DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS. JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT : WILLIAM A. PORTER, Philadelphia. CANAL COMMISSIONER: WESTLEY FROST, Fayette.

A WORD TO DELINQUENTS. There are hundreds of persons indebted to us for subscription, advertising, or job work-varying in sums one dollar up to twenty dollars-which ought to be paid, and must be paid without much longer delay. We have commenced making out bills for town and

country-near and remote-and shall expect settlement a he made, either by cash or due bills, between this and of the tenth year since the Intelligencer passed into ou hands, we may be enabled to open new books. After that period those who refuse to liquidate their indebtedness in e of the ways specified, will be stricken from our list of "pairons," and their accounts placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

We have become tired of "working for other people and finding ourselves," and we give this timely warning so that all may be prepared. We cannot live and keep the estab lishment in operation on mere "promises to pay," and as we have no notion of starving when every thing is in abundance all around us, we have concluded to adopt the cours

To such of our patrons as have been prompt in their payments, we return our sincere thanks; and we shall als feel grateful to those who may repent of their past delinquency, and either call at the office and settle their bills, or remit by mail the amount of their indebtedness. But we wish it to be distinctly understood, and therefore we re peat it, that we take the step because our necessities require it, and shall expect all accounts of more than one year's standing, to be settled between this and the first of July.

If not, they will be settled in another way.

REPORTED BRITISH OUTRAGE AND

It is reported that reliable information has been received in Washington that a British cruiser had fired into an American vessel, and that one man was killed. The occurrence is said to have taken place off Pensacola. It is further said that the United States steamer Fulton had gone in chase of the cruiser. The American brig Abram, from Savanilla for

New York hove too off Key West on the 25th ult., and signalled for a pilot, in order to land some passengers on their way to New York via Charleston. A pilot boat came and took course. She had scarcely gotunder way, before the Styx, lying at anchor at Key West, weighed anchor and started after her. From the course taken by the steamer and the continued thick stream of smoke, there can be no doubt of the intentions of her commander to pursue and examine the brig, which must have taken place in American waters, as the breeze was light. The result will be known on the arrival of the brig in New York. Should the Styx Committee reported a bill designed to secure have overtaken and searched this vessel, no stockholders against such wholesale robbery, insolence as yet offered by the British cruisers can equal this, starting from under the guns of an American fortress to search an American vessel in American waters. The commander of the Styx, we understand, expressed regret at having entered Key West, as the aitizens have shown freezing coolness to himself and officers, but excused himself by affirming that he was merely carrying out his instruc-

boarded May 20th, by the British steamer allowed to proceed.

MARYLAND. We neglected to mention in our last, that the Plug Ugly Know Nothings have met with an overwhelming defeat in Maryland. The

people have strongly condemned the proposi- end, be left for the stockholders. tion to call a Convention to alter the Constitution of the State. The Know Nothing tution of the State. The Know Nothing

Legislature and Governor wanted some of the

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, June 3, '58. tired of such a party, have refused to alter it to suit the rowdies and blackguards of Balti-

EXCITEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.

The city of New Orleans has been in a state of great excitement for the last week or two. That place has been under "Plug Ugly" municipal influence for some time past, and assassinations and other outrages have been allowed to be perpetrated with perfect impunity. The law of self preservation has impelled the citizens to protect themselves and their property, by taking the government into to continue until Saturday, the 11th day of their own hands. The necessity for the adoption of the course is to be regretted; but matters appear to have reached such a crisis the uniformed companies throughout the State, as to render strong measures absolutely who are earnestly requested to be in prompt necessary. We trust, however, that no resort | attendance. to bloodshed will be necessary-although from the excited state of the public mind, at the last accounts, such a result was to be appre-

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN IOWA .- At the late session of the Legislature of Iowa a special committee was appointed to investigate Des Moines. Before this committee, evidence and equipped in full parade dress. was given, showing that the black republican commissioners who had charge of the location, received in the way of bribes more than fifty thousand dollars, worth of property. Certain witnesses refused to testify to most important | equipage belonging to the State is in the limits points in the investigation, and though the committee reported them as contumacious, the division, Gen. D. K. Jackman, shall be the black republican House neglected or refused senior officer on duty, and he is hereby charged to compel them to testify—thus attempting to throw a cloak over the villainy of the commissioners. So we go.

ARREST OF AN ENGLISH OFFICER. The latest intelligence from the Gulf of Mexico, is that the English naval officer who made himself so conspicuous in boarding the American vessels in the port of Sagua la

to answer for his conduct. A SOLDIER KILLED .- A U. S. soldier belongwas killed in the town, supposed by another soldier named Pierrie, on the night of the 3d inst. The latter has been committed for trial

DEATH OF A.U. S. SENATOR.

Hon. John P. Henderson, U. S. Senator from Texas, died at his lodgings in Washington City, on Friday evening. He had been suffering for several months with a pulmonary

THE MORMON REBELLION.

A special despatch to the Washington Union, dated Fort Leavenworth, June 1, seems to confirm the intelligence received by express from Fort Scott, to the effect that the Mormons had driven Governor Cummings and his party out of Salt Lake City back to the army.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. Both branches of Congress have agreed to bring the session to a close on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, m.

Commodore THOMAS AP CATESBY JONES died at his residence near Washington City, on Sunday week, aged 69 years. He had been for more than fifty years in the naval service of the United States.

U. S. SENATOR.—Hon. Henry B. Anthony, Editor of the Providence Journal, has been peratic member from that State.

BLACK REPUBLICAN HONESTY! WHOLESALE BRIBERY OF A STATE GOVERNMENT!

that the whole Black Republican government | the Gulf of Mexico: of that State was directly bribed, last year, by a Railroad corporation. Congress granted to the State a large amount of land for the aid of Railroads, and the La Crosse and Milplunder," and got it by bribing all the State Legislature, and many other individuals !-This is proved, and the proof has been published in an official form by the Legislature .-It appears from this report that Coles Bashford, the Black Republican Governor, received received \$10,000 for his services, and other State officers the same amount. Twelve Senators received from \$10,000 to \$25,000 each, similar aggress amounting to \$165,000 in the whole; and that sum may therefore be regarded as the price of a Black Republican Senate in the West .-

purchased, their prices being \$5,000 and \$10,-000 each, eight of them being paid \$10,000 each, and one \$20,000. The whole amount paid to members of the House was \$355,000. Only four members of the House voted for the bill without pay. The clerks of the Legislature, the Governor's private secretary, and ing from \$1,000 to \$25,000. Over \$800,000 was paid by this Railroad to secure the passage of the bill-most of it to State officers

and members of the Legislature! The N. Y. Times, in publishing the report leveloping these facts, says :-

There is not a cringing slave in the worst despotism of Europe, who is not entitled to despise and contemn the Republican State of Wisconsin, so long as she permits her public officers from the highest to the lowest-Governor, Senators, Assemblymen, and all-to sell themselves, like beasts in the market or stale fish at Billingsgate—and, after the whole thing is exposed, deliberately refuses either to punish the offenders, or even forbid their sucessors from running the same infamous and

It there were any proper law, or any proper public sentiment in Wisconsin upon this suboff the passengers and the brig stood on her ject, every man who has had a hand in these proceedings, from Governor Bashford down. would expiate his crime in the State Prison. — A more wholesale robbery of the property of stockholders has never been perpetrated. The Directors of the British Bank, who have been sent to the penitentiary, were not half so culpa ble, nor were their offences half so infamous as refusal of the Legislature of Wisconsin either to punish these past offences or to provide against them hereafter. The Investigating and to punish Directors or others who should perpetrate the acts of plunder and corruption which has been fastened upon the managers of the La Crosse and Milwaukie Road. But parties interested in the perpetration of these outrageous abuses thwarted every attempt to oring up the bill for action, and the Legislature, on the 17th, adjourned sine die-leaving Governor Bashford & Co. in possession of their plunder, and every stockholder in a Wisconsin Railroad at the absolute mercy of its Directors. They can cheat and swindle, plunder and rob. the Company to the utmost extent of their Brig Mindus, from Jamaica, reports being pleasure, and there is no law or public sentiment to punish or prevent. We are not Styx, and after being detained for an hour the least surprised that La Crosse and Mil aukee stock and bonds should be selling in Wall street for so small a price; the only wonder is that they should be considered worth anything at all. With such unrestricted opportunities for plunder, and so resolute a purpose to improve them, it would be a little

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

singular if anything whatever should, in the

beauties of Plug Uglyism infused into the It is hereby ordered, that a "CAMP OF IN-Constitution, but the people, heartily sick and STRUCTION" be held at Williamsport, Lycoming county. Pennsylvania, the present year, and the Adjutant General of the Com wealth is directed to fix the time thereof-to more, by a majority of over cight thousand take charge of the arrangements-to attend in person, and to issue the necessary orders the general Staff, and other Military officers of the Commonwealth in relation to the same. WM. F. PACKER.

Commander-in Chief.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, June 3, 1858. In obedience to the above order from Head Quarters, a "CAMP of Instruction" will be held at Williamsport, Lycoming county, Penusylvania, commencing at 12 M., on Tues-DAY, the 7th day of SEPTEMBER, A. D., 1858, said month, at 12 M., of said day, to be called

Camp "Susquehanna." I. This Encampment is intended to include

II. The Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, and Brigade Inspectors of the several divisions and brigades, are required to report to my office as soon as possible, what companies and field officers will be in attendance from their respective cammands-with the number men in each company, the names of the Captains, and their Post Office address.

III. The Aids de camp and all other officers the Grand Staff of the Commander-in alleged frauds in the location of the capital at | Chief are ordered be in attendance, armed IV. All companies in attendance are

required to bring with them all tents and camp equipage they may have. V. The Brigade Inspectors of every brigade will report at once to my office what camp

their command. VI. The Major General of the Eleventh with the immediate arrangements for said Encampment, and is ordered to report to this office for further instructions.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief. EDWIN C. WILSON. Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

GAMBLING EXPOSED.

The New York National Police Gazette will commence this week "a truthful history of Grande, has been arrested and sent to Jamaica. gambling in all its various phases and an ex pose of the whole system, showing the various disguises under which it is carried on, the deceptions practised on the unwary, and the ing to the Carlisle Barracks, named McNamara; terrible consequences resulting from it in this illustrated with wood engravings, showing the shocking barbarities that have been caused by its devotees and the implements used to carry on the nefarious business." The Editors promise "faithfully to enravel the whole of this villainous business," through their correspongence that is devastating our own land and

> the fairest portions of the earth." The demand for the Police Gazette will doubtless be very great, and news agents and possible, to Geo. W. MATSELL & Co., Editors and Proprietors, New York City.

> Appointments by the Governor. S. Waterbury, State Agent Pennsylvania Rail-Jacob A. Shindel, State Agent Pennsylva-

nia Railroad: Thomas Cummings, Master Warden, Port of Philadelphi John E. Rupp, of York county, to be State

THE "BELL" CREVASSE.—The Planters' Banner, speaking of the Bell crevasse, says that it has put over forty plantations under water, and destroyed cane enough to make twenty-three thousand hogshead of sugar. A elected to represent the State of Rhode Island | railroad that cost millions of dollars has nearly in the U.S. Senate, for six years from the 4th | stopped operation, the Texas steamers will for of March next. He is of the Black Republican a season leave our waters, and an immense stripe, and succeeds Mr. Allen, the present sheet of plantations between the Lafourche and the Gulf of Mexico are under water.

BRITISH OUTRAGES.

The following proceedings were had in the It appears from the Report of an Investiga U. S. Senate, in reference to the recent outrages ting Committee of the Wisconsin Legislature, on our merchant vessels by British cruisers in

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the resolution inquiring whether additional legislation is necessary, to place power in the hands of the Executive, to obtain redress for waukie Railroad "put in" for a share of the the recent British aggressions, submitted a "plunder," and got it by bribing all the State report, the substance of which is that official statements show a succession of acts of aggressofficers, a majority of the members of the ion by British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico. so marked and extraordinary as to have awakened the indignation of the country. Vessels under our flag, pursuing a lawful commerce, have been fired into, stopped and interrogated as to the cargo, destination, crew, No less than fifteen American ships in \$50,000 for approving the bill, after he had the harbor of Sagua la Grande, and six on the once vetoed it! The Lieutenant Governor high seas have been officially reported, each arrival bringing additional facts of the aggressions of the same power on our flag. It has hitherto happened that in isolated cases where ssions have occured through misconception, the United States has be tented to accept a disclaimer of intent, but the continued and persevering character of these outrages is such as to arouse the indig-Only four Senators voted for the bill without nation of the country, and to require arres pay! Fifty-nine members of the House were at once, and to end at once and for ever, the continuance of such indignities. The slave trade is alleged as an excuse. The committee will not discuss that question. It is sufficient that the United States, though often invoked, refuses to recognize the right of the police .-They rest on the principle that a marine under its flag cannot be visited or questioned without its consent. And the committee deem this a fit occasion to declare it as the principle of numerous "outsiders" were paid sums rang the United States, admitting of no reserve or qualification, and to be maintained at any

They admit no right of visitation, far of search. Such have no foundation in law or comity, and cannot be tolerated by any sovereign power without a derogation her sovereignty. The infraction of sovereignty consists in visitation. The best American and English authorities. Stowell. for instance. so decide, founding it on two principles : equality of all independent Firstly, the States. Secondly, the comity of the sea as a

highway. Indignant as the American people are, and ought to be, at these aggressions, yet their occurrence will afford the opportunity to end them at once and for ever, and the committee refrain from recommending any further legisla has already ordered all the available navy to the infested waters, with orders to protect our

It is believed that this measure will be ser viceable for the present in stopping these outrages. The subject has been also brought notice of the offending power, both through the minister at London, and the minister at Washington. They cannot, therefore, till a reply is received from Great Britan decide on any measure that can be a guarantee those revealed in this report. But the most discouraging feature of the whole case is, the satisfy the American people. The committee, therefore, while refraining from recommending present legislation, have unanimously

Resolved, That American ships, at sea under the flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and, therefore, that any visitation or molestation is an infrac tion of the sovereignty of the United States. Resolved. That these aggressions demand unequivocal explanation from Great

Britain as shall prevent their occurrence forever, in future. Resolved. That the committee approve of the action of the Executive, and are prepared to recommend such future legislation as circum stances may require.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN FLEETS IN THE GULF. The following table shows the number of United States and British men of war in the Gulf of Mexico. The United States vessels in the Gulf. or under orders to appear there,

e	arry a total of 140 guns:	
!	AMERICAN FLEET.	
1	Name of Vessel,	Guns
1	Steam+r Colorado,	15
	Steamer Fulton,	5
i	Steamer Wabash	40
1	Steamer Water Witch	
	Steamer Arctic	2
1	Frigate Savannah,	50
	Sloop Jamestown	22
1	Brig Dolphin,	4
í	· •	
:	Total number of Guns	140
1	BRITISH FLEET.	
;	Name of Vessel.	Guns
	Avalanche,	18

Atalanta...... Basilisk, steam Buzzard, steam

These vessels are already on the West India station. It will, therefore, be seen that the number of British guns in the Gulf is nearly three times that of ours-a strong argument that the presence of more American men-of war are required there.

FARMERS' HIGH SCHOOL.—At the last stated meeting of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, Judge Watts, of Carlisle, who was present by invitation, made an interesting and highly practical address, illustrative of the advantages of this institution, and its probable effects upon the agricultural interest of the State, in the course of which he stated that the reliable means for getting up this in stitution, are ;-

Legacy by the will of Mr. Cresson of Philadelphia, \$5,000
Paid by the citizens of Centre County.
Appropriated by the State Agricultural Society.
10,000 peace, by the witt of Mr. Cresson of Philadelphis 2nd by the citizens of Centre County. Appropriated by the State Agricultural Society, appropriated by the Legislature, and paid, Appropriated and to be paid by the State, Joon individuals paying a like sum,

\$100,000 " Of this sum we have actually received and expended forty-five thousand dollars in the erection of a farmer's house, a large barn, and fencing, and on account of the school building, so far as the same has progressed.

It is the determined purpose of those who have this subject in charge, to have constantly in view the useful end to which this institution is intended; they desire to erect a monument to art, to science and to themselves, and therefore to incur no expense which is now absolutely indispensable for the practical operations of a farm and the teaching of its

The mode of electing a Bishop according to the Episcopal canons, is as follows: The and other countries, which will be beautifully | Convention is divided into two Houses-clerical and lay. The clergy express their preference first, and elect in the first instance, and the destruction of millions of dollars dents in various parts of the Union, "and to selection is made by both bodies, then a worth of property, and the law will hold him show to the world a debasing criminal indul- majority of the Bishops must agree; and also harmless! But if mobs or individuals can others should forward their orders as early as Bishop," as he is called, (the highest function ants with revolvers and let their assailants ary in the Episcopal connexion, and now the take their chances !- N. H. Patriot. Rev. Dr. BROWNELL,) appoints a time and place for the consecration of the prelate-elect

into the full powers of the Episcopal Office. It will be seen from the above that Bishop honors and responsibilities.

MINNESOTA.—The State Government was | The Vicksburg Whig says: organized on the 23d of May, at St. Paul, where the oath was administered to all the officers of the government, by J. J. Noah, Clerk of the Supreme Court.

DISCREDITED BANKS .- The following Banks discredited ones, in Peterson's Detector :-Bank of Crawford county, Meadville, Pa., McKean County Bank, Smethport, Pa.; Shamokin Bank, Shamokin, Pa.; Tioga County Bank, Tioga, Pa.

In to day's paper we commence the publication of a series of articles on the Common Schools of Lancaster county, prepared for the public press by the County Superintendent, J. S. Crumbaugh. The article which follows is merely introductory to the series, but even as such contains matter interesting to our readers. Each future article will contain statistical tables, the material of which are no where accessible except in the note-book of the Super

SKETCHES FROM MY NOTE-BOOK.—No. 1. Education, like many other good things, is regarded as a dry and stale topic out of which to manufacture a newspaper article. Several causes, no doubt, could be assigned for this. Most of us at once associate with the word education, the idea of the school house; and as our recollection of the tedious processes and caustic manipulations of school boy days are by no means pleasant, we have but little prepossession for anything that can be said or written about it. In fact, so far does this prejudice extend with many, that even a school use and its precincts are odious sights. To limit education to the school room, is of course a great mistake; and to gather around it all the unpleasant reminiscences of youth, is evident injustice. Why not let the memories of the nursery and play ground—the earliest teachings and endearments of a mother's love—the delightful rambles and excursions ot early years-all parts, and im portant parts, of our culture, shed their amber colorings around this sombre-hued term, Education.

Another evident cause of the unpopularity of such articles, is, that when written by persons of the least wit, they contain some sensi ble thoughts-good, if not new or striking. It would require a man of more than ordinary ability to write foolishnesss on a subject so full of sense—hence, as the majority of readers of periodical or transient literature are not very fond of thinking or reflecting-troubling their feeble, delicate brains with a few grains of common sense-educational articles are quietly ignored, or if read at all, rate after the advertisements, and serve to fill up a lonely Sabbath hour.

Knowing these things, both from observation and experience, it would seem temerity to attempt to draw public attention to what we may have to submit. If our readers be few, we are sure they will be select, and this will

console us. The County Superintendency has been in existence now for almost four years, during which statistics of the most interesting charac ter have been accumulating until they have become "a pile." Some of the more general facts have been collected and published from year to year in the State report. These ena bled us to form some idea of the aggregate progress of the county, and also to estimate its comparative position in the State. They have furnished data upon which educational men have predicated their sources of action, and by which they have been guided in their coun-But besides these, I find a mass of facts that may not be so weighty, yet we think of sufficient importance to warrant their presenta tion. It is true, they are purely local-but

what should interest us more than the affair of home. Besides, it is our special design to arrange these statistics in such a form that every part of the county stands compared with every other part, and thus it is hoped that by making defects known by contrast, a strong effort may be made for their speedy remova We would by these means stir up a laudable emulation in the minds of directors, teachers and citizens, which we hope will promote our noble cause.

It has cost nationt toil to collect these facts yet we trust they may be useful, in coming years, by affording a means of comparison, and thus marking the sure and steady progress of the common school system. Had we such a record of the schools of this county made five years ago, it would now be an invaluable test to show the effects of the present school machinery; and placed along side our present sketches, it would exhibit a triumphant vindi cation of the system from the asperities of its cation of the system from the asperities of its enemies. Unfortunately, such a table cannot be obtained, and many of the earlier tables which we have, are not reliable, having been made up from general estimates instead of observed facts.

In the several papers it is our purpose to write, we shall be compelled to speak plainly, and, it may sometimes seem, harshly; but we strongly. If any district shall deem itself hardly or unfairly treated, we are willing to re consider and if wrong, to correct any mis If personal narrative should at times find a place in our comments, we hope no one will consider it as meant to be invidious, but thrown in by way of illustration, and meant for general application.

Believing the press to be a power not enough invoked in a cause so fraught with blessings, we have solicited its help in the present effort. Every encouragement has been given us, and we are emboldened to go on. We will comwe are emboldened to go on. municate, therefore, from week to week, until our material or your patience is exhausted. JOHN S. CRUMBAUGH.

County Superintendent.

IMPORTANT LIQUOR DECISION .- An interest ing "liquor case" was recently tried before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, at Salem, (Chief Justice Shaw presiding.) The Salem Gazette states the case as follows :-

"This was a case growing out of an occur rence in Rockport on the 8th of July, 1856. Some two hundred women collected together on that day, and proceeded to several places where liquor was sold, and entered the shops by force and destroyed the liquors there found. Among other grounds of defence it claimed that defendants, if they performed the acts alleged, were justific in so doing, inasmuch as liquors kept for sale, and the shops in which they are kept, are declared to be mon nuisances by the act of 1855, and, as it was claimed by the defendants, could be abated by the destruction of such liquors."

Judge Shaw instructed the jury that "all persons have a right to abate a public nui sance"-that "liquors kept illegally for sale, with the implements of trade, having been declared by law a public nuisance, every person all the out houses, cisterns, hedging, planting, | may destroy them"-that " if kept in a shop, not a dwelling house, it is justifiable to use so much force as is necessary to come at such liquor and vessels, for the purpose of destroying them," and that if the liquors in the case were kept for sale illegally, the detendants "had a right, using as little force as might be, and injuring nothing else, to enter the shop in question, and destroy the liquor kept there, with the vessels in which it was kept and the implements of such illegal traffic." Of course, under these instructions, the defendants were

acquitted. This is certainly very remarkable law: it is nothing more or less than mob law. It gives perfect license to mob violence, and authorizes the sacking of thousands of stores and shope and, subsequently, the lay members, by a worth of property in Massachusetts. Any majority, either confirm or veto the choice of loafer or any evil-minded individual can walk the clergy. Both Houses must agree before a linto any liquor store in Boston in broad day selection can be made. If this is done, and a ! and deliberately destroy thousands of dollars a majority of the standing committees of the thus, with legal impunity, assail property, its Church throughout the country, being applied owners will doubtless prepare to protect it, to, must give in their assent. To complete, and the result will probably be that the large the necessary preliminaries, the "Presiding establishments in Boston will arm their attend.

AN INTERESTING SLAVE CASE. A trial came off at Vicksburg, Mississippi some days ago, that is of interest throughout Bowman has to pass through several ordeals the slaveholding section. A man named more before he is fully invested with Episcopal Davenport, charged with killing a slave was

of this State are set down among the list of his life was threatened or endangered by the infliction of cruel and unusual punishment. had the right to resist even the master, and that his resistance under such circumstances would be no justification to the accused for killing him.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF LANCAS- CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE UNION MEETINGS .- The Union Prayer tings were continued throughout the week at the Lec. ture Room of St. Paul's German Reformed Church, Duke and Orange streets. No abatement of interest is yet per ceptible in these meetings.

The weekly sermon was delivered on Sunday afternoo n Fulton Hail, by Rev. Walter Powell, of the Presbyteria Church, Orange street. It was able and practical, and likewise abounded in many eloquent and beautiful passages.

Mr. Powell is a gentleman possessing the highest order of talents, and his style of preaching attracts large congrega-

COLONIZATION MEETING. - A Colonization eeting of several of our city churches was held in the Presbyterian Church, Orange street, on Sunday evening .be large audience chamber was crowded by an intereste ongregation. A sermon was delivered by the Agent of the ennsylvania Colonization Society, and addresses made by tevs. Dr. Hodgson and Mr. Demund.

CORPUS CHRISTI.-The annual celebration f Corpus Christi took place at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, St. Joseph street, on Sunday morning. About six hundred persons took part in the ceremonies, which were exceedingly ateresting, and witnessed by a large number of citizens

THE MOZART CONCERT.-The Mozart Choral ciety, acceding to the request of many citizens, will give gramme is announced, and among other exquisite producons are the "Anvil Chorus," and the "Wedding Chorus," which were received with so many manifestations of pleas re and applause at the last Mozart concert.

SURETY OF THE PEACE .- On complaint of e Elizabeth Hollinger, officer Gormly arrested and brought before Alderman S. G. Musser, on Saturday, Jacob rwin, who hails from our neighboring borough of York .suburban thoroughfare, but as usual the course of true love didn't run smooth, and Jacob, the naughty fellow among other terrible things, threatend to kick the life out of Elizabeth, and end the tragedy by putting a period to his own career, &c. But the valorous and romantic Jacob didn't carry out his murderous intentions! The complainant brought to the Alderman's office a number of articles which she received as presents from the gallant Jacob, among which were a pair of gold ear-rings, a lady's basque, parasol, two towels, a pair of gum shoes, &c., which it i thought he did not come by honestly. This must be a slander on Jacob's fair name! Any person having missed such articles may perhaps identify them at Alderman Musser's office. No. 19 North Queen street. Poor Jacob was ommitted for a further hearing.

On the way to prison, Jacob tried to prove his agitity by King to Orange street, where he was re-arrested, having oncealed himself in a wood shed. The unruly Jacob lost a good deal of breath and got a slight tap from the officer's ce for his trouble.

THE FIRST GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH FAIR. -The Ladies' Fair for the benefit of the First German Reformed Church, (Rev. Mr. Harbangh's,) was held last week at Fulton Hall, and, we are glad to learn, proved very successful. The Hall was crowded day and evening, and the pretty saleswomen were particularly attentive to the wants of their male customers. Jovialty reigned supreme, and was conducted. We paid a visit to the Hall on Friday evening, and our good nature and benevolence were sorely tempted. by the smiles and lips of the pretty fair ones, but "nary orhaps unfortunately, to a peculiarly poor class of mortals called Printers, but who in reality are the "salt of the arth," in a moral, if not pecuniary, sense. Keffer's Brass exhibition, and on Thursday evening a grand supper was given, after which the immense assemblage was favored with a vocal entertainment from the Mozart Choral Society.

COUNCILMAN ELECTED. - At the stated meeting of the City Councils, held on Tuesday evening last, HENRY C. LOCHER, Esq., was elected a member of the Comion branch, from the S. W. Ward, in place of Gen. George M. STEINMAN, resigned. Mr. L. wid make an efficient

WATER RENTS .- The water rents paid into he City Treasury up to the 1st inst., on which an abatement of five per cent. was allowed, amounted to \$5.521 47, which is only about \$17 less than the amount paid in up o the corresponding period last year. The amount would ave been much larger this year, were it not for the fact that a large number of properties are unoccupied, and in which the water is not used.

FIRE AT THE MATCH FACTORY. -On Tuesday vening last, about half-past 10 o'clock, a small new frame uilding, in the rear of the Match Factory, on Chesaut street, and used as a dry-house for seasoning the wood in the manufacture of matches, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was promptly given, but as the flames had not broken out and no light could be seen, the alarm was at first supposed to be false. The fire finally broke out at the roof, but was soon after subdued by the prompt action of the firemen, without the exterior of the building being sale heretofore made and yet remaining due, hundred and fifty dollars.

FIREMEN'S VISIT .- The Shiffler Hose Comnany of this city intend visiting Reading, to participate in the 4th of July festivities in that city. We have no doubt hope it will be remembered that we have to they will be heartly welcomed and cordially entertained

BRUTAL OUTRAGE-THE FINALE OF A SPREE -A brutal outrage was committed this morning, about 10 o'clock, in the alley between Vine and German and South Oneen and Prince sts., by a man named Daniel Lochlin, who threw his wife out of a window of his house, cutting her head severely and otherwise injuring her. Both the man and his wife were drunk at the time, and have been so for some time past. Lochlin was recently discharged from prison, or, as his wife alleges, was released through her exertions and by paying twenty-five dollars. The parties were not married previous to his release from prison, but upon the woman's statement that she would give Lochlin seventy-five dollars if he would marry her, the bans wer consummated, and the party have ever since kept up a honeymoon of drunken carousal, annoying to the neighbors and disgraceful to the community. Some of the neighbors hearing a disturbance at the house, at the above our, proceeded there, when they found the woman lying in the yard, with her head cut, and her face arms covered with blood. Lochlin soon made his appearance, and began applying the foulest language to his wife, saying she was Gol enough to jump out of the window, &c. The woman lenied having jumped out, and said that he threw her ou A boy in the house confirmed the woman's statement. The vindow is about nine feet from the ground and she appaently came out headforemost, striking the ground with nuch force. Officers Kuhns and Gormly conveyed her to The same officers also arrested Lochlin, and took him before Alderman Van Camp.—Friday's Express.

NEW POST OFFICE. - A new Post Office has en established at Chiques, on the route from Columbia o Marietta, and E. Haldeman, Esq., appointed P. M.

BOROUGH OF COLUMBIA VS. SAM'L B. HEISE. -On Monday last a suit brought by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough against Samuel B. Heise, for the ecovery of \$49.50, borough tax for 1856, was tried before Judge Hayes. The jury were instructed by the Judge that he law was in favor of defendant, and that they should return a verdict accordingly. The jury found for the plaintiffs, upon which they were again instructed by the fudge, and retired a second time, but, after a short abser rendered the same verdict. They were then reprimanded by the Judge and the verdict set aside, a new trial being

The defence was conducted by Mr. North, and the grounds taken by him were sustained by the Judge in his charge. Mr. North argued that notice to each inhabitant of the amount of his tax and of the time and place of ag peal were required by law before the tax could be legally demanded, and it was proven that no such appeal was held or notice given. Another point made by Mr. North was that the plaintiffs could not recover if there was a sufficient amount of personal property belonging to defendant on the premises, out of which the tax could be levied and co lected and by the evidence there was such amount of persons Mr. Fisher, attorney for plaintiffs, carried the jury with

him, in spite of the law as laid down by Judge Hayes. In the new trial ordered a more decisive verdict will be the esult.—Siturday's Columbia Spy.

RAWLINSVILLE AFFAIRS. --

RAWLINSVILLE AFFARS.—

RAWLINSVILLE, May 28, 1858.

MESSERS. SANDERSON:—"Measures and not men," says Jusus, in the common cant of affected moderation. A base, counterfeit language—fabricated by knaves, and made current amongst fools. Such gentle censure is not fitted to the present state of degenerate society. What does it avail to expose the absurd contrivance and peruicious tendency of measures, if the persons who advise them be suffered to retain their control over the minds surrounding them." Satire can never have effect unless it be pointed at some personal and distinct object—It must have a relative application, ere it can be satire. Deax Swift was the greatest satirist of modern times. Hoaker, of antiquity, used

at some personal and distinct object—it must have a relative application, ere it can be satire. DEAN SWITP was the greatest stairist of modern times. Horacts, of antiquity, used the quill of satire with a master's hand. Each of those satirists always had a distinct object in their view—thus it is, that satire is more pungent.

Men of more modern times, in their satire, have improved upon SWITI, HORACE, and other ancients, without any distinct object in view; but, Sancho Panzo-like, they fire without a mark, burst like a bubble on the ocean, and are lost in nothingness. It must come home to the bosoms, and often to the offences of particular men. Thus it was, with affect d greatness, the curitiers of ALEXANDER THE GREAT affected to carry their heads on one side, to ape a natural deferration of superiors, however or whatever the natural deferet of any one may be. For he who tries to imitate this defect, (to affect a naturalness in himself,) is like a frog affecting to rie with the mammoth ox; he will, frog-like, burst as an empty bubble, and render himself still more ridiculous. To attack vices in the abstract, without touching persons, is safe fighting—but it is contending with shadows. This is, probably, the most effectual way of contending against vices of the present day, by throwing broad hints at actual wrones, which may, after

the slaveholding section. A man named Davenport, charged with killing a slave was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to seven years' hard labor in the penitentiary.—

The Vicksburg Whig says:

"This was a case of some importance to the slaveholders. The accused was an overseer, and pleaded in his defence that the slave was resisting his authority when he gave the blow causing death. Welearn that his honor Judge Yerger, at the instance of the State, charged the jury to the effect: That the slave, when the jury to the effect: That the slave, when the slare in a fourishing the save in a fourishing the save in the slave in the slave

idence to afflict mankind.

The affairs in and about Rawlineville are in a flourishing condition. The few days of fine weather make our agriculturalists look up and rejoice in the prospect of a rich and plentiful harvest. The wheat crop in this neighborhood never looked more promising. Corn is in a sickly condition—yellow and small. The grass crop in this vicinity will be unusually large, unless something comes over it which cannot now be anticipated.

Yours,

CAUSTIC.

A DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—A man named Chesnut street, committed suicide, on yesterday morning by cutting his throat from ear to ear. He was said to b laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. Mr. Z is repre sented as having been a very worthy and industrious man A wife and seven children mourn his untimely end.

LICENSES.—Up to the present time 376 li enses for this county have been granted, of which 312 are tavern and 64 restaurant licenses. No cause of complain

ow for a "plenty of entertainment for man and beast." DONEGAL HORTICULTURAL AND FARMERS' LUB.—A meeting of the Fruit and Vegetable growers of Marietta and vicinity was recently held, at which a Society was organized under the title of "The Donegal Horticul tural and Farmers' Club," and the following officers President, J. J. Libhart; Recording John Musser; Corresponding Secretary, Barr Spangler; Treasurer, Henry M. Engle. This was organized as an auxiliary to the Lancaster City and County Society, and those interested have gone into the movement with a com-mendable spirit which promises to accomplish much good

THE CASH SYSTEM.

The following article, from the Pittsburg Dispatch, in relation to the adoption of the cash system by the country press, although directed more particularly to that branch of business, is yet applicable to many others .-business, is yet applicable to many others.—
We believe there has been money enough lost
art of man has overcome all these obstacles, and St. Louis by newspaper publishers, by indulging in the to-day reaches out her southern iron arm and grasps the credit system, to buy one-half the newspaper establishments in the country, and we have reason to believe that this is equally true of many other kinds of business. The Dispatch

The Country Press must adopt the cash sys-

tem, and insist upon pay in advance for every

subscription, before they can expect to prosper. The Butler American, for instance, in a recent issue, states that since the paper came under the control of the present proprietors, the receipts have not been sufficient white paper on which it is printed." How half the country papers manage to exist at all under such a miserable policy is a matter of marvel. Hundreds of offices can show on their books two, three and six thousand dollars, trusted out in small sums, over a wide section of country, the collection of which would involve a cost almost equal to the amount involved. The persons owing these driblets are many of them substantial farmers, who neglect to pay the printer" from month to month, not because they are unable, but because the sum due is smalf enough to be classed among conday, out of an indefinite sinking fund. So the proprietor of a country printing office—generally one of the cleverest and most generous of men-shirks along, takes pay in miscellavery body was delighted at the manner in which the Fair | neous farm products, when his wants are pres sing, and calculates his profits by an invoice

of very dubious accounts due on his books. The reform may or will begin one day or red" had we to invest. Our fortune and destiny is attached, another. Let every proprietor of a county paper announce a determination to adopt the cash system with the commencement of a new volume, and resolutely cut off and prosecute and String Band furnished music during the whole of the every delinquent who neglects to settle within a reasonable period. Subscribers may be lost, but those are the very ones whose patronage is worth nothing, and who manage to read a paper at the expense of the publisher. No subscriber who is willing to pay will refuse to sanction a measure of self-protection, so clearly just as to admit no doubt on the grounds of ight and expediency. The cash system is the only alternative between comfort and confidence, and rascality and a ragged shirt.

> REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT. By an act of the Legislature, approved 22d the beautiful grounds in the vicinity, we once more took day of April last, the revenue derived from the our seats for St. Louis, which point we reached at 12 o'clock day of April last, the revenue derived from the following sources, is specifically appropriated from the pleasure and enjoyment of the occasion. An to the payment of the State debt and interest incident, however, occurred on the return trip which we thereon. The Secretary of the Commonwealth, must here relate. Whilst at the Maramec Bridge, and Auditor General and State Treasurer, are appointed Commissioners to receive and disburse to the tank either fell or broke-which was just in range the same. The Sinking Fund law of 1849 is with the windows of the cars, and a four or five Inch repealed : The net annual income of the public works

> derived from the following sources, to wit : ent impressions formed and expressed after the "ducking, From Bank charters and dividends, taxes as made considerable merriment to the party the remainder sessed on corporations and all the sources of of the trip. taverns, eating houses, restaurants, distilleries, breweries, retailers, pedlers, brokers, theatres, circuses, billiard and bowling saloons, ten-pin alleys, and patent medicine licenses , atrical, circus and menagerie exhibitions; on auction commissions and duties; on writs, wills deeds mortgages, letters of attorney and all instruments of writing entered on rec on which a tax is assessed; on public officers and all others on which a tax is levied; on foreign insurance agencies; on enrolments of laws; on pamphlet laws, on loans or money at interest; all tines, forfeitures and penalties; revenues derived from the public lands; the excess of militia tax over expenditures; millers' tax; tonnage tax paid by railroads escheats; collateral inheritance tax; accrued interest; refunded cash; and all gifts, grants or bequests, or the revenue derived therefrom,

THE STATE TREASURY. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Argus the State Treasury during several months of

this year and last: February 28, 1858,..... 1,089,870 06 The above is truly a melancholy picture of

the condition of the Treasury. The falling off in the revenue is attributable to several causes -one of which (and the principal one we think) is the insane gift of the Main Line of the Public Works to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and another the general depression in tonad, and another the general depression in the business growing out of our financial difficulties. We have no expectation, as we have then once said that the sale of the Main season in the property and business prospects; but we prefer to be steen once said that the sale of the Main season in the property and seaso more than once said, that the sale of the Main Line will relieve the tax payers of the State to in Kansas, and here is Redpath's opinion—who has been the amount of a dollar. Indeed, judging from | long enough associated with him from personal knowledge the above exhibit, we think it more than . probable that the taxes will have to be increased in order to meet the interest on the public

SWILL-MILK INVESTIGATION.—The Committy breadth. tee on Cow Stables of the Board of Health in New York commenced their investigation on Monday week, when a number of persons interested in or friendly to the nasty but profitable swill milk business, gave in their testimony. One or two new facts came out, such as that nearly all the cows, when no longer admits himself a member of his band of assassins. Hear valuable for milk, are butchered and sold as number one heef by some of the most prominent dealers in Washington and other markets. Another point is, that these abused and sickly cows never get a drop of pure water from the time they go into the stables until they are hauled out by the offal men or

An Important War Bill. WASHINGTON, June 3.—The North Eastern Boundary Act, for the revival of which Senator

Douglas to day introduced a bill, puts at the disposal of the President, to be used when necessary to resist the claims of Great Britain, the Naval and Military forces, and the Militia of the United States; authorizes him to call into service fifty thousand volunteers; and also puts at his disposal ten millions of dollars, with the right to borrow the same; and also, if he deems it necessary, to send a special Ambassador to Great Britain.

The act is to continue in force for sixty days after the next meeting of Congress.— The bill confers the powers in the precise language of the act of 1839, except that it strikes out the word "boundary' visitation and the right of search," with a few other verbal alterations-conferring, in fact, the same power on Mr. Buchanan as was conferred on Mr. Van Buren.

The Newburyport (Mass) Herald says, that among those trees whose ages have been ascertained, the elm has been known to live nore than 350 years; the chesnut, 600; the cedar, 800; the oak from 1000 to 1500; and some of the woods of the tropics for 3000, 4000 their brare General Lane, and their truthful correspondent and 5000 years.

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE. we saw, and what we will rection of the Iron Mountain Railroat—masses—de-Death of Mij. Walker—Arrest of Murderers—a Kansas—Line and Relpath at Longerheads—Red—His Omfession and Recalling Virtue—His Confession and Grantination of Gov. Prom Kansas—His Confession and Lane denounced—His contemplated Denver, &c., &c. St. Louis, May 31, 1858.

On Tuesday last we accompanied the Excursion to the Pilot Knob," on the occasion of the opening of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad. This road runs directly south from this city, and into the mineral regions of the State. The party comprised about 400, and left the depot at 8 o'clock in the morning. Along the entire route we were welcomed by shouts from the assembled multitud and the booming of cannon, and the occasion was one of great rejoicing to the citizens of Southern Missouri—as a country heretofore but little known or developed, had that day been penetrated by the "Iron Horse." The Iron Mountain Railroad has been constructed under the mos trying circumstances—during a year of panic—when money was scarce and commanding ruinous rates of interestwhen bank after hank suspended, and financial disasters were occurring in every State of the Union-the Iron Mountain Railroad, heedless of all this, progressed through t all, and we passed safely over its whole length on Tues day last. The President and the Board of Directors are men of capital and enterprise, and inspired with the proper spirit for an undertaking like the construction of so im ortant a road—through a region of our State presenting tains of rock, water courses and fearful precipices, which,

al wealth of the State. The famous " Iron Mountain" is six miles this side of "Pilot Knob"-both, or either one, contains iron enough to supply the entire country. There is no digging into the bowels of the earth for fron in Missouri-all that is the mouth of the furnaces in the valley below. At the Iron Mountain there are three furnaces-two of which are in successful operation; and at the Pilot Knob, two more, but one of them now idle. The five furnaces will shortly be put in active operation, each one of which is capable turning out 5,000 tons per annum, or combined 25,000 tons of pig iron. Several runs of pig were made for the especia the | edification of the excursionists. The iron obtained from these great deposits is said to be far superior to any other in the West, and for all ordinary

uses-machinery, castings, railroad iron, car wheels, and for smelting purposes—is regarded as the very best. Here tofore Missouri sent millions of dollars abroad for iron consumed here, which will henceforth be retained at home labor, which throws open a wide field for the enterprising capitalist, the skillful machinist and industrious laborer in our city, which is destined, at no very distant day, to become the rolling mill for the world.

On the highest peak of the "Pilot Knob" the stars and strines were floating in the breeze, and upon this massive rock of iron several appropriate addresses were deliveredvenient obligations, to be paid at an indefinite one by ex-Gov. Reynolds, of Ill., and one by Col. Switzler. editor of the Missouri Statesman

We cannot leave this mountain without saying a few words in regard to the magnificent scenery which attracts the eye on every side. A valley of some three or four miles in width surrounds this mountain, and from its eminence affords an unobstructed view of all that lies beneath.-About a mile distant, deep in the valley below, are the towns of Irondale and Arcadia—about a mile or so of beautiful country intervening between the two, and from this great eminence presents a rather diminutive ap pearance; the beholder can look down into all the stre

at a single glance. A sight like this in the West is seldem seen, and the party were unanimous in their expressions of delight .--This mountain of solid iron, the beautiful and picturesque scenery as witnessed from its summit, the great valley b low, and indeed the country itself, present a theme upon which much might be said and written, but which we leave for abler heads than ours.

Leaving the mountain, we proceeded to the depot, where sentiment and speech characterized the affair. After we had filled the inner man, the cry of "all aboard," and the shrill whistle of the iron horse summoned us to our seats in the cars. In a few minutes we were at the Iron Mountain, and after spending an honr in that locality, visiting the furnaces, and a run of pig metal at each, inspecting after the engine had been supplied with water, and started on to the bridge, the water pipe leading from the cisters stream of water rushed in at the windows from the first to the rear car of the train, completely flooting them, and saturating those on that side of the car with water! The that now are or may be hereafter owned by the Commonwealth, and the proceeds of the forming no impediment to the current of water—raking windows that were not raised, the glass was forced through, the window glass fore and aft. The alarm and excitemen much daniaged. Mr. Porter's loss is estimated at about one or bereafter made, and the income or proceeds can be better imagined than described—some thinking, of stocks owned by the State, and all revenues no doubt, that they were in the Maramer below. The differ

of revenue connected therewith; the tax on Trains are now regularly passing over the Iron Mountain

Maj. Benjamin Walker, Paymaster, U. S. A., died in this city on Friday last, and his remains were taken to Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles south of this city, for interment, Funeral ceremonies were held in one of our churches after which the remains were attended by a large concourse of citizens to the depot of the Iron Mountain Railroad. Maj Walker was 62 years of age, and nearly two-thirds of that long time was passed in the service of

Our intelligence from Kansas is pregnant with no creat importance. It appears, however, that the notorious Jim Lane, and none the less notorious James Redpath—the Kansas correspondent of all the Abolition papers in the country-are at loggerheads. Redpath chi everything damning and dishonorable-with everything villainous and rascally—with everything contemptible and disreputable—and in a word, thinks Lane too great a scoundrel to further infest the land, and is therefore wilthat may be made to the State, and not other- ling to go before any court of justice, and convict him of any crime, no matter how foul or damning. A short time since these two individuals were sucking through the same straw, and Redpath now confesses that he was one of Lane's band of assassing, and their recent quarrel grow out of a command from Lane to Relpith to gives the following table of the receipts into man by the name of Robert Kelly, which Redpath had not the courage to do. Re-lpath is now an editor of an abolition paper in Kansas, and here is what he said in regard to the templated assassination:

"A faw weeks before, he bul tried to make me the agent for assassinating Robert S. Kelly—as he was then pursu-ing Mr. Shepherd—with whom he quarrell-d when be could not make him a tool—with a malignity whi h it would be

Again—Redpath says:

"We are ready to swear in any court of justice, or to make solemn affidavit of the fact, that Gen. Lane intimated to us that, if Gov. Denver challenged him, he would have him put out of the way by the secret order known as the Dauites."

Redpath's virtue recoils. Hear him: "We thought that he could not be in earnest, but cir-cumstances, subsequently ascertained, convinced us of our error. It was the corroboration of this intention that de-We have always said that Lane was the greatest coward

"I knew comparatively little of Lane's private character before I came to Doniphan, but my fr quent intercouse with him since has fully unfolded it. I have found 1-im to be a man utterly devold of principle, without the faintto be a man utterly devold of principle, without the faintest shadow of a shade of conscience, unscrupalous and daring, but conscriby and soakelike in his policy. He would ruin a friend or a woman with as little compunction as he would ext an egg, and would take pleasure in doing it if it would atvance his ambition by a single hair's breath. I solemnly ded-ire that I never knew him to perform a disinterested action, excepting in two instances only; once, in Nebraska, in assisting tugitives to escape; once, in Leaveen worth, in giving a doiler to a citizen, for a widow in destitute circumstances. He even biurred both of these acts by cursing me, smong his own men, for refusing to take the negroes back as prisoners, to Kabsan, with my companies of armed emigrants, atthough he privately made arrangements with me to send a man from Iowa, immediately to take them over the Missouri river."

Redpath acknowledges his association with Lane, and Redpath acknowledges his association with Lane, and how he talks:

admits himself a incinter of his band of assassins. Aleas how he talks:

"Lane organized a Club of Danites in Doniphan county, I became a member of it. Although be could have attended it, and was expected to attend it, he attempted, on the second night of its meeting, to make me the agent to Induce the Club to kill B-b Kelley. He saw that my unlucky indebtedness to him did not give him a sufficient hold over me—that some day, if he again dared attempt to rule my editorial course I would throw my property in his face and dety him. He wished, therefore, to engage me in a criminal enterprise—and then I would be his slave forever. I never hated Lane till he asked me to do this deed. I did indeed despise him from the bottom of my s. ul, but I did not believe him to be crapble of a scheme so diabodical—to involve a young man, without any cause, in a criminal act of private revenge. It was so cowardly, contemptible, and hellish, that I left him without saying a word. I need hardly add that I did not put my neck in his halter, that I did not choose to become his assassin, that Bob Kelley was not killed, or that Lane, after creating the disturbances in Doniphan, on his next visit to the town, entertained us with 'magnanimous' and conservative speeches."

We have told your readers repeatedly that Lane, Red-

We have told your readers repeatedly that Lane, Redpath & Co., were a curse to Kansas, and until they were driven from its borders that unfortunate Territory would continue to "bleed." Redpath now confirms those statements, in the following paragraph taken from his paper of

ments, in the following paragraph taken from his paper of the 17th inst:

"I determined now, after I had thus seen how he had intended to ruin me, to watch him with cesseless, until tiring vixilance, until I could obtain legal proof against him—not to use in a court of justice, but privately to compel him to abandon his hopes of high office in the party he digraces and degrades, and to I have the Territory to which his presence, excepting on two occasions only, has been a great and almost an unmiligated curse.

But I found there is danger, while watching an anaconda, of being crushed in its loathsome folds.

I am not the only young man whom he has tried to use for his concardly schemes of secret and criminal revence, and he may find, too, that he has reckoned without his host in more cases than in mine."

And in conclusion Redpath adds:

And in conclusion Redpath adds: And in conclusion Redpath adds:

"That '\$100 loan', which was never borrowed? Lane,
I will spare you that history for the lady's sake. I do not
wish to drive from you any purifying influence, for God
knows that you need it, and He may have sent her, whom
you wronged so foully, as an angel of mercy to save you
from becoming yet more devilled than you now are, and
to rekindle the lamp of conscience in your dark and murky

soul.

But beware, Laue, beware! for I have not told all that I know yet."

What now will the Northern Black Republicans say of Redpath? Is it not evident that Lane and his