The Lancaster Intelligencer

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DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
WILLIAM A. PORTER, Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WESTLEY FROST, Fayette.

TO DELINQUENTS.

We find it impossible to effect settlements with all indebted to us, by the first of July, as we had expected.—The making out of bills is a labor of many weeks, and as we desire to give all a fair chance to liquidate their indebtedness, we shall be under the necessity of extending the time, so that none may have an excuse for their neglect of duty.

To those who have so promptly responded to our call—and a goodly number have done so—we return our sincere thanks, and solicit a continuance of their patronage to the establishment. Those who have not—and especially such as reside in distant Counties and States—we hope will remit the whole, or at least a part of their indebtedness, without waiting for a bill from us. The paper has now been in our possession for a period of nine years. Those who have never yet paid anything are, of course, indebted, even at the advance or pre-payment price, $18. Subscriptions for a shorter period in the same proportion. It would be the easiest thing in the world for persons to send us a $5, $10, or $20 note, or even one or two gold dollars, by mail, the receipt of which would be promptly acknowledged by us.

UNFAIRNESS OF THE OPPOSITION.

It is very apparent that the new system of tactics about being introduced by the Black Republican leaders is based on falsehood and misrepresentation. Having completely exhausted the patience of the country with their shrieks for Kansas and freedom, they find that it is necessary to attempt a new gull, in order, if possible, to mislead and distract the people. Hence we now find them starting the old and exploded doctrine of a high protective tariff, and this is intended more particularly for the meridian of Pennsylvania—because it is well known that their party friends in the eastern and western States, are, if possible, more hostile to what is called Pennsylvania interests—we mean iron and coal—than are the people of the southern States. But, any thing with these unprincipled and unscrupulous knaves, so as to have some kind of a platform upon which to stand in the next political canvass.

The Republican leaders, however, place too low an estimate on the intelligence of the masses. The honest farmers and mechanics, the laboring men—the bone and sinew of our great Commonwealth—very well remember how much the whole country prospered under the tariff of 1846, and how it continued to flourish as long as no alteration was made in that wise and salutary enactment. The people will also remember that the alteration of that law was effected by a Republican Congress just prior to the incoming of the present National Administration. If, then, the depression of business is in any way owing to the modification of the tariff of 1846, the Republicans are to blame for it and upon them should rest the responsibility. They had a large majority in the last House of Representatives—then why did they change the act, or permit it to be changed? But we do not believe that the monetary crisis and depression of business through which the country is passing, has been brought about by the alteration of the tariff, although accomplished by Republican votes. On the contrary we believe it is the natural result of bank expansions, overtrading and speculation, just as certainly as the crashes of 1817 and 1837 were produced by the same cause, although during both those periods we had high tariffs and a monster National bank in the full tide of experiment.

This new tariff humbug will be the more apparent, when it is considered that the extraordinary falling off in the revenue is occasioned by a corresponding decline in the amount of imports. This falling off, be it remembered, is under a low tariff of duties, when foreigners, one would suppose, would have the strongest kind of inducement to flood the country with their manufactures. Suppose the duties were raised by the inauguration of a high tariff policy, would not the effect be to still farther decrease the importations, and, of course, a still farther decline in the amount of revenue would be the consequence. This, it appears to us, is so plain that every body can understand it. The effect would as surely follow the cause, as that night follows the day. But we will not elaborate upon the question at this time. Our object is to put the people on their guard against this new device of the enemy.

Were we in Congress we should vote for a moderate increase of duties on certain articles, by way of affording incidental protection to Pennsylvania interests, and should not fear any serious opposition to such a measure from the great body of Democratic Representatives, either south or north. We should expect the principal opposition to come, as heretofore, from the Republicans of the eastern, northern and western States, nearly all of whom are inimical to the interests of Pennsylvania.

Another scheme of the Black Republican leaders, is by falsehood and misrepresentation to create the impression in the public mind that the present Administration is an extravagant one, and that the expenses of the Government have increased to an alarming extent since Mr. BUCHANAN came into power. This also is as false as false can be, as any one can perceive who will take the trouble to examine in detail the appropriations made at the late session of Congress. The truth is, the present Administration is the most economical one we have had for many years, and we know that it is the President's purpose, so far as it is in *his* power, to limit and reduce the public expenditures to the lowest possible point. But many of the appropriations made at the recent session of Congress were to meet expenditures created by former administrations; such for instance as the building of new Custom Houses, the extension of the Public Buildings in Washington, the Kansas imbroglio, the Utah difficulty, &c. &c., all of which involved great and increased expenditures, and were left as an heir-loom, with all their incumbrances, to be paid for by the present Administration. Had it not been for the extraordinary expenditures growing out of these difficulties which met Mr. BUCHANAN at the threshhold of his Presidential term, we venture to assert that the system of economy initiated by him would have reduced the expenses of the Government below what they have been for several years. But we have not room at present to say any thing farther upon this subject.—We shall, from time to time, publish such documents bearing upon the question, as will fully expose the falsehoods and misrepresentations of a reckless and unprincipled opposition.

LETTERS ON CONSUMPTION.—We direct attention to one of these letters, in another column. They are from the pen of Dr. N. B. WOLFE, formerly of Columbia, in this county, so well and so favorably known to many of our readers. These letters will be found highly interesting and instructive, and we bespeak for them a careful perusal.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

Ex-Mayor CONRAD died, very suddenly, at his residence in West Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, aged 51 years.

Hon. JOB R. TYSON, formerly a Representative in Congress from Philadelphia, died at his residence in Montgomery county, on Sunday morning, in the 55th year of his age.

THE MORMON HEGIRA.

The voluntary migration of the Mormons, from Salt Lake City, through the deserts and desert mountains which lay in their way for hundreds of miles, is one of the strangest events that has occurred in the world's history since the exodus of the Israelites from the bondage and oppression of Egypt. They have, *en masse*, forsaken their beautiful city, their houses and farms, which had cost them years of toil and suffering to bring to the state of perfection in which they are now found, and have again started to go, they know not whither, with suffering of every kind and starvation staring them full in the face, to find a home in some desert place where they may remain unmolested and free. Their destination is unknown, but it is supposed their leaders have an eye on a frontier province of Mexico. At best, the prospect of these infatuated people must be a dreary one, and no man living can tell what is to grow out of this Mormon delusion.

A New York paper, in mentioning the fact that forty thousand Mormons, including destitute families, children and aged people, are upon the Plains, started for a long journey, says it would not be surprised if five, or even ten thousand of this moving column, were to perish before reaching even the junction of the Gila and the Colorado. The distance from the Salt Lake Valley, even to the Gila river, the first available resting-place for a season of so large a body of people as this moving Mormon community, is over 500 miles. They cannot stop short of this point, in leaving their Utah settlements. Over the whole intermediate space they have nothing but deserts and desert mountains before them and around them. Already, too, we hear that the hungry desert Indians are hanging upon their flanks. In this view of the matter therefore we think that the attention of the Administration should be directed in a spirit of humanity towards these miserable people. If they perish in the deserts, it will be the result of their own folly we know; but it will scarcely be regarded as a creditable calamity to our Government, should the result of our well intended policy be left recorded in the bones of five or ten thousand Mormon women bleaching upon the desert sands of Utah and New Mexico.

A BLACK REPUBLICAN HUMILIATION.—Mr. Dallas' despatches say distinctly that Lord Malmesbury accepts the interpretation of international law as to the right of visit asserted by Secretary Cass. A copy of Lord Malmesbury's despatch to Lord Napier, covering the same ground, has been furnished the Department of State.—*Tribune's Washington Despatch.*

Here the British Government, says the Troy *Budget*, concede just what the American Government had been fruitlessly demanding for fifty years, and what England had resolutely refused to concede. The concession could not be got into the Treaty of Ghent, the Ashburton Treaty, or the Oregon Treaty, by the best statesmen of three of our oldest Administrations. If the *Tribune* is to be believed, a single note from the Buchanan Administration brings this very concession, in its fullest length and breadth, without any reservation, verbal or mental. This, therefore, is a diplomatic triumph of which any Administration might be proud. For this very reason it is bitterly humiliating and galling to the Black Republicans, whose leading organs,—the *Tribune* and *Evening Post*,—are even now endeavoring to vindicate the abandoned principle, and would even now rejoice to see England attempt its re-assertion.

GENERAL CASS.

The Washington correspondent of the *North American* pays the following well-deserved and graceful tribute to the illustrious statesman who is now at the head of the State Department. Speaking of the probable satisfactory solution of the right of search question, he says:

"Nor should the occasion be allowed to pass, whatever difference of political opinion may exist, without a just and becoming tribute to the able, resolute, and patriotic course of General Cass. If there be one question more than another, to which he has especially contributed the efforts, the zeal, the investigation, and the unswerving purpose, of the last twenty five years of his public career, seconded by all the influence of his commanding character at home and abroad, it has been clearly this right of search. Indeed it has come to be considered in some degree as his peculiar province or speciality. And when his instructions to Mr. Dallas come to be scanned by the impartial judgment of men disembarrassed by all party ties, it will be seen how much the country is indebted to him for the settlement which at once relieves our diplomatic relations of their most vexatious and threatening aspect. It is gratifying to me, as a political opponent, to have the opportunity of expressing these sentiments. * * * * This is a great triumph in every sense, and nothing but the most narrow and bigoted partisanship can deny those who have achieved it the high credit which they are entitled to claim from a generous public."

INATTENTION OF POSTMASTERS.—Complaints occasionally reach us that Postmasters in the country are in the habit of permitting newspapers to be taken from their offices by persons not entitled to them. It appears to be the practice with some to open the packages and throw the papers out upon their counters, where they can be picked up by any one who chooses to do so, and are often worn out by careless handling or carried off entirely before the subscribers, to whom they rightfully belong, call for them.

Now, it would be well for country Postmasters to know that this gross negligence on their part is in direct violation of the Post Office laws, which require all mail matter—newspapers as well as letters—to be kept safely until their proper owner claims them.

LATEST FROM UTAH.

The War department has received despatches from General Johnston, at Camp Scott, to May 28. They contain but little in addition to what has been published in the newspapers. General Scott and the Secretary of War were sometime in consultation yesterday over the contents. The only significant feature not heretofore mentioned is that Governor Cumming had asked General Johnston if he could furnish him with military force, should he require it, to arrest the Mormon leaders.—General Johnston replied that he could not until the arrival of supplies. It would appear from this that Gov. Cumming does not feel so sure of governing Utah without the army.

U. S. TREASURY.

Money seems to be coming into Uncle Sam's Treasury more freely than it did some time ago.

The following shows the condition of the United States Treasury on the 23d instant:

Balance,	$8,118,444
Amount of receipts,	4,827,551
Drafts paid,	1,450,749
Drafts issued,	1,066,635
Increase,	3,760,915

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Vessels are now again employed in attempt to lay the telegraphic cable across the Atlantic. With what success remains to be seen. We doubt whether the attempt will be successful.

☞ Two of the new Sloops of War authorized by the act of Congress, are to be built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. This will give employment to a large number of workmen.

☞ The Montour Iron Company's property, at Danville, was sold at Sheriff's sale last Thursday, for $103—subject to the mortgages, which are estimated at $600,000.

THE LAST MARYLAND WILD CAT.

The Baltimore Sun of Tuesday has the following notice of the closing of the American Bank, after a career of two short months, in which it managed to get rid of considerable of its circulation, passed off upon persons in the West, who, of course, will lose every dollar of it. Thompson & Co., of New York, only a day or two before the bubble burst, received a note from the President reprimanding them for "starring" his "bank" in their note list. The Sun says:

"The American Bank, of this city, which went into opertion early in April, under an extention by the last legislature, of an act passed in 1856, closed its doors on Saturday morning. The afternoon papers of that day contained a card, signed by Mr. James Jeffery, president of the bank, officially announcing the fact, stating that it was done 'for the protection of its creditors and stockholders,' and expressing the belief 'that the assets (which have been conveyed in trust) will be ample for the payment of all its debts and liabilities.' The event caused very little sensation in Baltimore, as few of the issues of the bank had currency in the city; but it is generally reported that a large amount has been put into circulation in the west, and that, within a few days, a considerable portion has returned to this city for redemption. In consequence of this, the original amount of funds on deposit with the Bank of Commerce, $30,000, has been exhausted or withdrawn, and, with the doors of the bank closed, further redemption is, of course, suspended.

SYMPTOMS OF RETURNING GOOD SENSE.—The *Gospel Banner* is ostensibly devoted to the propagation of religious truth in the State of Maine, but it has hitherto thought it indispensable to say quite as much about "niggers and rum" as about the precepts and practice of religion. In a late number of that paper, however, we find the following truthful remarks, which we copy with a high degree of satisfaction:

THE COOLIES.—The Coolie trade bids fair to outstrip the slave trade in enormity. They are called *coolies*, and are said to be hired, but they are slaves to all intents and purposes. And they are in the hands of those nations—the French and English—who are struck with especial horror whenever the word slave is mentioned. And yet they are procuring the wretched Chinese by thousands, and are bringing them across the seas by a "middle passage" and are subjecting them to starvation, and suffering death by the heat, a crowded atmosphere and other horrors, and not unfrequently they commit suicide to escape a life worse than death. Here is a recent paragraph in a letter from Havana:

"The British barque Dream, from Macoa, last advices, brought 441, and lost during the voyage 62. The whole number to this date is 18,085 delivered alive, and died by disease, drowning, shooting, &c., 3179."

Very voluntary must that servitude be, from which one-seventh of those subjected to it escape by voluntary or involuntary death.—Truly, the English cruisers that are so officious in searching American vessels for slaves, would be in as good business if they were sent to find coolies in English and French merchantmen. The French and English are very enthusiastic in abolishing the abuses that exist in other lands than their own.

☞ High Church and Low Church are the subject of a great deal of loose statement and misunderstanding even among churchmen.—It is said that Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, is "low church" and that the new assistant bishop, Bowman, is "high church," and fears are expressed that when the two prelates come together there will be a dreadful collision.—We can only say that the higher churchman ought to be careful how he "comes down" on the lower one—if he would avoid damaging somebody.

This matter of high and low churchmanship is well hit off by a New York anecdote:—

"One of the argumentative hair splitters lately called on the clergyman of the Floating Episcopal church, and asked him seriously, whether his church was to be considered a high or low church. The answer received from his reverence was—'It depends entirely upon the tide!'"

PROMOTION.—An eastern editor has recently been elected to the United States Senate,—whereupon it is generally announced that "an editor has been *promoted*!" Promoted! indeed! The highest aim a man can aspire to is to be an editor. It is his prerogative to *make* senators, governors and presidents: to fashion and mould the destinies of the nation. With the lever of the press he can swell a tumult, into a relentless war—and with a breath restore peace. He can drag the sweep from the sooty chimney and with the magic charm of Aladdin's lamp, change him to the capacity of a city magnate. He can shake the Judge upon the bench, and make his imps of the law tremble. "Promoted," indeed! Where is your high and noble spoken Senator that has not shaken and trembled as an aspen, beneath the puniest lash of some eight by-ten country hebdomidal? "Wait until I hear from my constituents!" exclaims the Honorable Senator who pairs off on an important question. And where does he look for that "still small voice" that is to lull his conscience into quiet and indicate the path of duty and right, but in the editorial columns of some comparatively obscure country journal. No! no! there is no promotion to an editor, except in the sphere of his calling. He may be made the dupe of scheming demagogues; his energies may be wasted upon designing knaves; his best intentions may be changed and perverted by political tricksters and bad men. In the generosity of his nature he may use his talents, his money and his energies for the benefit of corrupt and ungrateful time servers; and when cheated and swindled he may seek place for pecuniary prfit to reimburse him for his liberal and generous outlay for others; nay, he may even beg of the very men he has placed in power, defended and spent his money for, some petty office to keep himself and family in bread, but they cannot promote him.—*West Chester Jeffersonian.*

AUSTRALIAN HEAT.—The Sumter (S. C.) *Watchman* publishes the following extract from a private letter dated Adelaide, Feb. 18, 1858:

"I can assure you we have nearly been roasted alive; we have had ten days and nights of the hottest weather remembered for several years past. The heat at noon in the shade was 136° to 146°, according to situation, and during the night it was never less than 94° to 106° in doors. The hot wind never ceased blowing, and the innumerable deaths from *coup de soliel* have been appalling in the extreme."

Our readers will not need to be informed that our *winter* is the Australian *summer*, and so *vice versa*. Hot as it gets here sometimes, we would not like to exchange summer with them.

WELL SAID.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* refuses to publish a communication from a correspondent, recommending a candidate for office, and accompanies the refusal with the following very appropriate remarks:—

"We feel disposed to oblige any of our friends, political or otherwise; but we cannot lend our columns or influence to any man's political interests who is too penurious to patronize a journal of his party, although both wealthy and ambitious. There is too great a disposition on the part of politicians to make of journals stepping-stones to political favor, without a thought of the patronage which is necessary to give power to the influence they invoke. Indeed, nine-tenths of those who glide into positions upon the waves of politics, do it through the influence of their local journals, to which they have scarce contributed the pittance of a year's subscription. They seem to think it is a duty which a journal owes to every individual constituting the party, to further their claims, without a thought of the reciprocal obligations which the assumed position of each imposes."

☞ The Philadelphia Bulletin chimes in with the Boston Traveller in favor of Gen. Cameron for the Presidency.

☞ The Shamokin Bank is a bogus concern. Don't touch its notes with a ten foot pole. So says the Monroe *Democrat.*

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE FOURTH.—The Fourth, or rather the fifth, will be celebrated with a good deal of spirit in this city and vicinity, although no particular preparations have been made to commemorate the day.

On Sunday morning the Fencibles will attend divine service at St. John's Lutheran Church, Orange st., where a discourse appropriate to the occasion will be delivered by the eloquent and gifted Pastor, Rev. D. SZECK.

Several of our other City clergy also intend, we understand, to sermonize upon our National Sabbath.

On Monday the day will be generally observed by the closing of all places of business, ringing of bells, firing of cannon, &c.

The Fencibles will parade early in the morning and celebrate the day at Wabank, to which a cordial invitation is extended to the citizens generally to participate.

Van Amburgh's Zoological and Equestrian Company, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, will also be in the city on Monday, and give three performances.

On Saturday the day will be celebrated at Litiz in a fine manner, and we understand our eloquent young townsman, SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS, Esq., will deliver an oration.

We trust that general enjoyment may prevail, and that no accidents will occur to mar the pleasures of the day.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning about 3 o'clock, the stable, &c., belonging to Mr. WILLIAM MOHN, Flour Dealer, fronting on Conestoga street, was discovered to be on fire, which is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Two horses, four swine, and some eighteen pairs of chickens perished in the flames. About two thousand weight of flour, together with two tons and a half of hay, one ton and a half of which was new, and two wagons, were also destroyed. Mr. Mohn's loss is estimated at about $600, on which there was no insurance. Through the prompt action of our firemen the fire was confined alone to that building, but especial credit is due to the Shiffler Hose.

DELEGATION OF SIOUX INDIANS.—The delegation of Sioux Chiefs, numbering twenty-seven, who have been in the City of Washington for some two or three months past, left that city on their return home. Having expressed a desire to visit Leman's Rifle Works, they reached this city on Thursday evening last, in the 8.40 Western Train, and were escorted to their quarters at Reese's City Hotel, North Queen street, where a fine repast was in waiting for them, and which they enjoyed exceedingly. About two thousand persons were assembled at the Depot awaiting their arrival.

An invitation was sent them to visit Breneman's Garden and Saloons, which was accepted, and the whole delegation repaired there in a body at 9½ o'clock, p. m. They were cordially received and entertained by the worthy proprietor, and spent at least an hour in looking at the "sights" in that beautiful resort.

About half-past ten they left the Garden, and were escorted by a committee of Red Men, of the Es-shah-ko-noe Tribe, to their Wigwam, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, South Queen street. Here they examined the insignia of the Order with much apparent interest and gratification, this being the first Hall of the I. O. R. M. they were ever in.—A beautiful Head Dress was presented to Manomami (Iron Walker) with which he was greatly pleased. A magnificent Tomahawk was also presented to Wamditauka (Big War Eagle). He likewise exhibited tokens of delight at the present. Anpetutokes (The Other Day) seated himself under the rich canopy, and attracted much attention, he being pointed out, by Agent Brown, as the rescuer of Miss Gardner, from a marauding band of Chippewas.

After spending a very pleasant hour in the Hall they returned to the hotel, and one of them having occasion to pass over the flat gravel roof in the rear of the main building, and expressing his gratification at the coolness of the place, he, in company with the rest, slept there during the night.

On Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, the whole party proceeded to Leman's Rifle Works, in Walnut street, where an hour was spent in looking at the mechanical operations of gun-making, and in selecting each a gun or rifle, on an order from the Government. They examined the fire-arms closely, expressing their admiration to each other, and having each selected a piece, one of the interpreters wrote the name of the owner on a slip of paper, which will be engraved on the rifles before they are shipped. Mr. Leman received the delegation with great courtesy.

From the Rifle Works they proceeded to Gruel's Ice Cream Saloon, and Markley's Cigar Emporium, in North Queen street, where they met with a hearty welcome from the proprietors.

Several other visiting invitations were extended, but being anxious to reach their homes in Minnesota, from which they have been absent nearly four months, they took the 10 o'clock Mail Train for New York, via Philadelphia, expecting to reach their journey's end in about ten days.—Agent Brown and the Indians gave highly complimentary opinions of the Lancasterians' hospitality, and were lavish in their praises of "mine host" REESE, of the City Hotel.

HEAVY THUNDER STORM.—A very heavy thunder storm prevailed in this city and vicinity on Sunday evening. Two or three houses were struck by lightning in the city, but only slight damage was done. At Eden, however, the school house was badly damaged, and several trees uprooted.

Just after the storm a cry of fire was raised, by the ringing of the Washington fire-bell, but the alarm proved to be false. It arose from the dense volume of smoke issuing from one of the chimneys of the Match Factory, in Chesnut street, at which a fire was being kindled.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—We have been presented by our old friend, JOHN L. KEFFER, who has just reached home from his cruise to China, with a handsome lithograph of the U. S Ship Portsmouth, (Commodore James Armstrong,) commencing the bombardment of the Barrier Forts, Canton River, November 16, 1856, and is highly creditable to his skill and taste in drawing.

This beautiful lithograph is for sale at the bookstore of Messrs. SPRENGER & WESTHAEFFER, 33 North Queen street, where we advise all our friends to call and see it.

NEW POSTMASTER AT MARIETTA.—CHARLES KELLY, Esq., has received the appointment of Postmaster at Marietta, in this county, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties. Mr. K. will doubtless make a competent, attentive and popular officer. His predecessor, Dr. CUSHMAN, who held the post for the last five years, retires with the respect and esteem of all who had business in the office.

George Steele has been appointed Postmaster at Colemanville, this county, vice J. H. Peters, resigned.

GOOD ADVICE!—The weather is decidedly hot and sweltering—the thermometer approaching pretty closely 100 degrees in the shade! but there is no use in becoming excited over it. Just keep as cool as you can, and prevent the children from eating unripe fruit; preserve your equanimity of temper; eat and drink moderately; go to bed early, and rise betimes in the cool of the morning; don't work any harder than is necessary; earn as much as you can; pay your debts; go regularly to church; buy your wife a "love of a bonnet," and take her two evenings each week to *Breneman's Garden*: subscribe, pay for, and read THE INTELLIGENCER, and you may then enjoy yourself as comfortably in Lancaster as any where else in all creation. Just try this plan, and see if we are not correct.

MILITARY.—The military ardor is still on the rise. In this city, the "Jackson Riflemen," Capt. HAMBRIGHT, are making rapid strides towards an organization, and the American Rifle Company, under Lieut. YOUNG, are drilled regularly, preparatory to their inspection.

In the county we have the same success to note under the new militia law. Besides a company at Manheim, one has been organized at New Holland, and another at Mount Joy. The following are the officers:

"EARL INFANTRY," NEW HOLLAND.—Captain, Isaac Hull; 1st Lieutenant, D. L. Shirk; 2d do., Jacob P. Hull; 3d do., Adam Oberly; Quarter Master Sergeant, Jonathan Woodward. The company was regularly organized on Tuesday last by Brigade Inspector Amweg, assisted by Cols. Price and Volget, of this city. Fifty names have been enrolled.—We salute Captain HULL, and tender him our best wishes for his company's prosperity.

"WASHINGTON RIFLES," MOUNT JOY.—Captain, D. F. Morenzy; 1st Lieutenant, Andrew G. Egenroad; 2d do., Geo. Hammonds. This company also numbers some fifty young, athletic fellows, who would be able and willing at any moment to do service in behalf of their country.

Our handsome and gallant friend, Col. AMWEG, seems to have his "hands full." Hope he will not get weary in the good work. There is nothing like stirring the military blood in this all-fired, piping hot weather.

ELDER-BERRY WINE.—Those of our readers who desire a first-rate article manufactured out of elderberries, by our excellent friend, Mr. Jacob M. Frantz, of Lancaster township, would do well to call at A. REIGART'S Wine and Liquor Store, No. 6 North Duke street, next door to the Intelligencer office, where they can obtain a supply of the pure, unadulterated article, three years old, which in quality and flavor is said to equal any of the best Port Wines now used in this country.

BARTHOLOMEW'S IMPROVED SAWING MACHINE.—Our attention has been called to this excellent invention, for which a Patent was granted to our ingenious townsman, Mr. D. B. BARTHOLOMEW, in December last. It is certainly a most useful invention of the kind, and is capable of sawing or splitting from three to four thousand feet of lumber per day, and with less power than any other re-sawing machine now in use. It is simple in its construction, and will be a great saving of time and money to those who may use it.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. BARTHOLOMEW is receiving that encouragement which he so richly deserves—his mill or machine having received the endorsement and commendation of some of our best practical mechanics, who have tested its superiority. The prices of the machine range from $75 to $200.

MOUNT JOY SAVINGS' INSTITUTION.—The following persons have been elected Directors of this Institution for the ensuing year: Henry Eberle, David Brandt, Joseph Detweiler, John Shirk, Christian K. Long, Henry Shaffner, John Breneman, Jacob Urich, Jacob Reiff, David Zook, Emanuel Cassel, J. L. Ziegler, Aaron Summy. Mr Henry Eberle was continued as President, and Jacob R. Long, Esq., as Treasurer.

ELECTION.—The third election for officers of the Normal Literary Society, of the Lancaster County Normal School, was held on the 12th inst, and resulted as follows:

President—J. Howard Jacobs, Morgantown, Berks co.
Vice President—J. G. Weinberger, Stainsburg, Bucks co.
Recording Secretary—Lydia W. Stephens, Norristown.
Corresponding Secretary—William M. Clark, Gum Tree, Chester co.
Treasurer—T. S. Poole, Wilmington, Delaware.
Editress—Sallie H. Bryan, Kirkwood, Lancaster co.
Critic—Hallie J. Retzer, Mechanics' Grove, Lancaster co.

FARE REDUCED!—See card of that prince of landlords, GEO. W. HINKLE, of the States' Union (old "Red Lion") Hotel, Philadelphia, in another column. He has reduced the fare from $1.50 to $1.25 per day. Those of our readers who may visit the Quaker City cannot do better than patronize Mr. Hinkle. They will find him to be attentive and obliging, and his house a quiet and comfortable home.

BLACK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—A *People's*, alias Black Republican, Convention meets in this city, at Fulton Hall, to-morrow, to select delegates to the *mongrel* State Convention, which assembles at Harrisburg on the 11th proximo. The delegate elections were held on Saturday last.

SALE OF NOTES AND STOCKS OF THE LANCASTER BANK.—Yesterday afternoon a number of stocks and notes, the effects of the Lancaster Bank, were sold at public sale, by the assignee, Horace Rathvon, Esq. All advertised were sold except two small notes, one of A. P. Modenwell, endorsed by Stephen J. Hamilton, and another of Jacob Greider, endorsed by John Lintner, there being no bids for either. The sale realized over $20,000, which was fully up to the expectations of those acquainted with the paper.

The balance of B. B. Gonder's note, due November 16th, 1856, (Judgment,) with 600 shares Carbon Coal Company stock, as collateral, amounting to $3,250, was sold to Geo K. Reed & Co., for $2,100.

Balance of Solomon Weaver's note, due December 1, 1856, (Judgment,) for $430, was sold to C. F. Roland, for $60.

W. L. Helfenstein's note, due October 13, 1856, endorsed by B. B. Gonder, (Judgment,) for $2,380.91, was sold to Geo. K. Reed & Co., for $110.

60 shares of Egales Field Estate, (par value $300 each,) $18,000, was sold in divisions. O. J. Dickey purchased 10 shares, at $200 per share; David Bair, 10 shares, at $205; Mr. Small, 6 shares, at $200; Mr. Roland, 5 shares, at $205; Samuel Shoch, 16 shares, at $215, $216 and $217; W. W. Brown, 1 share, at $213; J. Clark, 5 shares, at $200, and Geo. M. Steinman, 6 shares, at $200.

W. L. Helfenstein's note, due November 8, 1856, endorsed John F. Shroder, (Judgment,) for $1,695, was sold to Geo. K. Reed & Co., for $450.

John Sterrett's note, due May 4, 1857, endorsed Moses Thompson and G. W. McWilliams for (principal and interest) $2,670, was sold to W. W. Brown, for $1,550, (notice from Mr. Sterrett was read that payment of this note would be resisted).

Bingham, McKinney & Co.'s note, due August 22, 1856, endorsed Wm. McKenny, for (principal and interest) $1,666, was sold to Henry Roland, for $200.

130 shares of West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Stock, (par value $50) amounting to $6,500, was sold, 30 shares to Mr. Lefevre, for $3.25 per share, and 100 shares to J. Clark, for $3 50 per share.

A. R. Fiske's note, (Judgment) for (principal and interest) $14,073, was sold to Mr. Bausman, $900.

Wm. Reichler, Treasurer Phila. and Sunbury R. R. Co., notes of $5,000, $20,000, (guaranteed by David Longenecker, in an accompanying instrument of writing,) were purchased by David Bair, for $2,100.

Wm. H. Irwin's note, due March 6, 1854, (Judgment,) for (principal and interest) $1,887, sold to James Black, for $300.

Wm. H. Irwin's note, due March 6 1854, (Judgment,) for (principal and interest) $5.540, sold to J. Clark, for $850.

Wm. H. Irwin's note, due March 6, 1854, $1,580, sold to David Cockley, for $3.25.

Balance of B. C. Bachman's note, due December 15, 1856, for $1,384 84, note due January 13, 1855, endorsed by John F. Shroder, for $3.000, both amounting (principal and interest) to $4.900, were purchased by J. Clark, for $550.—(A notice was read to the effect that the note for $3.000 had been "settled.")—*Wednesday's Express.*

COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.—We glean the following "items" from Saturday's *Spy:*

THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY.—We have been requested to announce that a meeting of the citizens of Columbia will be held on Tuesday evening next, at the Town Hall, at 7½ o'clock, for the consideration of the propriety of taking steps to obtain a consideration of the advantages of our town as a site for the proposed National Foundry.

COLUMBIA WATER COMPANY.—On Saturday last the property of the Columbia Water Company was offered at public sale, but not knocked down. $12,400 being the highest bid received, which was not sufficient in the opinion of the Assignee, Thos. Lloyd, Esq., to warrant a sale.

CONVENTION.—The Fourth State Convention of the Junior Sons of America will convene in Lancaster, August 5th.—At a meeting of Washington Camp, No. 27, held on Wednesday evening last, Wm. F. Lloyd, Edward M. Shreiner and Chas. J. Pusey were elected delegates to represent No. 27 in said Convention.

THE INDIANS.—On Thursday evening the delegation of chiefs of the Minnesota Indians, Sioux, we believe, lately from Washington, passed through Columbia en route for Lancaster. A considerable representation of the curious of the borough received the Red men as they alighted from the cars of the Northern Central Railway, and escorted them over the way to Black's, crowding rounding them, open-mouthed, during their brief wait for the Penn'a Railroad Mail Train.

The Indians are to stop at Lancaster, to visit Leman's Rifle Works, and, we venture to surmise, to make a pilgrimage, like good Democrats, to the home of their Great Father at Washington. They have been in Washington for some time, and must have carried off some good places. One old gentleman, in particular, looked as if he had been appointed a Postmaster, and was bound to see Wheatland.

The reception at this place, although informal, was enthusiastic, but we think faulty in one particular—the strangers were not asked up to "take something." Had they been eminent politicians, or railroad superintendents, with places at disposal, we should not have wondered at the neglect, but certainly these natural children had nothing to bestow that our citizens should be so inflexibly independent.

A HELPING HAND.—On Monday, 21st inst., a warrant was asked, at the hands of Esquire Welsh, for the arrest of Annie and Frances Fagan, on the charge of vagrancy.—High Constable Derrick was authorized to bring them before the Justice, and soon appeared accompanied by two little girls of 12 and 14 years of age. They stated that their parents reside in Baltimore, and are of drunken habits; that they had left home with the expectation of receiving the protection of an uncle living in Harrisburg, but were refused shelter by him, and had walked as far as Columbia on their return. They had been several days endeavoring to procure a passage on a canal boat to Baltimore, and were waiting around the locks with that object when arrested. They appeared in great distress, and their pitiful tale was sufficiently plausible to convince the magistrate that the case was rather one of destitution than crime, so instead of committing them to the keeping of the county he interested himself sufficiently to obtain them places as servants in families, where they will be properly cared for.

For the Intelligencer.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Our "distinguished" member of Congress, the Hon. A. E. Roberts, has been flooding the mails for the last six months with Black Republican Abolition speeches, containing gross misrepresentations and falsities in regard to the causes which led to the difficulties in Kansas. It is, however, exceedingly gratifying to learn that an indubitable antidote is about being sent to our citizens, by the talented and eminent member from Berks county, Hon. J. Glancy Jones, which will no doubt effectually counteract the venomous poison so prodigally distributed by Mr. Roberts. This antidote is composed of Mr. Gronow's Kansas Report, and Mr. Stephen's Report of the Select Committee. Any unprejudiced individual, whose mind is free from bigotry, and who will carefully and cautiously read these Reports—cannot otherwise but conclude, that the course pursued by the Administration was the only expediency of properly and peacefully adjusting the disorganized affairs of Kansas. The "Kansas Question" has however happily terminated. Kansas bleeds no more! "General" Jim Lane has surrendered, and his murderous banditti have abandoned their course of murder, devastation and plunder. Oh! what a precious blessing—Lane was always a malediction to Kansas, the cause of all the troubles that occurred in that distracted Territory, and would he not have been sustained and encouraged in his diabolical acts, by the Black Republican party, agitation, strife and discord would have ceased in that beautiful land long ago. This fact is now universally admitted, even by Black Republican newspapers, which heretofore lauded him as the true friend of freedom and a benefactor of Kansas.

But fortunately for the country, the all absorbing Kansas question is settled. The hobby of freedom-shrieking will therefore necessarily become stale; no more political capital can possibly be manufactured out of it, by the Black Republicans. It will consequently become indispensably requisite for the opposition to get up some new excitement—or their party will sink down to the Plutonic realms of oblivion; and once gone, no trumpet tongue will ever sound its resurrection. What this new hobby will be, time can only determine; but if we are permitted to judge from the extraordinary and tremendous exertions a few interested individuals are making in this vicinity, the movement will comprise anything and everything that is opposed to the great Democratic party. Political hucksters of every hue, shade and color, are importuned, coaxed, and *some even bribed*, to join this conglomerated band of spirits. A decidedly scaly looking adventurer has been engaged in this neighborhood, for the last few weeks, in hunting the lame, the blind, and those who are halting between two opinions, persuading them to sign a "*pledge*," pledging themselves solemnly to "*stick*" to the "GREAT PROGRESSIVE PARTY," let come what may. Officers of the opposition have heretofore found it exceedingly difficult to keep their dupes in the ranks. They first formed themselves into a midnight Dark Lantern conspiracy, and by their duplicity and false promises induced many to unite with them; but just so soon as their vitiated and corrupt principles become apparent, the honest portion of their band deserted them. They have now resolved, as a last resort, to establish the *pledge system;* should this fail them, those old stagers who have become spavined, and grown gray in their hunt for office, must inevitably be resigned to their fate.

No difference how violent and boisterous an individual might have been formerly, in his denunciations of the Plug Ugly and Black Republican parties—no matter how much he might have injured these parties, if he is but willing *now* to pour out a volley of billingsgate slang and malignancy upon that pure and devoted patriot, JAMES BUCHANAN and his Administration, he will have sufficiently atoned for all his past transgressions, and will be freely admitted to a full share of all the spoils and advantages which will result from this new political speculation.

I was exceedingly amused the other evening in listening to a narrow-minded, bigoted, brick-top woolly head, who was delivering a harangue to a company of Rolling Mill hands on the "*Tariff Question*," no doubt to their extraordinary edification. Among the many false assertions he made, he stated that the financial revulsion was produced by the Democratic party—that the Democrats, by reducing the Tariff of 1846, have been the cause of the prostration of business and the failure of so many Iron Companies.—The Black Republican orator neglected to state in the course of his dissertation, that this much regretted change of the '46 Tariff was brought about by the indefatigable exertions of Lewis D. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, appointed by Speaker Banks. He also neglected to state *that the Congress which made this reduction was composed of a majority of Black Republicans!*

Admitting then, for argument sake, that it was the change of the Tariff which caused the monetary crisis, it must be remembered that it was the Black Republicans who made this change; it was the fanatics of the East—the speculators of Boston, who by bribing Black Republican members of