INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTERIAN.

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LANCASTER, PA., MAY 5, 1857.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM F. PACKER, Lycoming County.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
NIMROD STRICKLAND, Chester County.

Democratic State Committee.

The Democratic State Committee met on Tuesday last at the Merchant's Hotel, in Philadelphia, and unanimously passed a resolution re-convening the State Convention of the 2d of March, at Harrisburg, on the 9th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates to fill the vacancies on the Supreme Bench, occasioned by the retiring of Chief Justice LEWIS, and the appointment of Judge BLACK to the Attorney Generalship of the United States.

The Fraud Exposed.

It is alleged by those who advocate the sale of the Main Line to the Pennsylvania Railroad, that the Works do not pay expenses, and are, therefore, a burthen to the State.—This declaration is positively and unqualifiedly untrue, as will be seen by the following statement taken from the Report of the Canal Commissioners:

The receipts of the Main Line for 1856, were	$1,223,073 45
Add tonnage tax,	222,227 68
Total receipts,	$1,445,301 13
Expenditures for same period, including 10 per cent. on cost of locomotives and improvement of machinery and structures, not properly chargeable to any one year,	$ 857,561 44
Profits over expenditures,	$ 587,739 69

Being the interest on a capital of $11,754,-793 00 at five per cent., (the rate of interest required by the bill,) which it is proposed to sell for $9,000,000.

It is true that the profits have not been sufficient to meet all the expenses for improvements, nor could this reasonably have been expected, for in many instances they were quite heavy, and required heavy appropriations.—But all the improvements of any consequence, have now been completed—all the necessary appropriations have been made, and the works just placed in a condition to become profitable to the State, when it is proposed to sacrifice the whole, by throwing them into the coffers of a mammoth corporation, and under certain privileges heretofore unheard of in the legislative history of this or any other State. Look at it! For the nominal sum of $100,000 in cash and the interest of 5 per cent. on $9,000,000, to be paid semi-annually, this company is to have the use of the road for *thirty-three years!* Nor is this all! You have no security that even this small sum will be paid. The Company are simply required to give their bonds for the purchase money, without any other security than a lien upon the property purchased, a portion of which *they are authorized by the Bill to abandon if they see proper*, long before the first payment of 10 per cent. is to be made!

Now, we should like to know what is to prevent the Company during those long 33 years from slighting the road, running down the machinery and allowing the improvements to go to ruin, and at the expiration of the time above named, forfeit the $100,000 and interest paid, and hand the works back to the State in a worthless condition! It will not do for parties to say that they have confidence in the officers and stockholders of the company, for in less than 20 or even 10 years, the whole may have passed into quite different hands.—But our own opinion is that this would not be necessary, for any company, or set of men, who could have the hardihood to force a bill of the character of the one in question, upon the Legislature, are fully competent to commit any swindle, or almost any crime!

☞ We are pleased to learn that the new Superintendent, Col. Mitchell, has continued in office CHARLES C. IHLING, Esq., as Clerk in the office at Parkesburg, and also Mr. JOHN MCKILLIPS, the Superintendent of the State Shops in that place. Both these gentlemen are indefatigable, faithful and efficient in the discharge of their duties, and their valuable services could be illy dispensed with by the Commonwealth. The road is now in capital working order, and an immense amount of business has been done since the commencement of the Spring season. Should the road be sold under the terms proposed in the bill which has passed the House of Representatives, the tax-payers of the State will have cause to regret it as long as they live.

☞ Should the Main Line pass into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, what will become of the numerous forwarding establishments from Philadelphia to Pittsburg? They will all necessarily be "crushed out," for it will be idle for individual enterprise to attempt a competition with that overgrown monopoly, whose forwarding houses will, in a very short time, be erected at every available point from one end of the line to the other.—Not only so, but that Company will also erect their own hotels at all the principal points, and thus monopolize the whole trade and business to the exclusion of every body else. And in addition to all this, they will, in a few years, be able to control, not only the politics of the State, but also its legislation to their own benefit and behoof. It will, in short, be establishing an *imperium in imperio*, a sovereignty within a sovereignty, which will soon be too strong for the people, and bind the great State of Pennsylvania with adamantine chains which never can be broken.

COAST SURVEY.—We are under obligations to M. L. Smith, Esq., Assistant in charge of the Coast Survey Office, for a bound copy of the "Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, showing the progress of the Survey during the year 1855." The Report, which is made by Professor A. D. Bache, the Superintendent, is very full and explicit, and the accompanying Maps and Sketches, explanatory of the work, and showing the progress of the Survey, make it altogether one of the most interesting publications that has ever been made from that Department.

A Strong Rebuke.

The Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, Montgomery *Watchman*, Easton *Sentinel*, and several other Democratic papers are taking the *Pennsylvanian* pretty severely to task for its ominous silence with regard to the sale of the Main Line to the Central Railroad Company, and strongly hint that there has been some *weighty* "side door" influence which has so effectually sealed its lips as to the enormity of the outrage attempted on the tax-payers of the State. Why don't the *Pennsylvanian reply?*

☞ The Crawford *Democrat*, published at Meadville, Pa., of the 28th ult., contains the valedictory of Col. James E. M'Farland, who for nearly twenty-two years has been its editor and proprietor. He is succeeded by Mr. J. Willson, to whom we wish abundant success in his undertaking.

An Infidel Movement.

The Senate, on Friday last, by a vote of 24 to 6, passed a bill through final reading for removing the disability of witnesses on account of religious belief. In other words, the bill, if we are not mistaken in its provisions, (for we have not yet seen it,) contemplates the abolishment of the rule, so wisely established by the founders of the Republic, which requires, as one of the qualifications of a witness, that he shall be a believer in the existence of a Supreme Being, and also in the doctrine of future rewards and punishments. The majority of the present Legislature seem to be regardless of public opinion, and are determined to cap the climax of their infamy by an indirect attack upon morality and the cherished religious opinions of a vast majority of their constituents. The next step we suppose will be the establishment of a reign of terror, such as prevailed in revolutionary France—the closing of churches, and the inscription upon the gates of our cemetries that "Death is an Eternal Sleep." The abolishment of the test before our Magistrates and Courts, is but the entering wedge to a legalized infidelity, and it will be best for every moral and christian community to look well to the character of the men whom they may nominate hereafter for legislative trusts in our Commonwealth.

We are, and always have been opposed to any and every kind of sectarian test, nor would we interfere in the least degree with a man's belief; but we hold that our's is, in some degree at least, a Christian government, founded by the Christian fathers of the Republic, and that it is our bounden duty—a duty we owe to the great Creator of all things, and to those great and good men and true patriots—to adhere closely to the old landmarks, and neither by word or deed throw off any portion of our allegiance to the God whom they worshipped, and whose richest blessing rested upon their patriotic and self-denying labors.

Infidelity and Atheism are rife in the land, and it is full time that good men every where should see to it, that the laws in our statute books are not made for the purpose of fostering and spreading these dangerous heresies broadcast over the land.

What Next?

The Senate has engrafted a section in the appropriation bill, giving to the members of each House, two hundred dollars additional pay. Should the lower House approve of the provision, (and we have but little doubt but that they will,) the compensation of our legislators will be seven hundred dollars for the session. Could we think of a proper way to determine the matter, we would suggest the propriety of paying each member in proportion to his services. Were such now the law, a great majority of the people's representatives would not be entitled to as much as would pay for their salt. And were there a statute making our law makers responsible for the injury done the State, by some of their enactments, a very large proportion of them would be bankrupted. Whither are we drifting?

Banks! Banks!! Banks!!!

The Legislature has been doing a wholesale business in the way of granting Bank charters. Privileges for the erection of Rag mills are granted every day. It seems to make but little difference whence the application comes. Our liberal Legislators pay but little regard to the necessities or wants of a community.—They seem to think that a country cross-road, or the woods, is as good a location for a bank as any other. We opine that some of the members, who have been sent here by a Democratic constituency, will have fearful accounts to settle. What they make pecuniarily will be a poor recompense for the regrets they will experience when a betrayed party passes judgment upon their record. We do not presume that any thing we could say would check their mad career. They have made their combinations on the "you tickle me, and I'll tickle you" principle, and their eagerness for success, seems to have blinded them to its consequences. Your day of political reckoning will come, gentlemen, with its terrors, and pains. You need not expect to escape.—*Patriot.*

Another Victim.

We learn from the Newark, (N. J.) *Advertiser*, that a Mrs. JOHNSON of that place, who contracted the National Hotel disease during Inauguration week, died on Wednesday last. She had been confined to her bed five weeks in all, having previously been able to go about.

We are gratified to learn from the attending physician, Dr. Atlee of this city, that Col. BAKER, the new Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, who has been ill with the same disease for a month past at his residence at the Gap, is now so far recovered as to be considered out of danger.

The Voice of the People.

Meetings have been held in Montgomery, Cambria and other counties of the Commonwealth, in opposition to the sale of the Main Line to the Pennsylvania Railroad. The people every where have taken the alarm, and such a storm of indignation will be raised against the perpetrators of this vile wrong upon the tax payers of the State, as will consign them forever to infamy and disgrace.

Pittsburg Morning Post.

Monday week's issue of this sterling Democratic paper, comes to us announcing the sale of it by Messrs. Gilmore and Montgomery to J. P. Barr, Esq., of Pittsburg. We regret to part with those indomitable and talented Democratic editors, Messrs. Gilmore and Montgomery, and hope they will soon be again on the tripod.

May continued success attend the *Post* and its new proprietor.

Harrisburg Patriot & Union.

We understand that Andrew Hopkins, Esq., has sold his paper, the 'Patriot & Union' at Harrisburg to R. J. Haldeman, Esq. Mr. Hopkins is about leaving for Nebraska to take upon himself the duties of Register of the Land Office for the Nebraska District to which he was recently appointed by the President. Kind wishes of many friends go with him.—His successor, Mr. Haldeman, is a young gentleman of ability, and of earnest devotion to the Democratic cause. We bid him welcome to the editorial ranks and wish him complete success.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Governor has nominated Henry C. Hickok, Esq., as Superintendent of Common Schools, for three years from the first day of June next, under the recent act of the Legislature. The Senate confirmed the nomination *unanimously*. This is a well deserved compliment to Mr. H., who has shown himself fully capable to become the head of that important office.

☞ Ex-Senator FOOTE, who has been for same time associated with the Know-Nothings in California, has withdrawn from that organization and returned to his first love—the Democratic party. He is an able man, and will do good service toward beating down the monster sectionalism.

FOR SALE.—The *Lebanon Advertiser*, a Democratic paper, is offered at private sale. The establishment is in a prosperous condition.—To an energetic practical printer, this would be a profitable investment.

Land Speculation.

We clip the following from the *Philadelphia Ledger*, which we recommend to the careful attention of our readers, and more especially to those who have an attack of the land fever:

The extent to which speculations in land have been carried in the West, cannot but exercise an injurious influence, sooner or later, even here. To use an old simile, the financial world is like a placid lake, which a stone dropped into disturbs, more or less, over all its surface however remote. Already in fact, the debts due to eastern merchants from many quarters of that vast and growing section have failed to be liquidated at maturity, because the farmers and other customers of the western storekeepers, being embarked beyond their means in land speculations have not been prompt in paying their semi-annual bills.—The nearer regions of the West have been the first to exhibit this deficiency, for it has been from them, principally, that the money for these speculations has been taken, and the actors in them have gone. As this state of things is not new, as we are not without a parallel to it in the past, we may almost predict what is to follow. For prosperous as the West is, speculation exaggerates that prosperity. Over large portions of that thriving region prices rate according to its supposed future wants, not according to their present ones. In Chicago lands will to-day bring more money than in corresponding situations in Philadelphia, or even in New York; yet scores of persons are anxious to purchase, notwithstanding these enormous prices, in the hope of a still further advance. Thus speculation stimulates itself. A fictitious value to property is kept up and will be till the bubble bursts. Hundreds who are shrewd enough to see the false character of prices, nevertheless are embarked in speculations, believing that they will be able to sell before the revulsion commences, and saying 'after me the deluge.' To carry on these transactions, however, money must be had, and hence money is at three, four and six per cent. per month. Honest debts are neglected in order to gamble in lands. Adventurous capitalists, who have gone from the East are doubling their fortunes every two years, mainly by lending at usurous rates, with mortgages for collaterals.

It requires no long argument to demonstrate that this state of things cannot last always.—The bursting of the bubble is simply a question of time. And when the convulsion comes, the East will be the sufferer, though more innocent than the West—that is, it will be the victim, unless it takes heed in time and curtails the indebtedness of the West. There was a period, which men of forty and upwards still remember, when what is occurring in Minnesota, Iowa and other points in the now far West, took place in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, a period during which lands were run up to fictitious and speculative prices, and after which they fell for long years, by a natural reaction, to prices below their actual worth. Thousands of persons, even in the East, were ruined by these fearful times.—There will be thousands ruined now, if they do not take heed in season. We are no alarmists. But we should be false to our position as conscientious journalists, if we did not warn the public, if we did not speak boldly out.—The contagion of speculation, which has thrown the West into a financial fever, is extending even to our Eastern cities, and justly alarms all cautious and reflecting men.

Trade of Great Britain.

The exports from England continue as for several months past, unusually large and beyond those of all former years. For the month of February the returns show an export trade similar to that of January, far exceeding the amount in the corresponding months of 1856 and 1855. The export of textile fabrics alone for February amounted to $28,637,856, while in the same month in 1856 they were $23,996,000, and in 1855 only $16,672,630. Of the whole amount of these fabrics exported the present year, $13,471,790 were in cotton goods nearly one half, and adding the cotton yarn exported to the continent, considerably more than one half; woollen goods, $3,007,265; worsted stuff goods $1,426,865; and worsted and woollen yarns, $1,049,650. Notwithstanding the activity of the export trade, the shipments of gold to the continent still continue, and the bullion in the Bank of England is again diminishing.—There is still great complaint of want of employment among the class of out of door laborers, the number of unemployed in London alone being set down at 50,000. This is in consequence of the falling off in the demand for shipping and houses, which is a sure indication that large and increasing as is the export trade of the kingdom, the business is not profitable, and there is not only no disposition to add anything to the investments, but there is no accumulation of profits, such as is always manifested when the business of a country is prosperous, by its use in the erection of dwellings and stores, and the employment of laborers in making improvements of every kind.

The Mormons--Trouble Ahead.

We publish on our first page a letter from the *National Intelligencer*, which presents some startling views of the power and designs of the Mormons. It is written by a gentleman who is said to have spent twelve months in the Salt Lake Valley, engaged in the transit of the mails through the Territory, and to and from the Pacific, and, who, while thus residing in the Mormon community, studied attentively the character and government of BRIGHAM YOUNG, the supreme head, as well as the customs, habits, morals and laws, if laws they can be called, which consist simply in the will of a despot. He confirms fully the statements and apprehensions of Judge DRUMMOND, whose letter we published two weeks ago, and insists upon the necessity of taking some very prompt and decisive measures to protect the country from the dangers which threaten it from this quarter. He says the Mormons are 100,000 strong in Utah, besides having 200,000 spies and agents scattered throughout the country, and being in close alliance with 300,000 Indians upon our western border. The statements of this letter are entitled to the most careful attention, and have no doubt ere this attracted the attention of the Government at Washington.

Prepare! Prepare!!

In the event of the world coming to an end, on the 13th of next June, the Mount Vernon (O.) *Banner* offers the following consolation "to all whom it may concern:"

"But if the world *should* come to an end, there is one class of people we pity from the bottom of our heart—*newspaper delinquents!* Awful, terrible, fearful will be their doom!—In vain will they attempt to hide themselves in caves and coal cellars! It will be of no use—there is no escape for them! Their only hope for redemption is to square off with the printer by the 12th of June, and take a receipt, so that St. Peter will admit them within the gates of the Celestial City. A hint to the wise is sufficient."

MRS. POLK.—A communication published in the Nashville *Union* contradicts the statements which have lately appeared in the New York *Evening Post*, and other papers, in reference to Mrs. Polk. That lady has no intention to reside in Washington City. She has never been in London, nor out of the United States. Nor has she been out of the State of Tennessee since the death of President Polk. Nashville is her home for life.

The Judgeship.

Among those who will be strongly recommended for a seat upon the Supreme Bench is Hon. P. C. SHANNON, of Pittsburg. Hailing from Westmoreland originally, and at one time in the same congressional district with us, we happen to know something of his history. Besides being one of nature's noblemen, and aside from his diversified and literary attainments, the Judge's rapid rise wherever he has figured, speaks well for the high appreciation of his talents and worth by those who know him at home and abroad. He commenced the practice of law in Westmoreland, his native county, and was soon induced to extend it to Indiana and Cambria. Ten years ago he removed to Pittsburg, and was there but a short time until he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress, and in the storm of a Presidential campaign, when party reins were tightly drawn, with Horace Greely, Wm. F. Johnson, and even Gen. Scott in the district by times, he ran his opponent to the girth, and that in a district which rolled up their majorities by thousands. In '52 Gov. Bigler appointed him Judge of the district court of Allegheny county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Walter Forward, whom to succeed, alone, was an honor, and whose place to fill on the bench was no ordinary task. We have heard it remarked that during Judge Shannon's term there were more large, intricate, and important cases tried and disposed of than were ever tried before in the same length of time in that county. In all the cases that went up, too, we are told that but one was reversed. When his term was about to expire, he received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic Convention for the same office; and although he had for a competitor one of the most popular and influential gentlemen of the opposition, Hon. Moses Hampton, when the party majority against him was from four to five thousand, he ran within a few hundred votes of his opponent. In every contest for fifteen years his voice has been heard and his eloquence remembered. Always an ardent admirer of Mr. Buchanan and a firm pillar of the Democratic party, he deserves to rank with our best men. Should the Convention select Judge Shannon as one of our standard bearers we could support him with a hearty good will, and none would run better in this section of the State.—*Bedford Gazette.*

Foreign News.

By the arrival at New York, on Friday, of the steamship Africa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 17th ult., we have foreign advices one week later. The English papers announce that Queen Victoria has given birth to another Princess. The capital of the Bank of France is about to be doubled. It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon will soon visit Algiers. There are continued rumors of French conspiracies. The City of Baltimore arrived at Liverpool on the 14th ult. The French Republicans propose running Carnot, Cavaignac, and others for the Legislature. The demand of Turkey on Persia for restitution of territory has been referred to England. The English and Persian treaty has not been concluded.—It is rumored that the four Powers, wearied of the Neufchatel trifling, are about to impose terms on Prussia and Switzerland. It is reaffirmed that France and England are mediating in the Spanish Mexican quarrel. Prussia is mediating between the Western Powers and Naples and Sardinia. Sardinia proposes to resume negotiations with Rome.

KANSAS EMIGRATION.—A letter from Lawrence, Kansas Territory, dated April 15, published in the Boston *Traveller*, says:—

The emigration for the month cannot have averaged less than one thousand per day.—Some days, we know, it has exceeded that number. The daily arrivals at the public houses in Lawrence have for that time been at least one hundred. At the lowest estimate nine-tenths of these are from non-slaveholding States and a large part of the other tenth are emigrating to get rid of the peculiar curse.

As many more have passed through our city each day who may be considered the cavalry division and baggage train of the great Westward march; whole families with their household goods, provisions, farming tools and stock, who come prepared to plant themselves at once in a new home and have a share in the next harvest—bringing, in fact, their home for a time with them in the shape of a large covered wagon. These are our most valuable accessions, or rather to be relied on with most security as such. From all parts of the Territory we hear that the roads are lined with these trains.

The New Cent Coin.

We have received from the Director of the Mint of the United States, James Ross Snowden, Esq., a circular relative to the issue of the new cent, in exchange for Spanish silver, from which we make the following extracts:—

On and after the twenty-fifth day of May, applications may be made at the Mint for cents of the new issue, in exchange for "the pieces commonly known as the quarter, eighth and sixteenth of the Spanish pillar dollar, and of the Mexican dollar," at the nominal rates of 25 cents, 12½ cents and 6¼ cents respectively; or in exchange for the copper cents heretofore issued; and the persons so applying will be attended to in their order, daily, between the hours of nine and two o'clock.

The silver or copper coins thus offered must be in even sums of five dollars, by count, and, for the present, not exceeding fifty dollars; and in the case of silver, the sizes or denominations must be assorted and kept separate, so that any one package shall contain exactly five dollars (or a multiple thereof) of quarters, or of eighths, or sixteenths. Care must be taken to exclude from the silver any other kinds of coin than those specified in the law. A memorandum or label must be presented, showing the value by count, of the pieces offered and the denomination thereof; and in the case of copper, it must state that they are lawful coin of the United States. Such pieces of silver as are mutilated or so much worn as to be illegible, or as have any appearance of being counterfeit, will not be received for the new cents; but packages containing the same may be exchanged at another office in the Mint for siver coin of the United States. To prevent uncertainty as to what parcels (containing mutilated pieces or such as are worn smooth) will be rejected, it may be stated, that if five dollars, by count, of *quarter* dollars shall outweigh $4 80 of U. S. silver coins of the present standard; or if the same amount, by count, of *eighths*, shall outweigh $4 50; or if the same count of *sixteenths* shall outweigh $4 30, they will be received at their nominal value in exchange for the new cents; and it may save disappointment if holders will ascertain this before offering them, which may readily be done by the use of an ordinary balance.

Surprise Parties.

We find in the *Boston Herald*, the following just criticism upon this new phase of social fashion. Why cannot some poor widow, or laborer, broken down with poverty and disease, be "surprised?" Why should surprise parties be confined to clergymen, retiring office-holders, and railroad conductors, who have made snug little fortunes out of salaries not sufficient to support an ordinary family? The truth is, the whole thing is a humbug.—The Herald says:

"The latest demonstration of fashion is "Surprise Parties." They had a small beginning. Some affectionate parishioners, to testify their regards for a beloved pastor, got up a party to surprise him with their gifts.—The idea was a novel one. The thing looked amazingly. It was at once adopted by fashion and became a social institution for the season. Surprise parties take place everywhere. 'Are you going to the surprise party to-night?' says Jones to Brown. 'I don't know; where is it to be?' 'At my house,' says Jones.—This short colloquy explains the prevailing idea of surprise parties, better than whole paragraphs could do.

We have read of numerous surprise parties where the recipients of gifts have been the favored of fortune, and had no want unsupplied. But we have looked in vain for the record of surprise parties to cheer the heart of the widow and make glad her home; to clothe the naked, relieve the destitute, bring needed food and fuel into families famishing for the one and freezing for want of the other. Surprise parties turned in this direction would fulfil a high and noble mission; would become worthy of being cherished in any community; would carry a blessing with them, and would ennoble and elevate all who participate in them. When shall we have a surprise party of this description to record?"

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

AN EXCITING SCENE—STAMPEDE IN A CHURCH—INTERRUPTION TO MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.—A scene of the wildest excitement occurred last evening, says Wednesday's Express, at St. James' (Episcopal) Church, in this city, which, for a time, threatened to be very serious in its consequences. It having become generally known that the marriage of two young ladies, both highly esteemed and enjoying an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, was to take place in the church, the one at seven and the other at eight o'clock, an unusually large congregation collected to witness the ceremonies. Long before the hour named for the first marriage, the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The pews, aisles, galleries, stairways and vestibule, were packed full of men, women and children, and by the time the bridal party arrived many persons were unable to gain admittance, who subsequently collected at the windows on the street.

The appearance of Mr. Fisher and Miss Diller, at about 7½ o'clock, was the signal for a general and disgraceful scramble for available positions for witnessing the ceremonies. Many of those present appeared to have no regard for their own decency or the sacred character of the house. They stood on the seats and even scrambled on the backs of the pews, the spectacle presented being more like what is sometimes seen in a theatre than we ever witnessed in a church. Amid this confusion the solemn and impressive ceremony was commenced by Rev. Jacob W. Diller, brother of the happy bride; but before its conclusion the confusion was renewed in consequence of many persons becoming alarmed by the creaking of a bench in one of the galleries which they supposed was the gallery itself giving way under the great weight upon it. The ceremony being over, the bridal party had scarcely retired from the church, when an old bench which had been carried into the organ gallery gave way under the weight of those standing upon it. This crash started a frighful panic. Some person in the gallery eried out that the gallery was falling, and a general stampede commenced in all parts of the church.—The lower windows were thrown up and used by many as a means of exit. One young gentleman was so terribly frightened that he quite forgot the lady he had escorted to the church, and made a break through the nearest window, carrying with him the entire lower section of sash. He was quickly followed by a couple of ladies, and others were prevented from leaping out by those on the inside who had presence of mind sufficient to see that there was no real danger, except that which arose from the panic. Several ladies got out of one of the gallery windows, descending on the vestry roof, and from thence into the church yard. A number of ladies fainted, which, with the screaming and praying, the rattling of blinds and broken glass, presented a frightful spectacle. Those under the gallery supposed to be falling made a rush in the direction of the pulpit, overturning and slightly damaging the baptismal font and carrying away the bannister in front of the chancel.

Dr. Atlee, who had been sent for to attend to those supposed to be injured, finally somewhat quieted the tumult by announcing that nobody was hurt and that there was no real danger. But the crowd still lingered to witness the nuptials of Mr. Ehler and Miss Calder, until Dr. Bowman announced that the ceremony would not be performed in the church. Even then many persons regarded this as a *ruse* on the part of the Doctor to get clear of the crowd, and it was not until the Sexton began to turn off the gas that the church was cleared. The second bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where the ceremony was performed by Dr. Bowman, and the happy pair at once prepared to start on their wedding tour, in the evening train.

Exaggerated rumors of a dreadful catastrophe at the Episcopal Church spread rapidly through the city, and all who had friends there flocked to the church in a state of intense excitement; but happily their fears were not realized—no person having been injured beyond the effects of a bad fright, or a sprained ankle. The rumors about the gallery having given way proved to be unfounded, as it as substantial as ever. The church, however, sustained considerable damage, and the necessary repairs will not cost less than $100.

PRESENTATION OF A PORTRAIT.—On Wednesday evening last a portrait of our old and respected townsman, MARTIN SHREINER, was presented to the Sun Fire Company, of which he has been for many years an honored and useful member, and built that company's first engine. The presentation took place at Fulton Hall, which was crowded to its utmost extent. The members of the Sun paraded, in full equipments, from their hall in Vine street, with music from Hepting's fine Band. Mayor Zimmerman presided. Seated on the stage with him was the venerable Shreiner, who was the "observed of all observers." The portrait was presented on behalf of the Donors, Messrs. Cummings, the well-known Photographists, of this city, by City Recorder Reigart. Wm. A. Atlee, Esq., received the gift on behalf of the company.

After the ceremony of presentation was gone through with, the company formed into line, and escorted Mr. Shreiner to his residence, in Chesnut street, after which they marched to their hall and dismissed. The whole affair was very interesting, and, as a matter of course, the Firemen were in high glee.

AN "OLD SALT'S" STAR IN THE ASCENDANT.—We are gratified to learn that our townsman, Mr. JOHN L. KEFFER, has received, from Capt. Dupont, the appointment of Yeoman on board the Minnesota, which carries out our Minister, Hon. WILLIAM B. REED, to China. The vessel will sail in a few weeks. Mr. K. is an "old salt," having seen much service on board ship, and his appointment will gratify his numerous friends in this county. He is, besides, a gifted and ready writer, and we hope to be able to present to our readers occasional sketches from his pen.

COLONIZATION MEETING.—A Colonization meeting of several of the churches of this city—having for its object the interests of Liberia—was held in Trinity Lutheran Church, Duke street, on Sunday evening last.—The attendance was large, the spacious church being filled in every part. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Charles Brown, of Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. Demund and Rev. Dr. Hodgson, of this city. The speakers were listened to with much attention.

PASSED.—The supplement to the act increasing the capital stock of the Columbia Bank, authorizing that institution to open a branch in this city, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and only requires the Governor's signature to become a law.

LECTURE BY GOUGH.—The celebrated JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture in this city, on Friday evening next. We learn that Fulton Hall has been engaged, and, of course, there will be a crowded house to hear the most gifted Temperance orator in the country.

CLERK OF THE QUARTER SESSIONS.—Mr. DAVID FULTON has received the appointment of Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, in the room of John J. Porter, Esq., resigned. Mr. Fulton has been the Deputy Clerk for some time, and is fully competent to discharge the duties.

COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The semi-annual meeting of this association was held in the hall of the High School, North Prince street, on the 25th ult. The attendance was large and much interest manifested in the discussion of the topics which had been selected for the consideration of the meeting, viz:

1. The annual examination of Teachers holding provisional certificates.
2. The introduction of Cowdry's moral lessons into our public schools.
3. The propriety of School Directors granting to Teachers time and privilege to visit schools.

On motion of Mr. Wickersham the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it would be good policy for Directors to grant at least one day in each month, without reduction of salary, to the teachers of their district, for the purpose of visiting schools.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The time at which the Convention of Directors must assemble for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent of Common Schools is rapidly approaching; and, whereas, we, as Teachers, feel that our personal and professional interests are deeply concerned in the election, therefore,

Resolved, That we are earnestly in favor of the office of County Superintendent, and believe that its duties, wherever efficiently discharged, do much to elevate the profession of teaching and to improve the schools.

Resolved, That the results of the Superintendency in this county, as seen in the improvement of school houses, the introduction of school apparatus, the holding of Township Teachers' Associations and Teachers' Institutes, the establishment of a Normal School, the adopting by Teachers of improved modes of teaching, and the newly awakened zeal for improvement among them, and the increased educational activity and interest on the part of Directors, parents and pupils, are sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the money required for the Superintendent's salary could be appropriated to the schools in no other way that would effect so much good.

Resolved, That while we shrink from no fair examination, we desire to be examined by a Superintendent entirely competent to judge of our qualifications, and while we admit that a Superintendent's school visitations do much good, we are earnest in the hope that no man will be selected to discharge this duty but one eminently qualified to estimate our teaching fairly, and to give professional advice and instruction.

Resolved, That as Teachers we have no wish to dictate to the Convention of Directors as to the proper person to fill this office, but being more closely connected, both personally and professionally, with the office of Superintendent than any other class of persons, we make ourselves bold to suggest that no man be chosen to fill it who has not the highest qualifications to discharge its duties, and that such a salary be given as will enable him to devote his whole time to the interests of the schools.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in each of the county papers, and that a committee be appointed to present a copy also to the Convention of Directors.

NEW POST OFFICES.—The Postmaster General has created a new Post Office to be called Bethesda, in this county. The official notice states that eighty-five families will receive regular mail facilities by special supply from Mount Nebo. Also, Landis Valley, Jacob Landis, Postmaster. One hundred and eighty families, residing within two miles, will thus be accommodated with regular mail supplies six times a week, by the route from Lancaster to Hinkletown.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—The Street Committee have awarded the contract for the City Paving and Grading to Messrs. Sampson and Samuel Resh—they being the lowest bidders.

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The Firemen's Parade, of which notice was given in our last, came off on Friday last. The companies participating were the Union, Washington, Sun, Humane, Empire Hook and Ladder, and the Wheatland—the latter an organization of youths of about sixteen years of age. Those not in line were the Friendship, American, and Shiffler. The Fencibles' and Hepting's Bands furnished the music. None of the companies were full, but all looked extremely well. They were under the direction of Col. Wm. S. Amweg, as Chief Marshal, assisted by Reuben Black, Henry Nagle and Henry B. Parry, as Aids.

U. A. O. D.—Jefferson Grove, No. 22, at their stated meeting, on Wednesday evening last, elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing term:—N. A.—John Dellinger; V. A.—William McKeown; I. G.—Henry Wertzbacher; S.—Peter J. Gorner; L. M.—John Lippincott. The officers of the Grove will be installed on to-morrow evening, by P. J. Gorner, D. D. G. M.

PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.—Francis Evans, a young man from Philadelphia, was committed to prison on Friday afternoon, by the Mayor, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. Pancoast, at the corner of North Queen and Orange streets.

When Mrs. P. missed her port monnaie, she cried "stop thief," and this young man started off on a full run, pursued by George Musser, jr., who caught him near the Gas Works.

He was one of a party of four who were stopping at the Franklin House, North Queen street, and picked several pockets during the day. As soon as Evans was arrested the other three paid their bills and decamped. Officers Gormly and Kuhns immediately started in pursuit. They were overtaken at Bird-in-Hand, and brought back to the city. Mayor Zimmerman committed them for a hearing on yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. They gave their names as Charles and John Jones, of Baltimore, and John Mathews, of Philadelphia.

CITY SCHOOL MEETING.—At a meeting of a number of citizens, without respect to party, held in the City Hall, on Friday evening, the following ticket was placed in nomination:—Hon. A. L. Hayes, E. C. Darlington, Jonathan Dorwart, Benjamin F. Shenk, Joshua W. Jack, F. J. Kramph, Theo. Fenn, John Hamilton, W. G. Kendrick, Wm. B. Wiley, David Hartman and Amos Slaymaker. The election takes place to-day, at the City Hall, (north side,) between the hours of 1 and 7 o'clock P. M.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Our excellent young friend, B. F. BAER, Esq., of Elizabethtown, in this county, has been appointed a Clerk in the P. O. Department at Washington. He is a very worthy young man, and will doubtless fill the office with credit to himself and satisfactorily to the appointing power.

TROUBLESOME COUGHS AND COLDS.—Persons who have been long afflicted with Coughs and Colds without being benefited by the use of medicine, we would, by way of salutary advice, say go to Heinitsh's, 13 East King street, and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Cough Syrup, a medicine of great celebrity and is vastly superior to the various nostrums that flood the country. It is put up in bottles at 50 cents and $1.

COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.—The following we extract from Saturday's *Spy*:

DEATH OF COLEMAN J. BULL.—We perform a painful duty in announcing to our readers that one who long held friendly intercourse with them through the columns of the Spy, is no more. COLEMAN J. BULL, Esq., recently Editor of this paper, died suddenly at the Washington House, on Thursday morning, after a very short illness. We attempt no eulogy of the deceased; his friendly relations with all who knew him, and the universally expressed regret at his sudden and untimely death, speak plainly the estimation in which he was held amongst us.

We feel that no expression of our sympathy with his bereaved friends, can soften the blow of his loss, but we do not say too much in assuring them that the entire community feels deeply for them in their affliction.

☞ The Spring rush has at length commenced: the Rivermen are upon us thick as shad flies. The rafts began to pour in on Wednesday, and have continued since to throng the river, from the bridge to the dam. The corners opposite our office fairly buzz, about "car time," and the air is musical with "Chemung." "Tiog." and "Steuben." Foreign notes, of a denomination less than five dollars, prevail as a circulating medium; and the pure juice of the corn suffers. We are always glad to see our up-river friends; they enliven the town, beside being rather picturesque objects, in their red and blue shirts, and (sometimes) "shocking bad hats." They are still arriving, and to our friends, along Front street, we would say: "Hang out your 'trowsers' on the 'awning posts'—the cry is still the 'Yanks!'"

☞ We notice in our Lancaster exchanges an account of the death, by drowning, of two sons of Samuel Able, who so lately made a narrow escape, with the same boys, while attempting to cross the river from this place. We have taken some trouble to obtain authentic information on the subject, but can only learn that the drowned boys were seen a day or two after their fearful death peddling fish in our streets. There was a report of two boys having been carried through one of the gaps in the dam, on Monday last, but we have not been able to corner a single eye witness of this incident. It is certain, however, that at the present high stage of water, and in a high wind, there is some danger in venturing too far down the stream.—The current is of such strength as has not been known here since the building of the dam; and the boys who have been in the habit of boating on the river, should bear in mind the change.

A canal boat broke her tow line while crossing the river on Monday evening, and was saved by anchoring some distance from shore, where she was compelled to remain all night.

OUR GROWING POPULATION.—An Irish family passing through Columbia, in the emigrant line, one evening last week, bound westward, suddenly changed plans and halted at this place, where the mother, in a very short time, gave birth to a fine child. They were accommodated in one of Mr. Robert W. Hamilton's rooms, opposite the Washington House, and their wants were kindly ministered to by a number of our citizens, prominent among whom were two distinguished politicians. We do not believe the report that these gentlemen were actuated by the prospect of another vote for their party: we attribute their kindness to their well known benevolence; besides, the stranger proved to be of the non voting sex, and, although she may eventually become a "mother in Democracy," unless women obtain their much agitated rights, she is not likely to swell the vote of either party by her own. Before the sex of the new comer was known, it had been settled in caucus to name it Hamilton Watt; but neither of these prefixes being susceptible of feminine termination, Columbia, America, and Hibernia are spoken of as substitutes.—Mother and child are doing well.

For the Intelligencer.

PROVIDENCE TWP., May 4th, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The people of this Township (enthusiastic as they are in the cause of education) while congratulating themselves with the idea of a new impulse being given to the cause of education, by the organization of a new Board of Directors, with that indefatigable philanthropist, Joseph Blatcher, as President, their hopes were suddenly blasted by the startling fact that one of our public school houses, (the Rising Sun,) was burned to the ground on Sunday morning, the 3d inst. This evidences that there still exists a demon spirit opposed to the public school system—the same malignant spirit that manifested itself last winter in opposition to night schools—in fact, the vile, ignorant, selfish spirit that opposes the cultivation of the intellect—in short opposition to *liberty*. The fiend, in human shape, who could be guilty of such an act is legitimately qualified to be an inmate of a state prison—to be driven from the society of men—and those who countenance or connive at such an act are no better.

VERITAS.

THE ARRIVAL OF MORMONS AT BOSTON.—It has already been stated that a ship arrived at Boston last week, from Liverpool, with 800 Mormons. The Courier says:

Many of the families were possessed of considerable property. The captain estimated the amount of British gold upon the passengers at £20,000, and said that he knew of more than one person who had $1,000 for his own use and that of his family. Several had left relatives and friends behind them. One woman had left her husband that she might go to the land of the saints; and there was another beautiful, dark eyed young woman with a young infant, whose story, as told by the captain, was quite touching.

The captain noticed her when they started, as possessed of great beauty, but lost sight of her in a day or two, and, supposing she had changed her quarters, did not inquire for her for eight or ten days. He was then told that she had been very sick, and was still quite feeble. He had her brought from between decks, and laid on a mattress, got her some port wine and cake, and tried to bring her back to health. Under this treatment she improved much, and in reply to his questions told him that she had left a pleasant home, in a quiet village in England, and a husband to whom she had been married but a year or two, for this journey. He asked her reasons.—She replied that she had done so for Christ's sake, who had promised that if one forsook father and mother and husband for him, she should receive more abundantly in this life, and in the world to come everlasting life.

The conduct of these Mormons on board the vessel was exemplary. In their personal habits they were cleanly, only four using tobacco.

As soon as the emigrants had left Liverpool they formed themselves into eight divisions, with about one hundred in each division, and chose a bishop and an elder to preside over each company. They had morning and evening service—prayer and singing—and in the evening generally a sermon. On Sundays a sermon was preached to each section.

GREAT CONTRACT FOR IRON ORE.—A letter in the Fayettville (N. C.) Observer states "that a northern company has agreed to furnish on Deep river, within two years after the completion of the contract of Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., seven millions of dollars worth of black band iron ore. This ore is to be manufactured on the spot, by which its value will be increased of course—how much we are unable to say, but doubtless at least as much more. So that there is to be brought into market, by one company in two years—say fourteen million dollars worth of iron alone—from this depository of undeveloped and untold wealth of North Carolina.

☞ Mr. JOHN WISE, of Lancaster, the distinguished æronaut, has been engaged by the corporation of Boston, to make a grand æronautic display from the City Park, on the Fourth of July next, for which he is to receive the sum of $1,000.

THE COMET.—The Norfolk Herald is informed by a gentleman that he and several others saw the comet on Tuesday night in a northwesterly direction. This is not the great crusher which some persons foolishly allege is to strike the earth, but the one seen by Lieut, Maury.

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Backward Spring—Ice and Snow—Scarcity of Feed—Stock Starving—High Prices &c.—City Property—Hon. Ed. Everett—Loss of Boats—Attempt at Murder and Suicide—The Democracy have carried Iowa—Elections, &c.—Our Recent Election, what they say of it abroad—The Real Facts, &c.—Some 50 Murders Committed by the Indians in Minnesota—Another Indian War, &c., &c., &c.

ST. LOUIS, April 27, 1857.

The weather has somewhat moderated since our last date, but still remain unseasonably cold. The weather in all sections west and south has been unusually severe this spring. Heavy snows have recently fallen in the adjoining States. In Kentucky on the 21st inst., the greatest snow storm of the season or winter prevailed, and the oldest citizens say that they never saw one equal to it. The atmosphere was so perfectly filled with it that nothing a few yards off could be seen. This has certainly been the most remarkable Spring we have any recollection of. January and February have been much milder months than March and April. Grass, fruit and all early vegetables are suffering immensely. The weather throughout Missouri, Northern Illinois and Iowa has been very severe, and its effects are yet to be seen. Feed has become scarce, and in many places it cannot be had at any price—and there being no grass—it is said that in some sections stock is in a starving condition, in fact some of which have died. Corn in Council Bluffs, Iowa—a corn growing region—is selling at $1 per bushel, and scarce, and all other grain is commanding exhorbitant prices. Hay in our market has been selling at $40 per ton; Corn 60 to 70c.; Oats 65 to 75c; Butter 40c. ₱ lb.; Wheat from $1.25 to $1.75 per bush., and the opinion seems to prevail that these prices will be sustained for some time. The country further North is no better off than we are—the cold weather set everything back, and prices there have gone up to correspond with those in other places.—Lake Pipen, Minnesota, is still closed with ice, and teams were still crossing a week ago. This obstruction has completely cut off the Minnesota trade, and it will be a week or ten days before the ice can run out of the Lake even with fair and mild weather. Immense snows have also fallen on the plains, and the mails and emigrants find great difficulty in getting through. The *Deseret News* (Great Salt Lake City) of Feb. 1st, says: "Judge Phelps informs us that the entire fall of snow in this city up to the 24th inst., has been over eight feet. November, December and most of January have been remarkably stormy, and many grass ranges have been snowed under where heretofore but little snow has fallen. Some stock has been starved to death and some roofs crushed by the depth of the snow, a good hint to provide shelter and forage for stock and make stronger roofs. The past few days have been pleasant, and the snow is settling." Yesterday we had a warm spring rain here, and to-day is spring-like, with a fair prospect of a *commencement of Spring.*

The rivers are in good condition, and boats arrive and depart daily with heavy cargoes to and from all points.—Freights, however, continue high. Business has been quite brisk, and a better time appears to be coming. The health of our city continues good.

Old Sol. Smith, of theatrical notoriety, recently sold a piece of property on the south side of the new Custom House—*fifty feet*—for *fifty thousand* dollars; the improvements on it of no value. A sale of property on the corner of 5th and Pine streets, was made on Saturday last, at $800 per front foot. Business locations are becoming scarce, and property on the principal thoroughfares is bringing high prices. Lots have advanced from 50 to 100 per cent. in the last two years.

The Hon. Edward Everett delivered two lectures in the past week for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association of this city, and upon both occasions the hall was crowded to overflowing. The subject of his lecture was upon the "Life and Character of Washington." Mr. Everett has made a good impression here—he was escorted to the different manufactories of our city, and also accompanied an excursion gotten up for him on the Pacific Railroad. He lectures in Chicago on Tuesday night, and then visits Indiana. Mr. Everett remarked that every inch of railroad extended west would build a house in St. Louis! We hope so.

The Railroad Bridge at Peoria, across the Illinois river, 600 feet long, has just been completed, connecting the Peoria and Oquawka R. R. The structure was tested on Saturday last by a train of cars and locomotive weighing *eighty* tons having been run over it without causing the least vibration.

It is estimated that the recent grant of land made to Minnesota for railroad purposes, is seven million two hundred thousand acres.

The steamer *Nettie Miller* struck a snag in Cumberland river, and sunk. Four flat boats laden with produce were sunk in a gale, in the Ohio, on Tuesday last. The wharf boat at Vicksburg, was burned to the water's edge on the 18th. No lives, we believe, were lost by the above accidents.

Our city has again been the scene of murder and crime. One or two persons have been murdered, and several others stabbed and otherwise injured. These things are of so frequent occurrence that it is scarcely necessary to mention them in all of our letters—they can just as well be correctly imagined as described—except in particular instances.

A man by the name of Joseph Bachman entered the house of his employer through a window, with a light in one hand and a pistol in the other. He proceeded to the room of a servant girl, who gave the alarm by her screams, when Bachman fired the pistol at her, the contents of which took effect in the eyes and face of the girl. One of her eyes was totally destroyed, and it is presumed that she is otherwise injured fatally. Bachman turned and fled, but was hotly pursued by a policeman, Bachman firing one shot at him. In about an hour after he was found drowned in a pool of water—having committed suicide.—On examination of the body it was found that he had shot himself in the face before drowning himself. Thus ended this bloody tragedy.

And still another suicide:—As the steamer Baltimore, from Alton, was nearing our wharf yesterday, a passenger, named Matthias Hugle, jumped overboard and drowned himself, having previously handed Capt. Hawley a letter. The letter, which was in the German language, read as follows:

ALTON, ILL., April 18, 1857.

My Dear Wife—I have to tell you to come over here, as I intend remaining here, having a good place. Come as soon as possible, and bring everything along. Your faithful husband, MATTHIAS HUGLE.

Postscript written in pencil.

Don't come. I ended my existence on the 31st of April, because you had such a foul mouth, and always tried to wear the breeches, which you can do now. Adieu and shift for yourself. M. HUGLE.

Several very destructive fires occurred in our city during the week.

A dispatch from Davenport, Iowa, says—"fifty counties are heard from, and it is now certain that the entire Democratic State ticket has been elected."

An election in Quincy, Ills., for Mayor and other city officers came off a few days ago, and resulted in the success of the Democracy by 340 majority. The issue was Democracy vs. Black Republicanism, and the result was the "white man's ticket" over that of "Free Negrodom" triumphed.—In many other towns of Illinois the same result is shown—where the issue was made.

The Eastern and Northern Black Republican papers are making a great to-do over the recent election in St. Louis—their comments upon which are not only foolish but positively ridiculous. We cannot for our life see how they can claim a victory in our city with the plain figures before them. Mayor How's majority last year, when he run on the Benton ticket—and who was pledged to the decision of the Cincinnati Convention—was 2700; Col. Benton's majority when he ran for Governor last August—with *three* tickets in the field—was nearly 2,000—he also, as was Gov. Polk, his Democratic opponent, pledged to the Cincinnati nominees; whilst John M. Wimer, who but recently espoused the cause of Black Republicanism, comes out of the contest a *minority Mayor*, with only 1700 majority, notwithstanding one half of the Know Nothing vote was given to him. Out of the 4900 votes polled by the Know Nothing party last August, *Mr. Wimer obtains* 2900 *of them*—or Gen Carr Lane, the K. N. candidate for Mayor, only received 2000 votes, all told; whilst the National Democratic vote and that of the Know Nothings who could not be bought, beats Mr. Wimer several hundred, and leaves him a *minority Mayor*. Had there been but two tickets before the people, the Democracy would have triumphed. All the Black Republican gammon about the benefit this election will have to the interest of the State, is mere stuff—"property" they say, is now advancing all over the State, in St. Louis particularly. Let us see if Mr. Wimer's election is the cause of this rise in property. In 1847 we could have bought city lots for $50 and $75 a foot, which in 1850 could not have been purchased for $500 a foot—what had Mr. Wimer to do with that? The same property in 1853 was worth $600 and $800 per foot, and in 1857, before Mr. Wimer was thought of for Mayor, it would readily have commanded $1000 per foot. In the State, outside of Black Republican influence, land that could have been bought for $5 and $7 per acre in 1847, cannot now be purchased for less than $15 and $20, with not a Black Republican *phiz* within 50 miles of it. What have the supporters of Mr. Wimer to say of that?—"Revolutions never go backwards"—and the present price of land is not as high as it will be,—with or without slavery. "Free White Labor" is the rallying cry of the Blackies of this locality; and what does it amount to? Why this—nine out of ten of the leaders of the Blackies of this city are slave holders—own farms in the country, and work them with *slave labor*—come to St. Louis and claim citizenship and preach the doctrine of "free white labor" to our people. Why don't Mr. Blair and several other of their leaders emancipate *their* slaves, and set the example to others—oh, no, it's the almighty dollar, and a belief that the sentiments of our people are in favor of "free soil," that bring these slave-owning, slave-lashing, slave-cursing aspirants among us, and put themselves forward for lucrative and prominent offices! If our people are so gullible as not to see the motive, it is well that they should have the Northern press firing in their ears—"Free White Labor," when there is not a free white man in St. Louis or the State of Missouri who is willing to work, but what can find plenty of it, at four times better wages than the "free white man" can get in "free white" Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, or Connecticut. A "free white" man can obtain much better prices for his labor in any Slave State than he can in a "Free" State. This is a fact, which no one can deny.

It would seem that our troubles with the Indians will never cease till the last one has been slain. Ever since the settlement of the country we have been engaged in Indian wars—fighting our way westward inch by inch with the rifle and hunting knife, and every step we take seems to have been crimsoned and enriched by the blood of pioneers. One Indian war follows another in quick and rapid succession—scarcely are we through with one, but that we are into another. The recent massacres at Spirit Lake and Blue Earth county, in Minnesota Territory, show strong symptoms of another bloody Indian war—a war of extermination in the North-west, and the Federal Government may as well prepare for it at once—come it will, and come it must.

We find the following particulars of the recent massacre at Springfield from a reliable quarter, in our city papers, and annex them for the benefit of your readers who have friends in that section of country. The number killed had