## ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

*Arrival of Col. Benton—Grand Ratification Meeting—Great Enthusiasm for Buchanan and Breckinridge—The old Line Whigs falling into line for Buchanan—his prospects—his election a fixed fact—the duty of every Pennsylvanian, &c., &c., &c., &c.*

ST. LOUIS, June 23, 1856.

There seems to be no abatement in the general hurrah for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. The people are still talking about the nominations, and the Democrats continue to rejoice and ratify the action of the Convention.

Col. Benton has at last arrived, and when the boat touched the landing, on Thursday morning last, having on board the distinguished ex-Senator, a salute of one hundred guns was fired. He was escorted by a committee to Barnum's hotel—having declined any further public demonstration.

On last Saturday night the Benton Democratic party held their ratification meeting in Washington Square, where not hundreds, but thousands of human beings assembled, to hear "Old Tom"—as he is familiarly called—on the great topics of the day. Mr. John H. Lightner, formerly a Lancaster county Democrat, and a staunch advocate and admirer of your own favorite son—who has from *first to last* been a Buchanan man—was called to the Chair, and in a brief and pointed speech, stated the object of the meeting—which was to ratify the nomination of Buchanan and Breckinridge as standard bearers of the National Democracy, and Col. Benton as Governor of Missouri. Mr. Lightner then introduced "Old Bullion," who came forward in his usual dignified manner, when three long and loud cheers went up for Benton. He went on to show how the opposition worked at Cincinnati to defeat Buchanan—he said they were determined to kill him if possible, and if they could not succeed in that, why, then make him President. He explained the cause of the Benton delegation—who were for Buchanan all the time—not being admitted to seats. He showed that the antics voted against Buchanan from the first, and if *they* could have killed him off they would have done so, but Mr. Buchanan's friends were too strong—both in and outside, and they were finally whipped into his support, when their votes were not needed. He re-asserted his views on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—he opposed its repeal, but *now stood on that question with Mr. Buchanan*—no more agitation of the Slavery question. Upon this point he was repeatedly cheered.

He said he had been asked what he intended to do, now that his son-in-law, Mr. Fremont, was a candidate for the Presidency? He remarked that he had never asked for a government place for any of his family, and when he said a thing he would do it, and when his country called for his aid, *he knew no family ties—he would go and lead for Mr. Buchanan in opposition to all parties, and know no family ties in such a contest, where the preservation of the Union and the Constitution was at stake.* He would vote for Mr. Buchanan, and called upon every man present to put a shoulder to the wheel, not only vote for the veteran statesman, but to give him their support in carrying out the great principles of the Democratic party. Mr. Buchanan, he said was certain of being elected, and the duties devolving upon him, as the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Republic would be far greater than that falling upon any former administration. But Buchanan was the man, and and what he did would be for his country's good. Col. Benton touched all the points of the questions of the day, and was listened through his entire speech with great attention, and much enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed. Resolutions were offered and adopted endorsing Buchanan and Breckinridge, and Col. Benton for Governor of Missouri. A torch light procession was formed, and with bands of music and appropriate transparencies—paraded through the principal streets, shouting for the National and state nominations.

The most flattering and gratifying intelligence reaches us from every quarter, and Mr. Buchanan is hailed as the Nation's choice. A gentleman just from New Orleans informs us that Mr. B. will carry Louisiana by a larger vote than that given to any other man. Mr. Douglas would have got the entire Democratic vote, and is quite a favorite there; but Buchanan, the old Pennsylvania Wheel Horse, is the man for the times, and he will not only obtain the full Democratic vote, but nearly that of the entire old Whig party. Fillmore is out of the question—there is not the remotest chance for his carrying a solitary state. They are dropping him in the South thick and fast since the nomination of Fremont—for the Southern K. N's are bitterly opposed to Black Republicanism, and acknowledge that the only way to kill off and break down that sectional fanatical abolition faction, is to vote straight out for the Democratic nominees, which they will eventually do. Mr. Buchanan will sweep every Southern and Slave State—the platform is too firm, and constructed out of such timber, that the Southerners cannot resist the opportunity of emphatically barking upon it. Mr. Henry Hambright, formerly of your city, but recently a citizen of Louisville, Ky., who is now in this city, told us at the meeting on Saturday night, that Mr. Buchanan will as certain carry Kentucky as the day of election arrives. He says he never did see such unanimity among the old line Whigs in favor of any one man, as that now centered upon Mr. Buchanan. He says old Henry Clay Whigs, who could not be induced to leave the good old Whig ship for that of Know-Nothingism, are now throwing up their hats for "Pennsylvania's Favorite Son," and will give him such a vote in old Kentucky as will astonish even Pennsylvania herself. And, to show to the Whigs of Lancaster County, that the Whigs of Kentucky—no one will certainly doubt their firmness to Whig principles—are determined to stand by the Union and the Constitution, so far as that State is concerned, the *Courier*, an old Henry Clay organ of Kentucky, has come out boldly and manfully for the Democratic nominee, because it reflects the will and wishes of that party. The following standing notice we clip from the Louisville (Whig) *Courier*:

"NOT TAKEN YET.—The $1,000 bet offered in the *Courier* a few days since, that Kentucky would vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge in November next, has not yet been taken. We now have still further inducements to offer. We will pay $50 in gold to the person who will accept the proposition and put up the money, or the same amount to any one who will bring such a customer to this office."

The Whigs of Illinois, the Whigs of Missouri, of Tennessee, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, and, in short, the Whig party of all the Southern and Western States have made up their minds to vote for Mr. Buchanan, and, mark the prediction, he will go into the White House with a larger vote than that given to any other man. His election is no longer a doubt—Missouri will roll up from 12,000 to 15,000 majority; Illinois and Indiana will probably beat this, but we will contend for the "horns." Let the Whigs of the "Keystone," and particularly of Lancaster county, stand side by side with their party in other States—let State pride, if nothing more, induce them to rally around the first candidate Pennsylvania has ever had, and give Mr. Buchanan the 60,000 majority he is entitled to at their hands. He will be elected without Pennsylvania, therefore there is no use in voting against him, simply because he is a *Democrat*, when the platform which he stands upon could not have been made better for the Whig party were the Jamented Webster and Clay alive to drive the nails in every plank. Let State pride induce every Whig of Pennsylvania to rally around the Buchanan flag, for every Pennsylvanian from Maine to California hails the nomination with pride, and considers it a great honor—no matter what might have been their former political preferences—not only to Mr. Buchanan, but to the State, let the citizens of the State do likewise.

C. F. Jackson, of Jackson resolution notoriety, has been nominated by the Anti-Benton faction for Congress in the 6th district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John C. Miller.

The K. N's and Blacks of Illinois have united against the Democracy.

Lt. Governor Hardy, of Kentucky, died at his residence on Thursday week.

The Governor of this State has refused to interfere with the judgment of the Court in the case of O'Bennis, he will therefore be sent to the Penitentiary. He is allowed ten days to settle up his affairs.

The Louisville Penitentiary, located at Baton Rogue, was partially destroyed by fire on the 24 inst. There were over 350 convicts in the premises at the time, and the whole of them escaped injury. The loss is estimated at $125,000.

The Indiana Penitentiary was also partially burned during the past week. Loss from $16,000 to 20,000.

On the night of the 5th inst., five steamboats were consumed at the New Orleans wharf. Loss on boats about $50,000.

On Monday night last, quite a destructive fire broke out in this city, destroying three large stores, filled with goods, one was the Rectifying establishment of Hourman, Smith & Co.; the loss is estimated at $113,000.

Gov. Grimes of Iowa, has called an extra session of the Legislature of that State. The object of this session is not known.

The nomination of Fremont created scarcely the mention of his name in this quarter. He is a dead cock in the pit. There is nothing said about Fillmore or Fremont, the question seems to be what will be Buchanan's majority? What States will he carry, &c., &c.

Yours, OLD GUARD.

### The Hotel Harvest at Cincinnati.

The Rochester *Union* speaking of the excessive charges at the Burnett House during the Convention, instances some cases:

We hear of gentlemen being charged $5 a day board—though even at that price they could not get single rooms. Bills were made out in gross—and the sums were stated in round numbers. One of the delegations from New England paid some $250 for a small room for their conferences. The Hard delegation paid $450 for theirs. And the Softs paid $705 for room rent alone! [The Pennsylvania delegation paid over $400 for room rent.] In one of the two rooms occupied by the latter were several beds in which the delegates slept. But their board was probably the same as if their room rent was not already paid. Other delegations had corresponding bills to settle, but we doubt whether any other State suffered so much as New York."

The editor of the New York *News*, who was a delegate, also complains with great bitterness:

"In the principal hotel they were sleeping from three to fifteen in a room. They were charged at an average rate of four or five dollars a day for 'accommodations' of the most meagre description. They were depleted on every side. Landlords fleeced them, coachmen windled them, barkeepers passed counterfeit bills upon them—everybody made money out of them. To be a stranger was to be 'taken in' at Cincinnati, and Coleman's Burnett House was the place they knew best how to do it."

☞ The *Pittsburg Chronicle* (American) conceives that the nomination of Fremont ensures the election of Mr. Buchanan.

## WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Intelligencer, dated

WASHINGTON, June 27th, 1856.

In the Senate, on yesterday, a resolution was passed, terminating the present session of Congress on the 28th July following. It is not believed that the House will concur in this day of adjournment. In that event, we are under the impression, that the President will have the power to adjourn both houses until the first Monday in December next. Where there is a difference of opinion between the two houses, as to an adjournment, it is conceded that a prorogue of Congress is necessary, and that the President alone has the power to exercise that supervisory control.

We stated in our last, that Gen. Whitfield, and the Congressional Committee, sent to Kansas, had arrived in this city. We were in error as to the Committee. The Committee went on to New York via Buffalo, and are now there. This is a strange way of doing business in Kansas, to be ranging the country hunting up *black* republican testimony in the eastern States. This whole business proves, that, the majority in the House desire *their two* on the committee, Messrs. Howard and Sherman to range and roam the country, to obtain abolition testimony, against the citizens and their friends in the West. It is a curiousway to allay excitement, sectional excitement, that the House Committee will be thus engaged, instead of attending to their legitimate duties, pertaining to their mission of "peace and quietude," upon which they were sent to Kansas. However, there is a time for all idiosyncracies to end, and that time is not far distant, so far as the principles of the *dark* republican enemies of the Union of the States are concerned.

The present House majority, are so infatuated in their sectional madness, that their Committee have refused to include Kansas in the appropriation bill, and, I am told, that they intend to shut down Kansas in this way, so as to create as much uproar as possible; their object being thus made manifest, to beget a sectional war, and break up the Union of the States. That there are bad men among them, willing to do this act, we have no doubt, yet we should be far from believing that a majority of the representatives in the House, from the free States, are enemies to the Union of the States. That abolition one idea men are the enemies of the Union, we have positive evidence of the fact: indeed the speech of Mr. Sumner proves this beyond controversy, yet there are few men in public life that will go so far as Mr. Sumner in his unpatriotic assaults upon the institutions of our common country. And, we are happy to see, from the tone of public opinion, that there is a virtual change in the sentiment of many members of Congress in reference to their opinion in favor of the permanency of the Union. We hope the day is far distant, when this family of States shall be torn asunder by the mad ambition and abolition fanaticism of the few, who are stirring the strife of discord during the present times.

Messrs. Evans and Hunter, have both spoken the present week upon Kansas matters, in the Senate, in connection with the Sumner speech. They both condemned the manner and matter of that speech, and spoke feelingly of the consequences to the Union, if the principles of sectionalism, as advocated by Mr. Sumner, should not be stayed from further agitation. Mr. Foster, of Conn., delivered a speech in defence of Kansas admission as a State, and the general principles of the action of the Aid Societies. Mr. Foster was kind and aland, amiable and conciliatory in his argument, avoiding all rant and offensive language in his well arranged speech. Indeed, so hands-nicely did Mr. Foster acquit himself in his effort before the Senate, that he received the compliments of many Senators for the amiable and conciliatory manner he had conducted the debate.

Much enthusiasm pervades the democratic masses, all over the country, in favor of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge. Indeed, so universal is the sentiment of the people of the States in favor of our distinguished nominees, that even Bennett has said that Mr. Buchanan *may now* commence his arrangements preparatory to his removal to Washington on the 4th of March next. Bennett is disposed to be factious, but there is much more truth in this fact of expression than that his candidate, "Hickory and Old Fuss and Feathers," has been jerked, as where in the opposition convention, recently held to hand up a sectarian for his honest. The opposition are already beaten.

Yours, ALEXANDER.

### Mr. Fillmore on Black Republicanism—the election of Fremont and Dayton Deprecated—A Dissolution of the Union would be the inevitable consequence of an Abolition triumph—Patriotic Sentiments.

The following eloquent extract we take from the speech made by Mr. Fillmore to the Democratic committee, at Albany, on Thursday last:

Sir—You have been pleased to say, that I am the union of these States at heart. This, sir is most true, for it there be one object dearer to me than any other, it is the unity, prosperity, and glory of this great Republic, and I confess frankly, sir, that I fear it is in danger. I say nothing of any particular section, much less of the several candidates before the people. I presume they are all honorable men. But, sir, what do we see? An exasperated feeling between the North and the South on the subject of all topics, resulting in threatened and organized military array.

But this is not all, sir, we see a political party, presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, selected for the first time from the free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure, can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow, in case of success? (Cheers.) Can they have the madness, or the folly to believe that our southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a chief Magistrate. (Cheers.) Would he be required to follow the same rule pursued by those who elected him, in making his appointments.

If a man living south of 36 30 and Dixon's line be not worthy to be President and Vice President, would it be proper to select one from the same quarter, as one of the Cabinet Council, or to represent the nation in a foreign country? Or, indeed, to collect the revenue or administer the laws of the United States? If not, what new rules is the President to adopt in selecting men for office, that the people themselves discard in selecting him? These are serious but practical questions, and in order to appreciate them fully, it is only necessary to turn the tables upon ourselves.

Suppose that the South having a majority of the Electoral votes, should declare that they would only have slaveholders for President and Vice President and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think we would submit to it? No not for a moment. (Applause.) And do you believe that our southern brethren are less sensitive on the subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights? (Tremendous cheering.) If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken. And, therefore, you must see that if this sectional party succeeds, IT LEADS INEVITABLY TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THIS BEAUTIFUL FABRIC REARED BY OUR FOREFATHERS, CEMENTED BY THEIR BLOOD, AND BEQUEATHED TO US A PRICELESS INHERITANCE.

I tell you, my friends, that I speak warmly on this subject, for I feel that we are in danger. I am determined to make a clean breast of it. I will wash my hands of the consequences, whatever they may be; and I tell you that we are treading upon the brink of a volcano, that is liable at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the nation. I might be soft words, hold out delusive hopes, and thereby win votes. But I can never consent to be one thing to the North and another to the South. I should despise myself, if I should be guilty of such evasion. (Tremendous applause.) For my conscience would still ask, with the dramatic poet—

"Is there not some secret curse
Some hidden thunder rod with immortal wrath
To blast the wretch who owes his greatness
To his country's ruin. (Cheers.)

In the language of the lamented, immortal Clay—"I had rather be right than be President." (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.)

It seems to me impossible that those engaged in this, can have contemplated the awful consequences of success. If it breaks asunder the bonds of our Union, and spreads anarchy and civil war through the land, what is it less than moral treason? Law and common sense hold a man responsible for the natural consequences of his acts, and must not those who rent to the destruction of the government, be equally held responsible? (Applause.—And let me also add when this Union is divided, it will not be divided into two Republics or two Monarchies, but broken into fragments and at war with each other.

### News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, June 27, 1856.—Gov. Shannon arrived here last night. He authorizes the *Republican* to state that he has not resigned. He came to St. Louis to meet his wife, and will return to Kansas in the course of the week.—He reports all quiet in the Territory.

A letter to the *Republican*, from Westport, 24th inst., says a meeting was held there on Sunday to denounce the murder by the Indians of agent Gay. A committee was appointed to draft an address to the Governor of Missouri, informing him of the murder, and asking him to offer a reward for the apprehension of the murderers. Thirty-five citizens of Westport, the letter states, subscribed $750, in sums from $10 to $50 each, for the purpose of offering a suitable reward for the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

### IMPORTANT CALIFORNIA NEWS.
### $2,250,000 in Gold Coming.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—A despatch from below announces that the steamer Grenada has crossed the bar on her way up the river.—she will bring California dates to the 5th inst.

The Illinois left Aspinwall with $2,250,000 in gold, bound to New York. She has also 600 passengers.

It is understood that the Committee of Vigilance carried out the sentence of death against Casy and Cora, the two murderers in custody when the previous steamer sailed, both having been executed the following day.

Yankee Sullivan, with other notorious characters, had been arrested by the Vigilance Committee, and on the 1st inst. Sullivan committed suicide in his cell.

Martial law had been declared in San Francisco and the Governor was preparing to oppose the measures of the Committee, who still continue making arrests, and were determined to rid the city of all improper characters. The danger of a conflict is imminent.

A DUELIST.—Fremont, since he arrived at years of discretion, and just before he was elected to the Senate of the United States from California, made an arrangement for fighting a duel with Col. Mason, of the United States Dragoons, on terms more ferocious, savage and bloody than were ever before heard of in a civilized country. Particulars hereafter.—So says the Buffalo *Commercial*.

WHEAT IN CANADA.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Toronto, says, "large quantities of wheat are still in the hands of the Upper Canada farmers—probably not less than 5,000,000 of bushels. They have not had the good sense to sell when prices were at the highest. The extent of land under crop is greater than at any previous time."

### The Nomination of Col. Fremont.

Despite the warnings of all the more moderate men of the black republican party, and the wishes of all the comparatively conservative citizens who were casting longing glances towards that organization—despite the assertion of Thaddeus Stevens in the convention, that without Judge McLean was its candidate Pennsylvania would be lost by 50,000 majority in the fall, he was withdrawn under circumstances which strongly indicate his betrayal by pretended friends, for some unknown reasons.

In his place, that "enterprising young man," Col. Fremont, has received the nomination.—Destitute of qualifications, destitute of semblance of statesmanlike qualities, his only recommendation appears to have been that there was "a great deal of romance" about him.—This may be a weighty consideration with a marriageable a young lady in her teens in selecting a lover, but it would be an insult to the intelligence of the American people to suppose they would not require more solid and attractive qualities in a President. For the sake of Mr. Fremont's own fame, he should never have placed himself in a position which will render it necessary that the true history of his life should be made public, the veil of tinsel with which he has been bedecked rudely snatched aside, and the facts connected with his career exposed. His friends will be very apt to maintain a close silence upon his feats as an explorer, when the history of his blunders become known. They will not boast much of his Coschatope Pass, which eventually proved to be the highest peak but one of the Rocky mountains, nor of his favorite route for the Pacific Railroad, which on examination, proved so crooked that it received the soubriquet of the Ram's Horn Route—nor of the school of engineering which he established, viz: that the movements of the buffaloes were the best guide to the explorer—nor will they be apt to particularly laud the desertion of his corps in the midst of the perils into which he had led them, shut up in snow thirty feet deep, which occurred near Taos, in New Mexico.

Perhaps no man of his age has a more unfortunate record than Col. Fremont. He was court-martialled and dismissed from the army for insubordination—his financial transactions with the government funds will probably be found to be not at all times of the most creditable character—he failed as a politician; and, after serving a short time in the Senate, was superceded as soon as he became fairly known by the people of California—and altogether, though he may be a very fast, a very romantic, and a very enterprising young man, he will find that no "Buffalo engineering" will take him within hailing distance of the White House—that obstacles, high and insurmountable as his famous *pass*, will rise before him—and that his political "Ram's Horn Route" will lead him into difficulties as inextricable as those by which he was surrounded when he deserted his companions in the snow at Taos.—*Pennsylvanian.*

### A Snake Scotched.

The New York *Tribune* of Wednesday, contains an article against the Democratic party, its nominees, and its platform, which it states appeared in "*Die Freie Presse*, a Democratic German paper of Philadelphia." We will here state for the benefit of the *Tribune*, and all Black Republican croakers in Bucks county, who may choose to see that paper, that there are but three German newspapers published in Philadelphia—only one of which is Democratic, or ever has been, and that is the "*Philadelphia Demokrat.*" The names of the two other German papers of that city are "*Die Freie Presse*" and "*Wochenblatt*," both of which opposed the election of Franklin Pierce, and have always opposed the Democratic party in principle and detail. We already plainly see, that one of the main planks of the platform of our opponents in the present campaign is "brag and bluster," and we intend to be prepared to meet their system of guerilla warfare at the threshold. There is not one *Democratic* paper within our knowledge, either east, west, north or south, English or German, that does not fling the banner of *Buchanan, Breckinridge* and *Democracy* to the breeze, and is doing gallant service under its graceful folds.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

### First Gun for Fremont:

The nomination of the "enterprising young man" falls as motionless as a log. The Baltimore *American*, a high toned and ably conducted paper, neutral or old line Whig, thus speaks of it:

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—The Republican Convention in session at Philadelphia, yesterday, on the first formal ballot nominated Col. John C. Fremont, as their candidate for the Presidency. He is emphatically a new man, but whether that will recommend him or not, is a question yet to be decided. Of political history, he has scarcely any, his only connection with the politics of the country having been as Senator for a short term, from California, immediately after the admission of that State into the Union. He then acted with the Democratic party. Personally, he is regarded as a gentleman of fair abilities, but more distinguished by habits of physical endurance and rugged determination than for high mental cultivation and extended knowledge of the statesman. He is a good campaigner and a successful explorer, but hardly qualified, we should think, by either experience or attainment, for the post to which the preference of a sectional party have nominated him. The nomination is evidently one of expediency, in which the old standard bearers of Abolitionism have been cast aside in order to unite upon one who without antecedents to answer for, might occupy the unpleasant position which will attract to him the largest amount of support from the North. Virtually the nomination is a confession of weakness, so far as the supposed principles of the party are concerned. Singularly enough, the New York Herald, until lately the most bitter opponent of Republicanism, was the earliest, and has been the most earnest advocate of the nomination of fremont.

THE TESTIMONY OF A POLITICAL OPPONENT.—The last Burlington (Iowa) State Gazette has a long article in relation to Kansas affairs from which we make the following extract:

"While on this subject, we will say that we have just had a conversation with Wm. S. Graff, Esq., who has recently returned from Kansas. Mr. G. is well known as a lawyer and an active opponent of the administration. During the last campaign in this State he was decidedly the "great gun" in Des Moines county on the fusion side; he certainly cannot be accused of partiality to the administration: but we believe him to be an honest man, and his testimony is, that, though there are faults on both sides, the atrocities of the free-State party are far greater than those of the pro-slavery side. The late murder of five pro-slavery men by the abolitionists, on the Ossawatamie, he says, was a wanton act, done without provocation, and attended with sanguinary cruelty; the poor creatures were broken in upon in the night, dragged from their beds, and, in defiance of the entreaties of their wives, murdered and afterwards savagely mutilated. The emissaries of the eastern abolitionists, he considers, are the prime causes of all the disturbances."

THE RESPONSE.—Never have we known the Presidential nominations of the Democratic party to meet with a more prompt, enthusiastic and unqualified response, than those of Buchanan and Breckinridge. Even Concord leads off with the firing of cannon, and other demonstrations of unbounded satisfaction: while from Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, the principal cities of this State, and elsewhere throughout the Union, as far as the electric wires reach, we hear of National salutes, bonfires, and illuminations without end. The Democratic journals, so far as they have yet reached us, are in ecstacies at the result. Their tone was never better, and they are already engaged in a laudable rivalry, to see which can do most for the cause and its distinguished candidates.—*Utica (N. Y.) Gazette.*

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—We published yesterday an article from the Pittsburg *Gazettee*, making the admission that there exists a deep and intense indignation, among the Americans in that community, at the conduct of the National Republican Convention. We now learn that active measures are being taken to effect a Fillmore and Donelson organization in that City, and that it bids fair to meet with great success.—*Daily News.*

☞ The Wheat crop of Ohio is said to be in a very fine condition. There are more acres covered with wheat in Ohio than were ever before planted in that State.

### The Rights of Neutrals.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

The President, to-day, communicated to the Senate, in response to a resolution, a copy of the instructions of Mr. Buchanan, late Minister to England, on the subject of the invitation to the British government to enter into a treaty similar to that between Russia and the United States, recognizing the principle in favor of neutral commerce, that free ships make free goods, those contraband of war excepted, and that the goods of a friend captured on board the vessels of an enemy, with the like exception, shall not be subject to confiscation; and furthermore, that the parties shall apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all such powers and States as shall consent to adopt them, on their part, as permanent and immutable.

Mr. Marcy, among other things, says that France was likewise invited to enter into a similar treaty, and that he apprehended no serious objection excepting from Great Britain, and "but for her resistance to the principle that the neutral flag protects property which it covers, if it be not contraband of war, it would long ago have been regarded as a well established rule of international law. She has impliedly admitted its justice by adopting it as the guide of her conduct in the present war with Russia. If it is fair towards neutrals to act upon it now, it will be difficult for her to devise good reason for not observing it in all future wars."

In presenting this subject to Lord Clarendon, August 30th, 1855, Mr. Buchanan says:—"It is scarcely necessary to observe that the present proposal does not proceed from any apprehension that Great Britain will ever hereafter reverse the precedent she has so recently established. It has been solely dictated by a desire to give to the principle of Her Majesty's declaration the solemn sanction of both governments, and thus by their combined influence to recommend the adoption of them to other nations of the civilized world.

No response from France or England accompanies the President's Message.

☞ The Americans at Pittsburg, and many parts of the State, are highly indignant, and declare they will not swallow the Philadelphia Republican swindle. They say they have had enough of such "fusion" as the Republicans propose, and though Bill Johnston and Conrad may counsel submission in the hope of future reward, they will act worthy of Americans.

MR. WEBSTER'S ORGAN.—The Boston *Courier*, old line Whig, long known as the home organ of the late DANIEL WEBSTER, says:

"The Democrats of our city and State, and of all the New England States, including New Hampshire, received the nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the office of President, with the most exulting exhibitions of joy and satisfaction. We hear some open and straight old-fashioned Whigs say that they will vote for him."

☞ A consistent Black Republican, of Boston, William Lloyd Garrison, the leader of Northern incendiarism and treason, has issued a printed petition for the dissolution of the Union.


☞ THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.☜

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—This preparation, although less than two years before the public, owing to its wonderful effects upon the human hair and scalp, has already obtained a celebrity and sale perfectly unparalelled. It has without the ordinary appliance used for such purposes, won its way, and been heartily welcomed to most of the cities and towns in the United States the Canadas, and the West India Islands. Nor is this result surprising, when it is remembered that its popularity is based upon its merits—solely as established by actual test. That this preparation will actually RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR, produce a luxuriant growth upon the heads of the bald, prevent the hair from falling off, and when used as a toilet article, produce a healthful flow of the natural fluids, and thus render the hair soft, glossy and wavy, destroy diseases on the scalp, and expel dandruff, the certificates of distinguished gentlemen and ladies, in every part of the country who have tried it, and the is free speak what they know, most fully attest.

MILFORD, Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 13th, 1855.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the magic effects of your wonderful Hair Restorative. As far back as 1836 my hair commenced falling off, until the top of my scalp became bald and smooth as glass, and it has continued to fall for a great many years; notwithstanding I have used many celebrated preparations for its restoration. Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to give your article a trial, and to my utter astonishment, I found after a few applications that my hair became firmly set and assumed a very glossy and beautiful appearance; and by the time I had used a quart bottle full, my bald head was covered over with a young and vigorous growth of hair, which is now from one to two inches in length, and growing very fast.

Yours truly, HENRY GROSBECK.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—By using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, gray Hair can be permanently restored to its original color. The origin of certificates was received from the most respectable sources, and is but one of the many instances that are daily coming to our knowledge of its wonderful effects. It is no longer problematic, but a well-established truth, as hundreds can testify.

CARLISLE, Pa., June 22d, 1856.

Mr. H. DYER—Dear Sir: I have sold a few bottles of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color, and I look as young as any in the world without the least fear, or any exposure of the worst kind. Yours, respectfully,

DANIEL N. MURRAY,
Corner of Hill, June 22.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and I have no fear of its permanency.

SIDNEY BREESE,
Ex-Senator United States.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—It seldom occurs, that we notice, under any circumstances, patent medicine, nostrum, or anything of the kind, for we have a prejudice against most of them. But candor compels us to invite attention to the advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. We are too juvenile to require anything of the kind, but numerous instances of its use have come to our knowledge which almost assure us that it is a sovereign remedy against the hair becoming prematurely gray. It is not a "Hair Dye," but upon its application as directed, the effect is produced on the skin, which brings out the original native colored hair, without stiffness, and gives it a glossy and natural appearance. We have seen persons who have used it, and they are much pleased with it.—*Missouri Republican.*

O. J. Wood & Co., 326 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St. Louis, Mo., Proprietors.

J. W. Dyott & Sons, 132 North 2d st., Philada., Wholesale Agents.

For sale by H. A. ROCKAFELLOW & Co., Medicine Depot, Lancaster, Pa., and by H. A. Shireman, Columbia, and by Druggists generally. mar 18 1y 9

☞ EQUALITY TO ALL! UNIFORMITY OF PRICE:—A new feature of business: Every one his own Salesman. Jones & Co., of the Crescent One Price Clothing Store, No. 290 Market street, above 6th, in addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article, the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike.

The goods are all well sponged and prepared and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.

Remember the Crescent, in Market, above 6th, No. 290 Jeb 26 1y

JONES & CO.

☞ The citizens of Lancaster county will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase China, Glass, and Common Wares of Messrs. TYSDALE & MITCHELL, Importers, 219 Chestnut street, above Seventh, Philadelphia, who have a custom of doing business peculiar to themselves.

They import their wares direct from the best manufacturers, and sell them in small quantities to the farmer and citizen, just as cheap as they can be bought in large quantities at wholesale by the country merchant.

Messrs. T. & M.'s customers have the double advantage of purchasing direct from the importer, and of selecting from a very large and beautiful assortment, at a saving of at least 25 per cent.

See their card in another column.

☞ CANCER CURED.—Cancers, Ulcers, Wens and Tumors, taken out without the use of the knife, by Dr. STRAWN, Paradise, Lancaster county, Pa., under the system of Dr. S. Gilbert, of New York.

may 13 1y 17

☞ TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.☜

A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. mar 18 3m 9


## MARRIAGES.

On the 26th of May, by the Rev. D. W. Bartine, Abraham H. Rohrer of Rapho township, to Mary Miller, of this city.

### The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

The Flour market is quiet, but holders are made at the advance noted yesterday. Sales of 1000 barrels standard brands part at $6.25 per barrel, which is now the uniform asking rate, and part at a price not made public; sale of 500 W. B. Thomas', on private terms. The sales for home consumption are to a fair extent from $6 to $8.25 for common and fancy brands. Rye Flour is dull at $3.25, and Corn Meal firm at $2,50 per barrel.

Grain—There was but a meagre display of Wheat on 'Change and it is wanted. Sales of 2200 bushels ordinary and prime red at $1.25@1.30 per bushel; and white at $1.40 at 62½. Rye is in demand, but there is very little offering —1000 bushels sold at 72@73 cents, part from the cars.—Corn continues in demand—1800 bushels prime Southern yellow sold at 55½ cents, afloat, and 1000 bushels inferior, at 51 cents in store. Oats are more abundant—5000 bush. Delaware sold at 32@32½ cents per bushel, mostly from the cars.


APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.—C. H. KRYDER, for a Store License in Warwick Township, with privilege to sell Liquors. Application to be made at the August session of the Court. july 21 1t 24

NEWS FOR DEMOCRATS.—The undersigned being the agent in Lancaster city for *The Pennsylvanian*—the leading Democratic daily newspaper in Pennsylvania—is prepared to serve it daily to subscribers on the arrival of the eleven o'clock traid, at the rate of twelve cents a week. Persons desirous of becoming subscribers, are requested to leave their names at any of the Bookstores or at the residence of ELIAS BARR,
General News Agent, Market st., near West King.
may 1 1t 26

ATTENTION CAPITALISTS.—The Westmoreland Mutual Safety Insurance Company, whose principal office is located in the Borough of Greensburg, Westmoreland co., Pa., having appointed me an agent to open books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, I hereby announce that in compliance with my appointment I will open books for subscription to such stock, at the National Hotel, kept by Henry S. Shenck, in the city of Lancaster, on to-morrow, (Wednesday,) from 8 o'clock, A. M., until 4 o'clock, P. M., and on Monday, the 7th of July, at the same place, during the same hours.

The Charter and By-Laws of this Company will be shown to all who wish to examine them. It is simply necessary to add that the Charter of this Company is an exact copy of that of the Inland Insurance Company of this city, whose stock is now selling at a premium of 25 per cent.

By order of the Board Directors of said Company.

JAY CADWELL, Agent.
Lancaster, july 1 1t* 24

SEVEN TEACHERS WANTED—In West Lampeter School District. The Directors will meet at the house of John McAllister, in Lampeter Square, on Tuesday the 15th of July, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of examining and employing Teachers. The Schools will be kept open six months. Salary, $25.

JOHN C. BALDWIN,
july 1 3t 24 Sec'y.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY—NO. 17½ West King st., Lancaster. The Anthracite Insurance Company.

Capital $400,000—Charter Perpetual.

Insure against loss or damage by fire on Buildings, Furniture and Merchandize generally.

THE ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital $300,000.

Insures against loss or damage by fire on Bridges, Merchandize and Furniture, generally. All demands paid promptly.

THE PHILADELPHIA MUTUAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO.

Authorized Capital $100,000.

For the Insurance of every description of Live Stock, Horses, Mules, Sheep, &c., against Diseases, Fire, Water and Accidents.

Any information will be given by application to the undersigned. M. H. LOCHER,
july 1 3m 24 Agent.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, by a supplement of an ordinance enacted into a law at the city of Lancaster, the 14th day of June, A. D., 1852, allowing the sale, or casting, throwing, or firing Squibs, Rockets or other Fire Works within the city of Lancaster, on the third, fourth and fifth days of July, in every year.

I therefore issue this my Proclamation, forbidding the firing of guns, (unless by military companies,) and other fire arms, portable cannon, or the selling, casting, throwing, or firing chasers, or other fire works, operating in a similar manner, and not contained in the foregoing Ordinance.

Calling upon all good and peaceable citizens, and Police Officers, to bring all offenders before me or any Alderman of the city, that the same may be fined and dealt with according to the Ordinance of March 1st, 1825.

Dated at the city of Lancaster, June 23d, A. D., 1856.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN,
July 1 1t 24 Mayor.

WASHINGTON & MARYLAND LINE—LANCASTER, June 21, 1856.—Agreeably to public notice, the Commissioners of the Washington & Maryland Line Railroad Company, met at the house of Frederick Cooper, in Lancaster, for the purpose of organizing the board according to the provisions of said act. On motion of Mr. C. Walton, Esq. Jeremiah B. Haines was chosen chairman, and John J. Porter, Secretary.

On motion it was resolved, that Jeremiah B. Haines, John C. Walton, John Long, S. W. P. Boyd, Wm. Barnes, John Black, Jacob Hammaker, John A. Shultz, Jeremiah Brown, jr., and John J. Porter, be a committee to open the books for the sale of said stock agreeably to the provisions of the general railroad law, on Monday, the 21st day of July, at the public house of Frederick Cooper, in the city of Lancaster, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to said stock.

On motion of John Long, the meeting adjourned to meet on the 21st of July, at the same place, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

july 1 2t 24

BANKING HOUSE OF JOHN GYGER & CO.—Lancaster, Pa., February 22