

INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTERIAN.  
GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.  
LANCASTER, PA., JULY 28, 1857.  
CIRCULATION, 4100 COPIES.  
Subscription Price, \$2.00 per annum.  
DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKETS.  
FOR GOVERNOR.  
WILLIAM F. PACKER, Lyncing County.  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.  
NIMROD STRICKLAND, Chester County.  
FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.  
WILLIAM STROBE, Berks County.  
JAMES THOMPSON, Erie County.

Intelligencer for the Campaign.  
Being desirous of placing our paper within the reach of 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, 5 Cts.  
Ten Copies, 40 Cts.  
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.

A Characteristic Trick.  
It is stated that WILKOR has resigned his Judgeship. We hope this is so—but why didn't he resign sooner, so as to give the people of his district an opportunity, at the ensuing October election, of filling the office for the period of ten years? The answer is easily given. He has very little, if any, hope of an election to the gubernatorial chair—consequently next year, when the people are constitutionally authorized to act, (which can only be done when the resignation takes place three calendar months before a general election,) WILKOR will again step forward and 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 pretty shrewd trick on the part of the Black 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 unanimous 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 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 will be. 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 own 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 realize the design of its projectors.

The Main Line, it is understood, will pass into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad 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, criticized 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 do not constitute 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 fled 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 Black Banner of a late date. Scarcely any limitation can express too strongly the high estimation in which Judge Black is held by all who have had the opportunity of knowing his great merits. We confidently anticipate for him a future of even more honorable distinction than that which has hitherto marked his career.

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 the judicial decision. Judge Black has not the qualifications of his distinguished predecessor. 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 of oratory. "Take him for all in all," we simply rate him as the inferior of no man who has held the office of Attorney General, and in all those qualities which constitute greatness, the decided superior of his versatile predecessor.

The August Elections.  
During the first week in August the annual elections will take place in six of the States, as follows:  
Alabama, August 3. Texas, August 6.  
Kentucky, August 3. North Carolina, August 6.  
Mississippi, August 3. Louisiana, August 6.

Alabama is to choose State Officers and seven members of Congress; Texas, State Officers and two members of Congress; Tennessee, a Governor and ten members; North Carolina, eight members; and Missouri, a Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Truman 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 right in worshipping him. Ho (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 wins at pillage and theft. Seriously, though it is not disgraceful that a widely circulated newspaper should give currency to this old driver's blasphemy?

Wilmot and Cousin Sally Dillard.  
Mr. WILKOR has written a letter to some Know Nothing Council which had interrogated him as to his views in regard to the principles of the Dark Lantern order. The letter addressed 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 writes in and wires out and is evidently intended to catch Know-Nothing judges. 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 it was written to gull and deceive unsuspecting 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 sarcasm. No one who sits down to read it can rise from its perusal without having the story of Cousin Sally Dillard, and her part in the Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor, brought to his recollection. The letter is written in a perfect mastery of the scene in a Court of Justice in North Carolina, as given in that story, and we therefore proceed to relate it for the benefit and amusement of those who may not have read it. A beardless youth of the name of Wilmot, who resides in the County of... May it please your Worship, and you Gentlemen of the Jury, since it has been my fortune (good or bad, I will not say) to exercise myself in legal disquisitions, it has never befallen me to be obliged to prosecute a direful, marked, and malicious an attorney—a more willful, violent, dangerous attorney—and finally, a more diabolical breach of the peace, has seldom happened in a civilized country; and I dare say, it has seldom been your duty to pass upon one so shocking to benevolent feelings, as this which took place over at Captain Rice's, in this County. But you will find from the witness, that 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 drunk and couldn't say much about the skirmish."

Lawyer Chops—"I am sorry gentlemen, to have occupied your time with the stupidity of the witness examined. It aches, gentlemen, although I dare say, it has seldom been your duty to pass upon one so shocking to benevolent feelings, as this which took place over at Captain Rice's, in this County. But you will find from the witness, that 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 drunk and couldn't say much about the skirmish."

Chops—Harris, we wish you to tell about the riot that happened the other day at Captain Rice's. 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 will be. 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 own 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 realize the design of its projectors.

Chops—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me.

Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me.

Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me.

Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me.

Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me.

Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me.

Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me.

Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me.

Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me.

Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me.

Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me.

Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me.

Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me.

Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me. Harris—Well, sir, go on, sir, you will tell me.

Rebellion in Kansas—Governor Walker's  
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 lawless and unconstitutional proceeding, and warns them of the fearful consequences of a persistence 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.  
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 placed in my hands, and upon comparing which with that granted by the territorial legislature last winter, I find that they differ intentionally in many essential particulars. The new charter, which is in part a copy of the charter of the city of New York, but in direct and open defiance of the act of the territorial legislature on the same subject.

On this point your committee, whose views I have 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 territory government, however, in no sense represents the people of Kansas, is not elected by them, and can have no right to legislate for them, we cannot accept of a charter at their hands. And, as the State government has not yet declared its assent to proceed to the organization of local and municipal governments, we cannot obtain a charter from it. There is, therefore, left us only the alternative of a charter springing from the free and voluntary consent of our organized community."

Under those circumstances, you have seen fit to instruct us to present a charter, having discussed its provisions in a preliminary assembly, and now propose to submit it to a full vote of the people for approval or rejection. 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 a charter has been granted by that. Indeed it is a fact 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 proposed to establish a government for the city of Lawrence, in direct defiance of the territorial government, and in violation of the laws of the United States. You have granted to this government authority to elect a mayor and board of aldermen, city assessors, treasurer, justices of the peace, city marshal, &c. and have also granted to the city government the most extensive powers, including the right to levy and collect taxes upon real and personal property within the limits of the city, whether belonging to residents or non-residents, and to make and enforce laws pertaining to a city government. You have imposed upon all these officers the duty of taking an oath to support this so-called State constitution, thus distinctly superseding, so far as in you are concerned, the oath of allegiance created by the Congress 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 municipal governments, you have, even in defiance of their own resolutions, proceeded to create a government for Lawrence, and are now urging other localities to pursue a similar course.

The more conservative portion of your own party having induced your Topeka legislature to reject the laws urged by you creating municipal governments, you have, even in defiance of their own resolutions, proceeded to create a government for Lawrence, and are now urging other localities to pursue a similar course.

The more conservative portion of your own party having induced your Topeka legislature to reject the laws urged by you creating municipal governments, you have, even in defiance of their own resolutions, proceeded to create a government for Lawrence, and are now urging other localities to pursue a similar course.

The more conservative portion of your own party having induced your Topeka legislature to reject the laws urged by you creating municipal governments, you have, even in defiance of their own resolutions, proceeded to create a government for Lawrence, and are now urging other localities to pursue a similar course.

The more conservative portion of your own party having induced your Topeka legislature to reject the laws urged by you creating municipal governments, you have, even in defiance of their own resolutions, proceeded to create a government for Lawrence, and are now urging other localities to pursue a similar course.

The more conservative portion of your own party having induced your Topeka legislature to reject the laws urged by you creating municipal governments, you have, even in defiance of their own resolutions, proceeded to create a government for Lawrence, and are now urging other localities to pursue a similar course.

The more conservative portion of your own party having induced your Topeka legislature to reject the laws urged by you creating municipal governments, you have, even in defiance of their own resolutions, proceeded to create a government for Lawrence, and are now urging other localities to pursue a similar course.

The more conservative portion of your own party having induced your Topeka legislature to reject the laws urged by you creating municipal governments, you have, even in defiance of their own resolutions, proceeded to create a government for Lawrence, and are now urging other localities to pursue a similar course.

The more conservative portion of your own party having induced your Topeka legislature to reject the laws urged by you creating municipal governments, you have, even in defiance of their own resolutions, proceeded to create a government for Lawrence, and are now urging other localities to pursue a similar course.

The more conservative portion of your own party having induced your Topeka legislature to reject the laws urged by you creating municipal governments, you have, even in defiance of their own resolutions, proceeded to create a government for Lawrence, and are now urging other localities to pursue a similar course.

The more conservative portion of your own party having induced your Topeka legislature to reject the laws urged by you creating municipal governments, you have, even in defiance of their own resolutions, proceeded to create a government for Lawrence, and are now urging other localities to pursue a similar course.

The more conservative portion of your own party having induced your Topeka legislature to reject the laws urged by you creating municipal governments, you have, even in defiance of their own resolutions, proceeded to create a government for Lawrence, and are now urging other localities to pursue a similar course.

The more conservative portion of your own party having induced your Topeka legislature to reject the laws urged by you creating municipal governments, you have, even in defiance of their own resolutions, proceeded to create a government for Lawrence, and are now urging other localities to pursue a similar course.

The more conservative portion of your own party having induced your Topeka legislature to reject the laws urged by you creating municipal governments, you have, even in defiance of their own resolutions, proceeded to create a government for Lawrence, and are now urging other localities to pursue a similar course.

LADIES BEWARE!—We have made a short survey of a very important trial, which took place lately in the city of New York, for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings. The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings. The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

CLAY GOVERNOR.—The name of Clay has been mentioned in the last issue of the Intelligencer, and a disposition on the part of some of the opponents of the Democracy, to create a party in honor of the name of Clay, has been mentioned. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

The case was that of Queen and Earl King street, which we have already reported in our issue of the 10th inst. We have now to report the trial of the "City of New York" for the purpose of giving our readers a general idea of the proceedings.

LETTER FROM IOWA.  
BALTIMORE, IOWA, JULY 17, 1857.  
Messrs. SANDERSON.—At half past two o'clock on Thursday morning, April 16, I made a hearty salute to a number of friends assembled at the residence of Mr. Sanderson, a few minutes after we were 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 of domestic life, and by the presence of social ties and cherished remembrance of the many, good, warm-hearted friends to whom I had, perhaps, just said a long farewell. For the distant "Lawyer Eye" State, beyond the Mississippi, I was destined, there to enter upon a field of duty, and to spend the remainder of my life. I indeed was my reflections, for the first hour or two, calculated to keep me in a very lively mood, and not until the bustle and confusion attendant upon the change of place had subsided, and I had begun to feel that I was opening my eyes to the realities about me. As good fortune would have it, I discovered the other occupant of my seat to be a Kansasian—an emigrant named Henry Bush, who, with two others, of like calling, and from the same locality, were bound, like myself, for the young and growing State of Iowa. Thus in social converse with these friends the journey soon became less wearisome.

My first night in Iowa was spent at Pittsburg, and, as I step from the car, I notice my good friend A. J. Lewis, who, with some others, had come along towards me, with outstretched hand and good wishes. I had a meeting and bid me welcome. Jack accompanied me to the depot in Allegheny city, and shortly after three o'clock we were again on our way.

My first night in Iowa was spent at Pittsburg, and, as I step from the car, I notice my good friend A. J. Lewis, who, with some others, had come along towards me, with outstretched hand and good wishes. I had a meeting and bid me welcome. Jack accompanied me to the depot in Allegheny city, and shortly after three o'clock we were again on our way.

My first night in Iowa was spent at Pittsburg, and, as I step from the car, I notice my good friend A. J. Lewis, who, with some others, had come along towards me, with outstretched hand and good wishes. I had a meeting and bid me welcome. Jack accompanied me to the depot in Allegheny city, and shortly after three o'clock we were again on our way.

My first night in Iowa was spent at Pittsburg, and, as I step from the car, I notice my good friend A. J. Lewis, who, with some others, had come along towards me, with outstretched hand and good wishes. I had a meeting and bid me welcome. Jack accompanied me to the depot in Allegheny city, and shortly after three o'clock we were again on our way.

My first night in Iowa was spent at Pittsburg, and, as I step from the car, I notice my good friend A. J. Lewis, who, with some others, had come along towards me, with outstretched hand and good wishes. I had a meeting and bid me welcome. Jack accompanied me to the depot in Allegheny city, and shortly after three o'clock we were again on our way.

My first night in Iowa was spent at Pittsburg, and, as I step from the car, I notice my good friend A. J. Lewis, who, with some others, had come along towards me, with outstretched hand and good wishes. I had a meeting and bid me welcome. Jack accompanied me to the depot in Allegheny city, and shortly after three o'clock we were again on our way.

My first night in Iowa was spent at Pittsburg, and, as I step from the car, I notice my good friend A. J. Lewis, who, with some others, had come along towards me, with outstretched hand and good wishes. I had a meeting and bid me welcome. Jack accompanied me to the depot in Allegheny city, and shortly after three o'clock we were again on our way.

My first night in Iowa was spent at Pittsburg, and, as I step from the car, I notice my good friend A. J. Lewis, who, with some others, had come along towards me, with outstretched hand and good wishes. I had a meeting and bid me welcome. Jack accompanied me to the depot in Allegheny city, and shortly after three o'clock we were again on our way.

My first night in Iowa was spent at Pittsburg, and, as I step from the car, I notice my good friend A. J. Lewis, who, with some others, had come along towards me, with outstretched hand and good wishes. I had a meeting and bid me welcome. Jack accompanied me to the depot in Allegheny city, and shortly after three o'clock we were again on our way.

My first night in Iowa was spent at Pittsburg, and, as I step from the car, I notice my good friend A. J. Lewis, who, with some others, had come along towards me, with outstretched hand and good wishes. I had a meeting and bid me welcome. Jack accompanied me to the depot in Allegheny city, and shortly after three o'clock we were again on our way.

My first night in Iowa was spent at Pittsburg, and, as I step from the car, I notice my good friend A. J. Lewis, who, with some others, had come along towards me, with outstretched hand and good wishes. I had a meeting and bid me welcome. Jack accompanied me to the depot in Allegheny city, and shortly after three o'clock we were again on our way.

My first night in Iowa was spent at Pittsburg, and, as I step from the car, I notice my good friend A. J. Lewis, who, with some others, had come along towards me, with outstretched hand and good wishes. I had a meeting and bid me welcome. Jack accompanied me to the depot in Allegheny city, and shortly after three o'clock we were again on our way.

My first night in Iowa was spent at Pittsburg, and, as I step from the car, I notice my good friend A. J. Lewis, who, with some others, had come along towards me, with outstretched hand and good wishes. I had a meeting and bid me welcome. Jack accompanied me to the depot in Allegheny city, and shortly after three o'clock we were again on our way.

My first night in Iowa was spent at Pittsburg, and, as I step from the car, I notice my good friend A. J. Lewis, who, with some others, had come along towards me, with outstretched hand and good wishes. I had a meeting and bid me welcome. Jack accompanied me to the depot in Allegheny city, and shortly after three o'clock we were again on our way.

My first night in Iowa was spent at Pittsburg, and, as I step from the car, I notice my good friend A. J. Lewis, who, with some others, had come along towards me, with outstretched hand and good wishes. I had a meeting and bid me welcome. Jack accompanied me to the depot in Allegheny city, and shortly after three o'clock we were again on our way.

My first night in Iowa was spent at Pittsburg, and, as I step from the car, I notice my good friend A. J. Lewis, who, with some others, had come along towards me, with outstretched hand and good wishes. I had a meeting and bid me welcome. Jack accompanied me to the depot in Allegheny city, and shortly after three o'clock we were again on our way.

My first night in Iowa was spent at Pittsburg, and, as I step from the car, I notice my good friend A. J. Lewis, who, with some others, had come along towards me, with outstretched hand and good wishes. I had a meeting and bid me welcome. Jack accompanied me to the depot in Allegheny city, and shortly after three o'clock we were again on our way.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.  
BALTIMORE, TEXAS, JULY 17, 1857.  
Messrs. SANDERSON.—At half past two o'clock on Thursday morning, April 16, I made a hearty salute to a number of friends assembled at the residence of Mr. Sanderson, a few minutes after we were 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 of domestic life, and by the presence of social ties and cherished remembrance of the many, good, warm-hearted friends to whom I had, perhaps, just said a long farewell. For the distant "Lawyer Eye" State, beyond the Mississippi, I was destined, there to enter upon a field of duty, and to spend the remainder of my life. I indeed was my reflections, for the first hour or two, calculated to keep me in a very lively mood, and not until the bustle and confusion attendant upon the change of place had subsided, and I had begun to feel that I was opening my eyes to the realities about me. As good fortune would have it, I discovered the other occupant of my seat to be a Kansasian—an emigrant named Henry Bush, who, with two others, of like calling, and from the same locality, were bound, like myself, for the young and growing State of Iowa. Thus in social converse with these friends the journey soon became less wearisome.

My first night in