CIRCULATION, 2100 COPIES SUBSCRIPTION PRIOR, \$2,00 per annum

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR. WILLIAM F. PACKER, Lycoming County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. NIMROD STRICKLAND, Chester County. FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT. WILLIAM STRONG, Borks County. JAMES THOMPSON, Eric County.

Intelligencer for the Campaign. all who wish to understand the true issues involved in the coming Gubernatorial contest, we offer it at the following rates; commencing at any time during the present month and continuing until the first of November, or until we get the official returns of the State election :

Single Copy,... Ten Copies,.... And an extra copy to the getter up of a club of ten. All orders must invariably be accompanied with the cash. Post Masters and others will please act as our agents for getting up clubs.

The Philadelphia News is very severe, and entering a nol. pros. in the case of the Commonwealth vs. The Commercial Bank of Philadelphia. Our readers will recollect that a prosecution was instituted some two years ago against this Institution, for discounting notes at usurious interest, and thereby for feiting its charter. The News, in reply to a correspondent who attempts a justification of Mr. Franklin's interference, says:

"The parties who suggested and caused these proceedings to be instituted, are as ready to verify their cause to-day as they have ever been, and we are informed by those most prominent in the matter, that the Attorney General is not without the evidences of their readiness, as well as their ability to make good every charge which is indicated by the proceedings. It is true, that for some reason or other the private counsel engaged in the cause have withdrawn from it, for what reason ours; but we are informed, by those who tional naver stock! ought to know, that after such withdrawa other counsel was tendered to the Law Office of the Commonwealth, who declined to admi them into the cause."

The Attorney General may be willing to smooth over and suppress any inquiry into the usurious transactions of a Bank, but such conduct cannot be justified before the public, who have an undoubted right to the protection of the Law Officer of the Commonwealth as against such swindling operations. We venture to say that if some poor fellow, in order to save his wife and children from starvation, were to steal a bag of grain or a barrel o flour, he would be punished to the extent of the law; but in the above-mentioned case, where a system of worse than highway rob hery has been practised upon the community a high officer of the Commonwealth steps in and shields the guilty party from well-merited punishment. Rogues in rags are punished, but rogues in ruffles go scot free. Such is justice, so-called, now a-days!

Amendments to the State Constitution The citizens of Pennsylvania will be called upon at the next October election to vote in reference to some very important amendments to the Constitution of the State, which will be found in detail in our advertising columns. There are four alterations proposed, which will be voted upon separately. They are: 1. In relation to the creation of Public

Debts.
2. In reference to the erection of new Coun-3. In relation to Legislative Apportionment and the election of Representatives by single

districts. 4. In relation to Charters of Incorporation, and proposing to give the Legislature power necessary.

These points possess extraordinary interest, and they should not be decided upon without due consideration.

Courting the Liquor Influence. The Black Republicans are making a desperate effort to secure the liquor influence for Judge Wilmot. Three years ago they pretended sympathy with the prohibitionists, and advocated the election of Pollock on the ground that he was a "better temperance man" than Gov. Bigler. Finding that that ruse will not work in the present campaign, they are now quite as industriously engaged in propitiating the liquor influence as they were the temperance influence then. Even their candidate, Judge Wilmot, has been pressed into service. Whilst in Philadelphia recently, he visited all the groggeries in the city, with a view of catching votes in that quarter. Just think of it! Three years ago their candidate stood upon the prohibition platform; now he is flourishing in the grog shops and among the whiskey barrels! "Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer cloud, without our special wonder?" A

never prosper. The Common Sense of the Cabinet. There is one thing for which Mr. Buchanan's cabinet are eminently noted, and that is for their good, hard, common sense. We are using homely expressions, we know; but they are those which best convey our meaning. They are those which have been adopted by the unpretending masses to convey an idea of that element in man's composition which is most essential to success in any undertaking. A sound, homespun judgment is eminently char- he has conducted with much ability for acteristic of the present cabinet; and that is a number of years past. We shall be glad to just what is needed in the practical working

of our government. There was more sense, more real hard sense in Attorney-General Black's opinion delivered | find any so congenial to his quiet habits and in the Thompson claim than in any similar document we have ever seen. There was a homespun manner and style about it which was truly refreshing. It was a model paper for a Republican-not "Black Republican" -government. Mr. Black wrote to be understood. He employed language (not to conceal, but) to make plain his ideas.

What we have said about Attorney-General Black's papers, is also true of Secretary Cobb's His circular from the Treasury Department, dated April 15th, is unsurpassed for clearness of ideas, and lucidness of style. The papers of which we speak are a study for young men, as the principles of their eminent authors are most worthy of adoption by the rising generation .- Milledgeville (Ga.) Union.

A Bad Business.

Washington letter writers state that the Ar chitects engaged on the Capitol extension, have just discovered that the Rotunda walls are too weak to bear the new massive iron dome. Its construction will therefore be suspended, and the immense expenditure already incurred will be lost. Strengthening the walls sufficiently, very nearly involves the removal and renewal of the old Capitol building.

The steamer Minnesota sailed from Norfolk on the 2d inst., for China, having on board his Excellency, WILLIAM B. REED, the newly appointed Minister to that country, and two of his sons as attaches.

Sale of the State Works. The Councils of Philadelphia have authorized Mayor Vaux to vote, as the representative of the city on its Pennsylvania Railroad stock, in favor of the ratification of the purchase of the Main Line by the Directors, at the meeting of the stockholders to be held on the 20th

Another Shoal of Banks! There are now applications to the next

months notice, for no less than thirty-nine new game; and, should these be successful, in another year every village of one or two hundred inhabitants, throughout the State, will be in the field with their claims. May we not express the hope that there will be virtue enough in the people at the ensuing election which impends over her. It is full time for this evil full in the face, and be careful who are sent to represent them at Harrisburg.

tal of six millions, seven hundred thousand dollars! A good many out-of-the-way villages justly too, on Attorney General Franklin, for have been highly favored. As they have no

	commercial business, these at le	aet	WIII	be
•	sure to break!			
			Lear	e to
	Name of Bank. Capit	al.	Incre	ase.
	Bank of Chester Valley	200		
	Lewisburg Bank 100,		\$100	000
١	Commonwealth Bank, Philadelphia500,		\$100	,000
ĺ	Corn Exchange Bank, Philadelphia500,0			
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Į	4,800,0	OU	1,900,	000
The next Logicleture with a Democ				tia

The next Legislature, with a Democratic Governor in prospect will be asked to charter is best known to them, and is no business of the following with some ten millions addi-

1,	tional paper stock:	
	Name of Bank.	Capital Aska
F	Swatara Bank, Middletown	\$100.00
it	Keystone Bank, Philadelphia	150.00
	Bradford County Bank, Towanda	200.00
	Union Bank Tramont	100.00
0	Coal and Lumber Dealers' Bank, Erie	200,00
1	Commercial Bank, Erie	200,00
0	Donegal Bank, Marietta	200.00
h	Commercial Bank, Pittsburg	150.00
**	Dimes Savings Institution, York	25.00
3, 1	Luzerne County Bank, Wilkesbarre	300.00
٠, ١	Accommodation Bank. Columbia	250.00
n	Farmers' Bank, Harrisburg	100.00
	State Bank, Harrisburg	200.00
8	Mineral Region Bank, Lykenstown	200,00
ı- I	Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank, Bellefon	ta 200,00
١.	Conestega Bank, Lancaster	
r l	Mifflin County Bank, Lewistown	200.00
	Bank of Western Pennsylvania, New Castle.	100.00
۱, ۱	Frankford Bank, Philadelphia	150 00
f	Bank of Hanover	200.00
11	North Pennsylvania Bank, Erie	250,00
ıfί	Ashland Bank, Schuylkill County	100.00
٠,	State Savings Bank, Pittsburg	50.00
,]	Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, Philadelphia	250.00
. 1	Norristown Bank	500.00
)-	Coal Bank of Schuylkill Haven	200.00
٠,	Central Bank of Philadelphia	300.00
' [Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia	250.00
n l	Carlisle Deposit Bank, change of name to "C	Carlisle
اد	Bank,"	300.00
d	Bedford County Bank	250,00
١,	Keystone Bank, Danville	200,00
٠,	Bloomsburg Bank	200,00
8	Swedeland Bank, Bridgeport	500,00
-	Bank of Johnstown	100,00
	Merchants' Bank, Pottsville	100,00
	Bank of Mifflintown	100,00
ì.,	Minersville Bank	200,00
	Duquesne Bank, Pittsburg	300,00

Increase of Capital. Tradesmens Bank, Philadelphia. Southwark Bank, Philadelphia.... Mechanics' Savings Bank, Harrisburg. Bank of Danville.... Bank of Commerce... Saving Fund Society, change of name fount Joy Savings Institution, change of name to to "The Bank of Mount Joy,"..... Renewal of Charters.

Columbia Bank, Columbia; Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburg.

"The Press." This is the name of the new Democratic paper about to be started in Philadelphia, by Col. John W. Forney. The first number will be issued on or before the first of August. It is scarcely necessary for us to say, wha every body knows, that Col. F. is one of the most talented and vigorous political writers of the day, and his thorough acquaintance with the politics of the country, and his ardent devotion to the principles of the Democratic party, are such as cannot fail to rally aroundhis paper hosts of enthusiastic supporters, not only in Pennsylvania, where he can count his friends by tens of thousands, but all over the Union. We wish him abundant success in his new enterprise, and have no doubt that he will both deserve and command it.

"The Bedford Gazette."

We observe by the last issue of this sterling Democratic paper, that it is offered for sale .-Gen. Bowman, the able and accomplished editor says: "In a few weeks the present proprietor (if he lives) will have conducted the paper for an uninterrupted period of within its walls. After this, it is said, that TWENTY-FIVE years --- a longer continuous period than has been devoted to the publication of a political newspaper by any other editor in the State. The length of time in which we have been thus actively engaged, is our only reason for our offering to sell."

We are amongst those who sincerely regret that the party is to lose the efficient services party which stoops to such meanness can of Gen. Bowman, although we can well appreciate his anxiety to be relieved from the cares and perplexity, to say nothing of the thanklessness, attendant upon the te of a political editor. Should the General retire from the political field, we wish him health and prosperity, and abundant success in whatever other business he may engage.

We regret to observe that our good friend J. M. Cooper, Esq., has retired from the Chambersburg Valley Spirit, a paper that hear of his accession to less onerous, and more lucrative duties than those of the editorial profession, although we don't believe he will tastes. Mr. Cooper is succeeded in the Valley Spirit by George H. Mengle, Esq., who has our best wishes for his success.

The "New Hampshire Patriot."

This excellent paper, one of the best in New England, and the organ of the Democracy of New Hampshire, is soon to be enlarged and clothed in a suit of new type. It is one of the neatest and most business-like looking papers on our exchange list, and its appearance is always hailed with great pleasure.-Its ponderous blows against the heresies of New England fanaticism have had good effect, and we are glad that the efforts of Mr. Bur-TERFIELD are so highly appreciated by the Democracy of that benighted region. The Patriot is published at Concord—the home of ex President PIERCE.

The disease of which Governor MARCY died is supposed to have been an affection of the heart. He complained a little in the morning of a pain or stitch in the side, and had walked about a quarter of a mile to a physician, but not finding him in returned to his room in the hotel. In a short time afterwards the physician called at the hotel, and upon going into his room found Mr. MARCY largest that ever was raised in this counlying dead upon the sofa. The deceased statesman was in the 71st year of his age, fine; the corn, though a little late in its but of strong and vigorous constitution, and growth, looks very flourishing everywhere, bade fair to live many years longer. He had and will, no doubt, produce an immense yield, made arrangements for a European tour, and greater than there has been for many years would have sailed in a few weeks. Neither his wife nor any of his family were with him

at the time of his death.

Utah Surveyor General. Mr. Mandeville, formerly of New York, has en appointed Surveyor General of California, in place of Colonel Jack Hayes, who has been appointed Surveyor-General of Utah, vice Mr. Burr resigned.

The Administration and Kansas. The Washington Union of Tuesday contains Legislature published, giving the usual six an able and elaborate exposition of the National Administration, with reference to the policy Banks, with an aggregate capital of nearly of Governor Walker, in Kansas, and to which nine millions, which, in addition to eight ap- the recent Georgia and Mississippi Democratic plications for an increase of capital of old State Conventions demurred so vehemently. Banks, will make another addition to the The article is written in excellent temper, banking capital of the State of about TEN | and argues that in urging the submission of MILLIONS! The success of so many Banks the people in their primary capacity, Gov-

at the last session of the Legislature, has em- | Walker is simply urging adherence to the boldened others to try their hand at the same principle of popular sovereignty as embraced in the Kansas-Nebraska act, to which every Southern supporter of the Democratic National ticket pledged himself in the late Presidential canvass. It also argues that the President cannot countenance any other course on the for members of the Legislature, to save our endorsing and throwing himself upon the good old Commonwealth from the fearful curse | principle of the Republican party, which claims that the right to choose institutions for the the honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania to look new State rests not in the bona fide voters on earth is vested with the right to chooses unusual source can only account for them. At the session af 1857, the Governor and those institutions under the law of the United Legislature passed the following acts of in. States and the principle of its Constitution, ent was it from the ordinary tornado, that ion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case to prove the correctness of this opinion.

The natural and proper couclusion from York storm. these strong premises is, that though contention may last for years longer, when finally settled in that way, upon the question of the submission of the Constitution to the people. After thick. showing that, though not a sine qua non in all cases, in this case it is absolutely necessary, in order to bring about a termination of the controversy. The article disposes completely of black clouds, followed by a wind storm that, the bugbear of submission, in the tollowing for a few moments, seemed irresistable. paragraphs-that being the point on which the objections at the South bears:

"But who are the people? What shall be the qualifications of a voter on the constitution when it comes to be submitted? We answer that this is for the Convention to settle. Those who think that the Convention might declare the Constitution in full force by virtue of their own will, can hardly deny that they might append to it a condition requiring it to be first approved by the people. If they can do this they can also say what classes of persons shall be counted as being part of the people. The Convention that formed the Federal Constitution exercised this power when they referred it to their constituents, (the States,) and prescribed that their approbation should be given or withheld by State Conventions. The voters were men enfranchised by the Convention for the first time. Of course the Kansas Convention will see that every proper guard is thrown around the legal voter, and that his bona fide intention to remain in the Territory is tested by a previous residence of suffi-We should say that the qualifications required to make a legal voter the Constitution ought to entitle an inhabitant to vote upon it-for or against its adoption.

The Chinese Question. It is announced on the authority of diplomatic despatches from St. Petersburg, that Russia has consented to co-operate with England in peaceful measures for inducing the government of China to abandon its exclusive policy so far as to open the Chinese ports to the commerce of the world, and receive diplomatic representatives at Pekin, the 200,000 seat of the imperial government. Russia does not propose to unite with England in coercive measures, though it is easy to forsee such may be the result of the failure of amicable representations. Russia has now important and growing interests in regard to China, through not only an inland but a coastwise trade. She has had an ecclesiastical mission at Pekin an Ambassador to Pekin, who had arrived which relate only to her own affairs-that is, to questions relative to the extensive Russian frontier bordering on China-but will make common cause with the western powers and the United States in obtaining from China indicative of the programme of operations, it is said that the British ambassador will propose negotiation as soon as he arrives, and affording time for Governor Yeh to communicate with the Emperor, will await a reply. If negotiation be refused he will employ the land and naval forces to take Canton at once, which can be done, though at immense loss of life on the part of the Chinese population crowded negotiation will again be proposed, and a refusal will be followed by the capture of Shanghae, and ultimately of Pekin.

Poison -- Tea -- The Chinese. Much apprehension is felt among the tea drinkers, lest the Chinese, who hate all foreigners, and at present have especial cause to hate the English for their unjust aggressions, them. It is known that the administration of poison is their favorite mode of effecting their revenge. It is also known that they have already tried in that manner to wreak foreigners) since the breaking out of hostilities between them and the English. While it is almost irrational to suppose that any nation -the Chinese even-however insulted, injured, oppressed, by another nation, would run the risk of ruining its foreign commerce forever, by poisoning all its exports, which are bought to revenge a wrong committed by one nation; yet caution and admonition, especially when London Times, should not lightly be passed over. We therefore give, for what it is worth, the following short extract from that journal

"Is there anybody foolish enough to sup-pose that the Chinese will not poison every box or chest of tea, preserved ginger, sweet meats, chow-chow, marmalade, or anything else that is exported for the use of foreigners? We believe honestly and truly that the des truction of human life in this country and America, from the use of poisoned tea, will be the most fearful calamity that has ever visited the two countries in this century. It will kill more people in England than were killed in the Crimea. It will destroy more human life in the United States than our wars, the yellow fever, or the cholera. People continue to drink tea, and think there is no danger! It will be a fatal mistake. Wait until the cargoes of tea now on the way to American ports are landed. Tho se who dream we shall escape poisoned tea, had better preserve the extracts from the 'Times,' We have no doubt that our warning articles about tea will save thousands of lives in this country. V would take the warning in time." We wish all

The Crops in the South

The Columbia (Miss.) Democrat From all accounts the wheat crop is the try-the oat crop, also, is said to be make such scamps feel that there is a higher law than mob violence, and one which can always around the interest of the corn, though a little late in its growth, looks very flourishing everywhere, and will, no doubt, produce at immense yield, are greater than there has been for many years past. It is said that the sugar crop of Louisian an will exceed that of any previous year within the memory of man. Upon the whole, notwithstanding the very late unfavorable spring, we are inclined to think that the year last of years are inclined to think that the year last of years are inclined to think that the year last of years are inclined to think that the year last of years are inclined to think that the year last of years are inclined to think that the year last of years are inclined to think that the year last of years are inclined to think that the year last of years are inclined to think that the year last of years are inclined to think that the year last of years are inclined to think that the year last of years that we have had since the settlement of this country."

Important there is a higher law than mob violence, and one which can always protect the citizens in their civil and political rights.

In the southern Ægis, is the title of a new paper just issued at Bel Air, Md., and conducted by George Yellot and John Cox, Esqrs., gentlemen of superior ability, and who will be favest in number and at the disposal of a certain candidate from the district they pretand to represent time. Thus this "Union Convention" will be favest in their civil and political rights.

The Southern Ægis, is the title of a new paper just issued at Bel Air, Md., and conducted by George Yellot and John Cox, Esqrs., gentlemen of superior ability, and who will be favest in number and at the disposal of a certain candidate from the district they pretand to represent the scalled was appointed to fair in future, was to afford all an opportunity to announce themselves as candidates and thus keep them all in a serving variety of the fair first.

From the Buffalo Commercial. The Comet Did Slrike.

The season has been unusual. From the 1st of April to the 15th of June, nearly twelve surface inches of rain had fallen, more than double the usual quantity. As the day of collision approached, the character of rain storms became unusual. In Philadelphia, on the Thursday preceding, small black clouds passed over, which discharged hogsbeads of water in solid bulk at intervals. In Willings Alley about two hogsheads fell in all, and covered a space of only some thirty feet, while all elsewhere was dry.

About the same time, remarkable rains or curred in Chautaque and Steuben counties, causing heavy floods. During all this time the weather was cool, the great heats out of which tornados are always generated had not The air on Saturday morning was existed. still and cool, until, all at once, at about 2 P. part of the Convention, without, in effect, M., the very hour designated for the contact of the comet, there occurred in far separated regions, a series of fearful storms, each inde pendent of the other, with a total disconnec tion, so far as any ordinary causation is con corned, but with such a remarkable coincidence thereof, but elsewhere. It holds that no power as to time and character that some single and The storm in Oswego, Oneida, and Scher

nectady counties is evidently one, but differ corporation for new Banks, a total fancy capi- save the people of Kansas, and cites the decis- many who have studied it refuse to class it with any known phenomenon. That in Massachusetts was less remarkable but seems to have been isolated from the Nev

In Connecticut another eddy of the great whirl produced by the contact of the atmos the institutions of the State of Kansas must

phere of the earth with that of the comet,

manifested itself at Wethersfield. "Hail and will be in accordance with the will of its stones fell thick and of a peculiar shape, being people; and, further, that there can exist no more like ice broken up in pieces of from half reasonable hope that the controversy will end an inch to an inch square. Amongst the hail until the question shall have been disposed of the clouds, ranging from one and a half to

> In Kentucky, the city of Louisville was visited by a storm that, in terrible intensity and violence exceeded all the rest. The sky was overcast about dusk with portentou denly the wind ceased, and the rain poured down in torrents, accompanied by the most vivid lightning and terrific thunder.'

In Illinois, at Aurora, the storm was also terribly severe. At Pana, on the Illinois Central Railroad, it was far worse than even in Oneida county, of this State. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says, "it has lev eled twenty-five houses in our village, and done serious damage to fifty others. Many of the houses left standing are rendered worth less, being riven and shattered. Some of the houses have been taken up so clean, and precipitated from their foundations, that you could hardly tell where they stood. were carried through the air as if they were

We need not add other instances of these storms. Shall we call all this mere accident, or was some one great cause at work that day of which these storms were but what we have called them-the mere eddies of the great whirl produced by the contact of two immense gaseous currents of frightful velocity?

It was not to be expected that so great a cause should die in its first effect. On Sunday afternoon, the captain and crew of a vessel on Lake Ontario distinctly saw something in the northeast part of the heavens, which he describes as a mass of nebulous and translucent matter, apparently moving along with considerably rapidity. Some of the hand boat also saw the same phenomenon. Some of the hands on the On the same day many heavy thunder storms

occurred elsewhere, but the argument is now sufficiently full. It is predicted that, on a certain hour o a certain day, an event will take place, to be manifested by remarkable atmospheric changes. On the very hour of the very day such phenomena do occur, in many localities thousands of miles apart.

We have taken the affirmative of this ques We have piled up coincidences of pre diction and fulfilment, such as will, we think trouble any one who chooses to take the neg-Who will prove that the comet did ative?

Liberia. Liberia in commercial importance is rapidsince the time of Peter the Great, but this is ly advancing. The exportation of palm oil not of a diplomatic character. She has sent | had risen, in the remembrance of President Benson, from less than 1000 barrels per year on the frontier of China and awaited orders to more than 1,000,000. Natives in the infor his reception at Pekin. The Russian terior manufacture millions of pounds of the Welden (N. C.) Patriot, who wind up a government has some objects in this mission native cotton into cloth, and it is thought that a few years suitable encouragement would bring it to the coast for sale. Large tracts of land on the St. Paul's river have been planted with sugar cane, and a steam sugar mill is now in operation, which cost commercial and diplomatic advantages. As about \$4000, and another large one worth \$6000 is on the way out, both the property of black planters. McGill Brothers, (colored) of Monrovia, have remitted nearly \$15,000 to Baltimore for the nurpose of building a schooner of 100 tons, for the African coast trade, and purchasing her cargo. She was named the Moses Sheppard, and recently safely arrived out after a pleasant and rapid run. By the annexation of the colony at Cape Palmas to the Republic of Liberia, the latter has now a sea coast equal in length to that from Portsmouth, N. H., to Norfolk, Va., and contains about 23,400 square miles, amply sufficient to produce the necessaries of life to the whole colored population of the United States

THE ARMY WORM IN PHILADELPHIA COUN-TY. -We are informed by a gentleman in West Philadelphia, that the army worm, that tershould poison all the tea and other articles of rible pest of farmers in more southern localities, luxury, for which the world is dependent on though seldom ever seen in this part of the country, has been discovered on a piece of meadow about four acres in extent, just below the Market street bridge, West Philadelphia, belonging to Keen and Sons. Our informant their revenge on the English (including all says, the ground is literally covered with millions of these worms, which have stripped the timothy grass in the field entirely of every blade on the stalk. The worm is about an inch and a half in length, and travels with celerity over the ground, consuming the grass on the route. So far as his observation has extended, this one field is the only ground yet by all the civilized nations of the earth, just attacked by it, but the character of the ravager may be seen by the destruction it has caused to that. Means have been taken to coming from such a distinguished source as the prevent the extension of the ravages, and to get rid of this destroyer of the well-enrned fruits of the farmer's toil.

Indian Murders. The St. Joseph's Journal of the 2d inst., publishes a report brought by a French trader, that 100 soldiers and 50 teamsters of Col. Sumner's command had been attacked by a large body of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, 200 miles west of Fort Kearney, and that all were slain. This report is confirmed by a trader arrived at Pacific city, Iowa, on the 2d, and also by an emigrant train from Salt Lake.

Later advices received from Leavenworth state that Gen. Harney discredited the reported battle between the Indians and U.S. Troops under Col. Sumper's command.

THE WASHINGTON RIOTS-JUST SENTENCE. Three of the persons engaged in the late election riots in Washington City, have been tried, convicted, and each sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for the term of one year. Such punishment as this will bring election riots into discredit, ever with Plug-Uglies. The Courts throughout the country should make such scamps feel that there is a higher law

Why are Irishmen Democrats? It has long been an enigma to the "upper ten thousand" why the Irishman is a Demo

The favorite one

one) have been given.

which, like the bos constrictor, crushes, be smears with saliva, and them swallows them Others, with no more truth, but with greater cunning than our silk stocking friends, say it is that dreadful monster, their religion; and others, with no soul or patriotism, pretend to believe it is from downright stupidity or maliciousness. It is strange they have never analyzed the heart and feelings of the Irishman. Had they spent one half the time or shown one fourth the sagacity in this that hey have used in seeking out and magnifying his faults, they would have discovered that every impulse of his heart responds to the generous, pure and holy principles of the De cratic faith. Cold and selfish proscriptionists orture into a deformity his love of the green sle, and because they find themselves incapaole of so noble an emotion for the land of thei birth, they stamp it in him as a crime, and would excite the fears of silly fanatics, to doubt the possibility of an Irishman ever having a true love for the land of his adoption. They cannot appreciate the feelings which makes the son of Ireland look back with a sigh to the little, the fond old mother who bore him; the green fields, from which the lark springs, soaring into the heavens, pouring out the song familiar to his boyhood's ear; the hedge, from which the thrush's note wakes him to his daily labor; the dance, when love and frolic were the order of the night. It is not strange that thoughts of all these should make the eye glisten, and the manly breast heave with No; a thousand times no! It gives the best proof that the heart is honest and human. is the best security of loyality to freedom. He feels that oppression has driven him from that home, and he knows that it was the same oppressor's hand that drove the Colonies to reseeks our land; and it is this knowledge and seeks our land; and it is this knowledge and seeks our land; and it is this knowledge and seeks our land; and it is this knowledge and seeks our land; and it is this knowledge and seeks and seeks, and received, are received, and received feeling that leads him to sympathize with that party which has ever resisted the encroachments of the common enemy. Democracy is born with him. it grows with his growth, and strengthens with his strength. His temper ament is congenial to liberty, and his spirit chafes under the unnatural and inhuman traint of the oppressor. He realizes in the land of his adoption that for which his countrymen have long hoped for poor old Ireland. lf-government, personal equality, and free Who shall paint the emotions of the adopted citizen as he looks upon his little son, running about, (perhaps in rags) and knows that it is possible that that son may yet "chain the ear of a listening Senate," or fill the Gubernatorial chair, or, better still, successfully lead the soldiers of the Republic against its enemies? In this simple fact he realizes the very essence of Democracy. His affections, his gratitude, and his love of justice, all lead him to the Democratic party, as certainly as a mother's love draws to her the child she has nourished at her breast .-- N. Y. News. JUDGE MASON, COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS: -

We are well pleased to learn by the following which we find in The States, that Judge Mason has not resigned, as reported, the important office which he fills with so much credit himself and usefulness to the country at large:

JUDGE MASON, COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS A paragraph has been going the rounds of the public journals announcing the resignation of the Hon. Charles Mason as Commissioner of Patents. Our information upon this subject authorises us to say that no such resignation has been tendered to the President. It would be a matter of deep regret throughout the country to hear of the withdrawal of this able, efficient, and obliging officer from the head of the Patent Office Bureau. Judge Mason is one of the most scientific men in the country, and one of the soundest lawyers. He was educated at West Point, and graduated at the head of his class as engineer. He studied law in New York, and was there admitted to practice at the bar, and rose rapidly to distinction. He afterward emigrated to Iowa, and was there soon elevated to the high position of Chief Justice of the Supreme he was transferred, by President Pierce, to the place he now occupies at the head of the Patent Office.

Editors who complain of hard times ing, with that of the gentlemen conducting. manufacturing it into hominy. stirring appeal for material aid, in their last issue, as follows:

"Although we prefer the money, yet those who can't pay it, will please send us some of their old clothes, shanghai eggs, sour krout, rotten pine apples, &c., for we will take anything in the world except a scolding wife or a

For the Intelligencer.

The Game. A certain writer once said: "Office-seeking is a game A certain writer once said: "Office-seeking is a game, in which applicants are the pack, demagogues the players, and the people the table played upon." Our adversaries are now busily engaged in playing the game of nomination and the players are deeply intent upon their work. Legions have already emburked, among whom are some old but hitherto unlucky bands. Office hunters of long standing, who have grown grey in the hunt, are again on the secut of a good salary. Sterootype candidates are again in the ranks. But to the game.

The manner in which this game is conducted and the winchilds which given the players embudy avery thing.

of a good salary. Sterodype candidates are again in the ranks. But to the game.

The manner in which this game is conducted and the principles which govern the players, embody every thing but what is noble and commendable. The aspiring candidate, who thinks more of self than of the good and interests of his constituents, establishes his prospects of success by selecting a number of plaint men (?) in his district, promising each a sitce from the wheat-loaf should be be elected. Clerkships are promised in advance, and perhaps to two or three at the same time, only so they render themselves willing tools in the hands of the candidate. The great thing is to procure, it matters not by what means, certain delegates who shall press the claims and be in the hands of a certain candidate named A. This accomplished and contracts or sales like the following are made: Our candidate, named A. meets nother fellow office-hunter named B, who is in search of a different office. A proposes to B, "if you promise me the vote of your delegates I will get minc to work and vote for you; they will do just as I tell them. I exceed this pledge from them when I selected them as delegates (or tools). The great point with me was to secure men al home who would urge my claims in Convention. This achieved and I am safe; by trading I can secure my nomination." Again our candidate A meets C, who is after the same office that It is seeking. The same promise just made to B is now also made to C, and the assurance given that 'my delegates will do just as I tell them." Now is added the injunction: "but keep this to yourself, unless among those whom you can influence in my behalf." Next C tells B that he had just as well "give it up" and withdraw, as A had given him his word that he was doing all against said B that he could. As A had the trading and relling of certain delegates will do just as I tell them." Now is added the injunction: "but keep this to wore decired. He endeavors to be non-committal and studies how he may stand on so side, yet appe

Such is precisely the course now pursued by the army office-hunters or candidates already in the field. The Such is precisely the course now pained by the link of office-hinnters or candidates already in the field. The county is filled with these beggars, and the number already announced by the opposition papers is lepion. The palmiest days of Whiggery never produced such a thirsty, lungry crowd. Poor fellows: how many will be doomed to link yet a while longer—already often rejected, yet appearing once more as a half-famished and starved office beggar only can—the most contemptible and insignificant member of the community. No means too low so the end in view can be accomplished. This eager hunt of office—this wild scramble for spoils—this revenous hunger for lucrative salaries is an evidence of a deplorable state of affairs, and an exposition of the motives actuating the malucrative salaries is an evidence of a deplorable state of affairs, and an exposition of the motives actuating the majority of the caudidates. It is not a sense of duty that prompts the hundred candidates to "came out." The "fat office," the good salary is the prompting cause, and the result is offices are hundred, hopged or south as circumstances may require, or the abilities of the candidate will allow Thus the way to office is closed to all those who may be "honest and capable," but unfortunately cannot afford to abandon't their business—go about begging acquaintance spending money, or promising favors or clerk-hips for service rendered. He must be able to present claims to this effect: "I have long labored for (wyself) the party: I have vice rondered. He must be able to present ciaims to this effect: "I have long labored for (myself) the party: I have worked for (myself) the cause; and more, I have spent money to promote (myself) our principles." Now if there is any man who is morally, politically and positively unft for office it is he who thinks he has earned it—it is he who thinks he has earned it—it is he who hunts, asks and demands it. Those the men who deserve the most indignant rejection and humiliating defeat. The people have this in their power.

The conduct of those hunters is such as must arouse and excite the most indignant score and contempt of exerci-

The conduct of these numbers is such as most arouse and excite the most indignant scoru and contempt of every one entertaining a proper idea of true dignity and manly independence. How much account they can now make of men whom they before treated with cool indifference.—How wonderfully polite, how caressingly affectionate, how ready with disinterested attention, how cautious to pass no one by but no ice all with the greatest respect and obserniousness, not forcetting, however, in the mean time no one by but no lice all with the greatest respect and obsequiousness, not forgetting, however, in the mean time
(accidentally, of course,) to state that by the earnest solicitation of friends they have consented to be a candidate for
office. How humiliating the position of a hungry officebeggar who fears to rest his success upon his own qualifications, but must beg, fawn, criuge and flatter in order to
command sufficient support; who distrusts his own reputation and influence, and must thus ingratiate himself and
man/acture a spurious popularity. He is not a man who
thus demeans himself. The office should hunt the man—
The people should select the incumbent. How is it at
present? The ability of the people to select is doubted;
they are considered incompetent to judge, and thus the
candidates take the 'matter into their own hands. They
dictate; they manage to nominate themselves long before
the Convention meets; they settle each other by trade and
select and nominate.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

COUNCILMEN ELECTED .- At the last meeting erat. All sorts of explanations (but the right f the Councils, held on Tuesday evening. in the Commo branch Messrs. Francis Gillespie and John S. Doughert a certain class of gentry is, that it is the high were elected members of that body, from the N. E. Ward sounding name of Democracy which deceives and induces them to enter within its folds in place of Messis. John Brandt, jr., and John Weibler, tendance. The Councilmen-elect are two of "Cedar Ward's" nost intelligent and orthodox Democrats, and will make ergetic and efficient "City Fathers."

ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION.—The Rev. VALTER POWELL was ordained and installed as Paster of the Orange Street Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening last. The opening sermon was preached by the Moderator, Rev. Dr Leamon; the charge to the Pastor by the Rev. William E. Locke; the charge to the people by the large and deeply interested congregation.

CITY SCHOOL CELEBRATION .- The Annual Celebration of the City Schools will take place on Friday next, at Fulton Hail. The High School Commencement will come off in the evening. Diplomas will be given to the graduates of this year, and also to those of former years. Governor Pollock is expected to be present to present the diplomas. Henry C. Hicock, Esq., State Superintendent, also expected to be present.

I. O. R. M .- The Great Sachem of the I R. M , of this State, installed the following gentlemen as officers of the Eshah-ko-nee Tribe, of this city, on sday evening last: Prophet, Reuben H. Long; Sacham, H. H. Huber; Senior Sagamore, J. T. McCully; Junior Sagamore, Walter Smart: Chief of Records, G. T. Zahm Keeper of Wampum, John M. Johnston. On Friday night the committees, appointed by the differ

E-shah-ko-nee Tribe, South Queen street to elect officers for the parade of the Order which takes place in October Col. J. FRANKLIN REIGART was unanimously chosen Grand Marshal. His Aids will be selected at a future meeting of THE FENCIBLES' BAND .- This fine corps of usicians are about making an effort to obtain a complete set of new silver instruments. Several centlemen have contributed very liberally towards the accomplishment of

away a pleasant half hour or more listening to their sweet A NICE IMPROVEMENT .- The Water Comittee, of the City Councils, have directed the erection of a dozen new benches to be placed on the banks of the eservoir, for the accommodation of the citizens prome nading those beautiful grounds from the dust and heat of the city, and from whence there is such a magnificent prospect. The Committee deserve the thanks of our prom-

the object. This Band is, without doubt, one of the best

in the State, and fully deserves, as it receives, the liberal

enading denizens. TALL OATS .- Mr. FRANCIS QUINN, of this city, showed us on Saturday a stalk of oats measuring in county, about three miles north-east of Adamstown. It was really a curiosity, and shows that old Berks is hard to beat either in tall oats or rolling up big Democratic ma-

RECEPTION OF THE NEW UNION ENGINE. -The Union Fire Company, accompanied by the Fencibles' Band, will leave here about the 6th of August, for Philadelphia, to receive their Suction Engine, now being built at Waterford, N. V. On their return a general parade of the the Union to their House in Market street

jorities

INDEPENDENCE CRICKET CLUB.-This Club was organized on Independence day, with the following list of officers: President, Samuel A. Danner; Vice Presilent, William Lechler; Treasurer, H. W. Villee. This club meets every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, in South Prince street, two squares south of the Factories .-

made to fire the Brewery of Mr. John Witlinger, in Vine street, which, fortunately, was prevented from doing any serious damage. An attempt was also made to fire the stable of Mr. Henry Sheaff, proprietor of "Our House," in South Queen street. The purpose of the villain was, how ever, unsuccessful. No clue to the perpetrators has yet CALL RENEWED. - The Rev. G. Van Artsdalen not having received finally the call tendered him by

the Church and Congregation of Union, in this county, as the late meeting of the Presbytery of Donegal, the congre gation again renewed the call for his ministerial services on the 3rd inst. The meeting was largely attended and harmonious in action. Rev. Alfred Hamilton presided. A VALUABLE DISCOVERY-GREEN CORN FOR FOOD THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.-We have been made acquainted with a novel and highly useful discovery which is destined to effect something of a revolution in the domestic provision market. Mr. David Rowe, of this county,

has for several years devoted much attention to the curing and preserving of Corn for table use, so as to avoid the trouble of packing in air-tight cans, or of boiling or oven-Mr. Rowe is well known as an excellent mill-wright, and mplements-having invented and constructed some of the now discovered and invented a process of preserving green corn in the ear, so that it does not become corrupt or gather mould, but retains all the juice and taste, and other qualities of the "milky grain." He "plucks the ear of corn," in

"roasting-ear time," and places it on the table in the winter coson either shelled or in cars, with all the tender and is a much cheaper and more desirable dish than the ordinary boiled and dried (Shaker) corn or hominy. One of the great advantages of this discovery is that whole fields of corn can now be collected and stored in warehouses for ransportation or export to any part of the world. summer Mr. Rowe prepared and put up eight bushels of ars by this process, and it still retains all the sweetness and milk of the new corn itself. After years of labor and close investigation devoted t

this subject. Mr. Rowe has fully accomplished his purpose and after careful examination into the merits of the disovery, and a practical test of some of the grain thus prepared, the United States Patent Office on the 30th of June granted the inventor a patent on the following claim: "What I claim as my discovery and invention is the new art and process of preserving green corn in the ear, by extracting the pith of the cob and seasoning and drying the inside of the cob as rapidly as the outside, for preserving the virtues and juice of the grain, and proventing the collection of mould or corruption, as herein described, and for the purposes set forth."

Mr. Rowe is at present preparing convenient machines not larger than a small model commonly used for paring apples, by which every housekeeper can, in one evening, prepare ten or fifteen bushels of corn for his own use; and in the winter it is boiled like green corn, and becomes the finest dish that can be placed on the table. Am Letters Patent were also granted last week to Henry

ckman, jr., of Pequea twp., for a novel Animal Trap. Letters Patent were also granted last week to Edwin 2. Shoenberger, of Marietta, for improvement in Shaft Couplings for Carriages.

SCHOOL ELECTION .- Prof. J. D. NICHOLLS, of Strasburg, has been elected Principal of the Secondary and Primary Departments of the Common Schools of this the situation. But, whether or no, the School Director

THE FOURTH AT MILLERSVILLE. - The students at the Normal School, at Millersville, celebrated the inniversary of our National Independence in a most pleasant and rational manner. The Hall of the Norma chool was beautifully decorated with evergreens, and large and intelligent audience assembled to withers the exercises, which were opened by Mr. Wickersham, the Principal, stating that as American Students probably derived more benefit from the Declaration of Independenc should celebrate the Fourth of July in a rational manner The Declaration was then read by Miss Budd, after which Orations were delivered by Messrs. A. R. Byerly, M. D. Wickersham, H. C. Herr, J. L. Mustard and W. A Smiley. Essays were also read by Misses Smidley, Bruba ker, Hanna, Whitson and Hambleton. The exercises were

HARVEST HOME .- The most important business done of the 6th inst., at the meeting of the Stockholders of th Lancaster County Normal School, was the adoption of a esolution, on motion of Ahm. Peters, Esq., that a genera necting of the friends of Common School Education in the 2d) Normal School District, embracing the countles of Saturday the 22d of August next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of enlarging the building at Millersville, ac ording to the requirements of the law establishing District

It was also resolved, on motion of Mr. P. W. Hiestand, that the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Judges of the Courts, and the County Superintements in this Normal School District, be invited to address the meeting; and Hon. Thos H. Burrowes, B. B. Martin, P. W. Hiestand and D. S. Bare were appointed a committee of correspondence

This is an important movement, and we hope it will be arried out with an energy commensurate with the great thing new, but it strikes the right vein, and we hope our ork and Lebanon neighbors will help to carry it through

A FAMOUS MEDICINE. -- One of the most as-

nishing medicines yet discovered, is Dr. Keyser's Pec Lungs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you. D Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Bronchitis. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Laryngitis. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral vill cure a Cold in the Head. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Incipient Consumption. A recent letter from M W. Veatch, of Rokeby, Ohio, says, "I want you to send me two bottles of your Peetoral Syrup by mail a lady who has a Cough, and the doctors can't cure her.-I was in the same way and tried every thing without benefit, until I got a bottle of your Pectoral Syrup; I took eents. You can buy it at Heinitah's Drug Store, 13 East
King street.

1831; and instry
4th of July, 1857.

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE. rather—Business, &c.—National Guards—Two Men Kille in Franklin Cunty—W. H. Burton—Destructive Fire Loss \$201,000—CM. Cumming—Vach Espedition—Fourt of July in St. Louis—The Two Candidates for Governor-Sewart's Election a Fixed Fuct—Election in Kentucky.

Sr. Lovis, July 6, 1857. The weather has been cool and delightfully pleasant since the date of our last review. No rain has fallen, and the round is very dry. The rivers continue in good stage, ut freights are scarce. Business has not improved, and if anything becomes more dull. Our produce market pre-sents no new feature, and prices remain at about last quotations; new wheat is now coming in, and commands high prices, but far above the markets limits. The grow ing crops have not as yet sustained any injury, and promise well. The health of our city is quite good, considering the advanced period of the season.

The National Guards left this city for Lexington, Ky., to participate in the ceremonies of the Clay Monument in

The persons who recently robbed the jewelry store o Jett & Co., of this city, have been arrested at Detroit, and most of the property recovered. Mr. Jett started for Detroit a few days since, and the young men will shortly i

A double murder was committed in Franklin county i this State, on Wednesday last. A man named Patrick Gallagher and another unknown to us, were shot dead b one named Blackwell. The parties had been engaged in dispute during which the shooting took place. Blackwell made good his escape.

Mr. W. H. Burton of the New York theatres, has been

playing a very successful engagement at Wood's Theatre of this city. On Friday night he had a complimentary benefit tendered him by the citizens.

In the early part of last week quite a destructive fire broke out in the business part of the city-on Second street-entirely destroying the large and beautiful Drug ent Tribes of this city, held a meeting in the Wigwam of and Chemical establishment of Bernard, Adams & Co., to gether with their entire stock. The fire broke out about o'clock in the morning, in the fifth story of the building, where there was a furnace used for boiling syrups, &c .-The fire was so rapid that nothing in the store could be saved-not even the books-and many of the clerks were obliged to descend from the windows by means of a ladder The whole building was itself a magazine of combustibles, and in treelre minutes from the time the fire was first dis wered, the entire building was in ruins. The adjoining buildings were more or less injured, and the entire loss i about \$ 220,000, and their insurance on stock and building is about \$135.000-part in Eastern offices.

Col. Cumming, now Governor of Utah, arrived in the city in the early part of last week, and is making the necessary preparations for his trip to Utah Territory. It is astonish accomplished in the short space of one month-as it is only that length of time since Government co for the expedition, and it shows how quick our troops can be brought into the field of active service. We copy the following paragraph from the columns of the St. Louis Re publican, to show what the officers of this expedition have done in the last thirty days:

publican, to show what the officers of this expedition havedone in the last thirty days:

We have spoken of the arduous duties performed by the officers of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments in fitting out this expedition. They have done wonders. Since the fifth of May, and up to the third of July, we learn, that the number of troops forward-d by them to the West is 1,600; that the number of horses purchased amounts to 302; number of mules, 234; number of wasons, with harness for six mule tesms, 325; total number of tons of Quartermaster's and Commissary stores, purchased and shipped, 5,750; number of bushols of oats, 15,600; bushels of coru, 70,000; steamers engaged, 45; and number of teamsters engaged, 200. We further learn that the value of the Quartermaster's stores is \$700,000, and that of the Commissary's stores, \$225,000. We do not know that this includes the value of the horses, numes, &c., purchased elsewhere than in St. Louis; and we are quite sure it does not embrace the material of war furnished by the St. Louis Arsenal, and in the preparation of which an average of one hundred men have been for some time employed. When the whole account comes to be footed up, it will be found that this expedition has been the means of dispursing some twelve or fifteen hundred thousand dolars in Missouri, to say nothing of transportion across the Plains, the supply of beef cattle, &c., contracts for which have already been made. Such a depletion of the Treasury, for supplies to be found at our doors, cannot help exciting a beneficial influence upon the pecunisry affairs of the State. It offers evidence, also, if evidence were wanting, of our ability to fit out an army in shorter time than any other city in the Union."

We have nothing new to report from Kansas. Our las madition.

Incendiarism .- Last week an attempt was patriotically celebrated in this city on Saturday last. For twenty-four hours a continual racket was kept up-can tion, were continually heard and seen. Innumerable pi nic parties left the city for some shady spot in the country The railroad cars went crowded, the steamboats wer making excursions to different points; military parades, and dancing and frolicking were the order of the day. Ice cream. lager beer and mint julps were the prevailing favor sorry to say twice as many drunken boys. We heard of no serious accidents, and we believe the 4th passed off to the entire satisfaction of Young America. All business was suspended, and it seemed that men, women and childre all united in one common commemoration of the anniver sary of our National Independence-even the Black Renub celebration with those who cherish the Constitution and the Union!

Messrs. Stewart and Rollins, the former Democratic and the latter Know Nothing, Black Republican, "Independent Abolition candidate for Governor are still on a tour togethe through the State, defining their positions, and giving the have the most cheering accounts from all quarters, and the Black Republican leaders of this city give up the race to Stewart. They say-all they can do to impress upo Republican than a Know Nothing, they will not consent to support him. The Germans are aware that Rollins is sworn enemy of all foreigners—that is, in accordance to the Know Nothing order—sworn to carry out so far as The in his power, the extension of the Naturalization Laws, to twenty-one years. It has been claimed that this county would give the opposition about 4000 majority, but since it has been ascertained that the Germans are not so easily gulled as the leaders of the K. N. B. R. parties suppose county gave Fillmore-with the assistance of the German rote last fall-1800 majority, and we hardly think Rollin will go out of this county with over 1090 majority, and if the Germans do not vote-which many of them say the their majority be great or small, the gallant Democracy i the country will swamp-it-within sixty miles of the city.
Our State is capable of polling 110,000 votes, but from present appearances there will not be over 85,000 cast. this cause the Democratic vote will fall off at least 15 000 There seems to be no one "stumping" except the two rival candidates for Governor, and the longest poll will take the "nertimmon."

The election recently held in the Louisville (Ky.) district for Appellate Judge, has resulted in the choice of Wheat the Plug Lgly candidate by only thirty-seren majority. The Democratic vote shows 7.644 less than Mri Buchanan had in the same district. Had the vote of the district been a large majority. Mr. Fillmore carried the same districlast fall by a fair majority.

The August election in Kentucky, will without doubt, go

n favor of the Democracy. The Plug Uglies are beco alarmed, and will use all manner of means to turn the current in their favor, but the die is cast, and the "unter rified" will completely wipe them out on the first Monday of August.

The Editor's Book Table.

UNITED STATES DEMOCRATIC REVIEW. Edited and published by Corrad Swacklamer, Esq., at 335 Broadway, N.Y. Terms (in advance) \$5 per annum.

The July number, which commences the eleventh vol-

ame of the work, is the first issued under its new manage ment. It is embellished with a handsomely engraved likeness of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York. table of contents presents the following able and attractive Central America-The Late War in Nicaragua; The uni ersal "Bohemia;" The Gold Fields of California; The Treasurer's Daughter; Jennie June's Letter; Usurpstion in the Metropolis-The Black Laws of New York: Patriot Should any of our readers desire a first rate work of the kind, they could not do better than by subscribing for the U. S. Democratic Review.

DE BOW'S REVIEW .- Published monthly, at Washingto The July number commences the third volume of this most able and interesting periodical. The following is the

list of contents:

Black Republicanism in ancient Athens; The Coolie Trade: Early Congressional Discussions upon Blavery: The African Slave Trade: Developement of Southern Resources; Wealth, Resources and Hopes of Virginia; The Earth and its Indigenous Races: The Abelitionism of Little's Living Crime among Natives and Foreigners; Constitutional Rec ognition of Slave Property; Southern Literary Discourage ment; Editorial and Literary Notes; Old Point Comfort Agricultural Features of Virginia and North Carolina; Ag of Delaware; National Receipts and Expenditures; Great Railroad Celebration—The Northwest and Southwest; Southern Pacific Rallroad.

Fatal Affray in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, July 11 .- The "Inquirer" of this city learns that a quarrel recently occurred in Morgan county, Kentucky, between Cox, American candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, and his Democratic opponent, J. C. Mason. The latter shot Cox, resulting in his death. The deceased was a Mason has member of the late Congress, and Mason represented the same district in Congress.

Two Alleged Horse Thieves Hung, CHICAGO, July 11.—On the night of July 3d, a mob broke open the jail of Cedar county, Iowa, notwiths and ing the desperate resistance of the Sheriff and his guard, and taking posthe charge of horse stealing, hung them. The greatest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood. session of Gleason and Loper, confinned upon

Four of our distinguished statesmen have died on the 4th of July. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died on the 4th of it but twice and it cured me sound and well." Ask for July, 1826; James Monroe on the 4th of July, Dr. Keysar's Pectoral Syrup, and take no other. Price 50 1831; and lastly William L. Marcy, on the