night talking with a dozen of Buchan ed to facilitate commerce and contribute to the convenience and local prosperity of those an's friends, when the latter, having been sent more immediately concerned—an object not

advisers soon, and am most happy thus to re- of the origin of Democratic National Convenceive your acceptance in advance." "Old tions and the "Two-Thirds Rule," so called. Buck" was so confused by this turn in the We copy it on account of its importance just conversation that he forgot the proffered ad- now, together with the remarks of the Argus thereupon, as we find them in the Richmond

"In 1832 the voice of the Democracy was pinion as to the Vice Presidency. Accordingly, upon the recommendation of the Democratic members of the New Hampshire Legislature, the first Democratic National Conven-1832. Gen. Robert Lucas, of V. Daniel, of Virginia: James Fenner, of Rhode Island; John M. Barkley, of Pennsylvania, and A. S. Clayton, of Georgia; and the Secretaries were John A. Dix, of New

fork; Stacy Potts, of New Jersey, and Rubt. J. Ward, of Kentucky. "It was in this first National Convention len, Dodge, Pearce and Geyer, the committee; | that the famous two-thirds vote, which has exadopted. It was reported to the convention by the committee on rules, of which the Hon. Senator Sumner is rapidly recovering from Wm. R. King, of Alabama, elected Vice Pres. | nial, saying that he replied to a similar charge ident on the ticket with President Pierce, in 1852, was chairman. A motion to amend by substituting a majority rule was voted down,

adopted. It reads as follows: Resolved. That each State be entitled, in the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency, to a number of votes equal to the number to which they will be entitled in the

"Twenty-three States were represented in Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, 49 votes, and Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Mr. Van Buren having more than votes. made unanimous. No formal nor nination of General Jackson was made by the Convention, McLean in the Field.—Judge McLean has a already the candidate, and cordially con-

THE REAL ISSUE .- Whatover issues have that Congress has no power to establish but existed in former Presidential contests in this can prohibit slavery in the territories. This country, the following statement of the present position of parties, by the New Haven Rethe Presidency, as a Judge of the Supreme gister, is as correct as it is clear and concise: There are practically but two parties in the present contest-Democratic, which is guided by the obligations of the Constitution-which seeks to render "equal and exact justice to all men"-which protects every man in enjoyestablished in 1785 by John Walter, and on ment of his religious opinions—which leaves his death, in 1838, inherited by his son John, to each State the arrangement of its own do-

mestic affairs-which endeavors to cement the establishment is valued at £750,000 sterling, bonds of the Union, by a fraternal feeling among the several States-and which would annual salary of £5,000; and its Paris corremake our country an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. The opponents of the Democratic party are of all creeds and colors-and have two well defined characteristics: one of TROIT, MAY 21.—Democratic State Convention which is the persecution of men for their relito-day elected the following delegates to the gious belief—(a hideous spirit)—and the other, a determination to dictate to the people of of the "Free Press," Wm. Hall, F. C. Whip-other sections of the country on the subject of ple, D. J. Barry, Jno. P. Cook, D. G. Thur slavery, or break up the Union! They are now ber, A. E. Campbell, Jacob Beeson, C. C. urging the people on to civil war in Kansaswing obstacles in the way of carrying out the laws in Congress-denouncing the Constitution as in the way of their infernal schemes -and doing their best to destroy all fraternal harmony among the people of the different States. It will not take a patriotic voter long

> New Music .- We have received from the Publisher, copy of a Select Drawing Room Song, entitled "MINNA." by Nicholls Chocch, Lecturer and Professor of Music, and Musical Director of the Philadelphia Oratoria and Madrica Society. Published by John Marsh, New Masonic Ha Chesnut street, Philadelphia—who has it for sale, price 30 cents: together with all the latest composition

to determine which party he ought to sup

VXXIV CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION. WASHINGTON, May 20.

SENATE. Mr. Seward made an ineffectual attempt to urge the passage of the joint resolution from the House in aid of the Cape De Verd suffer-

The bill making appropriations for the cor sular and diplomatic expenses was passed. Mr. Benjamin, from the Committee on Coumerce, reported a joint resolution requiring the Commissioner of Patents to take the ne priate a sum of money, to be expended under cessary steps to obtain information relative to the growth and consumption of tobacco and cotton in the several countries of the world.

Passed. Mr. Sumner resumed his speech on Kansas affairs, and proceeded to consider the various remedies proposed for the crime against Kan sas, which he successively considered unde different aspects. First—The remedy of tyranny in the shap

of appropriations and troops to enforce the usurpation. Secondly—The remedy of folly. sed by the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Butler.) Thirdly—The remedy of in justice and civil war, proposed by the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas:) and Lastly-The remedy of justice and peace, proposed by the Senator from New York, (Mr. Seward: -which last would admit Kansas at once. with her present population. All the object tions to such admission were considered, whether grounded on a want of population, or irregularity of form, and the precedent lichigan was particularly reviewed. In this connection Mr. Buchanan's opinions were in troduced, who vindicated Michigan on grounds precisely applicable to Kansas. - In concluion, the comparison was drawn between the tyranny of the President in Kansas, and the tyranny of King George III., and from Conress he appealed to the people in the coming Presidential election to vindicate Kansas.— Let the ballot box of the Union with multitudinous might, protect the ballot box there.

Mr. Cass said he had listened to Mr. Sum-

s speech with equal regret and surprise It was the most un-American and unpatriotic speech he had ever heard on this floor, and e honed he might never hear such a speech here or elsewhere. He did not rise again here or elsewhere. He however, to make comments on that speech, open as it was to censure and disapprobation, but to say that the Senator from Massachusette had totally misunderstood and misapplied the case of Michigan to the Topeka Convention. He briefly showed that there was no analogy between the proceedings in Michigan

Mr. Douglas adverted to the malignity which characterized Mr. Sumner's speech, and the many personalities in which it abounded. He compared it to a patch work bedquilt, made up from all the old calico dresses in the house, and abounding in classical allusions, most of which were from those portions of the classics which were suppress spectable and decent colleges. That speech vas written, and committed to memory, and practiced before a glass, with a negro boy olding the candle and watching the gestures It was rehearsed to friends, and they repeated, in the saloous of the city, what he going to say. Those libels and insults, so gross, so vulgar, had been carried over and written with cool, deliberate malignity, and repeated night after night, in order to find the appropriate grace to spit them at men who differ from him. What right had he to arraign three fourths of the Senate for derelic-

tion of duty? Did the means by which he got here give him the superiority : Mr. Douglas said he had been arraigned as conspirator and a traiter by a man (Mr. umper) who was himself guilty of crime, in having taken the oath to support the Constitution, and then violated it. Alluding to Mr. Sumner's attack on Senator Butler, who was now absent, Mr. Douglas said Mr. Sumner would, on his return, whisper a secret apology in his ear, and want him to accept that as a proper apology. Mr. Douglas knew how that was done. [Laughter.] He then proceeded to defend Mr. Atchison from the charge of actng the part of Cataline.

Mr. Mason said that political relations, in bedience to the forms of our government bring Sepators into associations which, beyond walls of the Senate chamber, is a dish or, and the touching of his hand would be ollution. They were compelled to listen to anguage here, to which no gentleman would ear elsewhere. They bear it in obedience to the Constitution, the trust of which they have undertaken to perform. Mr. Mason deided Mr. Atchison, whom he was proud to hand, "I expect to choose my Constitutional The Albany Argus gives a historical sketch call his friend, and said that when Mr. Sumner dared, in the presence of the Senate, to connect Judge Butler's name with an untruth. as he did, he presented himself as one utterly incapable of knowing what truth is In conclusion, he accused Mr. Sumner of falsification regarding the latter's remarks concerning

Mr. Sumper said he had just been attacked by three Senators, one of whom, (Mr. Cass) unanimous for the re-election of General JACK- venerable in years, and with whom he had son as President, but there was a diversity of been in relations of personal regard longer than any other Senator within the sound of The Senator from Michigan must know full well that nothing could fall from him, [Mr. Sumner] which could possess anytion was held at Baltimore on the 21st day of thing but kindness, and he would now say to him, that his sentiments regarding Michigan presided, and the Vice Presidents were Peter | were founded on legal documents, and on the were founded on legal accuments, and principles of Jackson, Grundy, Buchanan, Benton, and the Democratic party of that day. Therefore, the attack of Mr. Cass did not touch him, but them. As to Mr. Douglas, he should leave to him the privilege of the com-mon scold, the last word. That Senator had the audacity to venture to charge calumny He said be [Sumner] had taercised such an important influence upon the ken the oath to support the Constitution, yet fortunes of several prominent statesmen, was was determined not to support a particular clause of that instrument. This statement. in June, 1854, and he read from his reply, as reported in the Washington Globe, in effect. that he had sworn to support the Constitution and the two-thirds rule, as reported, was as he understood it, no more nor no less, and the clause alluded to did not impose upon him any obligation to take part directly or inditly in restoring fugitive slaves; and yet in the face of all this, the calumny has been exensively circulated, discussed and criticised by the Senator from Illinois, who, in the wiftness of his audacity, had presumed to arraign him. He wished to administer to Mr. Douglas a word of advice. Not to expend imself in gusts of vulgarity, and endeavor to obtain that truth and character which is the handmaid of wisdom, and let him remember hereafter that the bowie knife and bludgeons are not the proper emblems of Senators, that swaggering and ferocity cannot add dignity to The Senator from Illinois had been Baltimore and Philadelphia the shortest, safest two-thirds was of course, nominated, and af-sweltering venom and bringing forth statements utterly without foundation, and heaping upon him personalities and obloquy. No with the upright form of a mar

Here Mr. Sumner paused.] Mr. Douglas.—Say it—say it.
Mr. Sumner, replying.—I shall say it. No
person with the upright form of a man can be allowed to discharge from his tongue indecent personalities. The noisome, nameless animal s not a proper model for an American Sena-Will the Senator take notice?

tor. Will the Senator take notice (... Mr. Douglas.—I shall; and certainly shall not imitate you in that respect.
Mr. Sumner.—Ah! the Senator again Sumner.—Ah! switches his tongue, and again fills the Senate with an offensive odor. I would simply say to the Senator from Virginia, that hard words are not arguments, nor do scowls belong to

Mr. Mason was heard to say-The Senator is certainly non compos mentis. (Laughter.)
Here the war of words in the presence of densely crowded galleries, ended, and the

Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Bennett, of New York, from the Committee en Public Lands, reported a bill granting one million forty-eight thousand acres to

A motion was made to lay the bill on the table, but it was negatived—yeas 69, nays 76.

Pending the consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,-IMMENSE RE-CEIPTS.—The receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad, during April, exhibit a corresponding increase with the tonnage. They amounted to no less than \$610,969—or more than a quarter of a million in excess of April, 1855 ad ninety thousand in excess of last March. The following is the official monthly statement: Receipts of the road for the month ending April

Increase,.... eipts from Jan'y 1, 1856, to May 1, 1856,... \$255,619 82

It will be seen that the Pennsylvania Rail-

of all other through routes from the East to

Our Foreign Relations.

LORD CLARENDON'S REPLY TO MR. MARCY The letter commences by acknowledging Mr. Buchanan's Sespatch of the 29th January, with a copy of the despatch of the 28th December previous.

Lord Ciaren on says that he deferred to answer that communication in order that he might thoroughly inquire into the charges against the British Ministers and representatives in the United States, and to give the parties charged an opportunity of replying .-He proceeds to extress the deep regret of the British government that they are obliged to by upon assertions made by Hertz. These ascontinue a controversy which he had trusted had terminated with his last despatch.

Lord Clarendon then proceeds, at great eight, to review the whole of the previous correspondence, and the matters in dispute. Arriving, at length, at the disputch of Mr. doted the "Tib of Sentember last, Lord Clarendon concludes by remarking that that dispatch indicated the satisfaction which Mr. Marcy had declared that the government the United States demanded He then proceeds -" With respect to the

first part of this demand for satisfaction, her Majesty's Government deny that any illegal proceedings were, as far as they knew, committed by its representatives or officers, and, therefore, they have none to disayow, and no officers or agents to deal with as offenders He then proceeds to argue that the United States government has itself admitted that "all the satisfaction that had been claimed had long since been given." "It might," he says, " have been naturally supposed that ne correspondence would have ended" that satisfaction being afforded. " Her Mai esty's government were, however, disappoin ed for on January 29, a dispatch from Mr. Marcy, dated 28th December, recapitulated the complaints of the government of the United States, and reiterated its demand. demand consisted in an application for the Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and NewYork.

Lord Clarendon then proceeds to review the laws upon the subject, and the policy of United States with regard to neutrality, contrasting it with that of England. "The real questions at issue, he says, are, first, whether the British government anticipated any violation of the neutrality laws of the United States: or, in the second place, whether, if the British government did not order or contemplate such a violation, those laws were riolated by persons acting under the authority and approbation of that government; and lastly, whether, if any violation of the United States law did take place, sufficient satisfaction has been given to the government of that country.

In reply, Lord Clarendon asserts:

1st. That the British government neither ordered nor contemplated any violation of the neutrality laws, but issued positive orders and

directions to the contrary. 2dly. Mr. Maroy alleges that notwithstanding these orders of the British Government, the United States the statements and declaratheir officers did do that which was a violation of the neutrality of the United States, and Mr. Marcy further makes this specific charge against Mr. Crampton and the Consuls. Before the undersigned proceeds to reply to Mr. Marcy's note of the 28th December, he

must notice an erroneous construction which Mr. Marcy has there put upon a passage in a despatch of the 12th of April, 1855, from the undersigned to Mr. Crampton, which was communicated to him by Mr. Marcy. The that law and these rights had been infiinged by British agents. If such had been the case passage is as follows: "I entirely approve of your proceedings, as reported in your despatch No. 57 of the 12th ult., with reference to the proposed onlistment in the Queen's service of foreigners and Brit-

ish subjects in the United States. Mr. Marcy assumes and argues upon the assumption that the meaning of this passage was, that the which were approved of by her Majesty's government, were to take place within the United States; whereas, the sentence, according to its o foreigners and States will soon for the first time learn that he United States. Her Majesty's Minister at Washington and bvious meaning, relates to British subjects resident in the United States. "The word 'in' has reference to the place Her Majesty's Consul at Cincinnati where they resided, and not to the place where they were to be enlisted; and if any doubt they have not committed any of the acts that could arise on this point, that doubt must i have been removed by the concluding passage, which adverts to the neutrality law of the also for the first time, have an opportu-United States, and says that her Majesty's government would on no account run any risk of infringing that law. This construction of the passage under consideration does not against evidence upon which no reliance ought to be placed. The undersigned cannot but United States, and says that her Majesty's appear to have occured to Mr. Marcy at the express the earnest hope of her Majesty's ine when the despatch of the undersigned of 12th of April was communicated to him by Mr. Lumley So far from it, Mr. Marcy expressed to Mr. Lumley his satisfaction with

that despatch, and desired that he might be furnished with a copy of it, in order that he might show it to his colleagues. The undersigned must also further observe that Mr. Marcy, in the same despatch, has misconceived the meaning of an expression used by the undersigned in making an offer, above referred to that any man who might have been enlisted within should be immediately discharged and sent back. The reference there made to British law was merely intended to indicate that if persons had been enlisted under the circumstances supposed, such enlistment would have at variance with British as well with American law: but the undersigned did not mean that respect would not be law of the United States alone, should that law appear to have been violated in a single

case. Such being the state of this matter, it is obvious that the British government cannot justly be charged with any disregard to the had taken place, of very nearly twenty-five policy of the United States, nor with any distheir sovereign rights, by taking into the Queen's military service any persons freely and without contract or engagement, into a British territory, might there be willing

The real questions at issue between Her Majesty's government and that of the United i are, whether the British government offered or contemplated any violation of the neutrality laws of the United States; whether, if the British government did not order or con-template such violation, those laws were nev-ertheless violated by persons acting with the authority or approbation of the British government; and lastly, whether if any violation of the law of the United States did take place, sufficient satisfaction had been given to the

government of that country.

'In regard to the first point, the British government neither ordered nor contemplated any violation whatever of the laws of States, but, on the contrary issued the most positive and repeated orders that those laws should not be infringed by any person acting

under their authority.
"In regard to the second point, Mr. Marcy alleges that notwithstanding the orders of the British government, officers and agents of that government did within the United States do things which were a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States; and Mr. Marcy specifically makes this charge against Mr Crampton, by her Majesty's minister at Washington, and against her Majesty's Consuls at Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York.

"With respect to Mr. Crampton, the under signed has to state, Mr. Crampton positively and distinctly denies the charge brot' against him; he declares that he never hired or retained, or engaged, a single person within the U. States for the service of her Majesty, and that he never countenanced or encouraged any violation of the law of the United States. That charge brought against Mr. Crampton is mainly founded upon evidence given by Strobel on the trial of Hertz, and the so-called confession

of Hertz himself."

"One of these persons, Strobel, in consequence of his misconduct, dismissed from emloyment by the Lieutenant Governor of No-Scotia, at Halifax, afterwards applied to Mr. Crampton, and endeavored to extort monthe State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of three railroads therein, embracing disregarded. The undersigned has the honor ey from him by a threat, which was, of course, an age and position for the Presidency. We Mighty faults may be shown by the demagogue's art. to transmit, as inclosures to this note, documents which sufficiently prove that both Stro-, is even now beginning to settle down upon bel and Hertz are wholly unworthy of credit. the history of our country for the last twenty It is impossible for her Majesty's government years, whether the people have acted wisely to set the assertions of such men as these in nutting aside our heat Statesman and ele-

against the declaration of Mr. Crampton, a man of unquestionable honor. 'The undersigned must, indeed, remark that the whole proceedings in regard to the trial of little or no experience in the mangement of Hertz, was of such a nature that whilst her Majesty's Minister and her Majesty's Consuls might be, and, indeed, were inculpated, by the evidence of unscrupulous witnesses, that Minister and those Consuls had not any means or litical philosophy of the day is already arousany opportunity of rebutting the charges which were thus incidentally and indirectly brought against them,

With regard to her Majesty's Consuls at Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York, they future. An adhesion to such a policy will all equally deny the charges which have been brought against them, and they declare road is infinitely ahead in its receipts per mile | that they have in no way whatever infringed the laws of the United States. "With respect to Mr. Rowcroft, her Majes-

ty's Consul at Cincinnati, the undersigned CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS. has to observe that legal proceedings against that gentleman are still pending. As to the origin, character and nature of these proceed

obtained of the character of Hertz, will

Majesty in giving credit to Mr. Mathew.

men as Hertz and Strobel.

Laws of the United States.

Her Majesty's Government.

law and sovereign rights of the

had not been respected by Her Majesty's gov-ernment, and relying upon the evidence deemed to be trustworthy, they believed that

ty's government would not have hesitated

not to respect the sovereign rights of the Uni-

delphia and New York, solemnly affirm that

"The government of the United States now,

rances may prove satisfactory to the govern-

ment of the United States, and effectually re-

move any annrehension which may have hith.

erto existed, and he cannot doubt that such a

result-will afford as much pleasure to the gov-

untries which are bound by stronger ties or

relations of perfect cordiality and friendship.

publication, Dr. Robert Hunter recurs to this

interesting subject, and shows from the sta-

a more direct, simple, and common sense

CORRECT DOCTRINE.—The following is an

extract of an able article recently published

in the Georgia Times on the subject of the

men so lately removed from among us-Cal-

houn, Clay, Webster, Wright, &., that is of

solemnly appeal to that soher judgment, that

vating over their heads comparatively obscure

Mr. Buchanan is among the very few sur-

vivors of the compeers of those great and good In the quiet of Wheatland, he rests like a sage,

treatment. More than a year ago we stated

tion is now coming to pass.

next Presidency:

quarter exceeded thirty-one per cent.

"The Undersigned, etc., "Clarendon.

ernment of the United States, as to the

have been imputed to them.

nited States

in regard to the Maury was in strict perform-

tate to concur with the government of he

With respect to Mr. Barclay, her Mnies

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—More INCENDIARISM.—On yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the slarm of fire, which proved to be Spreener's Stable, at the rear of the Hotel, and near the office of the Intelligencer. Before the fire was subdued, it destroyed Spreeher's, Killinger's and Lechier's Stables, with all their contents, except the horses which were saved. There being a pretty stiff breeze of wind blowing at the time from the morth and north-east, the travern buildings of Messrs, Cox, Killinger's and Lechier, and the develope of the Spreeher's, Killinger's and the streem to uniform the morth and north-east, the travern buildings of Messrs, Cox, Killinger and Dr. Parry, and the corner of Mr. McClure, were in imminent danger, and were several times on fire, but, by the extraordinary exertions of the firemen, who deserve all praise for their prompt and efficient services, these buildings were saved.

The fell spirit of incendiarism is abroad in this community, and it behooves our City authorities and the citi. ings, the undersigned might have much to sny; but, as they are still pending, he abstain from doing so. He must, however, he permitted to remark that it would at all events. be inconsistent with the plainest principles of ustice to assume as established charges which are still the subject matter of indical inves-The accusation against Mr. Mathew, her y upon assertions made by Hertz. These asertions are positively denied by Mr. Mathew; and her Majesty's government can searcely believe that the government of the United

munity, and it behooves our City authorities and the citizens generally to take prompt action and adopt some measures without delay, by which it can be arrested before some still more destructive fires occur. The Councils to a beautiful to the control of the writer to declare, in that Convention, sixteen successive ballots for the distinguished son of Pennsylvania. munity, and it behooves our City authorities and the citizens generally to take prompt action and adopt some measures without delay, by which it can be arrested before some still more destructive fires occur. The Councils, too, should expedite, if possible, the completion of the new Engine at the Water Works, so that a full supply of water will always be in the Basins. This is the more important at such a time when incendiarism is prevalent, and when there is a me indication of a dry season.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF OUR CITY.—The spirit of imprevement is still rife in our good old city. Buildings are being creeted in all quarters, and many of them fine structures. We are bound to go ahead. There is no such word as "can't" or "won't" in the vocabulary of our enterprizing citizons. States, with the knowledge which it will have ty's Consul at New York, he declared that he either favored the alleged recruiting, nor

participated in it, nor was informed of the hiring, retaining or engaging any man for that "Her Majesty's government cannot but accept the denial of these gentlemen as more worthy of belief than the evidence of such

But Mr. Marcy considers that the conduct of Mr. Barclay in the affair of the barque Maury ought to be an additional reason, why her Majesty's government should recall him. Upon this the undersigned must observe that Mr. Barclay received information on oath from persons in the service of the United States leading to the belief that the barque Maury

was fitted out with designs hostile to British interests, and at variance with the Neutrality 'It was Mr. Burclay's bounden duty to communicate that information without delay to her majesty's Minister at Washington .-Mr. Barclay did so, and his direct action in the matter was then at an end. Mr. Crampton submitted this information to the proper

thorities of the United States, in order that they might determine what proceedings, if any, it might be right to take thereupon. The in any city, of our size, are there stores equal to those of the Messrs. Lane, Bair, Herr. Wentz, Hager, Rothurmel, omeers of the L. States considered the prima facie case against the Maury to be sufficient to call for proceed. Long, Weighens Waylan, &c., &c. There are others equally deserving of notice, and we shall, perhaps, refer to them as to call for proceedings on their part. Such proceedings were accordingly instituted by some future time. em, and not by Mr. Barclay, whose conduct We have thus given a slight notice of the improving

condition of our city, sufficient, however, to let world and the rest of mankind" know that we are still nce of his duty, and received the approval of oing ahead and prospering. With regard to the last point the under-LETHERAN SYNOD.—This religious body signed must refer to the offers of satisfaction. closed its labors on Thursday evening last, after a very and to the explanations already made, and to narmonious and interesting session of several days. The the expressions of the sincere regret of her Ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. She Majesty's government, if, contrary to their intentions, and their reiterated directions, of Gettysburg, and four candidates for the ministry were

there has been any infringement of the laws of the United States. The undersigned has now had the satisfac tion of communicating to the government of THE "FENCIBLES."-The election for officers tions of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and of Her Majesty's Consuls at Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York, as to the conduct and the following gentlemen were elected to fill the other posts, and we have no doubt they will faithfully prepare imputed to them. The government of the United States had been led to suppose that the

ordained. The members of the Synod, by their gentlemanly

bearing and christian manner, won the respect of our citi

in this "time of peace for war:" 1st Lieutenant—Emlen Franklin. 2d do. Michael H. Loche

the government of the United States would have been entitled to demand, and Her Majestheir first full dress parade on the 4th of July next. HOME AGAIN,-Mr. Buchanan reached his afford the most ample satisfaction, for no dis

home at Wheatland, on Wednesday afternoon, in excellent credit can attach to the frank admission and health and spirits, and much pleased with the courtesies complete reparation of an unquestionable extended to him during his absence. wrong.
"Her Majesty's Government, however, une-ANNIVERSARY.—The 21st Anniversary of the Senate, when the venerable Case pronounced the above

hall will, no doubt, be filled, to its utmost capacity, by the people of Massachusetts in particular to decide, whether or beauty and intelligence of the city.

people of Massachusetts in particular to decide, whether or not, they will be continued to be represented in the Senate ted States, and the Government of the United PRO BONO PUBLICO.—The Court of Quarter Sessions issued the following rule, last week, and directed Union, has not committed the overt act of treason, yet, he its publication in the Inland Daily, Examiner, and Volks. has openly proclaimed his treason, by saying "is thy ser

"COURT OF GUARTER SLESSIONS, May 20, 1856.
"It is ordered by the Court that the applications under the act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating fluores," passed the 31 March, 1856, for licenses to venders of vinous, spiritous, malt or brewed liquors, either with or the people of Massachusetts, we defer to them the of vinous, spiritous, market or brewed liquors, either with or

without other goods, wares and merchandize, in quantities not less than one gallon, shall be heard on the fourth Mon-day of June next, agreeably to the said act." THE BIGLER BROTHERS .- Several distinguished strangers have been to see Mr. Buchanan, since his return from Washington. On yesterday, the ex-Gov-ernors John Bigler, of California, and William Bigler. her Majesty, by putting an end to the differ-ence which has been deeply regretted by her Majesty's Government; for there are no two now U. S. Sanator, called to see him. They dined at

FOR CINCINNATI .-- The "Keystone Club," by higher considerations than the U. States of Philadelphia, bound for Cincinnati, will pass through and Great Britain, to maintain unbroken the this city on Thursday night next. They will be accompanied by Beck's superb Band. A large number of our citizens, both from the city and county, intend leaving for Cincinnati during the week --We wish them a pleasant and safe journey

The New York Commercial Advertiser, New Drug Store -- We call attention to paper of commanding influence, observes the advertisement of Dr. Waylan. His establishment, No. that in the January number of Hunter's Med- 60 North Queen street—the taste and neatness in which the discharge of men, to the principles of the ical Specialist, it was shown by a comparison it is fitted up, of which we gave a short notice last weekis supplied with every article needed in the Drug business. of the City Inspector's reports for the last The Mineral Water, furnished at this establishment, is of a short time. We think he should be dismost superior quality. The whole establishment is under missed, and regret that Mr. Crimpton is not made an exthree months of 1855, with the corresponding a most superior quality. The whole establishment is under months of the two preceding years, that a the charge of a gentleman who has bed many years' exdiminution in the mortality from consumption perience in that line of business.

WATCHES, &c .- The attention of our readper cent. In the April number of the same ers is called to the advertisement of Miller's Watch & Jew- ton have exchanged several notes of late, but with wha elry Establishment, No. 22 West King street. Mr. Miller, and his gentlemanly assistants, Messrs. Eberman and Gillespie, take pleasure in showing the large stock of splendid

tistics furnished by the City Inspector's reports that the diminution in the number of More Fire Improvements.—Our neighbor deaths from consumption during the past SKILES has purchased the property owned, and tately occu-pied, by the Lancaster County Bank, and is engaged tearing out the front of the same, and intends replacing it by Dr. Hunter remarks :- There is scarcely a town or hamlet throughout the Union from tention to remove his Grocery Store. Mr. Skiles is a young which consumptives have not come to submit gentleman of energy and perseverance, and this outlay will their cases to our care. This general resort no doubt, be amply remunerated by an increased custom. to inhalation could not be unproductive of on his property, in East King street, by putting in an iron results. If our treatment had been unsucces- front, and otherwise beautifying the building.

ful, it must have increased the mortality. If ment is the order of the day. So we go. Notice.-We learn that Mr. John Myers, successful, it could not but diminish it in proportion to that success. None who are at all of Earl Township, is making an effort to remove the place acquainted with the magnitude of our practice of holding the elections, in that Township, from the centre acquainted with the magnitude of our practice will deny that it has been, during the past two been requested to make this statement for the information years, sufficient to exert the most decided inof the people interested; and, also, to say that although the house in which the elections have hitherto been held the house in which he had the house held the house he had the house held the held the house held the held the house held the house held the fluence on the bills of mortality, not only of the house in which the elections have hitherto been has ceased to be kept as a public house, the present ow are desirous to retain the elections there, and will end to accommodate the voters to the best of their ability. Baltimore and Boston. That that influence

BUCHANAN.

BY BON. facts, not only legitimate, but, we think, una- He's the man of the age, and his glory and station He owes not to battle, or thunder of cannon: roidable; and we claim it not on any personal But the years of head-toil in the cause of his nation. grounds, but as the natural result of adopting with fame have encircled the name of Buchanau For a nation of freemen, the time has gone by, When prudence in frenzied excitement forgets.

in one of our published letters, that "if every The plans of success which a statesman begets case of consumption in this city were placed . Let our warriors be honored with titles when due. under judicious treatment by inhalation, with-With plaudits and love in a perfect ovation. in two years the mortality from this disease But the statesmen, the able, the tried, and the true Are fitted the best for executive station. would be diminished one-half." This predic-

'Mid the great of Old England he stood unabashed.

That the heroes of battle but rarely supply

Determined and faithful, pacific and bland, And the glory and might of his intellect flasher The splendor of fame on his own native land In the quiet of Wheatland rests like a sage, The ablest compatriot of Webster and Clay. As injustice to them, darkens history's page, Be true to the great who are living to-day.

In repose 'neath the shadow of oak and of cin With his vigor of youth and his wisdom of age, His country hath need of his hand at the helm Twere better that men, without sin fixed the blame If he erred, 'twas a fault of the head not the heart. For he's true to his country, and true to his fame. He 's the man of the age, and his glory and station, He owes not to battle, or thunder of cannon,, in putting aside our best Statesmen, and ele- But the years of head-toll in the cause of the nation With fame have encircled the name of Buchanan

the temperature of the mangement of great political questions, either of domestic or foreign policy. We gladly indulge the hope that the good sense, that the sound 'political philosophy of the day is already arous ing itself against the future pursuit of such a course. We solemnly believe that it is fraught with the greatest evils to the country in the future. An adhesion to such a policy will tend to the subversion of the morals of all men; for as it is now being practised, upon the very fact of prominence, preeminent distinction eliminates our Statemen from the possibility of becoming President.

Ephrata. Pa.

Ephrata. Pa.

The Kaness Tsouries.—The accounts that come from Kansas of the renewd troubles there are so exaggerated by correspondents that but little reliance can be placed therein. We have looked in vain for any detail of the rection that the form as to be most thoroughly given over to lying. The only facts to be unquestioned are that the whole of the pretended Free State officers have been indicted for tree-too. That Governors Robinson and Reeder fled to avoid arrest, and would be returned to Kansas, whilst the place of concealment of the latter was unknown. A high degree of concealment of the latter was unknown. A high degree of concealment of the latter was unknown. A high degree of concealment of the latter was unknown. A high degree of concealment of the latter was unknown. A high degree of concealment of the latter was unknown. A high degree of concealment of the latter was unknown. A high degree of concealment of the latter was unknown. A high degree of concealment of the latter was unknown. A high degree of concealment of the latter was unknown. A high degree of concealment of the latter to make the facts rubservient to the writer to make the facts rubservient to the returned to make the facts rubservient to be unquestioned are that the whole of the pretended Free State officers have been indicted for tree-too. That Governors Robinson and Reeder fled to avoid arrest, and the work of the resol

Mr. Buchanan in Maine. lence of the Intelligence

structure. We are bound to go ahead. There is no such word as "can't" or "won't" in the vocabulary of our enterprizing citizons.

But there is still a great deal of room for improvement. Many of the streets need to be macadamized. Why don't the "city fathers" take action in this important matter.

We can see no good reason in postponing from year to year the improvement of the streets, for improved they must be at some time or other, and the sconer the better.

We have now a population of about 17.000, and our inhabitants are a sobor, industrious, intelligent and energetic people, who, when they "put their shoulders to the wheel," will push any enterprize through. For example, look at our midst, giving employment to hundreds of men and women. Cotton Mills and Locomotive Works. Whilst other cities are talking about such enterprizes we have them in our midst, giving employment to hundreds of men and women. Lancaster has always had a high reputation as a manufacturing town, and we don't think there is the least danger of losing it.

Our public buildings will compare favorably with those of any other city, and, indeed, surpass those in many city, of our size, are there stores equal to those of the Messrs. Lane, Balr, Herr. Wentz, Hager, Rotharmel, Lane, Welchors Washlow & Washlows Washlows & Chaper and the rough convention, and the whole convention as a second district are added to the elegates will and the was of stores we are not easily equalled. Where it may of stores we are not easily equalled. The many city, of our size, are there stores equal to those of the Messrs. Lane, Balr, Herr. Wentz, Hager, Rotharmel, Lane Weshlows Washlows & Chaper are darked and second district is good for three thousand majority. Among the pronunent delegation in the last Aximinal Convention and our delegation in the last Aximinal Convention and our delegation in the last Aximinal Convention.

act in harmony with the instructions. With Duchanan the second district is good for three thousand majority."

Among the prominent delegatels was Hon, V. D. Parris, chairman of our delegation in this last National Convention, and now Mail Agent for New England. The expressions quoted from the letter of my Oxford-friend will apply to the whole State. It is as unquisitioned as the day that the democracy of Maine are almost unanimous for Mr. Buchanan. Let the Convention but houndard him, and from our hill sides, out of our cultivated valles, from the shop of the artizan, and from the sex aboves where our ships arresared to the music of thousands of hammers, there would an in a doubt of ice, where once would not not a doubt of ice, where one would not not be set on the sex of the sex o of the ATLEAR, and from the sea shores where our ships are rearred to the music of thousands of hammers, there would go up a shout of jey whose echo would not die away until the nation had placed her most Illstinguished son in the foremost position of honor the world can offer to man. Let our orifamb bear the henored name of BUCHANAN, and to that sign we will conquer.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. To the Editors of the Intelligencer, dated Washington May 22d, 1856.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., on Monday and Tuesday last, con sumed about six hours in making a speech against the This speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, was mainly devoted to much personal abuse of the President of the I of this fine military company took place on last night week.

The veteran Duchman was unanimously elected Captain,

Gen. Stringfellow of Kansas, together with considerable invective of censure upon the Senster from South Carolina. Judge Butler, who has been called home on urgent busi ness; consequently, Senator Summer felt at liberty to level his anathemas at the venerable and absent Senator. This speech will be reported, and, of course, the language and formity to the American people. The venerable and patriotic Cass, that noble emblem of the upright citizen and firm and consistent friend of the Union of these States-The company is still increasing in numbers and profici-oncy in the various evolutions of drill, and expect to make when Mr. Summer had finished his speech arose in the Senate, in all the solemn attitude of outraged of outraged "ner's speech with count regret and surprise-he regarded " it as the most un American and un-patriotic speech tha "he had ever heard upon this floor, and he hoped he migh nover hear such another here or elswhere

ou may judge. Messrs. Editors, of the intense feeling is quivocally disclaim any intention either to in-, the Diagnothian Literary Society, of Franklin and Marshall opinion upon the speech, as delivered by Mr. Suniner.—We fringe the law or to disregard the policy or College, will take place on Friday evening next, at Fulton leave the subject for the solemn consideration of the peo-Hall. The exercise will be exceedingly interesting. The of the people of the Union. It is for them to say, and the of the U. States by an open and arowed enemy to the Union and, (from which circumstance, it is presumed, that the vant a dog, that he will do this thing,"—that, is, obey the readers of the Intelligencer, who are mostly Democrats, are not intended to be benefited by the rule!) "that all law of the land in bold and defiant forms on Tuesday evening last:—consequently, if the overt, act of treason has persons intended to be beneficially of a life mean of this kind to the ming last:—consequently, if the overt, act of treason has said court may proceed according to the Act of Assembly: further consideration of Mr. Summer and of his future pu

> action of the Navy Board, and, in an able and just argu ment complained of the injustice that had been done t many of the meritorious officers, stricken down by their wers of the Navy without a trial and without a how

The President having vetoed two important internal Improvement Bills, one, in the State of Michigan, and the other for improving the navigation of mouths of the Mis sippi River, Mr. Benjamin, of Lal, condemued the veto in a short but pungent address. Mr. Toombs, of Ga. defend the veto, but, without concluding his speech, the subjecwas further postponed.

The death of J.G. Miller, of Missourl, a member of the

House, was announced in both houses on yesterday, and then they adjourned at an early hour until today. The Crampton matter and our Executive, are about statu-quo, as far as can be learned from developments in the We believe that Mr. Grampton will from his duties as a minister, but, it appears, that the late letter from Lord Clarendon has postponed the subject of dismissal for a short time. We think he should be dis ample at once for his deceptive conduct on the enlistment question, and, for his perversion of language and misapplication of terms, that, he has ascribed to our distinguished result we cannot find out to our own satisfaction.

The Kansas difficulty is getting to be a very serious fair, if indeed, the accounts recolved from that Territory can be relied upon. But, they should be received with many degrees of allowance of fault on both sides; for, where there is so much conflict of opinion, it is not to be expected but, that some cause for trouble has arisen by the injudicious action of bad men on both sides of the unfortunate divisions by which the people of Kansas are at this time se unnecessarily divided. And divided truly for no practical good to either party. We still believe, that, if the people of Kansas could be left to themselves and to manage their own territorial matters, the difficulties would and could be

The delegates to the Cincinnati Convention are pouring Into this city, by sixes, sevens and dozens. There are now here not less than forty delegates from various States.— Much good feeling prevails among them, although there appears some division of sentiment as to the man to be seected, but no division of correct principle by which the selection shall be made. Mr. Buchanan is a general favor-ite, and as I speak of these things from what I know, he has decidedly the people's delegates in his favor as their first choice for the nomination. But the Convention will soon e in session, and all doubt from their action will be at an end. Let unanimity and democratic harmony prevail in the Cincinnati Convention,—then "all will be well" in the approaching contest. We believe that this expectation vill be realized, consequently of this harmony the demo ratic nomines will be triumphantly elected.

of the House and Mr. Sumner engaged in conversation on the Senate floor. To be sure, at the time, the Senate had adjourned; what the conversation was cannot be detailed. but suddenly a conflict between them engued, and before the parties could be separated Mr. Brooks had pounded Mr. Summer well with a small cane which drew blood profusely. Mr. Brooks, of the House, is nophew to the venerable and much respected Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and this rencontre cannot be ascribed to any other cause, than from the ribaldry and abuse so unjustly heaped upon the head of senator Butler by Mr. Summer in his speech on Tuesday evening last. Mr. Brooks will have to appear before a magistrate to-day to answer for this attack upon Ma Sumper, but what will be the result is not for me to deter mine. Mr. Sumner's friends are quite indignant at the attack he received from Mr. Brooks, and held a large meeting in the Hall last evening upon the sufficet. An outrage against the law is not to be defended particularly as having ocred in the Senate Chamber, although the Senate was not in session, yet, notwithstanding the aggrivated attack of Mr. Summer upon the venerable Senator of South Carolina, his relative. Mr. Brooks, it is conceded, should have chosen some other place to chastise Mr. Sumner, than the Senate Chamber. The licentiousness of debate is the only cause for this unfortunate occurrence. Freedom of debate should be telerated everywhere and is but, of late, is begetting its own reward, and destroying the harmony of political recipricity of feeling between citi zens of different sections of the Union. It is that a move will be made in the House by the "dark-re publicans," to expel Mr. Brooks; this I doubt, and if made. will not be successful by long odds. Two-thirds of the House cannot be obtained for any such purpose. MCFARLAND.

THE SHARES IN THE RIDGWAY FARM AND COAL Co., have been raised from two hundred dollars to three hundred dollars after the first of June. This has been done in consequence of the great rise in good Elk County Lands within the past year. It forms a fine tract of the best coal as well as farming land, and the property in the vicinity is much higher. It is principally bought up by coal companies. In a short time it will no doubt be taken out of the market entirely by capitalists. The company sells at the old rate until the first of