LANCASTER, PA., JULY 28, 1857. CIRCULATION, 2100 COPIES: CRIPTION PRICE, \$2,00 per annum

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET FOR GOVERNOR. WILLIAM F. PACKER, Lycoming County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. NIMBOD STRICKLAND, Chester County. FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT. WILLIAM STRONG, Barks County. JAMES THOMPSON, Erie County.

Intelligencer for the Campaign. sing desirous of placing our paper within the reach of all who wish to understand the true issues involved in the it was written to gull and deceive unsuspectcoming 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 fo

A Characteristic Trick.

It is stated that WILMOT has resigned his Judgeship. We hope this is so-but why didn't he resign sooner, so as to give the peoing October election, of filling the office for the period of ten years? The answer is easily election to the Gubernatorial chair-consequently next year, when the people are constitutionally authorized to act, (which can be elected to the Judicial office! Had he resigned sooner, an election would have been held this year, and his successor commissioned for the full term. As it is, Governor Pollock will now appoint, which appointment only holds good until after the election of 1858. A Republican candidate for Governor, and altogether characteristic of the foul party which he represents.

The Purchase Ratified.

-The vote of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, upon the ratification of the purchase of the Main Line of the Public Works of the State which had been in progress some days, resulted in the almost upanimous acceptance of the purchase. The vote representing the required majority of the Stock, stands 143,546 shares in favor of the purchase to 605 shares against it, and the Company will now proceed without delay we suppose to take possession of the line. It is understood that the Union Canal Company are negotiating with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the purchase of the line of the State Canal from Columbia to Pittsburgh, recently sold by the State, and that capitalists largely interested in the Union Canal and the Schuylkill Navigation are disposed, if the line can be obtained at a fair rate, to invest largely in the effort to make this water route to the West efficient and productive, as we have little doubt it can be. The negotiations, as yet have assumed no positive shape, but it is understood to be the desire of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to keep the whole line open, and their propositions as to terms and the regulations in reference to freight passing over the mountains, &c, are understood to be quite liberal. The Company desire, it is said, to devote their whole energies to making their now continuous line of railway from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in the highest degree productive and efficient in meeting the requirements of trade and travel, and it is not doubted that in their hands this great central route will be able to defy all competition and realise ne design of its projectors.

The Main Line, it is understood, will pass Company, on Saturday next, the 1st of August. Attorney General Franklin.

In justice to this gentleman, whose conduct in entering a nol. pros. in the Commercial Bank case, has been severely, but justly, as we think, criticised by a number of leading newspapers-amongst others by the Philadelphia Argus, whose article we copied last week-we would state that the allegations made in that article we did not construe as affecting his private character or standing for integrity as a citizen-but merely the wrong done to the community, in the transaction referred to, as a public officer of the Commonwealth. Mr. F.'s character for integrity we have never heard called in question, nor would we for one moment think of doing so; but that his leniency to the Commercial Bank, by stepping between it and the violated law of the Commonwealth. was a gross mistake, to say the least of it, is as clear as the sun at noon-day, and the reasons he filed are far from being a satisfactory apology for his course in the matter.

Hon. J. S. Black.

We cut the following just remarks respecting this distinguished gentleman, from the Rock Islander of a late date. Scarcely any language can express too strongly the high estimation in which Judge Black is held by his great merits. We confidently anticipate for him a future of even more hon ruble distinction than that which has heretofore marked

"Judge Black has in a few months made for himself a national reputation, by his clear, powerful and masterly opinions upon the points of law which have been submitted to him for decision. Judge Black has not the multifarious acquirements of his distinguished But, as has been well said of him, there is nothing worth knowing which he does not know; and with his vast stock of legal and statesmanlike lore, he has a most vigorous and brilliant intellect, and is master of a manly and weighty style of writing and "Take him for all in all," simply rate him as the inferior of no man who has held the office of Attorney General, and in all those qualities which constitute true greatness, the decided superior of his versatile

The August Elections. During the first week in August the annual

elections will take place in six of the States, as follows: August Alabama is to choose State officers and seven

members of Congress; Texas, State officers. fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Trusten Polk, who was elected to the United States Senate, and a member of Congress in the Third District in place of James S. Green, who was elected to the vacant seat of Missouri in the United States Senate.

An Old Infidel.—The Hon. J. R. Giddings has written a characteristic letter to the Tribune, in which he says that the "God of Abraham" is not his God; that he despises him and holds him in contempt; that he is an idol or the deity of the slave holders, and they are on Friday evening last. We have not yet right in worshipping him. He (Giddings) don't worship nor believe in the God of the Bible, but has one of his own—that is, an anti-slavery God—a nigger, we suppose, some odious creature who winks at pillage and theft. Seriouly, though is it not disgraceful that a widely circulated newspaper should Hancock County, at \$5 per barrel, and the give currency to this old driveler's blasphemy?

Wilmot and Cousin Sally Dilliard.

Mr. WILMOT has written a letter to som Know Nothing Council who had interrogated him as to his views in regard to the principles of the Dark Lantern order. The letter addrssed to him was dated May 5th, 1857-but he never found time to answer it until the 10th of July-more than two months having elapsed! The letter wires in and wires out. and is evidently intended to catch Know Nothing gudgeons. His production is about a column and a half in length, and it is so worded as to mean anything or nothing, except that he evidently wants to get up a religious crusade by arraying Protestant against Catholic, and vice versa. The Philadelphia News, the leading American organ in the State, is down on the letter with a will, and says that ing and weak minded Americans, without whose votes he cannot hope to be elected."-That paper winds up its comments as follows:

It is not our purpose now to treat this letter in a tone of seriousness. No one who sits down to read it can rise from its perusal without having the story of Cousin Sally Dilliard, given by Barton in his Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor, brought to his recollection. The letter of Wilmot is in perfect character with the scene in a Court of Justice in North Carolina, as given in that story, and we therefore pro-cess to relate it for the benefit and amusement On the of those who may not have read it. A beardless ple of his district an opportunity, at the ensu- disciple of Themis rises, and thus addresses the Court :- " May it please your Worships, and you Gentlemen of the Jury, since it ha period of ten years? The answer is easily been my fortune (good or bad, I will not say) given. He has very little, if any, hope of an to exercise myself in legal disquisitions, it has never befallen me to be obliged to prosecute so direful, marked, and malicious an assaulta more wilful, violent, dangerous batteryand finally, a more diabolical breach of the only be done when the resignation takes place three calendar months before a general electory; and I dare say, it has seldom been tion,) Wilmor will again step forward and your duty to pass upon one so shocking to be elected to the Judicial office! Had be benevolent feelings, as this which took place over at Captain Rice's, in this county. you will hear from the witnesses.'

The witnesses being sworn, two or three were examined and deposed—one said that he heard the noise, but did not see the fight; another that he saw the row, but didn't know who struck first; and a third that he was very pretty shrewd trick on the part of the Black drunk, and couldn't say much about the skrimmage.

Lawyer Chops-" I am sorry gentlemen. to have occupied your time with the stupidity of the witnesses examined. It arises, gentlemen, altogether from misapprehension on my part, Had I known as I now do, that I had ness in attendance who was well acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and who was able to make himself clearly understood by the Court and Jury, I should not so long have trespassed upon your time and patience. Come forward, Mr. Harris, and be worn,

So forward comes the witness, a fat, shuffy old man, a "leetle" corned, and took his oath

Chops-Harris, we wish you to tell about the riot that happened the other day at Captain Rices's; and as a good bit of time has already been wasted in circumlocution, we wish you to be compendious, and at the same time as explicit as possible.

Harris-Adzactly, (giving the lawer a know ing wink, and at the same time clearing his throat) Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and Cousin Sallie Dilliard, she came over to our upon all these officers the duty of taking an house and axed me if my wife she moutn't go.
I told Cousin Sally Dilliard that my wife was poorly, being as how she had a touch of the rheumatics in the hip, and the big swamp was in the road, and the big swamp was up, there had been a heap of rain lately; but, howsomever, as it was she, Cousin Sally Dil liard, my wife she mout go. Well, then Cousin Sally Dilliard axed me if Mose he moutn't go? told Cousin Sally Dilliard, that he was foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in grass; but howsomever, as it was she Cousin Sally Dilliard, Mose mout go. Chops-In the name of common sense, Mr

Harris, what do you mean by this rigmarole? Harris-Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dilliard, she came over to our nouse and axed me if my wife she moutn't go I told Cousin Sally Dilliard-Chops-Stop, sir, if you please; we don't

to hear anything about your Cousin Sally Dilliard-tell us about the fight at Harris-Well, I will sir, if you will let me.

Chops—Well, sir, go on. Harris—Well, sir, Captain Rice he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dilliard, she came into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad | over to our house and axed me if my wife she moutn't go-Chops-There it is again. Witness please

Harris-Well, sir, what do you want?

Chops-I want to know about the fight, and you must not proceed in this impertinent story. Do you know anything about the matter be ore the Court

Chops—Well, go on and tell it, and nothing

Harris—Well, Captain Rice he gin a treat— Chops—This is intolerable. May it please the Court, I move that this witness be mitted for a contempt; he seems to be trifling with this Court. Court-Witness you are now before a Court

of Justice, and unless you behave yourself in more becoming manner; you will be sent to ail; so begin and tell what you know about the fight at Captain Rice's. Harris-(Alarmed.) Well, gentlemen Car

tain Rice he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dilliard-Chops—I hope the witness may be ordered

into custody. Court-(After deliberating.) Mr. Attorney the Court is of the opinion that we may save time by telling witness to go on in his own way, Propaged, Mr. Harris, with your story, the point.

Yes, gentlemen. Well Capt. Rice gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dilliard she

came over to our house and axed me if my wife she moutn't go? I told Cousin Sally Dilliard that my wife she was poorly, being as how she had the rheumatics in the hip, and all who have had the opportunity of knowing the big swamp was up; but, howsomerer, as it was she, Cousin Sally Dilliard, my wife she mout go. Well, Cousin Sally Dilliard then axed me if Mose he mountn't go? I told Cousin Sally Dilliard as how Mose—he was. the foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in grass—but, howsomever, as it was she, Cousin Sally Dilliard, Mose he mout go. So they goes on together, Mose, my wife, and Cousin Sally Dilliard, and come to the big swamp, and it was up, as I was telling you; but being as how there was a log across the big swamp, Cousin Sally Dilliard and Mose, like genteel folks, they walked the log; but my wife, like a darned fool, hoisted her clothes and waded through, and that's all I know about it.

Judge Wilmot must have had the witness Mr. Harris, in his mind's eye when he wrote his letter, or he could have never produced so inimitable a counterpart of Cousin Sally Dil-

Are Negroes Citizens.

On the 18th of December, 1851, Mr. Clay introduced a resolution in the United States Senate, in regard to the Anthony Burns fugi tive case, in Boston, where a mob of negroes sought to prevent the execution of the law .-He is thus reported in the Congressional Globe :

"But, sir," said Mr. Clay, "this is not all By whom was that mob impelled onward?— By our own race? No, sir, by negroes; by and two members of Congress; Tennessee, a Governor and ten members; North Carolina, eight members; and Missouri, a Governor to Government shall be maintained or not; whether we shall have a government of white or black men in the cities of this country."

Now, if " African descendants have no part in our political system," how can they be citizens of the United States? Mr. Clay was not attacked for expressing such opinions, for at the time they were uttered, nobody but s few ultras doubted their judicial and constitutional correctness.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Merchants' Hotel, Phiadelphia, seen the proceedings in print, but understand an address, prepared by Mr. Buckalew, the Chairman, was adopted and directed to be published. We shall insert it in our next issue.

The Augusta, (Geo.,) Despatch says that, new superfine flour is selling at Sparta,

The Abolitionists in Kansas are in an open State of rebellion against the government .-The proclamation of Gov. Walker, which we give below, addressed to the people of Lawrence, explains the character of this lawwarns them of the fearful consequences of a persistance in their rebellion. He declares that the laws of the Territory will be executed. The pledge of the General Government and his oath of office will oblige him to employ the whole force of that Government, if necessary, to carry out the pledge and enforce the laws.

TO THE PEOPLE OF LAWRENCE.

PROCLAMATION.

LEAVENWORTH, July 15, 1857. I have learned that a considerable number of the citizens of Lawrence, in this Territory, have adopted, as they claim, by a popular vote, a charter for their local government. A copy of that charter has been upon comparing which with that hands: granted by the territorial legislature last win ter. I find that they differ intentionally in many essential particulars. The new charter, then, is set up, not only without any authority of law, but in direct and open defiance of an

act of the territorial legislature on the same On this point your committee, whose views have been adopted by you, make the following

statement: 'Under ordinary circumstances the more regular method of proceeding would be to obtain a charter from the territorial authorities. As the territorial government, however, in no legislate for them, we cannot accept of a charter at its hands. And, as the State government has not, as vet, deemed it advisable to proceed to the organization of local and municipal governments, we cannot obtain a There is, therefore, left us only the alternative of a charter springing from the people, or a continuance in our un organized condition

Under those circumstances, you have seen fit to instruct us to present a charter, having discussed its provisions in a preliminary assemblage, and now propose to submit it to a full vote of the people for approval or rejec-

It will be perceived that the authority of the territorial government is here distinctly denied; and, whilst that of the so-called State government is acknowledged, it is conceded that no charter has been granted by them. Indeed it is a tact that, although this so-called State government has in itself no legal existence or authority, yet you asked and failed to receive a charter

Under these circumstances, you have proceeded to establish a government for the city of Lawrence, in direct defiance of the territorial government, and denying its existence or authority. You have granted to this city government authority to elect a mayor and board of aldermen, city assessors, treasurer, justices of the peace, city marshal, &c. have granted to the mayor and board of alder-men most extensive powers, including the right to levy and collect taxes upon real personal property within the limits of the city, whether belonging to residents or non-residents, and all the other powers usually incident to a city government. oath to support this so-called State constitution, thus distinctly superseding, so far as in your power, the territorial government created by the Congress of the United States. You have caused these proceedings to be printed in hand-bill form, and have distributed them, as I am informed, throughout the territory, with the view to incite the other cities, towns, and counties of Kansas to establish insurrectionary governments, thereby placing the people of this Territory, so far as in your power, in open conflict with the government of the United States. The more conservative portion of your own

party having induced your Topeka legislature to reject the laws urged by you creating mu nicipal governments, you have, even in defiance of their authority, which you profess to acknowledge, proceeded to create such a government for Lawrence, and are now urging other localities to pursue a similar course. whole Territory in insurrection, and to renew the scenes of bloodshed and civil war. Upon you, then, must rest all the guilt and responsibility of this contemplated revolution. You will be justly chargeable in law and in conscience with all the blood that may be shed in this contest, and upon you must fall the punishment. You have elected your officers under this charter and instructed them to enter upon the immediate discharge of their duties, including the adoption of ordinances and the execution thereof, under an authorit having in itself no legal existance, and estab lished in direct defiance of the government of the United States.

From all these facts, it is obvious, if you are permitted to proceed, and especially if your example should be followed, as urged by you in other places, that for all practical purposes, in many important particulars, the erritorial government will be overthrown .-The charters granted by that government for similar purposes will be disregarded, and the iustices of the peace, and other officers acting under their authority, will be brought necessarily into conflict and collision with the so-called officers claiming to act under different authority. The Territory will thus be involved in inextricable confusion and litigation; the value of your property greatly depreciated; your titles, transfers, transactions and contracts subjected to endless and costly disputes, and all will suffer from this insurrection, except the lawyers who have stimulated this movement. A government founded on insurrection and usurpation will be substitued for that established by the authority of Congress, and civil war will be renewed throughout our limits. If your authority to act in this manner for the city of Lawrence is permitted, a similar authority must be acknowledged in everyother town, city or county; resulting in inevitable and most disastrous con flict; and if successful, the territorial government be overthrown in detail, as in your present purpose.

You were distinctly informed in my inaugural address of May last that the validity of he territorial laws was acknowledged by the government of the United States, and that ey must and would be carried into execution under my oath of office and the instructions of the President of the United States. The same information was repeated in various addresses made by me throughout the Territory. At the same time, every assurance was given you that the right of the people of this Territory, under the forms prescribed by the government of your country, to establish their own State government and frame their own social institutions, would be acknowledged If laws have been protected. enacted by the territorial legislature which are disapproved of by the majority of the people of the Territory, the mode in which they could elect a new territorial legislature and repeal those laws was also de signated. there are any grievances of which you have any right to complain, the lawful, peaceful manner in which you could remove them, in

subordination to the government of your country, was also pointed out. You have, however, chosen to disregard the laws of Congress and of the territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can, therefore, now exist only by a successful rebellion, and exacting from all your officers the perilous and sacilegious oath to support the so called State egislature, which refused to grant you a charter, proceeded to create a local government of your own, based only upon insurrection and revolution. The very oath which you require from all your officers to support your so called Topeka State constitution is violated in the ery act of putting in operation a charter

rejected by them. A rebellion so iniquitous, and necessarily involving such awful consequences, has never pefore disgraced any age or country. Permit me to call your attention, as still

claiming to be citizens of the United States, to

the results of your revolutionary proceedings. You are inaugurating rebellion and revolution you are disregarding the laws of Congress and of the territorial government, and defying their authority; you are conspiring to over-throw the government of the United States in this Territory. Your purpose, if carried into effect in the mode designated by you, by putting your laws forcibly into execution involve you in the guilt and crime of treason. You stand now, fellow citizens, upon the brink of an awful precipice, and it becomes my duty to warn you ere you take the fatal leap into the gulf below. If your proceedings are not have seized the sword and gone forth plun-

Rebellion in Kansas-Governor Walker's of this Territory, and involve it in all the horrors of civil war. I warn you, then, before it is too late, to recede from the perilous position

in which you now stand. I appeal once more to your reason and I ask you in the name of our patriotism. common country, in the name of the consti-tution and of the Union, to desist from this less and unconstitutional proceeding, and rebellion. I appeal once more to your love of country, to your regard for its peace, prosperity and reputation, to your affection for your wives and children, and to all those patriotic motives which ought to influence American citizens, to abandon this contemplated revolution. If you have wrongs, redress them through the instrumentality of the ballot box mode prescribed by the laws of your

country. As all arguments heretofore so often used by me to you have failed as yet to produce any effect upon you, I have deemed it necessary, for your own safety and that of the Territory, and to save you from the perilous consequences of your own acts, under the ity vested in me by the President of the United States, to order an adequate force of the troops of the United States into your immediate vicinage, to perform the painful duty of arresting your revolutionary proceedings. Let me implore you not to compel me to appeal to that military power which is required in the last resort to protect the gov-ernment of your country. You cannot carry your rebellious purposes into effect without coming into unavoidable and open conflict with the troops and government of the United States.

Let me ajure you, then, once more, to abandon these proceedings before you involve yourselves in the crime of treason, and subject the people of the city of Lawrence to all the horrors and calamities of insurrection and civil war. If you will now desist from this pro-As the territorial government, nowever, in no sense represents the people of Kansas, was jected revolution, the past will be forgotten not elected by them, and can have no right to as far as practicable; but if you persist in passing these laws and carrying them into execution, thus defying and superceding the government of your country, the deplorable nsequences must be upon your heads and It will be my purthose of your associates. pose, if you still persist, to spare all bloodshed as far as practicable, and subject the leaders and projectors of this revolutionary movement to the punishment prescribed by law. I will accompany the troops to Lawrence with a view to prevent, if possible, any conflict, and in the sincere hope that the revolutionary movement contemplated by you, and now so nearly accomplished, will, ere it is too late, be abandoned by you.

If you can be influenced by no other motives the evident fact that the power of the government is adequate to prevent the accomplishment of your purpose should induce you to desist from these proceedings.

That the same overruling Providence who

holds in his hands the destiny of our beloved country may now incline your hearts to peace and influence you to abandon the enterprise is the sincere wish of your fellow-citizen R. J. WALKER,

Governor of Kansas Territory. News from Europe.

The steamship Asia arrived at New York on Friday, bringing advices from London and Liverpool to the 11th inst., the same dates as those brought to St. Johns by the Circassian. The British House of Lords, had thrown out the bill for the admission of the Jews to Pariament by a majority of 34. Further disturbances are reported in Spain, but in Italy the insurrections are said to be wholly suppressed. A letter from Sierra Leone, gives an account of the capture and arrival at that port of the slave brigantine Adams Gray, of New Orleans. The capture was effected by a British cruiser off Lagos, on the 16th of April.

In Parliament Lord Palmerston was again questioned on the supposed renewal of the African slave trade, and acknowledged he had received information that the French had had an offer from a firm to supply them 1200 free negroes. They could not ultimately become slaves, but they must undergo an apprenticeship that might degenerate into the slave trade. Miss Madelene Smith, who had been on trial nine days in Edinburg, charged with poisoning M. Emile L'Angellier, at Glasgow, was acquitted on the 9 inst., amidst the

deputies would take the oath to the constitution, although they would refuse to attend for that purpose at the palace of the Tuilleries. Napoleon was seriously disconcerted by the

republican triumph in Paris. The African Apprentice System.

The newly broached idea of African ap prentices to supply the place of negro slaves, proposed by France and England, meets no nore favor in this country than did the recen feelers of the public pulse towards the re-opening of the direct slave trade. The Washing ton States, after showing that it is to compete with us in the production of cotton and sugar that these powers propose the introduction, as laborers, into the West India Islands, of native Africans-not as slaves, but as apprentices for a term of years-say from ten to twenty years, says: "such a system is infinitely worse than absolute slavery. The object is to get out of the poor ignorant Africans, who are the only people adapted to such service, as much labor as possible. Without any of the ties that obtain between master and slave, the ignorant apprentice is to be put to work under the severest discipline, and to be required to do as much work as is possible for the human frame to endure during his term of apprenticeship. The amount of labor imposed on him, and the cruelties to which he will be subjected, will, in nine cases out of ten, end his existence before the expiration of his term. As, in one or two years, his forced labors can be made to yield far more than will be necessary to pay the price of the whole term, as the pay will terminate with his life, and as his place can be readily supplied by a new and fresh apprentice, the prolongation of life by means of kind treatment will be no consideration. This is the cruelest system that was ever applied to human labor. It is a sin that cries to Heaven. If such a system were kept in operation, in a score or two of years Africa would be depopulated, instead of being christianized." Now as the United States is a party to a treaty with France and England to stop the slave trade, and is required by the terms of that treaty to keep constantly, and at great expense, a squadron on the coast of Africa to prevent that trade, and as the object of this treaty is to prevent inhumanity to the Africans, the States contends with the Charleston Mercury, that the importation of such socalled apprentices into any of their possessions is a flagrant violation of the treaty which we have entered into with them. It cannot doubt that our Government will hold the same opinion, and thinks that opinion should promptly be made known to France and England.

A Good Recommendation .- The Harrisburg Patriot advises the people of Pennsylvania to be careful whom they select to represent them in the Legislature. This is good and timely advice. Men of talent and character are needed in the Legislature, and we trust such only will be elected. Especially do we hope the Democracy throughout the State will nominate the very best men who can be in duced to serve. Let sober, sensible, discreet, honest men, and none otner, be selected.

A FAMINE IN CHINA .- The Friend of China, of the 9th of May, received by the last Ove rland Mail, says that the famine prevailing in that country, exceeds all that the oldest living men ever witnessed. The rebels are making progress, the capital of the province of Kwang-Si, Kwei Lung, having fallen into their hands. In the province of Kwangtung, the famine is so severe that even the women arrested you will necessarily destroy the peace dering in order to obtain sustenance.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

LADIES BEWARE!-We have made a short syncpsis of a very important trial, which took place lately Boston, and give it below for the especial benefit of our lady readers. We apprehend that when some of our North Queen and East King street belies get to hear of it, Hoopdom will howl with indignation. By the way, speaking about this delicate subject, we have heard it intimated that the "city fathers" have a notion of widening the pavements; or, if that is not done, the Mayor will be requested to issu dress, except from "natural causes," not to appear on thos crowded thoroughfares. We are a decided friend of the lear, lovely creatures, and would, therefore, advise, them to take "time by the forelock" so as not to be caught in a similar predicament with their Boston sister. The poor, puny male gender will have to suffer yet awhile by

"Bearing the ills they have, Instead of flying to others they know not of," the common highway as their promenading ground. In the mean time, "room for my lady, room!" CRINOLINE IN COURT .- An important decision was rendered in the Police Court of Boston, on the 20th inst. One of the Police Officers had preferred a complaint against a young lady for obstructing the side-walks of Washington street by too great a display of crinoline. The officer testified that at least half a dozen times during the week he had seen obliged to step from the sidewalk on to the street to enable the defendant to pass, such were the unprecedented dimensions of her hoops. Once, in consequence thereof he came very near being run over by a carriage passing a the time, and he asked the Judge whether the city gov ment would have allowed a pension to his widow in cashe had been killed.

The Judge said that he should reserve his opinion for week on the latter point, and inquired whether the circum ference of the lady was not produced by natural causes.— The officer replied, by saying that he was the father of sixteen children, and, if he was lucky, expected an addition o his family next month; but he had never known his "better half" to occupy half so much space as Miss Smith,

The officer further testified that he had requested the defendant two or three times not to stop on the sidewalk, as people were unable to pass without going into the street -but it was of no avail, as she still In summing up the evidence Judge Russell said that

the evil was one of great magnitude, and should be checked by vigorous measures. There was no statute under which too great a display of crinoline came, but he should take the responsibility of inflicting a fine of \$5 and costs, and he hoped it would be a warning to all offenders. The fine was promptly paid, with the costs, and Miss Smith was discharged. IN TOWN.—CHARLES G. GONTER, Esq., ("Old

huard,") the St. Louis correspondent of the Intelligences paid us a visit in our sanctum on Saturday evening last. 'Old Guard" was one of the late railroad excursion part from St. Louis to Baltimore and Washington, and he speaks in glowing terms of the trip. As a consequence no letter ppears from him in this week's paper. een paying a flying visit to his friends and relatives in Lancaster after an absence of seven years, accompanied b is estimable lady. He left for home on yesterday morning, and in a week or two we again expect him to hold forth regularly as every Tuesday morning makes its appearance He has written uninterruptedly for this paper for the last seven years, and his letters have afforded us, as we know many others, the liveliest satisfaction in their perusal. We ender to him and his lady our best wishes for a safe and pleasant journey home. "May they live a thousand years

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.-The mmencement of Franklin and Marshall College will be celebrated at Fulton Hall, in two sessions, on to-(Wednesday,) commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m. The graduating class numbers sixteen. The friends of education ar espectfully invited to attend. This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Biennial Address before the two Literary Societies, onnected with the College, will be delivered in Fulton Hall, by David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia. This afternoon the new Halls of the Literary Societies will be dedicated in immediate succession. The exercises will open at 2 o'clock in the Diagnothian Hall. Address by Rev. cation of the Gothean Hall by Dr. L. Steiner, A. M., of Baltimore. This evening the address before the Alumni at the Territorial election in October. Mr. J. Baltimore. This evening the address before the Alumni Association will be delivered, in Fulton Hall, by Rev. Jos. Clark, A. M., of Chambersburg.

WASHINGTON FIRE COMPANY-ELECTION O DEFICERS .- A stated meeting of the Washington Fire Comny was held on the 17th inst., at which the following

fficers were elected for the ensuing year.

President—Martin Scheaffer.

Vice President—Frederick Sener.

Scoretary—Henry M. White.

Arsistant Secretary—John Nixdorf.

Treasurer—Philip Metzgor.

Chief Engineer—Henry Nagle.

Assistant Eurptoers—Frederick Nixdorf, Wm. Spong. officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Carriage and Hose Directors—John Trissler, jr., Michaelessiag, Frederick Lutz, Francis Steinhouser, Christian ixdorf. en-William Miller, John Freitenstein, Martis Axenien — William Miller, John Freitenstein, Martin orwart, Augustus Millisoch. Torch Carriers — Henry Witmer, John Flick, John Stark, niel Brown. Frustees-Philip Metzger, Joseph Samson, Conrad Gast. Your evident purpose is to thus involve the most intense excitement. It was said that the third Friday of December; but under their revised constitution they will be elected on the third Friday of

> ACCIDENT.-Mr. Moses Wenger, of this city, while engaged in gravelling a roof at Wabank on Wednesday, on walking across the same, accidentally fell through a hole to the lower floor, a distance of about ten feet, breaking his collar bone and one of his fingers.

> FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- Daniel Yeagley, of this city, was run over by the cars, near West Phi adelphia, on Wednesday, and injured so badly that he died before he could be taken to the Hospital. His remain were brought to this city for interment on Friday.

> WASHINGTON PIC NIC .- The Annual Pic Nic of the Washington Engine Company came off at Rocky Springs on Thursday last. A large number of ladies and entlemen participated in its pleasures. The Fencible Band furnished the music for the occasion

> RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE. -At a special seting of the Calliopman Literary Society held, in the High School Hall, North Prince street, on Wednesday eve ning the 22d inst., a committee, consisting of Philip H. Dorwart, Amos Bowman and Wm. N. Brenema was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of sense of the Society on the occasion of the death of John Brenner, late a member. The following preamble and resolutions were reported and unanimously

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in the wise dis-pensations of his Providence, to remove from our midst John Brenner, late a member of this Society, therefore be it Resolved. That whilst we bow in humble sumission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, yet we deeply deplore the loss of our fellow-member. Resolved, That, in the death of the deceased, the Society as lost one of its most worthy members, faithful and has lost one of its most worthy members, faithful and zealous in the discharge of duty, and one who endeared himself to every one of us by his generous disposition and Resolved. That we deeply sympathize with the family in

ns their amiction.

Reselved, That these resolutions be published and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

Attest, SAM'L HEITSHU, Pres't. Attest, H. R. Breneman, Sec'y. THE UNION ESCORT .- At a meeting of the delegates of several companies of the Fire Department held in the Union Engine Hall, Market street, on Thursday

evening, Jesse Landis, Esq., was chosen Chief Marshal of

casion of the escort of the Union to house their new Suction Engine, on its arrival from Philadelphia THE AMERICAN COUNTY CONVENTION .- The American County Committee held a meeting at Lechler's Hotel, East King street, on Tuesday last, and agreed to issue a call for a County Convention to be held in this city on the 19th of August, the primary election for delegate to be held on the preceding Saturday-none to be admitted to the Convention as delegates but those who are willing to pledge themselves to the support of Hazlehurst and the Straight Out American ticket, and the platform of the Lancaster State Convention.

New CITY MAP.-Mr. Thomas J. Kennedy is now engaged canvassing the City for subscribers to a new Illustrated Map of Lancaster, which he is about publishing From the specimens we have seen of this and other Maps executed by Mr. K., we can cheerfully recommend him to our citizens. For particulars see advertisement.

BANK ELECTION .- At a meeting of the Directors of the Columbia Bank, held on Tuesday last, Dr. Barton Evans, of Wrightsville, was elected I place of John Cooper, Esq., resigned.

TAKEN Down .- Hendricks and Young, two of the Gap gang, and who had served out their time in our prison, which was not the full term, as they had turned State's evidence, were taken down to West Chester, on Thursday last, where, with some others, they will be tries

PUBLIC SALE .- Rev. Wm. E. Locke, the Principal of the Young Ladies' Institute, will offer at public auction, on Friday next, next door to Fulton Hall, hi ousehold, school and kitchen furniture, among which are three excellent Pianos, tables, desks, beds, bedstgads, chair settees, bureaus, with a large quantity of other goods. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m A FINE HOTEL .-- The Hotel of the Messrs

Regge, in North Queen street, which is rapidly approaching completion, will be the largest and finest in this city. shall give a full description of it when completed. APPOINTED .- John Martin, Esq., has been

ppointed P. M. at Connestoga Centre, in this county, in place of Adam Kendig, Esq. SHOOTING AFFAIR-A MAN KILLED .- We

have just heard of a shooting affair which took place on the Pennsylvania Canal, a few miles above Bainbridge in this county. It appears that as a boat was lying at or assing the locality named, several men on board got into a dispute about a dog. One of the parties, it is said, kicked marked that he had better not do so again or he might get hot, which was said, it seems, in apparently jocular man ner. The other man then ran to the hatch-way of the boat, and when about half way down turned up and said that he should shoot, that "he couldn't hit any how," upon which the other fired a pistol, the ball taking effect in his back, from which the man died in about a our afterwards. The names of the parties and further particulars of the affair we were unable to learn further than that the man who committed the deed was arrested, and that both were persons of respectability .- Wednesday's

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mount Joy, July 24, 1857

CAPT. GLO. SANDERSON—Dear Sir—From an article which appeared in the last issue of the intelligencer, it is evident there is a disposition on the part of some of the opponents of the Democracy, to create bad feelings within the breasts of those who came from the ranks of Whiggery to the came of Democracy in the late campaign. There is an envious feeling sisting, and to gratify that feeling, our opponents will resort to any means, however much it may be characterized by rescality. Some one has bad the unblushing impudence to direct you an article, with my signature, representing it as suggested by some of the leading Democrats of our section. It is useless to us many terms upon such hollow-hearted specimens of humanity. If they were not steeped so completely in the poison of political corruption of our section. It is useless to us many terms upon such hollow hearted specimens of humanity. If they were not steeped so completely in the poison of political corruption as to be beyond all hope of salvation, I would condexend to give them a few words of advice. Now, there is a sentiment running through the article to which I refer, calculated to insult the feelings, the dignity, of any one having the least degree of self-esteem. You have been recommended, in the article, to mention the names of Jacob Nisley, Abraham Shelly and Daniel Herr, in connection with some of the county offices; and what reasons has that political hypocrite, the magnanimous author, given for desiring an action of this kind! Because, asy she, it would be "good polity" and it would "encourage" them to adhere "to the advocacy of Democratic principles;" and furthermore to give them a "proof of our recognition." Does the author of that article wish to impress upon the minds of Mestra, Nisley, Shelly and Herr that the Democrats consider them children, or that we consider they came over to our party with the hope of galning favor? Does he imagine that he can impress those gentlemen with the belief that we aim to secure their "no-operation" by using the tongue of flattery or deception? Does he imagine that he can impres those sentlemen with the belief that our object is to "encurage" them to adhere to our party, by bringing the hocar is he public through sinster motives? Such rascality can not be practiced without exposure. Now, no one will deny that the Democracy owe much to those gentlemen for the influence which they exercised, and that they are entitled to the loves and regard of our party; but the Democracy on the purpose of courting favor, but from a love of principle. This was the grand motive which actunied them. If Messrs. Nissley, Shelly and Herr were settled-as candidates for any of the believe that they came to our cause for the purpose of courting favor, but from a love of principle. This was the grand motive which actuated them. If Messrs. Nissley, Shelly and Herr wore settled as candidates for any of the county offices, they would certainly receive the votes of the Democracy of our section; not for the purpose of "encouraging the converts," as stated by that political hypocrite, but because they are entitled to them. I learned from good authority. Mr. Editor, that my name was connected with the article which appeared in your last issue. I disclaim the authorship, and brand the writer as destitute of maniliness or moral courage.

Who Can Beat This?

• MR. Sannerson—Enclosed I send you two stalks of cats, which I took from the field of Mr. John Nutts, near Campbelistown, Lebanon County, Pa., measuring in length, 6 ft. 3 in. each. These are not the only stalks of this length in the field. Many more can be found measuring 6 feet and upwards, and one was taken from it about a week ago, measuring in length 6 ft. 945 (o. I should be exceedingly pleased to hear (through your columns) whether I nearest reconstricted the time.

Still Another! WALNUT BOTTOM. Cumb. Co., July 20th, 1857.

DEAR SIR:—I send you by this mail a stalk of Uats, (as you said in your last you had seen one hard to beat,) raised on my farm in Dickinson township. Cumberland county. Yours, respectfully, CHRISTIAN LENTZ.

The above-mentioned stalk measures 6 feet 1 inch

Good for "Old Mother Cumberland."

The Topeka Convention-Organization of the Free State Party—Gov. Walker's Entrance into Lawrence—Civil War in Prospect. We have received the following highly important despatches from Kansas:

St. Louis, July 21st, 1857.—Gov. Walker was camped outside of Lawrence, with eight companies of dragoons, on the 17th inst. The citizens had decided not to negotiate with him. They will not resist the troops unless fired upon, when civil war will be declared. Goy. Walker has warrants for the arrest of the city officers and other citizens of Lawrence.

20. 1857 .- The Convention just adjourned at Topeka was one of the largest and most earnest ever held. A strong position has been taken has a direct communication with the East by railroad, and in favor of the Topeka Constitution. It was and with all points, North and South, by the Mississippi, determined that Congress must and shall admit And in a few years her railroad will be completed to the Kansas under it. State officers were nominated, Missouri river; thus with all these advantages, and that the old incumbents being re-nominated. The census returns show between twenty thirty thousand voters. It is determined to great advancing growth and prosperity. re-submit the Topeka Constitution to the people in August. General Lane has been authorized to organize the people thoroughly, so that Parrot was nominated as representative to Congress.

LAWRENCE, July 18, via St. Louis, July 21, 1857.—Gov. Walker entered Lawrence yesterday, with eight companies of dragoons, under command of Col. Cook. He has camped close to town, in a threatening attitude. His pro clamation, issued at Leavenworth, and dated the 15th instant, declares that he will not allow the people to adopt a city charter. He acres of the blossoming wheat and growing corn, whilst went through Lawrence on his way to Leavenworth last Monday, to see to this, but never tial farm houses dotting its surface everywhere, come undo spoke of it at Lawrence. The people are determined to pay no attention to him and will not negotiate with him. Although the town officers were elected last Monday, they have a number of fine brick business blocks and two hotels, the of those who were voted for, and for many others, prominent citizens of Lawrence. The design is to stop the August election, when much like those of some of the older settlements East. the Topeka constitution is to be submitted to the people. The people will not offer any opposition to the federal troops unless they fire at them or commit some other outrage, when civil war will at once be declared.

A SPECIMEN BLACK "REPUBLICAN MAYOR .-The Mayor of Chicago should be a resident of New York. He would probably be selected at once to fill Draper's place on the Police Commission-provided four votes could be obtained. We are indebted to The Bridgeport Far-

mer for the following: A MAYOR IN LIMBO .- Long John Wentworth, the present Mayor of Chicago, has been arrested for a violent assault perpetrated a few days since, in the street, on a man by the name of Cameron. The same John, not long since, was arrested on a charge of stealing mail bags belonging to the United States, but he got out of the scrape by pleading the privilege of a member of Congress. Perhaps he will get out of his present difficulty by pleading the privileges of Mayor of the city.

John was formerly a printer by profession and edited a Democratic paper in Chicago. So ong as he remained a member of the he was a pretty clever fellow. But John he came ambitious; wanted to go Congress-and finally was elected. He then got into bad company; lost his steady habits, together with his nice sense of honor, went to speculating in lands and acquired a large fortune proud, vain, conceited—and finally turned Black "Republican." Since then has been in all manner of mischief-and no one can tell where he will end. His safest course is to give away his money, and go back

The South and Kansas.

The developments at the South on the great and vital points of a submission of the new constitution of Kansas to the people, are daily becoming more gratifying. Thus the Wilmington Commercial, of North Carolina, 88.V8-

'We must confess that we are somewhat 'in a fog,' and cannot see why the submission constitution of Kansas to the people should be thought inconsistent with the prin ciples laid down by President Pierce and the Cincinnati platform, or at all repugnant to the doctrine of southern rights, as declared and maintained by the most patriotic of our

southern citizens for years long past.

A difference of opinion on this or any other topic will not permanently affect the relationship of Southern unity, as the enemies of the present administration expect; many of whom, of the south too, would have Kansas admitted as a free state if that event would break the | Lands for the non-payment of Taxes." The moral power and impeach the political integrity of the present administration.

With the corruptions and intrigues that may be brought to bear upon the election or ratification or rejection in Congress we have nothing to do. Better that Kansas should be admitted as a free State, and all the evils that would probably attend that event be encountered, than that southern citizens should repudiate the great principle, the battle for whose assertion has been fought and won, viz: the question of slavery or anti-slavery shall be decided by the people of the territories."

In copying his brief and excellent article, the Washington Union remarks :-"This is the right language and the right doctrine. Let the principle of popular sover-

eignty be firmly and impartially upheld, with out reference as to who are or who are not t be gainers by its practical enforcement."

EXPELLED FROM THE CHURCH FOR VOTING FOR BUCHANAN. - The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Inquirer contains a full report of the trial, conviction and expulsion from the church of Deacon P. G. Stebbins, of the town of Alpine, in that county. He was the first deacon of the church to which he belongedthe Freewill Baptists, and the charge against him was that he sustained slavery by voting for Buchanan. He was also charged with deception, because when asked if he was going to vote for liberty or slavery, he said liberty. Stebbins admitted the facts charged, but defended himself by saying that the Democratic ticket, which he did vote, supported the most liberal principles of any ticket now

A LETTER FROM IOWA.

-At half past two o'clock on Thurs lay morning, April 16, I bade a hearty adieu to a number of friends assembled to see me safe on the cars, and in a few minutes more we were moving rapidly away from Lancaster. Behind me I was leaving the place of my nativity, the home of my early years, endeared to me by many a scene long familiar, and the still more endearing social ties and cherished remembrance of the many, good true, warm-hearted friends to whom I had, perhaps, just sald a long farewell. For the distant "Hawk Eye" State he Mississippi, I was destined, there to enter upon field of duties entirely now to me; and very naturally indeed were my reflections, for the first hour or two, calculated to keep me in any but a lively mood, and not until the bustle and comm the bustle and commotion attendant upon the change of cars at Harrisburg had seriously interrupted them, did I open my eyes to the realities about me. As good fortune would have it, I discovered the other occupant of my seat to be a Lancasterian-a carpenter named Henry Bush, who with two others, of like calling, and from the same locality, of Iowa. Thus in social converse with these friends the

Our passage along the "Blue Juniata" was effected during the early morning hours, and this justly famous and ro-mantic portion of the Old Keystone's domains certainly elicited from us our full share of admication; though air weeks, at least, were necessary to fully develope all the natural attractiveness of the scenery. Shortly before three o'clock we arrive at Pittsburg, and, as I step from the cars. I notice my good jolly friend A

Jackson Diller, formerly of New Holland, coming towards me, with outstretched hand good humored countenance, to meet and bid me welcome. Jack accompanied me to the depot in Allegheny city, and shortly after three o'clock w are again on our way. At Alliance I part company with the Lancasterians, they going on via Fort Wayne, and I off northward to Cleveland, at which point we find ourselves at half past eleven, p. m.

in the midst of a violent snow storm. After leaving Cleveland we discover we occupy but a single pascenge car, attached to a long and heavy freight train, conse quently we travel quite slowly, and do not reach Toledo until seven o'clock in the morning. We are off again at ten, and at eleven o'clock, on Friday night, we are in Chicage. Here we again find it snowing violently, and with ne batement until eight o'clock next morning, when we take the cars for Sterling, distant 110 miles due west, on the

We notice the greatest improvements famous Rock river along this road since our last passage over it-not quite two years previous. At stations which were mere stopping places, fine growing prosperous towns have sprung up several of them making no mean protensions of city airs and institutions. At Sterling we are really surprised. All our previous anticipations won't begin to hold out with the realities

presented. It now contains at least three times as many buildings as it did two years ago, and at least thirty-five hundred inhabitants, which must certainly argue well for its growth and prosperity. In this city reside quite a number of Lancaster County families, all of whom seem to be highly delighted with the country and their future rospects. On Monday morning I left Sterling for this city, and arrived here at seven o'clock, on Tuesday morn ing. April 21. Burlington is certainly one of the cities in the West .-Her present population may be safely estimated to be

small degree, that spirit of enterprise and go aheadityenes so characteristic of the Western people. boast of having many of the finest blocks of business house west of the Mississippi. Though immense sums of money have already been expended in grading and improving the TOPEKA; Kansas, July 10, via St. Louis, July streets, filling up the deep ravines, and cutting through of \$50,000 for the farther improvement of the city. She of one of the most advantageous positions on the Uppe Mississippi, her future destiny is evidently to be one of

On the morning of the "glorious Fourth," in company with several frieuds, I went on an excursion on the Western Railroad to Mount Pleasant, thirty miles west of this city and had thus an opportunity of feasting my eyes upon one of the most delightful portions of country anywhere to be found. From the car window many miles of the level, fa stretching prairie came under view at a glance. And who, save those who have actually seen such sights, can imagine all the beauties and delights presented to the eye o the beholder by these noble, glorious, far-famed prairies of the Great West? and who' give a just and adequate idea of the delights which thrill, and the sensations experienced by the beholder, when standing upon an elevated mound your eyes wander for miles and miles around on the vast level expanse of the glorious prairies, with thousands of

Mount Pleasant is certainly one of the prettiest inland equals of which even boastful and rich old I appearer co Governor Walker has warrants for the arrest; not exhibit. The streets are well and prettily shaded, and that for a while I almost thought myself within the

And now to politics. In August last, the people of Iowa chose delegates to represent them in a Constitutional Convention. That Convention assembled for action at Iowa City in January last. In that Convention the Black Re publican party was predominant, Black Republican creed was their guide, and as a natural consequence a real genuine Black Republican Constitution, at which the grinning face of delighted Sambo is triumphantly turned, has been drafted by these nigger-worshipping misrepresant tives of the true sentiment of the white pe This Constitution will be submitted to the voters of Iowa at the election on the first Monday of August for adoption or rejection. Though I am inclined to believe there are a great many people here who really think the negro to be as good as a white man, jet I sincerely hope this nigge stitution will receive such an utter repudiation at the hands of the people, as to attach disgrace in future years to the names of those who were instrumental in forcing i upon the notice of the people. But the result will be otherwise. Whilst the new Constitution entirely oblitorate many of the objectionable features of the present one (among them that of the prohibition of the banking system) the people appear disposed to submit to the many grievous nuisances it will impose upon them, in order that few under the present Constitution shall be wined out a xistence. I therefore anticipate its adoption by a large majority, but sincerely hope the prediction will not be

bers of my friends intimated to me that I was going to s ountry where Democrats were in a decided minority. To such I would good humoredly reply that I was going when Democrats were wanted; and as Pennsylvania had no lack of Democrats, my vote would not be missed. But scarcely had I been here one week until I had reliable information that Iowa had gone Democratic. Yes, Iowa, "the first born daughter of the Missouri Compromise,"-Iowa which gave such an "awful shrick" at the last Presidential election, -Iowa, which was reported to have gone Republican by about the same majority given Fremont, actually came ou given for "poor bleeding Kansas" were scarcely heard in oud and hearty shouts given for DEMOCRACY AND THE UNION. And now-my good anxious friends, please tell me where can I go (save abolitionized old Massachusetts where Democrats are wanted? Where does the good cause falter? Or where have good sound Democratic doctrines met equal repudiation as everywhere given those of th Black Republican party?

I am anxiously awaiting to see the action of the mext nocratic County Convention of Lancaster, I hope to see a good strong ticket placed in nomination, composed of od, true and reliable men, and I humbly tender my best wishes for its success. As regards the State election, we have no fears. We know that Wm. F. Packer will be the next Governer of Pennsylvania. We know too, that he will best Wilmot, the Abolitionist, not less than 30,000 votes. Hoping to see this verified, and wishing success to the Democracy of Lancaster County in the coming elec-Respectfully Yours,

New Tax Law .- The following is the 3d

Section of an Act passd the 21st day of April,

1856, entitled "An act relative to the Sale of

Aduitor-General has advised the County Treasurers that the provisions of the Act will be rigidly complied with : Section 3. That it shall be the duty of Supervisors and Collectors of road taxes, and of all Collectors of any other taxes whatsoever, to make return to the County Commissioners any exonerations claimed by them, on or before first day of Janury in each shall not be lawful for the said County Com-

missioners to grant any exonerations after that time, nor for the County Treasurer to sell any lands which shall have been returned, and taxes exhonorated after the said time. Extract of a letter from a gentleman resi

ding in Texas, to his friend in this city, dated, ding in Texas, to his friend in this city, dated,

JULY 14, 1857.

Sam Houston, Texas Senator, Hero of San Jacinto, everlasting candidate for President—and of "big drunk" celebrity, is the opposing condidate to our regular Democratic nominee for Governor,—not, however, for the office of Governor as an office to be held by him, but as a motive power to re-elect him to the U. S. Sannte. He is canvasing the whole State, and every little 5 by 8 Know Nothing newspaper has run his name up to its mast head, notwith-standing his Oregon and Kannas votes; but the people, the States Rights Democracy, will set the seal of condemnation upon him on the 3d day of August so firmly, and by such an overwhelming majority, that you will never head of him again, either in public or private life. The majority will be about 10,000, although our usual majority in the State is more. There is a great deal of excitement among the masses of the people, and it waxes warmer as the day of election draws near; but when you hear the result it will be entirely satisfactory to you—it will be the last of "Sam," "Samuel," "Samuel," "Samuel," "Yours truly, &c.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The man who scattered poisoned lozenges along Bremen street, turns out to be a drunken German, who pursues the vocation of selling poisoned lozenges for destroying rats. Only one of the children poisoned is dead, and the rest have entirely