

INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTRIAN.

GEORGE SCOTT, JR., EDITOR.  
A. SANDERSON, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.  
LANCASTER, PA., JULY 8, 1856.  
CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES!

FOR PRESIDENT:  
JAMES BUCHANAN,  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:  
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,  
OF KENTUCKY.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:  
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia County.  
ATTORNEY GENERAL:  
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery County.  
SURVEYOR GENERAL:  
TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter County.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.  
DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION:  
Charles R. Bucklew, Wilson McCandless,  
DISTRICT.

- 1. Geo. W. Nohring, 14. Reuben Wilber,
- 2. Pierce Butler, 15. Geo. Crawford,
- 3. Edward Wirtman, 16. James Black,
- 4. Wm. H. Witte, 17. H. J. Stable,
- 5. John McNair, 18. John D. Roddy,
- 6. John N. Britton, 19. Jacob Ramsey,
- 7. David Lury, 20. J. A. Buchanan,
- 8. Charles Kessler, 21. Wm. Wilkins,
- 9. James Patterson, 22. Jas. G. Campbell,
- 10. Isaac Slenker, 23. T. Cunningham,
- 11. F. W. Hughes, 24. John Keely,
- 12. Thos. Osterhout, 25. Vincent Phelps,
- 13. Abraham Binger,

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION RE-ASSEMBLED.  
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Political Sermons.

Quite an excitement occurred in the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, on Sunday evening a week, during a sermon delivered by the Rev. Rev. Dudley A. Tappan—subject "Our Country's Troubles." The scene was a natural consequence of the new and exciting subject which was now agitating and dividing the country, and the Church in general, and which is doing more harm to the cause of true religion than all the attacks of infidelity and scepticism combined.

The announcement of the subject, in usual form, created more sensation than ordinary, from the fact that the Episcopal denomination, as a body, have always, and very properly, disapproved the introduction of such topics into the pulpit. The minister, as we learn from the Philadelphia papers, having selected a text, briefly gave his reasons for introducing the subject into the pulpit, and then proceeded to denounce the "outrage in Kansas," and at Washington, "the aggressions of the slave power," the "miserable trucking of the North to the South," "horrors of slave breeding," and other Black Republican truisms, and concluded by urging the congregation to exercise their rights as freemen, in the ballot box, in staying the progress of the monster evil, and invoking aid for the suffering emigrants in Kansas. Finally, Dr. Casper Morris, formerly a churchwarden, rose in his pew, and as one of the original church-wardens, entered his solemn protest against the desecration of the place and the day by such services. At the commencement of the discourse several members of the congregation left the Church; and at the conclusion, those who remained gathered in knots, to discuss the unusual event, some few taking sides with the minister, but the larger portion disapproving of his course as unbecomingly and unjustifiable. The whole matter is to be referred to the Bishop of the Diocese.

The Saviour of the world when upon earth preached peace and good will amongst men—and the theme of the early Christian ministers was "Christ and him crucified." They inculcated obedience to law. Their mission was of peace—not discord. They exhorted masters to be kind to their servants, and servants to be obedient to their masters. In short, the kingdom of Christ was proclaimed to be not of this world, and therefore they interfered not with the governments or laws under which they lived, but cheerfully "rendered unto Cesar the things that were Cesar's."

Many of the clergy, however, of the nineteenth century profess to be wise above what is written for their guidance by the Saviour and his Apostles; they are not content with discharging the proper functions appertaining to their high and holy office, (and some of them do so in a half-hearted way), but they must needs desecrate the sacred desk by introducing politics into the pulpit, and indulging in violent philippic against distinguished statesmen of the country whose honesty and patriotism (and probably piety too) are, to say the least, quite equal to their own.

It is high time a stop was put to these political harangues from the pulpit—and a minister who indulges in them ought to be branded as an impostor, and as totally unworthy the confidence of a christian community. We are no advocate of Lynch Law, but at the same time, we think a coat of tar and feathers would do harm if gently put on some of these "wolves in sheep's clothing."

In striking contrast with the above, we publish in this issue the following article from a Richmond paper.

Who is John C. Fremont?  
A very pertinent question, to be sure, at the present time, when he is aspiring to a seat in the chair of State once occupied by a Washington, an Adams, a Jefferson and a Jackson. The Albany *Tribune* answers the question about this wise:

"Who is Fremont?—A great man, no doubt, at least his friends would say so. As a hunter and a trapper, he acquired quite a reputation, but in no other point does he excel. His military talents are not known, even for any military exploit, and he is known as being a Rocky Mountain trapper. The Lieutenant, because of his commanding in the U. S. Army, in *Pendleton*, who, in the West, was brevetted a Colonel—and then began life by being court-martialed and dismissed from the army for insubordination. One of his earliest exploits in his public life was to run away with his own daughter—against the consent of both father and mother—and his earliest exploit in public life led to his being court-martialed by officers of his own army. *Pendleton*, who, to high a minded man as ever lived, (Gen. Kearney) and to his being convicted of insubordination. This young man, this insubordinate, who is now in the hands of the law, is the head of such a Jurist and Statesman as Judge McLean, to head the *purest* party in the North, in a union of five States of our Union—and we are to confide in him, who has not been able to govern himself, as man or as a soldier, the Chief Magistracy of thirty-one States of our Union. We do not think the thing possible, but all things are possible for New York Seewardism, when it can bead candidates.

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The Admission of Kansas.

Mr. DOUGLAS, on the Committee on Territories, to which was referred the various bills relating to affairs in Kansas, Monday morning reported to the Senate, Monday the 20th ult., a combined and elaborate report in favor of the new bill accompanying the report, which provides for the appointment of five Commissioners to be selected (by the President) from five different sections of the Territory, to represent fairly all political parties. They shall take a census of all the legal voters in the Territory, and make a fair apportionment of delegates to be elected by each county to form a constitution and institute a State government. When the appointment shall be made the Commissioners are to remain in session every day, except Sunday, at the place most convenient for the inhabitants of said Territory, to hear all complaints, examine witnesses, and correct all errors in said lists of voters, which shall be printed and generally circulated throughout the Territory, and posted in at least three of the most public places of each election district; and so soon as all the errors have been corrected in said lists, the commissioners are requested to cause a corrected list of the legal voters to be printed, and copies furnished to each Judge of Election, to be put up at the places of voting, and circulated in every county in the territory before the day of election—no person to be allowed to vote whose name does not appear on the list as a legal voter; the election for delegates to take place on the day of the Presidential election, and the convention to assemble on the first Monday in December to decide, first, whether it be expedient for Kansas to come into the Union at that time, and if so decided, to proceed to form a Constitution and State government, which shall be submitted to the people of Kansas to be admitted under such constitution on an equal footing with the original States. The bill provides further, that no law shall be enacted in the Territory infringing the liberty of speech, or of the press, or of the right of the people to bear arms, &c. It also provides punishment for illegal voting, or fraud in voting at elections, and authorizes the use of the military for that purpose. The main point is, that the persons designated by the census shall decide all points in dispute at a fair election, without fraud or violence, or any other improper influence. All the white male inhabitants over twenty one years of age are to be allowed to vote, if they have resided in the Territory three months previous to the day of election; and no other shall be required, so as to support the Fugitive Slave Law or any other law, or any other condition whatever.

The Bill Passed.  
The above-mentioned bill, for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, passed the Senate finally, on Thursday morning, by a vote of 30 to 11, as follows:  
Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell, (Tenn.) Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Cass, Clay, Crittenden, Douglas, Hunt, Iveson, Johnson, Jones, (Iowa,) Mallory, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Sibley, Stuart, Thompson, (Iowa,) Toombs, Truitt, White, Wright and Yates.  
Nays—Messrs. Bell, (N. H.) Collamer, Dodge, Darke, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hill, Seward, Trumbull and Wade.

On Monday, the 20th inst., 10,000 copies of the bill were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

The relief is that the bill will also pass the House of Representatives, but after a hard fight. If so, the last prop of the Black Republicans will be taken from under them, and we shall hear no more of the "border ruffians," &c.

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Old Line Whigs of Ohio.

We note down from our exchanges another body list of the old line Whigs of Ohio, and other opponents of the Democracy, who at the present time are rallying under the banner of the Union-borne alliance in this campaign by Buchanan and Breckinridge, and whose success is necessary to its preservation. The last number of the *Belvidere* (O.) *Gazette*, published in Logan county in this State, comes to us with the names of Buchanan and Breckinridge at its mast-head for President and Vice President of the United States. The *Gazette* has always been under the management of its able editor, Mr. Hubbard, an old line Whig state, and last fall it even supported Chase for Governor. From the *Gazette's* well written article defining its position, we make the following extracts:

There is really but one absorbing question now before the people. In the solemn magnitude of its presence all others are hushed. This question is at last presented in a tangible form. It is, "Shall we give up the Union, or shall the first step be taken toward the entire disruption of the States of the Union by a secession of the North from the South?" Looking at the political aspect of the times, with this question staring us in the face, to make our choice of candidates. The nominees of the Cincinnati Convention make the preservation of the Union the matter of permanent interest. Other principles are advocated, but if any principles are to be compromised, all of them may be subservient; but "the Union must be preserved."

On the other hand, the preservation of the Union is a minor and secondary principle with those who have met in convention under the title of Republicans. With them the preservation of the Union is a mere pretext for the introduction of a matter of contingency. Mr. Banks committed the first overt act of treason in declaring in the halls of Congress that he was in favor of "letting the Union slide," and his associates could be induced to do so.

While we profess to be guided by our own judgment in matters of political interest, it is our pleasure to state to you that our opinion respecting the merits of the Democratic and Republican candidates is not unique among the members of the old Whig party. Authors of such sentiments as those of Rufus Choate and Robert C. Winthrop, not to mention the scores upon scores of old and tried Whigs of our acquaintance, and in this respect we are sustained by the *Belvidere*. We are satisfied that this is an occasion that demands an energetic expression of every old line Whig who still loves his country and ratch above all others.

Ex-Governor John Bigler.  
The following is a copy of a letter from the Hon. J. P. Francis, Vigilance Committee, that he must not return to California. There is not a word of truth in the story. The *Pennsylvanian* of Wednesday last thus disposes of the fabrication:

We are authorized by Gov. BIGLER himself to pronounce the statement false and malicious. Gov. BIGLER has been absent since the 10th of April, and has had no connection, whatever, in the troubles in San Francisco. The absurdity of the whole affair is rendered more transparent from the fact, that Casey's book and signed their names to the most bitter and unscrupulous enemies of Gov. BIGLER. The paper which he published was filled with the foulest abuse of that eminent gentleman. We are informed that no foundation for the report published in a San Francisco letter, that ex-Governor Bigler had been requested not to return to California. There is indeed no ground for such request, and hence its absurdity.

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CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.—This day was celebrated with a good deal of spirit in and around Lancaster. The following notice of the way in which we commemorated the day from Monday's *Inland Pilot*:

THE BIRTH OF LANCASTER.—The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in Lancaster, Pa., on Monday, the 4th inst., with a grand display of fireworks and a grand ball. The celebration was a grand success, and was attended by a large number of the citizens. The fireworks were set off at 8 o'clock, and were a grand display of light and color. The ball was held at the Lancaster Hotel, and was a grand success. The evening was a grand success, and was attended by a large number of the citizens.

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