INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTERIAN.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.
A. SANDERSON, Associate.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM F. PACKER, Lycoming County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

NIMROD STRICKLAND, Chester County.

FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.

WILLIAM STRONG, Berks County.

JAMES THOMPSON, Erie County.

A Base Slander Clinched!

The Weekly Times of this city, has seen proper to make a false and slanderous attack upon President BUCHANAN, and our worthy and esteemed fellow-townsman, Mr. G. E. W. SHARRETTS, recently appointed to a Clerkship at Washington. To show the recklessness and malignity of the charge made by our contemporary, we subjoin the following communication received from Mr. Sharretts a day or two ago:

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1857.

GEO. SANDERSON, Esq., *Editor Lanc'r Intelligencer.*

DEAR SIR:—My attention was called this morning to a brief article, published in the "Lancaster Weekly Times," of the 17th inst., in which I am represented as having been "one of the bitterest Know-Nothing opponents of Mr. Buchanan in the State."

Under other circumstances I should pay no attention to anything emanating from such a source, especially when coupled with such malignant epithets as "Judas Iscariot Reed," "Renegade Federalists," and "Turncoat Whigs:" but a proper sense of honor, integrity, and justice to the Administration as well as to myself, require that I should satisfy my friends and relieve myself from the unjust imputation, by making a public denial of the false charge.

I, therefore, unhesitatingly and unreservedly pronounce the statement a malicious falsehood, and challenge the author to furnish the proof of the charge, or stand convicted at the bar of public opinion.

I have never belonged to the Know-Nothing party, nor to any other secret organization. I have never been inside of a Know Nothing Lodge in Lancaster, as any member there can testify, nor have I been in one any where else. I was not an opponent of Mr. BUCHANAN, but, on the contrary, gave him my hearty though humble support; and I believe the editor of the "Weekly Times" has been imposed upon by some malicious, disappointed, and undeserving office-seeker. If he has been thus deceived, I think it but just that the public should know the name of the person who deceived him.

Yours truly, G. E. W. SHARRETTS.

The Election in Kansas.

The election for members of the Constitutional Convention of Kansas, has resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidates, by a large majority. As was expected, the Free-State, or Republican party generally refused to vote, and permitted the elections to go in favor of their opponents almost by default. The same party has been silly enough to revive the Topeka Legislature, which, of course, can never be recognised as legitimate, or suffered to frame laws for the Territory. Yet they have fixed a day in August for an election for a delegate to Congress, and other officers. The object of these proceedings is to bring about a collision between the rival factions, without which the occupation of the agitators would be gone. But they are evidently doomed to disappointment. The Constitutional Convention will perform its work, and the instrument will be submitted to the people in accordance with the views of Gov. Walker. Whether the Free State party participates in the election or not, if the Constitution is ratified by the people, Congress can have no good reason for refusing to admit the new State into the Confederacy. Should that admission take place, what an exceedingly ridiculous position the Free State men will occupy! They profess to be anxious to accomplish a certain purpose, yet shun the only means by which it is practicable to attain the end. There is neither sense nor dignity in such a course.

AN AWFUL CALAMITY!

Three Hundred Lives Lost!

The steamer Montreal, plying between the city of that name, and other ports on the St. Lawrence river, was burned on Friday evening last, attended with a fearful loss of life. The following despatch gives some idea of the frightful catastrophe:

MONTREAL, June 27.—The loss of the steamer Montreal has been reported here, and the excitement is great, as may be supposed. The steamer contained no less than five hundred passengers, generally emigrants from Scotland. The scene is described as most frightful upon the bursting out of the flames. The devouring element spread rapidly, and, as a large number of the passengers were women and children, few precautions of a character to save life could be adopted.—Amidst the awful horror of the scene, many persons leaped overboard, a large number of whom were drowned almost immediately. Crowds of others were roasted to death before they could attempt to escape. The boat was off Cape Rouge at the time of the disaster.—Persons on shore exerted themselves to save the unfortunates, but the rapidity with which the flames consumed all in their track, and the insane terror of those on board the ill-fated steamer operated against all efforts to rescue the unhappy passengers. As far as we can learn at Montreal, only one hundred and seventy-five persons were saved from the burning wreck, but it is probable that others may have reached shore, who have not reported themselves. It is certain that over two hundred passengers were drowned, and that very many others were burned to death.—This shocking calamity has thrown a gloom over our whole community.

☞ Still later advices say that the number of those who are lost will probably exceed *three hundred and fifty souls!*

Appointments in the Custom House.

Collector Baker has made the following appointments for the Philadelphia Custom House, to take effect on to-morrow, the 1st of July:

Inspectors—William Cunningham, Daniel J. Carlin, Paul Pohl, Jacob Umstead, Albert Scofield, John J. Miller, S. D. Ross, John Shenk, August Lautenback, James B. Sheridan, John J. Ward.

Measurers—Thomas H. Forsyth, Richard Simpson, Thomas J. Roberts, Thos. Schreiner.

Storekeeper of the Port—Thomas Dickey.

Assistant Weigher—George W. Paxson.

Clerk—Isaiah F. Smith.

Assistant Storekeeper—Gabriel Phillips.

Night Inspectors—George McCauley, Francis McCabe, Emanuel Coryell, William McCluskey, James A. Dunning, David McVeigh, Anthony Rudhard, Edward B. Dewees, George Wartman, James Gorman, Benjamin Redman, Richard Bunting, John Miller, J. F. Souder.

Watchman—Frederick Farley.

Laborer to Weigher—Charles Horrits.

Revenue Agents—John Fredericks, William Fricker.

The Ohio Defalcation.

The defalcation in the Treasury of Ohio is ascertained to be much greater than at first reported—amounting to over $850,000. Of this sum, about $140,000 is due and owing by the late State Treasurer, Mr. Breslin—and the balance by Mr. Gibson the present incumbent. The former is a Democrat the latter a Black Republican. They are brothers-in-law, and seem to have been acting in concert for the purpose of plundering the State.

What Whiggery was in 1850.

The Albany Argus has unearthed the following resolution, which, according to the Albany Evening Journal, was adopted by the State convention of its political friends in 1850 "by acclamation:"

"*Resolved*, That we regard the constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land, and as such to be implicitly obeyed by the citizens of every section, and by the authorities of every State; that we will faithfully observe all its provisions and compromises; that we will resist promptly, firmly, and by all necessary means, any attempt from any other quarter to overthrow it; *that in all cases of doubt as to its meaning we will appeal to and abide by the decisions of the courts of the United States.*"

The Republican or more properly speaking *Abolition* press of the present day, denounce the spirit of this resolution with all the bitterness of black-hearted treason. The patriotic men of the old Whig party of 1850 are now mostly in the Democratic ranks.

The Main Line—the Supreme Court.

The opinion of the Supreme Court, in the Main Line Injunction case, was delivered on Tuesday, by Chief Justice Lewis. The points decided may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. The Legislature had constitutional authority to authorize the sale of the Main Line.

2. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company may become a competitor and purchaser on equal terms with every other person or corporation.

3. The act authorizing the sale is entirely constitutional, except that part of the proviso of the third section, which requires the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to bid $1,500,000 more than any other bidder, and in consideration thereof, proposes to release the said company, and also the Harrisburg and Mount Joy Company, from the taxes therein stated.

4. The Legislature cannot bind the State by contract from imposing equal taxes, and that the condition of sale to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in that respect is void, and an injunction to that extent is granted; but

5. That in all other respects the sale may go on, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may bid and purchase on the same terms as other corporations or individuals.

ORDER.

It is ordered that upon the complainants, or either of them, filing a bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with sufficient sureties to be approved by this Court, or any Judge thereof, conditioned to indemnify the defendants from all damages that may be sustained by the injunction granted on this motion, an injunction be awarded, *commanding the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its officers and agents* named as defendants in this bill, to make no bid for or purchase of the Main Line of the Public Works under that part of the proviso in the third section of the act of 16th of May, 1857, which requires the said Company to pay in addition to the purchase money at which the works may be struck down, the sum of one and a half millions of dollars, and in consideration thereof assumes to discharge forever the said railroad company, and also the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company from the payment of all taxes upon tonnage and freight over said railroads; and also to relieve said Pennsylvania Railroad Company from the payment of all other taxes or duties on its capital stock, bonds, dividends or property, except for school, city, county, borough or township purposes. *And also commanding the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and its officers and agents* aforesaid, strictly to abstain from accepting any assignment on the terms stated in the aforesaid part of said proviso, or executing or delivering to the Treasurer of the State any bonds of the said Company, for any greater amount than the sum at which the Main Line of the Public Works may be struck down at a pubiic sale, on a fair and equal competition with all other bidders. *And also commanding* the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its officers and agents aforesaid, strictly to abstain from accepting any transfer of the said Main Line of the Public Works from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, under the great seal of the State, founded upon, or in consideration of any purchases upon the terms herein prohibited. *And also commanding Henry S. Magraw, the Treasurer of the State*, strictly to abstain from accepting the delivery of any bonds executed by the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company upon the terms herein prohibited, or for any greater amount than the sum at which the said Main Line of the Public Works may be struck down at a fair public sale of the same, upon equal terms to all persons and corporations desiring to purchase.

And also commanding Andrew G. Curtin, Secretary of the Commonwealth, strictly to abstain from making any transfer of the said Public Works under the great seal of the State, upon the terms herein prohibited, or for any greater amount than the sum at which the said Works may be struck down at a fair public sale as aforesaid.

This injunction to remain in force until hearing, or the further order of this Court.

This opinion, it is understood, was unanimous, and is doubtless good law—at least we are bound to consider it as such, emanating as it does from the highest Judicial tribunal of the State. Of course every good citizen, whatever may be his opinion of the wrong perpetrated on the tax payers of the Commonwealth, by the act of the Legislature, will at once acquiesce in the decision, and yield a willing obedience to the law as laid down by the Supreme Court.

The Main Line Sold.

Agreeably to notice published in the newspapers of Philadelphia and elsewhere, the Main Line of the Public Works of Pennsylvania, were put up at auction, at the Philadelphia Exchange, and knocked down to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the sum of $7,500,000—it being the only bid made.—The *Pennsylvanian* says: "There was a large attendance of speculators, and when the bid was made and the purchaser announced, there was much sensation. Three cheers were then given for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the company separated."

We do not wonder that "cheers" were given with a hearty good will by those interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad. They have made a capital speculation off the State—better, indeed, than if they had bought under the bill before the action of the Supreme Court was had upon it. They now get it for seven and a half millions of dollars, whereas, then it would have cost them *nine millions.*—'Tis true, under their present purchase the tonnage tax is not taken off—but that is of small moment, inasmuch as they will doubtless be able to get a Legislature in a year or two pliable enough to repeal the tax; and when once it is taken off, no subsequent legislation can be got to restore it. We, therefore, consider that the Pennsylvania Railroad has made *a million and a half* by the operation.

The Money Article of the *Daily News*, of Friday morning, has the following paragraph respecting the sale. Whether there is any thing in the objections which it suggests, we do not know. We rather think it is doubtful. The *News* says:—

The Main Line of the Public Works, extending from this City to Pittsburg, was put up at public sale at the Merchants' Exchange last evening, by Mr. John B. Myers, under the direction of the Governor, and knocked down to John Edgar Thompson, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. There was no other bid, and the price at which it was sold was the minimum fixed by the Legislature—seven and a half million of dollars. This purchase will bring up again the various questions involving the right of that Company to purchase under the recent act, and it is entirely probable that the whole matter will be again before the Supreme Court. That Tribunal in its "order," published in the *News* on Wednesday last, "enjoins," the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from purchasing or bidding for the line "under that part of the proviso in the third section of the act of 16th of May, 1857, which requires the said Company to pay in addition to the purchase money at which the Works may be struck down the sum of one million and a half of dollars," &c. It is this proviso, or rather this part of it, which proposes to authorize the reception of the Company's bonds in payment, and we have but little doubt but that if this portion of the law is not further decided on before the offer of bonds is made, the question will then arise which shall send the entire matter to Court again. A review of the opinion of the Court in connection with the law, will give rise to several important questions, and as we have not at this writing the time to elaborate upon them, we shall defer further remarks to another day.

☞ The New York *Times* predicts a fall in the price of sugar. Just now, there is a concerted movement among the speculators to keep it up,—but it will not avail:

"The prospects for a full crop are highly encouraging. The high prices which have ruled the past two years have stimulated production, while they have caused a diminution of consumption, and the natural consequences are, increasing stocks and a tendency to lower prices. Besides, the crop of Louisiana promises to be nealy four times greater than it was last year, and the yield of Maple Sugar has been much larger than it ever was before known."

Hon. William Strong.

As a sketch of the life of our distinguished candidates will prove interesting to all our readers, we are satisfied that we cannot possibly give anything that will be more satisfactory to them, than the following very carefully prepared, and extended notice of the Hon. William Strong, one of our nominees for the Supreme Bench, which we take from the Pittsburg *Post:*

This gentleman, who was nominated by the Democratic State Convention of the 9th inst., as one of the candidates for the Supreme Bench, was born in Somers, Tolland county, Connecticut, on the 6th of May, 1808, being the eldest of eleven children that were born to his father, Rev. William L. Strong, a Congregational clergyman, who was distinguished as a sound theologian and a man of great piety and learning. When quite a youth the subject of our sketch was sent by his father, who determined that his children should have an education, to a school in Monson, Massachusetts, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he was removed to an Academy in Plainfield, Connecticut, and continued there for six months. With the view of carrying out his father's intention, in the year 1824, he entered the freshman class of Yale College. During the four years which he attended this celebrated institution of learning, he was distinguished by the industry and regularity of his habits, devotion to his scholastic duties, and by the systematic and reflecting tone of his mind. He was also an active member of all the literary societies connected with the College. The large number of children that the worthy clergyman had to educate, together with the fact that he was not blessed with an over abundance of this world's goods, prevented him from furnishing all the means necessary to complete his eldest son's collegiate course, who either had to abandon it half completed, or pursue his studies for two years, without the means in hand of paying the usual college expenses. He determined to finish his education, and on the recommendation of the officers of the College, who had observed his untiring industry and strict integrity, he incurred a debt of five hundred dollars, which enabled him to complete his course. In 1828 Mr. Strong graduated, and was considered among the most accomplished scholars that ever left the institution.

After receiving his diploma, like most young men of his time, he commenced teaching. His first school was in East Windsor, Connecticut, where he remained for one year, devoting the usual number of hours to his scholars, as well as reading law eight hours each day. He next taught in Tolland, in the same State, where he availed himself of the library and advice of Mr. Stearns, a lawyer of ability. He next accepted an invitation to take charge of the mathematical and classical departments of a school in Burlington, New Jersey, where he remained some eighteen months, teaching and studying law, under the direction of Hon. Garret D. Wall, a gentleman of high rank in the legal profession. During this short time he saved enough money to pay his College debt, and enable him to finish his legal education, and returning to New Haven, he entered the law school of Judges Daggett and Hitchcock, where, after six months most diligent study, he was admitted to practice in the Courts of his native State. The years of hard study and confinement which he had gone through at this time, brought him to a bed of sickness, and it was thought for a long time he would not survive. A good constitution and the regularity of his habits previous to his sickness, carried him through, leaving him, however, much debilitated and some three hundred dollars in debt. As soon as his strength sufficiently recovered, he went to Philadelphia, and on motion of Charles Chauncey, Esq., whose kind regards he had secured, he was admitted to practice in the Courts of that city and county. On the advice of Mr. Chauncey, Mr. Strong went to Doylestown, Bucks county, where there appeared to be an opening for the purpose of settling, but, on application, was refused admission, on the ground that he had not resided in the State a year. Returning to Philadelphia, with rather a limited opinion of the profession in Bucks county, he asked the advice of Charles Chauncey, Horace Binney and John Sargeant, all of whom took great interest in his success.

Acting upon the advice these distinguished gentlemen gave him, Mr. Strong directed his steps to Reading, reaching that place in November, 1832, with less than $10 in his pocket, owing $400, unacquainted with a single individual in the county, knowing nothing of the practice of the Pennsylvania Courts, and being unable to speak or understand a word of the language spoken generally by nearly every one about him. Those were rather discouraging circumstances, but Mr. Strong was bound to succeed, and he did, as will every one else who has the gift of continuance. At the end of a year he found himself master of the German language, and in possession of a fair, living practice, his previous thorough legal education giving him an advantage over most young lawyers of that day. He thus realized the benefits of the many hours he had spent in hard study while his companions were sleeping.

We have thus followed the subject of our sketch, until we find him firmly established in that Gibralter of Democracy, old Berks. Although a Democrat, firm and unwavering, he always declined being a candidate for the Legislature and other positions which his friends were anxious for him to accept, preferring the walks of private life, until 1846, when, owing to his health failing, on account of severe application to his profession, he was induced to accept a nomination for Congress, which resulted in his triumphant election—and although comparatively a stranger, he ran nearly eight hundred votes ahead of the Democratic State ticket. Mr. S. commenced his Congressional career in the XXXth Congress, with a Whig Speaker, and being a new member, was not assigned a very prominent place on Committee, being placed on the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. In this, as in all things else with which he was entrusted, he discharged his duty faithfully. Among the speeches made by him during this Congress, was one in defence of the Mexican war, and sustaining the position of President Polk.—The speech was highly eulogized and widely circulated at the time of its delivery. He also delivered a very able speech against the system of contracts for Ocean Mail Steamer service, which was the first important speech made in either House against this system of plunder.

In the fall of 1848 he was re-nominated unanimously, an event unusual in his district, and re-elected by a majority five hundred greater than that given the Democratic candidate for Governor. On the appointment of the Committees for the XXXIst Congress, Mr. Strong was placed at the head of the Committee on Elections, and appointed a member of the Committee on Rules. At the expiration of his second term, he declined a re-election to Congress, and resumed the practice of his profession.

He has always been a sound, national Democrat, but more of a student and a lawyer than a politician. He is a fine, noble looking man, about six feet high, of pleasant and agreeable manners, with a gentlemanly and dignified bearing.

The Central American Treaty.

The London *Post*, the organ of Lord Palmerston, has a rather significant article on Central American affairs, in which it doubts "whether the Clayton-Bulwer convention can be reckoned among existing things any more than the recently repudiated Dallas-Clarendon treaty." On more than one occasion the articles in the *Post* have foreshadowed the policy of the British government with reference to Central American affairs, and this one, in particular, merits attention. It also states that negotiations are still in progress, and anticipates that Lord Napier will succeed in settling the question to the satisfaction of both nations. It adds, however:

"The Queen, as the sovereign of the magnificent province of Canada, is the second power on the continent of North America, and in that capacity *she has an undoubted right to oppose, not only every possible enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, but that gradual extension of the cause of slavery which appears to be the suicidal and insane policy of a considerable portion of the American people.* The loss of the Bulwer-Clayton convention, of the Honduras convention, and of the Clarendon-Dallas treaty, will be amply compensated if England should now have the happiness to save Central America from the infliction of that domestic institution, equally abhorent to the laws of God and man, which is the plague spot—the *damnosa hereditas*—of the people of the United States."

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Next Saturday will inaugurate the 81st Anniversary of American Independence. It will be celebrated in this city, as usual, by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, &c. The Fencibles will parade early in the morning, and, at 9½ o'clock, take the cars for Gordonville, and from thence march to Intercourse, a distance of two miles, for the purpose of joining in the festivities of the day at that place, in which they have been invited to participate. Extensive preparations are being made for having a grand time at that place. The Declaration of Independence will be read by Mr. W. SEGER DARROW, of New Holland, and an Oration delivered by SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS, Esq., of this city. The exercises will wind up with the pleasures of dancing, in which all the lovely young misses and gallant gentlemen on the ground, as a matter of course, will join. Should the day prove favorable, an immense crowd will be in attendance, and, no doubt, the people of that village and vicinity will do their utmost to make it a most agreeably spent time to all concerned.

The Students of the Millersville Normal School will celebrate the day by appropriate ceremonies. Orations will be delivered and essays read by several of the students.—Our citizens cannot spend a more pleasant day than by visiting this School, and the beautiful and quiet village of Millersville. A hearty welcome will be given to all.

We suppose the glorious Fourth will be celebrated with some spirit in this city, at least we judge so from the following proceedings which are clipped from the Express of Friday evening:

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—Yesterday evening the adjourned meeting of the committee of arrangements, chosen for the purpose of projecting a suitable demonstration in commemoration of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, was held at Hostetter's Tavern, N. Queen street. When the meeting came to order, the Chairman, George F. Rote, stated that the Mayor had conceded permission to have the intended display of fire-works in Centre Square, providing they did not transgress the ordinance regulating these matters.

The Secretary, Jno. Oster, jr., presented the declination of Mr. Michael Withers, one of the committee on subscriptions in the South West Ward, whereupon Geo. F. Rote was appointed in his place.

A committee of three, viz: Charles F. Voigt, Dr. Samuel Welchans and James M. Channel, were appointed by the chair to solicit the undermentioned gentlemen to accept the positions allotted them by the committee of arrangements, viz: The Rev. H. Harbaugh to open the proceedings of the orations, &c.; J. Franklin Reigart to read the Declaration of Independence; and Hon. T. Stevens, Hon. Isaac E. Hiester and William A. Atlee, Esq., as orators of the day.

On motion, John Oster, jr., John Donaghy and John Nixdorf were appointed a committee to procure the cannon and cartridges, and make arrangements for firing the same; also, to make proper arrangements for the regular ringing of the bells during the day.

George S. Boyle, M. Marshal and J. C. Snyder were appointed a committee to see to the proper erection of a stand in Centre Square, (from which the orations are to be delivered and the fire-works displayed,) and to attend to the procuring of appropriate banners and the requisite pyrotechnic display.

A committee was also appointed to procure the services of one or more of the bands of music, to play after the first ringing of the bells at 4 o'clock in the morning, and from the platform in the evening before the commencement of the fire-works.

George F. Rote was then unanimously elected Treasurer, and the meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the chair.

The Committee on Subscriptions are to meet at the Treasurer's house, in South Queen street, every evening and report progress.

THE FENCIBLES' PIC NIC.—This anxiously looked for affair came off on Tuesday last, at Horshey's Grove, about one mile from the city. The Fencibles paraded from their Armory, in Prince street, at 8 o'clock, a. m., accompanied with music from their band, which was eloquently discoursed under the direction of the leader, Prof. Ellinger. In the rear of the Company was a procession of some twenty omnibuses with a precious freight of beauties. They arrived on the ground at 9 o'clock, and at once proceeded to enjoy the pleasures of the day.

The Target shooting took place in the forenoon. The first prize—a silver cup—was won by Private Lawrence Matthews, and the second—a silver medal—by Corporal James P. Dysart. The shooting of all was well executed—distance 60 yards.

We arrived on the ground in the early part of the afternoon, and found the party enjoying themselves in the "misty mazes of the dance," to sweet music from the Fencibles' String Band. We enjoyed ourself to our heart's content, and left, about 5 o'clock, exceedingly well pleased with the arrangements, company, and courtesy extended to us. Long may the Fencibles live to enjoy the annual return of many such Pic Nics.

OUR CRICKET CLUBS.—We have now two excellent Cricket Clubs in this city, and two more in process of formation. The "Keystone" has its ground near the Locomotive Works, and meet two or three times a week for practice. The "Conestoga," composed of the employees of the Cotton Mills, has its ground adjoining No. 3 Mill, in Prince street, and also meets several times a week. The play is very exciting and interesting. Both the above Clubs are composed of some of our most worthy young men. The two others being formed will be composed of the employees of the Locomotive Works, and those of Locher's Leather Manufactory.

THE CONTINENTALS.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that these old favorites will be in this city on the glorious Fourth, and give two entertainments, in the afternoon and evening, at Fulton Hall. Of course the Hall will be crowded with their numerous friends and admirers.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.—The final examination of the Senior Class of Franklin and Marshall College terminated on Thursday. The examinations were unusually rigid, but, we learn, that the young gentlemen acquitted themselves with marked ability and credit. Within the last two years the standard of scholarship in the institution has been raised, and the course of studies is now as high as any similar institution in this country.

The honors of the class were awarded as follows: Valedictory, W. A. Duncan; Franklin Oration, W. W. Lenman; 1st Marshall Oration, G. M. Stenger; 2d Marshall Oration, J. A. Peters; Salutatory, J. M. Weistling; German Oration, J. Ault.

At a meeting of the class it was resolved that at the end of five years they join in the celebration of a feast, at their *alma mater*. D. C. Ronch was chosen *master orator*, for three years hence, on the part of the Diagnothian Society, and H. Geisey on the part of the Gotheau Society.

The Commencement exercises of Franklin and Marshall will take place on the last Wednesday in July.

PRESENTATION.—Washington Encampment No. 11, I. O. O. F., on Tuesday evening last presented their late Treasurer, Mathias Zahm, Esq., a beautiful Gold Pencil, as a token of their regard for his fidelity to the trust. Mr. Z. was Treasurer of the Encampment for the last eleven years.

THE MCCLURE MONUMENT.—Two blocks of Italian marble have been received at Howell's Marble Works, North Queen street, intended for the monument to late Robert McClure, Esq. The "die" weighed 6,200 and the "obelisk" 5,800 lbs. The monument will be of an entirely new design, octagon in shape, twenty feet high, and surmounted by an urn. The base will be a solid piece of Pennsylvania marble, weighing 9,000 lbs., on which will stand the "die," ornamented by eight shields; on this will rest the "obelisk," each side representing a sunken panel with O. G. moulding. From the appearance of the design, and the known ability of the artist who will execute the work, it is certain this monument will be a master piece of workmanship.

THE COLUMBIA AND READING RAILROAD—THE BOOKS OPEN AT LITIZ.—In pursuance of public notice, says the Express, given by the commissioners named in an act to incorporate the above named Railroad Company, said Commissioners met at Litiz, on Wednesday, for organization and to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company.

Present—Messrs. John S. Richards, John McMannus and Frederick Lauer, of Berks county; Samuel W. Mifflin, of Philadelphia; Joseph Konigmacher, Amos S. Green and H. M. North, of Lancaster county.

The Commissioners organized by electing Joseph Konigmacher, Chairman, and H. M. North, Secretary.

The Act of Incorporation was then read, and, by request, Mr. Mifflin gave his views upon the expediency and feasibility of the proposed road, and said that in consultation and correspondence with Eastern men of intelligence and wealth, he had been assured, that Eastern aid to make the road would be given, if the people along its line would lend their energy and a fair proportion of the means required. The distance is about thirty-eight miles, and the road will cost about six hundred thousand dollars—one hundred thousand dollars will grade it through Lancaster county. The people of Columbia have subscribed about twenty-five thousand dollars and are endeavoring to double it.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following persons, in addition to the Commissioners, to receive subscriptions: Columbia—H. H. Fry, Isaac Pusey, C. S. Kauffman, Wm. Patton, Joseph H. Black. West Hempfield—Henry Conklin, Joseph K. Smith. Chesnut Level—Henry R. Knotwell. Petersburg—Dr. Samuel Parker, John Stauffer, Daniel Hamaker. Litiz—Dr. Levi Hull, J. B. Tshudy, Levi S. Reist. Ephrata—Adam Konigmacher, John Hocker, Martin Gross. Adamstown—Henry Stauffer, Dr. Benjamin E. Shirk, Esaias Billingsfelt. Reading—Jacob Bushong, George R. Frill, Henry Felix, Samuel Frees.

Amos S. Green, John S. Richards, H. M. North, Samuel Shoch, Frederick Lauer, William Patton and C. S. Kauffman were appointed a Committee on Surveys.

COLUMBIA AND READING RAILROAD—THIRD MEETING AT COLUMBIA—ENCOURAGING REPORT FROM THE LITIZ COMMITTEE.—Last evening an adjourned meeting was held in the Town Hall, at Columbia, for the purpose of making further arrangements to hasten the completion of said road.

The Committee from Litiz reported that they had met with great encouragement from persons living at that and other points, within the limits of the county along the proposed route of the road—one gentleman expressing his readiness to take 100 shares of the stock, and he also stated that there would be no difficulty in getting large subscriptions to the stock in his neighborhood, when the importance and advantages to be derived from the work were properly explained by the Committee.

H. H. Fry, Chairman of the Committee for Columbia, reported that 500 shares of stock was now taken in that place, and several hundred more would be taken if encouragements were received from abroad, which he doubted not would be freely expended, to aid in this great work.

The Chairman appointed the following persons, in addition to the Commissioners and former Committees, to receive subscriptions from citizens of the places named:

Wrightsville—George Bogle, H. H. Fry, Isaac Pusey, H. M. Will, William Rees and D. F. Griffith.

York—Samuel M. Mifflin, J. G. Hess and H. Pfahler.

Marietta—Maj. William Patton, Col. C. S. Kauffman, C. S. Haldeman and Samuel Evans, Esq.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet on Monday evening next.

We are pleased to learn that this enterprize also meets with liberal encouragement from citizens residing near the Reading terminus of the route, and that the completion of the work is rapidly approaching a fixed fact.—*Saturday's Express.*

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—Counterfeit notes of the denomination of $5 on the Philadelphia Bank, are in circulation in this city. They are very clumsily executed and can easily be detected by persons accustomed to handling money.

LOCOMOTIVE "JUDGE WATTS."—A new locomotive, bearing the above name, will be turned out at the Locomotive Works to-day. It has been built for the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and will far surpass anything of the kind on that road. The name is given to it in honor of the President of that Road. It is finished in the most complete style, and it will have the effect to "put another feather in the cap" of these Works, which have now a National reputation.

JURORS.—The following Jurors have been summoned to serve in the Court of Quarter Sessions, commencing Monday, August 17th:

GRAND JURORS.—George Byrod, Elizabethtown; John L. Benedict, City; John H. Bushong, Upper Leacock; Samuel Bricker, Warwick; Samuel Custer, Earl; John Eshbach, Lancaster; Christian Engle, Conoy; Samuel Gockley, East Cocalico; Mathias Huebner, Warwick; John Hatz, City; John S. Hostetter, Manheim; Henry H. Kurtz, Manheim; Joseph Landis, West Cocalico; Henry L. Landis, Manheim; Henry Livingston, Salisbury; Benjamin McCutchen, Warwick; Amos McCollester, Conestoga; David Newswanger, Cernarvon; Henry Nissley, Mount Joy twp.; John Rheam, Strasburg bor.; Luther Richards, City; Joseph Thomas, Fulton; John Vogan, Earl; Nathan Worley, Manheim bor.

PETIT JURORS.—Henry Arndt, Manheim; Benjamin Bauman, City; Jacob Bachman, Strasburg; Henry Bruckhart, West Hempfield; Isaac L. Bard, Upper Leacock; David Bricker, Warwick; Joseph Bowman, Strasburg; James Boun, Manor; Francis W. Christ, Warwick; Ross A. Campbell, Bart; Thomas A. Clark, Drumore; Emanuel Cassel, Rapho; William Doubt, jr., Martic; James Dysart, City; Emanuel Groff, Strasburg; Davis Gyger, Strasburg; Matthew Haud, Little Britain; Benjamin H. Hershey, Manor; Dan'l Kline, West Cocalico; Jacob Kling, Leacock; John Kirk, Little Britain; Martin Kreisly, Manor; Elijah Lewis, Sadsbury; Henry Loyer, Manor; John Lyon, Elizabethtown; Emanuel Mobler, Ephrata; Christian H. Moyer, Manor; Jacob Miller, Mount Joy; John Mecartney, Pequea; Andrew Metzgar, East Hempfield; Philip Oldweiler, Conoy; Peter Reidenbach, Earl; John Raub, Strasburg; Peter Shirk, Earl; Peter H. Summy, East Hempfield; Charles Sturges, Warwick; Gerrit Sweigart, Ephrata; Michael G. Gonder, East Lampeter; Moses Weaver, East Earl; Davis Wallace, East Earl.

HOW TO SPEEDILY CURE A COUGH OR COLD.

—These maladies, which usually appear so simple and of minor importance, should not be trifled with, as they frequently lead to lesions of the lungs, and consequently incurable pulmonary complaints. This need never happen, if persons were to resort at once to that most excellent and pleasant medicine known as "Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup," prepared by him in Pittsburgh, Pa., and for sale at Heinitsh's Drug Store, 13 East King street.

High Prices and Labor.

We are at a lost to account for the fact, says the Baltimore *Dispatch*, that while every article, whether of use or luxury, whether of the most absolute household necessity or such as may be dispensed with without inconvenience, but especially everything in the shape of food, has risen enormously—in fact, fully, if not more than doubled—wages have not advanced. Why should they have remained stationary? With the present extravagant prices for all which a family consumes, we do not see how many men of large families and small salaries or low rates of wages, continue to keep soul and body together. It is evident that the disproportion now existing in this respect cannot long continue. The cost of the necessaries of life must either come down, or the wages of labor and rates of salaries must go up.—The inequality is too glaring and too onerous. It would really seem as if combination and speculation had achieved a complete victory over the people, and that, as things now are, the last cent must be wrung from the tradesman, artisan, and laborer to swell the pockets of those whose operations in real estate are to form their road to fortune. The extravagant speculations in western lands, and the inflated prices thus put upon real estate, have the effect of raising the prices of the products of the soil; and in this way the poor man in every situation of life, and more than all the dwellers in cities, are found to contribute to build up the fortunes of the speculator, of the men who add nothing whatever to the wealth or produots of the country. The capital thus backed up in these Western land speculations forms another source of embarrassment, as it checks the current of trade, stagnates business, and consequently interferes with the demand for labor, and precludes the possibility of obtaining the advance which would equalize labor with the cost of living. But the reaction must come; the premonitory symptoms are already felt, and many who in their haste to get rich have rushed into reckless investments and purchases of land at rates fifty and seventy-five per cent. beyond their present value, or even their possible actual value for many years, will find themselves engulfed in the ruin.—When this reaction shall have arrived, and not before, we may look for the inequality between wages of labor and the cost of living to be remedied.

Perilous Balloon Ascension.

We received a call this morning from Mr. John Steiner, of Philadelphia, a somewhat noted æronaut, who has just make his fortieth ascension, which has proved quite a perilous adventure.

After several days' delay he finally succeeded in making the ascent from Erie about 3½ o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The weather was stormy, with squalls of wind, which readered the voyage not entirely pleasant. The wind being in the right direction, however, it was determined to ascend, it being his purpose to sail across the lake and alight in Canada.

He arose to the height of about three miles, and started off at a slow but steady rate.

The outlook was very beautiful. The Lake could be seen from one end to the other, nearly, save as clouds intercepted it occasionally from view. At one time Mr. Steiner counted 38 sail vessels, all in sight, and far below him. The hands on board several of the vessels saw him, and rightly apprehending that he was an æronaut, cheered him heartly, and he states that their shouts could be heard by him quite distinctly.

The wind kept blowing steadily from the right quarter, and the voyage promised a very successful termination. He neared the Canada shore a little below Long Point, and was gradually coming in to shore. When within about ten miles of land, a counter current struck him, which was bearing directly down the lake. This was quite a strong one, much more so than the one which had propelled him safely thus far, and he was accordingly driven towards Buffalo.

He was about two and a half miles above the surface of water. Night was drawing on and it became apparent that he could not, with this current, get away from the water before dark, and after nightfall it would not be safe to come down. Seeing a propeller making her way up the Lake, he therefore resolved to descend, and, if possible, strike the water so as to be rescued by the steamer.

The propeller proved to be the Mary Stewart.—Her officers discovered the balloon about the same time that they were descried by its occupant. The American ensign was run up and her whistle sounded. Mr. Steiner responded by waving a small American flag from his car. He threw out a large anchor, attached to about 30 feet of strong rope, for the purpose of making fast to the vessel, if he should cross her before reaching the water. He then began to descend and came down rapidly.

He first struck the water about 25 miles below Long Point, and three miles above the propeller, which was bound up. In seven minutes he passed her about twenty rods astern. During this time Mr. Steiner says he thinks his balloon bounded from the water at least twenty times. It would strike and then rebound, like a ball, going into the air, from twenty to fifty feet, and still rushing down the Lake at railroad speed. His anchor not catching to anything caused this not very agreeable episode.

A boat was immediately launched from the propeller, which went in pursuit of him. They got hold of a long rope which he had thrown out, and which was attached to the balloon, and began to haul in. But as soon as the line was made tight the balloon took the boat in tow with a will. The sailors pulled the oar-locks off the boat, but could not stop their novel "tug." Mr. Steiner then abandoned the balloon, leaping into the water and swimming towards the boat, which speedily reached him. He was taken on board, hospitably enter tained and brought to this city, where he arrived last evening, none the worse for his adventurous voyage.—*Detroit Tribune, 19th inst.*

MEDICAL.—We direct attention to the advertisement of the Cincinnati Eclectic College of Medicine, in another column. The Faculty of this Institution have a high reputation for ability, and the location of the College is one of the finest in the Union.

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

*Unseasonable Weather—Rain and Storms—Three Men Executed in the Jail Yard, the Cerem